



NRW.BANK

Promoting Ideas

Annual Report 2021

Twin Strength



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This is an unofficial translation of the Geschäftsbericht 2021 (German Annual Report 2021) and is provided for convenience purposes only. In the event of any ambiguity, the German text will prevail.

Bringing content to life: This is the first Annual Report using augmented reality technology. The snoopstar app allows you to take a more detailed look at individual topics (p. 4 and p. 11) of our Annual Report. Contents are available in German language only. All you need to do is



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Eckhard Forst,
Gabriela Pantring,
Dietrich Suhlrie and
Michael Stölting
(l. to r.)



Dear Readers,

The year 2021, with its severe weather events that also caused serious damage in North Rhine-Westphalia, showed us that climate change is a fact – also here in North Rhine-Westphalia. The challenge now is to make our economy, our cities and our communities more sustainable and, hence, more resilient to climate change. Digitalisation is the second big transformation companies and municipalities have to face. At the same time, however, digitalisation is also part of the solution for sustainable transformation, as a study by digital association Bitkom shows that Germany can achieve almost half of its climate targets by 2030 through the use of digital technologies. Almost two thirds of the companies surveyed are convinced that they can operate more energy-efficiently thanks to digital technology.

Sustainability and digitalisation reinforce each other synergistically. As a twin transformation, they offer a dual solution perspective: Sustainable operation mitigates environmental damage and climate change. And digitalisation supports the sustainability transformation, makes the economy more crisis-resilient and drives growth at the same time, as it enables new business models, optimised products and improved processes. All this requires investments, for which promotional banks like NRW.BANK provide support in the form of promotional programmes, equity finance and advice.

As you can see, there are many tasks that need to be accomplished. But there are already good solutions, as the following pages show.

NRW.BANK looks back on a successful year. We owe this result to our customers, our partners, our owner, the State of North Rhine-Westphalia, and our employees. They all help North Rhine-Westphalia shape a sustainable future.

We look forward to moving NRW together with you in 2022!

The Managing Board of NRW.BANK

Eckhard Forst
Chairman of the Managing Board

Gabriela Pantring
Member of the Managing Board

Michael Stölting
Member of the Managing Board

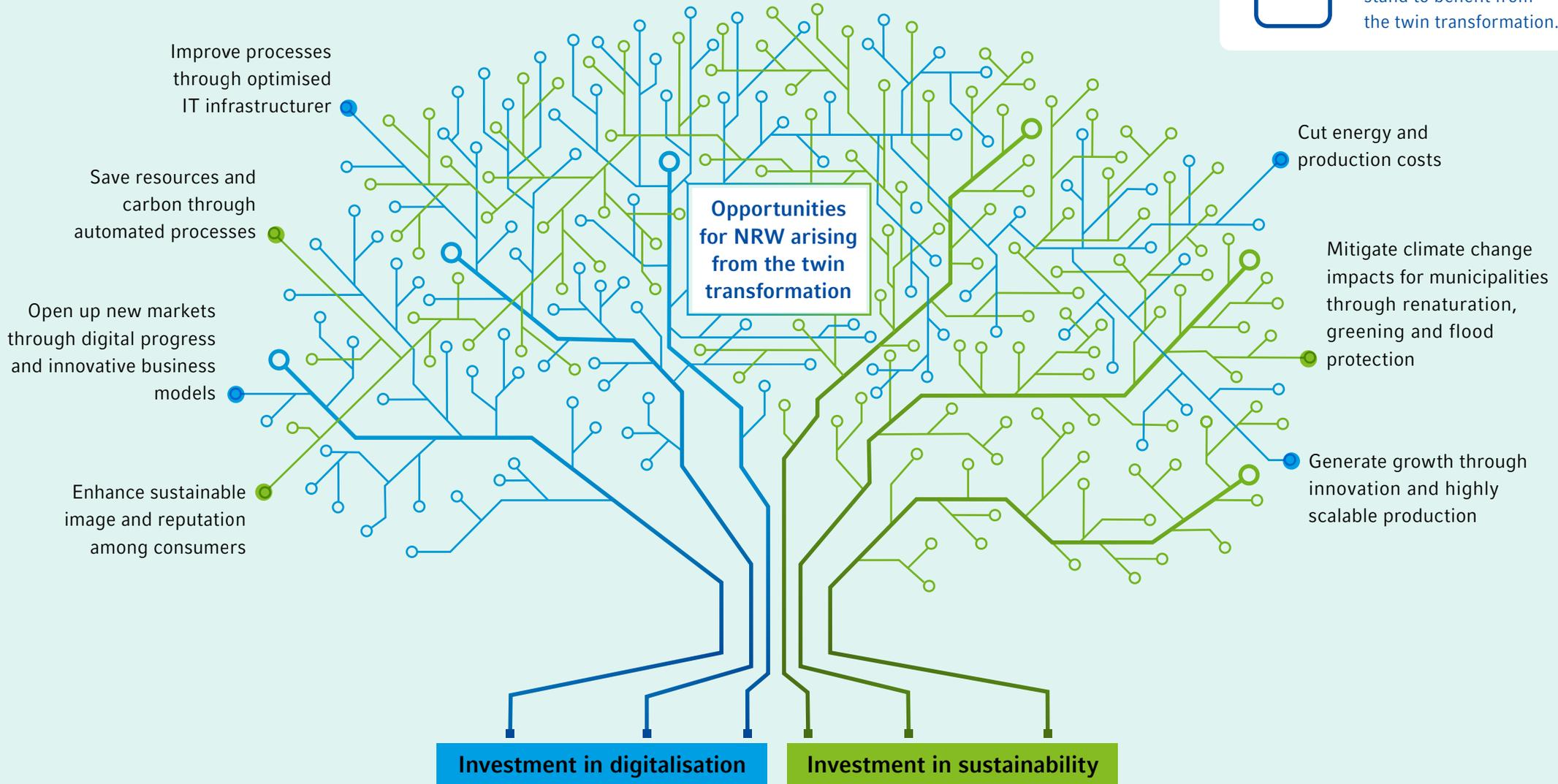
Dietrich Suhlrie
Member of the Managing Board

We Promote What Belongs Together

Sustainability and digitalisation are important drivers for the economic success of organisations, thus contributing to an environmentally and socially sustainable modernised society. The chart shows the opportunities that arise from this in the long term.



In our interview, Dr. Holger Berg of the Wuppertal Institute tells us how enterprises stand to benefit from the twin transformation.



We Push Resource Efficiency Forward

Digitalisation is not only a growth driver. It also helps increase resource efficiency. Major effects arise especially in the automation of production. According to a 2020 Bitkom study, 35 megatons of carbon can be saved by 2030 in this area alone. NRW.BANK supports organisations in their investments in this field in order to further push ahead digitalisation in the SME sector.



Biermann & Heuer, a windows and front door specialist from Werl, has invested in new machines and digital processes to become more climate-friendly. The purchase was made with the help of the NRW.BANK.Effizienz kredit and the NRW.BANK.Digitalisierungskredit and saves 43% energy and thus over 2,200 kilograms of carbon per year as well as lots of materials compared to the old machines.



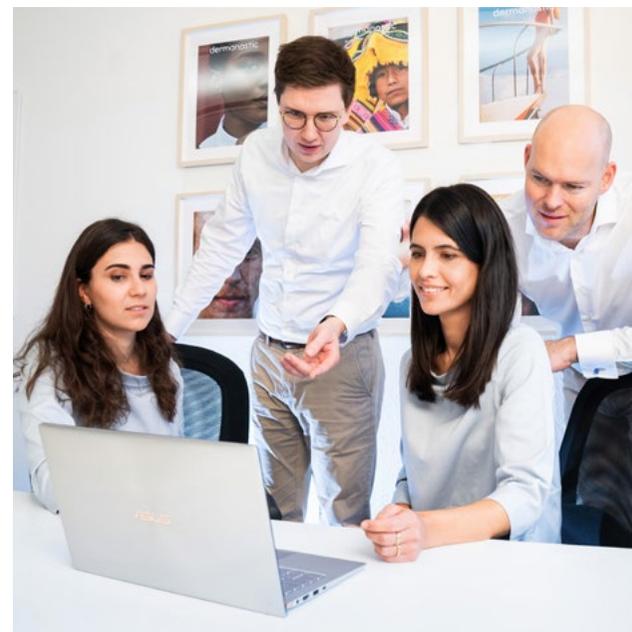
We Strengthen Infrastructures

Digital infrastructures connect citizens, enterprises and institutions in a highly efficient, fast and direct manner. This includes not only broadband connections but also technologies and software that help make processes more sustainable and efficient. NRW.BANK supports such business ideas with advice and promotional solutions. A selection:

Tremaze is a start-up from Dortmund which digitalises non-profit organisations of the social infrastructure, from kindergartens to youth centres to addiction treatment centres. Its IT solutions assist employees, e.g. in writing reports. "This leaves them more time for what really counts: working with people," says co-founder Sven Baumgart. NRW.BANK's Advisory Services helped with the start-up.



RTB develops systems for the charging infrastructure of electric vehicles. The NRW.BANK.Elektromobilität loan helped the company from Bad-Lippspringe to further develop the control software in accordance with the safety regulations of car parks. "Electromobility provides a boost to innovation, as technologies must and can be adapted," says Managing Director Rudolf Broer.



dermanostic is a start-up from Düsseldorf that shows how to secure medical care in rural regions. With the help of the NRW.SeedCap programme, the company developed an online dermatology practice. Patients use an app to upload photos of their skin changes to a network of dermatologists, who then make a diagnosis and recommend a therapy, including a prescription. The young company made second place in the 2021 GRÜNDERPREIS NRW.

We Make Sure That Green Ideas Become Reality

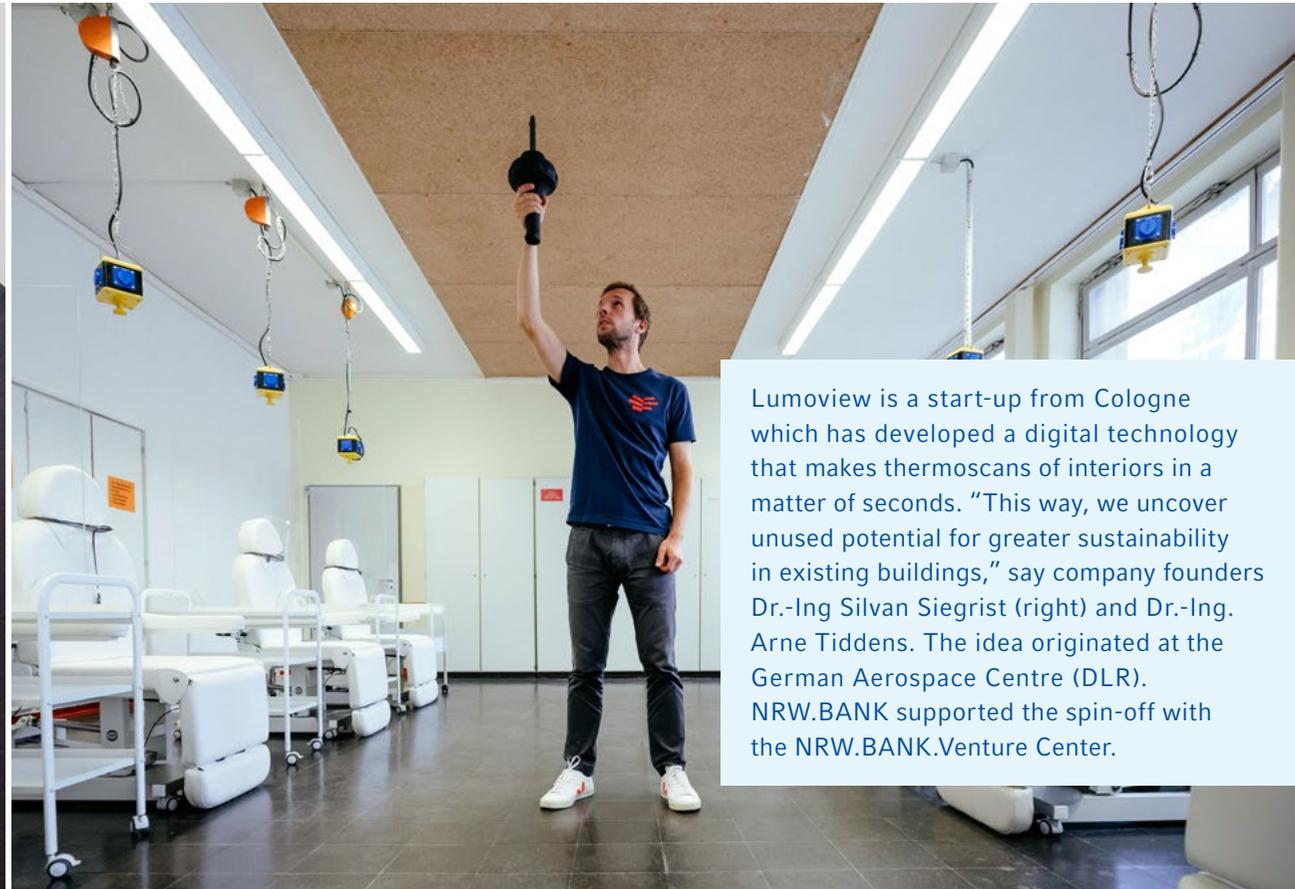
Start-ups are the drivers of innovation, as their technological, digital business models have a firm eye on the future. According to the Green Startup Monitor published in 2021, more than one in four start-ups from North Rhine-Westphalia place their focus on sustainability. NRW.BANK supports the transformation by providing advice and venture capital.



Enerthing produces networked photovoltaic sensors for the Internet of Things that draw their energy from artificial light and thus enable the subsequent wireless digitalisation of production facilities or rooms. "This reduces the maintenance effort and the consumption of resources," explains Managing Director Michael Niggemann. The start-up from Leverkusen is financed by NRW.Venture.

We Turn Researchers into Company Founders

Good ideas form the basis for sustainable and digital transformation. The many universities in North Rhine-Westphalia are particularly important think tanks. To ensure that their developments are ready for the market, NRW.BANK helps research teams to make the leap from the lecture hall to the start-up.



Lumoview is a start-up from Cologne which has developed a digital technology that makes thermoscans of interiors in a matter of seconds. "This way, we uncover unused potential for greater sustainability in existing buildings," say company founders Dr.-Ing Silvan Siegrist (right) and Dr.-Ing. Arne Tiddens. The idea originated at the German Aerospace Centre (DLR). NRW.BANK supported the spin-off with the NRW.BANK.Venture Center.

We Combine Digital Processes with Sustainability

Investments in digitalisation and sustainability secure growth opportunities for SMEs, as they help save resources, leverage efficiency potential and develop new output markets. The federal government, the State of North Rhine-Westphalia and NRW.BANK support SMEs on their way to a successful future.

As an organically certified mineral water producer, Dorstener Stiftsquelle convinced local farmers to cultivate their land near the wells in a nature-friendly way. This way, the company ensures high water quality while at the same time making the region more sustainable. In production, managing directors Michael (left) and Sebastian Brodmann rely on digitalisation and modernisation. The new system for returnable glass bottles is connected for self-monitoring, consumes 30 percent less energy than the previous model and was financed with NRW.BANK programmes and a grant from the Regional Economic Development Programme (RWP) of the State of NRW.



We Provide Affordable Housing

The need for housing with affordable rents is particularly high in cities. The State of North Rhine-Westphalia and NRW.BANK support investors who invest in affordable, but also smart and climate-friendly housing. This way, they create good housing for all as well as social sustainability.



WSG Wohnungs- und Siedlungsgenossenschaft has taken the Glockenspitz neighbourhood in Krefeld into the 21st century. The high-rise building from the 1980s has been modernised, and the adjacent 1950s block has been replaced by six modern buildings. According to Managing Director Gisbert Schwarzhoff (pictured), all 145 flats – 98 of which are publicly subsidised – are barrier-free and equipped with fibre-optic connections. The planned energy monitoring system including remote meter reading efficiently reduces the consumption of energy. Roof-mounted solar cells from Stadtwerke Düsseldorf generate energy. A special app for tenants facilitates communication with the landlord.

We Advise Smart Municipalities



From DigiHub to smart parking – Mayor Oliver Kellner takes you on a tour of the smart Emsdetten

From administration to economy and public infrastructure to private households – modern urban development is all about digitalisation. Municipalities play an important role in this context. The City of Emsdetten, for instance, set out to become a smart city in 2019, pursuing smart goals in the process. It is advised by NRW.BANK on the financial feasibility.



We Are Committed to Sustainability

Education, environmental protection as well as arts and culture – NRW.BANK takes its social responsibility seriously and invests some € 1.2 million in the community in North Rhine-Westphalia above and beyond its business activities as a promotional bank. In 2021, we supported 50 new projects, non-profit organisations and initiatives which, among other things, sustainably promote digital participation or protect nature. A selection:



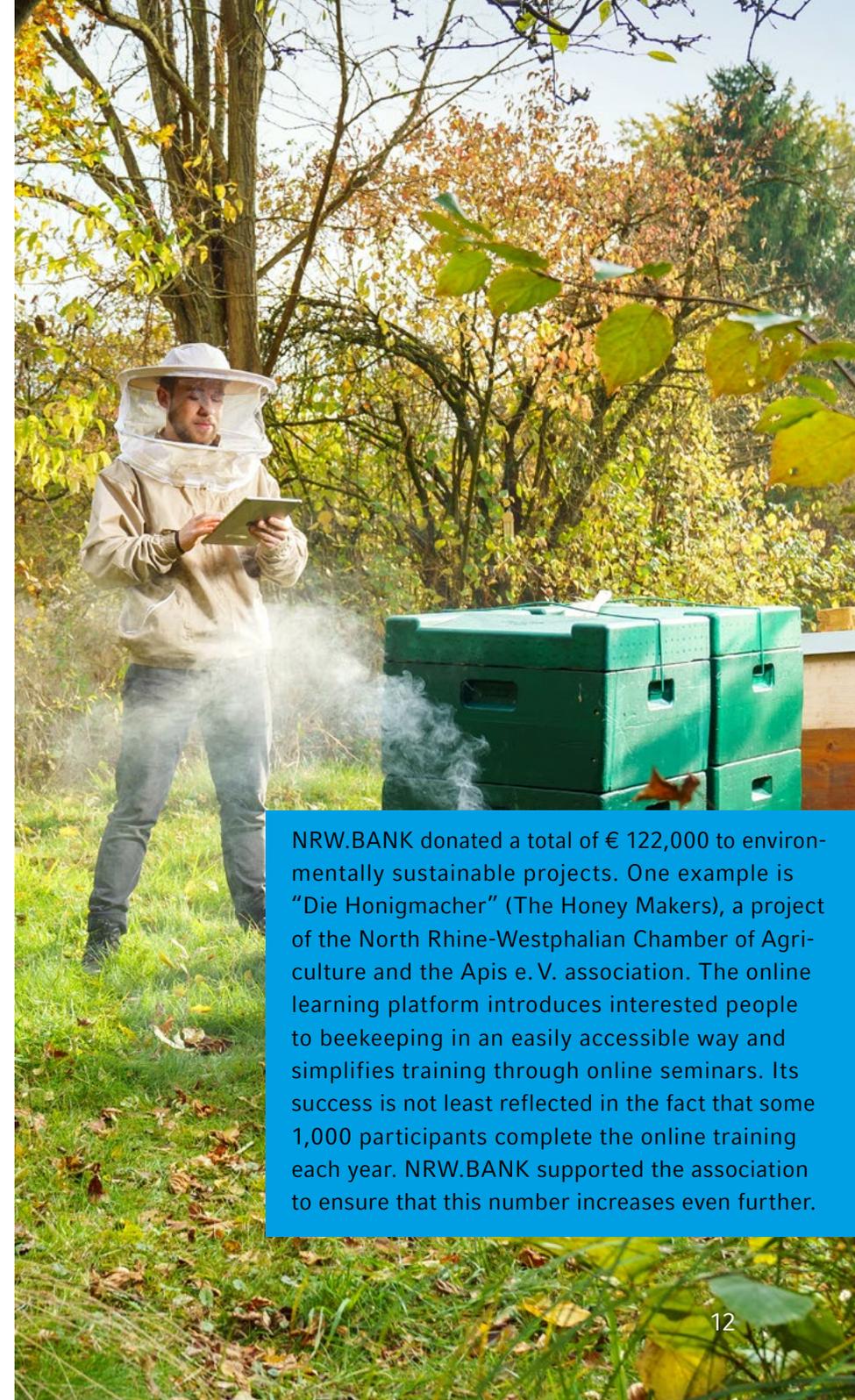
To increase the digital skills of children, the “Jung trifft Alt Düsseldorf e.V.” association has purchased 15 laptop computers with the help of NRW.BANK. In the spirit of social sustainability, the Bank donated a total of almost € 570,000 to projects that support young people in particular.



More than € 41,000 went to inclusive projects. One of them is the LVR Gerricus school in Düsseldorf. Thanks to NRW.BANK, the special school for the hearing impaired was able to purchase 33 iPads, which enable it to better meet the learning needs of its fifth-graders.



With the school competition “DIGIYOU”, NRW.BANK and “DIE BILDUNGS-GENOSSENSCHAFT – Beste Chancen für alle eG” have called on young people to develop ideas for the digital transformation since 2017. In the meantime, more than € 200,000 have been invested in the competition.



NRW.BANK donated a total of € 122,000 to environmentally sustainable projects. One example is “Die Honigmacher” (The Honey Makers), a project of the North Rhine-Westphalian Chamber of Agriculture and the Apis e.V. association. The online learning platform introduces interested people to beekeeping in an easily accessible way and simplifies training through online seminars. Its success is not least reflected in the fact that some 1,000 participants complete the online training each year. NRW.BANK supported the association to ensure that this number increases even further.

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The following symbols indicate important information:



Further information is available online.



Further information is provided in this annual report.

The Promotional Business of NRW.BANK

1 Overview

As the promotional bank for North Rhine-Westphalia, NRW.BANK supports its owner and guarantor, the State of North Rhine-Westphalia, in the fulfilment of its structural and economic policy tasks and in the efficient implementation of promotional programmes in North Rhine-Westphalia. The promotion provided by NRW.BANK is governed by the principles adopted by its Board of Guarantors as well as by NRW.BANK's promotional strategy, which is based thereon. NRW.BANK's promotional business is theme-oriented. This is reflected in the subdivision into the promotional fields "Economy", "Housing" and "Infrastructure/Municipalities".

To fulfil its promotional mission, NRW.BANK draws on a wide range of promotional instruments and contributes its lending expertise to the promotional process. The instruments used include, in particular, promotional loans with low interest rates and/or long-term fixed-interest options, the provision of equity and mezzanine capital, risk sharing with house banks as well as advisory services.

In the promotional business, NRW.BANK provides monetary and non-monetary services – also referred to as "Förderleistung" – in order to fulfil its promotional mandate and to support the structural policy objectives of its owner. The use of own income

Promotional fields of NRW.BANK (including the associated promotional themes)

Economy	Housing	Infrastructure/Municipalities
SME/Foreign Trade	New Construction/Modernisation	Municipal Budgets
Start-ups/Innovation		Infrastructure
Energy Transition/ Environmental Protection	Energy Transition/ Environmental Protection	Energy Transition/ Environmental Protection

for reduced interest rates on promotional loans is a key component of this “Förderleistung”. Moreover, NRW.BANK refrains from putting its equity capital in alternative investments yielding higher interest and, hence, income by using this capital to refinance promotional loans granted at reduced interest rates. Other components of the “Förderleistung” include the assumption of risk, the waiver of commitment fees for promotional loans as well as advisory services. The use of the “Förderleistung” specifically enables NRW.BANK to make available attractive promotional products to its respective target groups.

NRW.BANK takes into account the existing offers by the Federal Promotional Institutes in the arrangement of its promotion and supports the use of federal and European promotional funds in the State of North Rhine-Westphalia. In its capacity as the central institution of the North Rhine-Westphalian savings banks, the Bank serves as a conduit for the federal promotional pro-

grammes of KfW Bankengruppe and Landwirtschaftliche Rentenbank. NRW.BANK uses the international capital market to fund its promotional activities. Other funding options include funds made available to the Bank by KfW Bankengruppe, Landwirtschaftliche Rentenbank, the European Investment Bank (EIB) as well as the Council of Europe Development Bank (CEB).

In 2021, NRW.BANK recorded a volume of new commitments of € 12.0 billion. The on-lending business of KfW Bankengruppe and Landwirtschaftliche Rentenbank accounted for a total share of around 31% of this amount (2020: 37%). The decline in the on-lending business is primarily due to the fact that demand for the commercial special programmes offered by KfW Bankengruppe in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic decreased in 2021.

The table below shows a breakdown of the volume of new commitments by promotional fields:

Volume of new commitments

Breakdown by promotional fields	Dec. 31, 2021 € millions	Dec. 31, 2020 € millions	Change € millions
Economy	3,973	5,642	-1,669
Housing	3,606	3,728	-122
Infrastructure/Municipalities	4,434	7,645	-3,211
Total	12,014	17,015	-5,001

In the further development of the contents of its promotional offerings, NRW.BANK takes current challenges for North Rhine-Westphalia into account. In the last year, the focus was again also placed on the COVID-19 pandemic, which is why the special promotional programmes launched in 2020 were continued. In summer 2021, a new challenge occurred in the form of the heavy rainfalls in some North Rhine-Westphalian regions. The extent of the damage required rapid relief measures. The challenge was to provide the individuals, businesses and municipalities affected by the flood damage with timely and targeted support in repairing the damage and rebuilding the infrastructure. For this purpose, the Bank has expanded its range of promotional loans and also supports the State of North Rhine-Westphalia as a paying and granting agent within the scope of handling the reconstruction fund. The introduction of negative funding rates for house banks and negative interest rates for the programme-based direct business with municipalities in 2021 made it possible to regain scope for interest rate reductions that had been lost due to the low interest rates, which increased the attractiveness of many promotional loan programmes.

2 Economic Promotion Provided by NRW.BANK

NRW.BANK's economic promotion activities comprise a wide range of promotional instruments such as low-interest promotional loans, risk sharing with house banks, equity strengthening solutions as well as advisory services. With its range of economic promotion products, the Bank helps lay the foundations for a prospering economy by supporting creative action, economically sound investments and technological progress. Its promotional offerings cover the entire life cycle of companies.

The cornerstones of the Bank's economic promotion activities are the NRW.BANK.Universalkredit and the NRW.BANK.Gründung und Wachstum programme, which was launched at the beginning of 2022. These two programmes offer small and medium-sized enterprises low-interest loans for working capital requirements and investments that can be used for a wide range of purposes. Special programmes exist to promote projects in the fields of innovation and digitalisation, electromobility, resource and efficiency savings, as well as for the benefit of innovative enterprises and start-ups. Subject to certain conditions, optional liability releases may be applied for as an additional promotional component for these offerings to relieve the risk for the on-lending house banks. Banks and savings banks may also obtain global loans to refinance their own loans to SMEs at favourable interest rates and enter into syndicate partnerships with NRW.BANK.

In addition to traditional loans, NRW.BANK offers young, innovative as well as small and medium-sized companies a comprehensive range of mezzanine and equity finance products. Through its complementary activities as a fund investor in third-party managed funds, the bank also stimulates the development of the venture capital and private equity market in North Rhine-Westphalia.

Advisory services are available to SMEs both with regard to the full range of NRW.BANK's promotional products and regarding the funding offered by other providers. To promote innovation among young enterprises, the Bank offers an in-house advisory centre for technologically oriented up-and-coming business founders from universities and research institutions as well as

new innovative start-ups. NRW.BANK also supports investments by business angels in innovative, newly established or young companies through advisory, support and mediation activities.

3 Housing Promotion Provided by NRW.BANK

The activities in this promotional field are designed to improve housing and living standards. NRW.BANK's products help enhance the housing supply in North Rhine-Westphalia by promoting the construction of new housing as well as the modernisation of the existing housing stock. Its promotional offerings also support efforts aimed at increasing energy efficiency and implementing environmental and climate protection targets in residential properties.

Public housing promotion under the Law on the Promotion and Use of Housing for the State of North Rhine-Westphalia (WFNG NRW) represents an indispensable element in reaching these targets. Its purpose is to ensure a sufficient supply of quality and affordable housing in North Rhine-Westphalia. The relevant promotional loans of NRW.BANK are applied for with the local governments and disbursed directly to the recipients. The promotional activities reflect the State of North Rhine-Westphalia's housing promotional programme (Wohnraumförderungsprogramm, WoFP) as well as the respective development guidelines. NRW.BANK's public housing promotion programmes are designed to support, in particular, the creation of affordable, high-quality housing for households that are unable to obtain adequate housing in the market.

NRW.BANK's Housing Promotion provides complementary offerings for private homeowners whose household income exceeds the limits of the WFNG NRW. Measures for building refurbishment, the modernisation of sanitary installations, the reduction of barriers or the protection against burglary benefit from special promotion in the form of low-interest loans, regardless of income. To provide emergency aid for victims of the heavy rainfall events of summer 2021, NRW.BANK offers loans for the necessary building renovations at particularly favourable rates.

4 Infrastructure and Municipal Promotion Provided by NRW.BANK

A functioning infrastructure is an important precondition for economic growth in individual regions and in North Rhine-Westphalia as a whole. For society, climate protection, e.g. in the form of the energy transition, as well as adaptations to climate impacts through appropriate infrastructural measures have gained importance in recent years.

The mobilisation of private capital plays an important role in the expansion and modernisation of infrastructure in North Rhine-Westphalia. NRW.BANK therefore offers favourable terms and conditions to encourage corporate investment in social and public infrastructure projects. The Bank additionally supports entrepreneurial infrastructure projects by way of customised corporate and project loans in the context of syndicates with other banks. These broad-based promotional offerings are complemented by a number of special programmes with especially attractive terms

for selected investment projects to provide effective stimulation in selected infrastructure sub-segments.

In the context of its infrastructure promotion activities, NRW.BANK offers the North Rhine-Westphalian municipalities, their enterprises and municipal cooperatives specific low-interest and long-term investment loans, which are extended directly. Municipalities may use these loans for their investment measures. As a general rule, all investments in municipal infrastructure are financed via this promotional offering, with investments in climate protection measures receiving an additional interest subsidy since 2021. NRW.BANK offers municipal school operators and municipal school associations in North Rhine-Westphalia long-term loans at highly attractive terms with maturities of up to 30 years for the construction and refurbishing of school buildings.

In addition, NRW.BANK supports municipalities in North Rhine-Westphalia with municipal loans and liquidity loans to help them secure their financial resources; to complement its financial offers, the Bank also provides advice on promotional options as well as on economic and financial issues.

Report on Public Corporate Governance in the Year 2021

1 General

NRW.BANK reports annually on the corporate governance efforts undertaken by NRW.BANK on the basis of its own Public Corporate Governance Code (PCGC), which reflects the specific requirements of the Bank. Since its amendment in 2014, it has been based on the Code of the State of North Rhine-Westphalia but also takes into account the specific public mission and the particularities of a competition-neutral public-law promotional bank that is almost entirely budget-independent. Besides legal and statutory provisions, it also includes recommendations and suggestions that go beyond the legal and statutory requirements. Against the background of changes in the legal environment, NRW.BANK's PCGC was last updated on July 1, 2019.

For the fiscal year, the Managing Board and the Supervisory Board declare that the Bank complied with the recommendations of the Code, save for one exception. In accordance with Section 29 Para. 8 of NRW.BANK's Statutes as well as Clauses 1.3.5 and 1.4 of the PCGC, this exception is disclosed and explained in the following Declaration of Conformity.

2 Guarantor and Board of Guarantors

The State of North Rhine-Westphalia is the guarantor of NRW.BANK. The State has assumed permanent institutional and guarantor liability for NRW.BANK and has issued the Bank with an explicit funding guarantee.

The State of North Rhine-Westphalia exercises its rights in line with its legal powers at the Board of Guarantors, where it exercises its voting right. The Board of Guarantors is composed of five members. The Board of Guarantors is chaired by the State Minister for Economics. The voting right is exercised unanimously by the "voting agent", i.e. a member of the Board of Guarantors appointed by the guarantor. For the composition of the Board of Guarantors, please refer to [page 147](#).

The Board of Guarantors performed the tasks imposed on it by the Act on NRW.BANK and its Statutes and discussed, among other things, the strategy of NRW.BANK for the years 2022 to 2025 presented by the Managing Board and adopted the principles of the business, promotional and risk policy contained therein at the recommendation of the Supervisory Board. In the reporting year, the Board of Guarantors also resolved to renew the existing

directors' and officers' liability insurance policy (D&O insurance) for the members of the Managing Board, the Supervisory Board and the Board of Guarantors for 2022. The agreed deductible amounts to 10% of each damage for each body but to no more than 1.5 times the fixed annual remuneration.

Increasing requirements in the banking environment and constant amendments of the regulatory conditions require continuous further training. For this purpose, NRW.BANK constantly refines the training concept for the members of the bodies, also with respect to the implementation format. A training budget is available to the members of NRW.BANK's bodies, which may be used in consultation with the Public Corporate Governance Adviser of NRW.BANK.

3 Managing Board

The Managing Board is responsible for independently managing NRW.BANK according to commercial principles taking the public benefit into account.

The Managing Board of NRW.BANK is composed of four members, one of whom is appointed Chairman. One fourth of the Managing Board members are women, while three fourths are men. For the composition and the allocation of powers and responsibilities, please refer to the organisational chart on [page 174 et seq.](#)

When filling management positions at NRW.BANK, the Managing Board aims for diversity and an appropriate consideration of both

genders. As of December 31, 2021, 34.1% of the management positions at the second to fifth level of the Bank were held by women, while 65.9% were held by men (2020: 33.2% women and 66.8% men).

The evaluation of the Managing Board performed in the fiscal year by the Supervisory Board in accordance with Section 25d Para. 11 No. 3 and 4 KWG was supported by an independent function within the Compliance Department. The Managing Board was evaluated with regard to the knowledge, skills and experience of its individual members and the body as a whole as well as with regard to its structure, size, composition and performance. The evaluation confirmed the good results of the previous year.

The members of the Managing Board are committed to the interest of the Bank and fulfil their tasks in virtue of their office in an independent, unbiased and selfless manner. No member of the Managing Board pursued personal interests when making decisions; no gifts, other benefits or promises thereof were solicited or accepted neither personally nor on behalf of third parties. Potential conflicts of interest that may occur in the context of other mandates are managed in a forward-looking manner in the meaning of the PCGC.

Secondary activities on Supervisory Boards or comparable controlling bodies of enterprises are performed only after they have been approved by the Supervisory Board. The respective

approvals of the Supervisory Board for the existing mandates have been obtained. The remuneration received has been disclosed to the Bank and the Supervisory Board and is shown in the Financial Report.

NRW.BANK granted no individual loans to Managing Board members or their relatives. There was no need to obtain any approval of the Risk Committee for permissible promotional loans made available in connection with promotional programmes of NRW.BANK.

The Managing Board is committed to ongoing further training, especially in the field of regulatory amendments and requirements in the banking environment; Managing Board members undertake appropriate further training measures at their own initiative.

4 Supervisory Board

The Supervisory Board of NRW.BANK oversees the management activities of the Managing Board of NRW.BANK, also with respect to regulatory requirements.

As a general rule, the Supervisory Board is composed of 15 members as well as three permanent representatives. The Supervisory Board ensured at an early stage that a position that became vacant as of December 31, 2021 was filled again. In accordance with

Clause 4.5.1 of NRW.BANK's PCGC, the 40% minimum recommendation for both genders on the Supervisory Board was met in the reporting year and with effect from the reporting date.

The Supervisory Board is chaired by the Minister for Economics. For the composition of the Supervisory Board, please refer to [page 148 et seq.](#) In addition, the current brief CVs of the members of the Supervisory Board as well as the permanent representatives can be found on the website of NRW.BANK.

In order to ensure an efficient division of labour and to obtain advice and support in the performance of its tasks, the Supervisory Board forms committees from among its members, which focus on discussing and debating upcoming issues. The members were appointed to the individual committees based on their personal expertise as well as committee-specific requirements.

The Supervisory Board and its committees performed the tasks imposed on them by the Statutes and the applicable rules of procedure. At its meeting on December 6, 2021, the Supervisory Board appointed Ms Hillenherms as new member of the Managing Board with effect from June 1, 2022 as Mr Suhlrie will go into retirement as of April 1, 2022. The number and the duration of the meetings held by the Supervisory Board and the committees in the fiscal year were in line with the Bank's requirements. Against the background of the coronavirus pandemic, not all

meetings could be held as physical meetings, but some were held as video conferences. No member of the Supervisory Board attended fewer than half of the meetings.

In analogy to the evaluation of the Managing Board, the Supervisory Board carried out a self-evaluation with support from an independent function within the Compliance Department in the fiscal year. The good overall result of the previous year was confirmed. The Supervisory Board also addressed the recommendations adopted as a result of the evaluation carried out in 2020, which could be implemented only in part due to coronavirus-related restrictions. In addition, the Supervisory Board identified new recommendations, which are mostly of a processual nature.

No relevant conflicts of interest were disclosed to the Supervisory Board in the fiscal year. No member of the Supervisory Board pursued personal interests when making decisions. The members of the Supervisory Board ensured that they had enough time to fulfil their mandates. The limits for the number of permissible mandates and chairs on supervisory bodies pursuant to the PCGC were met by the members.

NRW.BANK granted no individual loans to Supervisory Board members or their relatives. There was no need to obtain any approval of the Risk Committee for permissible promotional loans made available in connection with programmes of NRW.BANK.

No business or personal relations that give rise to a material and not only temporary conflict of interest exist between the members of the Supervisory Board and NRW.BANK. Potential conflicts of interest that may occur in the context of other mandates are managed in a forward-looking manner in the meaning of the PCGC.

The members of the Supervisory Board undergo regular training in order to ensure that they have the expert knowledge required under statutory regulations as well as under the Bank's own governance principles. NRW.BANK considers it its duty to support the members of the Bank's bodies through constant improvement of its training concept, also with respect to the implementation format. A training budget is available to the members of NRW.BANK's bodies, which may be used in consultation with the Public Corporate Governance Adviser of NRW.BANK.

5 Cooperation between the Managing Board and the Supervisory Board

The Managing Board and the Supervisory Board cooperate closely to the benefit of the Bank. In this context, the regular communication of detailed information by the Managing Board to the Supervisory Board – either at meetings or in the form of written reports – on all relevant issues and changes regarding the business development, planning, the risk situation, risk management, compliance and the economic environment plays

an important role. This is complemented by an ongoing exchange, especially between the Chairmen of the Managing Board and the Supervisory Board but also between the Managing Board and the Chairmen of the committees. The scope and the form of the committee meetings, of the reports and of the exchanges are continuously checked against the economic and legal framework and adjusted as necessary.

6 Transparency

NRW.BANK attaches great importance to creating transparency towards the public, the guarantor, the supervisory body, investors, customers and employees. Transparent and open communication forms the basis for trusting cooperation and sustainable corporate governance with the aim to promote the State of North Rhine-Westphalia.

The Financial Report and the financial calendar are published on the website of NRW.BANK. In the context of its investor relations activities, the Bank regularly reports the latest corporate news with a focus on the capital market. Press releases and further publications supplement the comprehensive range of information offered by the Bank. Pursuant to Section 2 Para. 9i KWG, NRW.BANK is not required to publish a Disclosure Report.

The Report on Public Corporate Governance as well as the Declaration of Conformity are published both as part of the Financial Report and as a separate document on the website of NRW.BANK.

7 Accounting

The annual financial statements of NRW.BANK were prepared by the Managing Board and audited by the auditor in accordance with the provisions of the German Commercial Code (HGB), the Ordinance Regarding Accounting for Banks and Financial Services Institutions (RechKredV), the Act on NRW.BANK and the Statutes of NRW.BANK. The obligations regarding immediate notification in accordance with the PCGC have been agreed with the auditor. The Audit Committee as well as the Supervisory Board discuss the results of the audit with the auditor. The Board of Guarantors resolves on the approval of the annual financial statements, passes a resolution on the appropriation of profits and appoints the auditor. At the recommendation of the Audit Committee and the proposal of the Supervisory Board and in consultation with the North Rhine-Westphalian Court of Audit, the Board of Guarantors appointed Ernst & Young GmbH Wirtschaftsprüfungsgesellschaft as auditors of NRW.BANK's financial statements for the period ended December 31, 2021. The auditor's statement of independence has been submitted and filed.

8 Remuneration Report

In this report, NRW.BANK comprehensively describes the key elements of the remuneration system for its executive and controlling bodies and its employees. This is based on the requirements of the Bank's internal Public Corporate Governance Code, the North Rhine-Westphalian Transparency Act, the Management Remuneration Act, the Remuneration Ordinance for Institutions (InstitutsVergV) and the Equal Opportunities Act of the State of

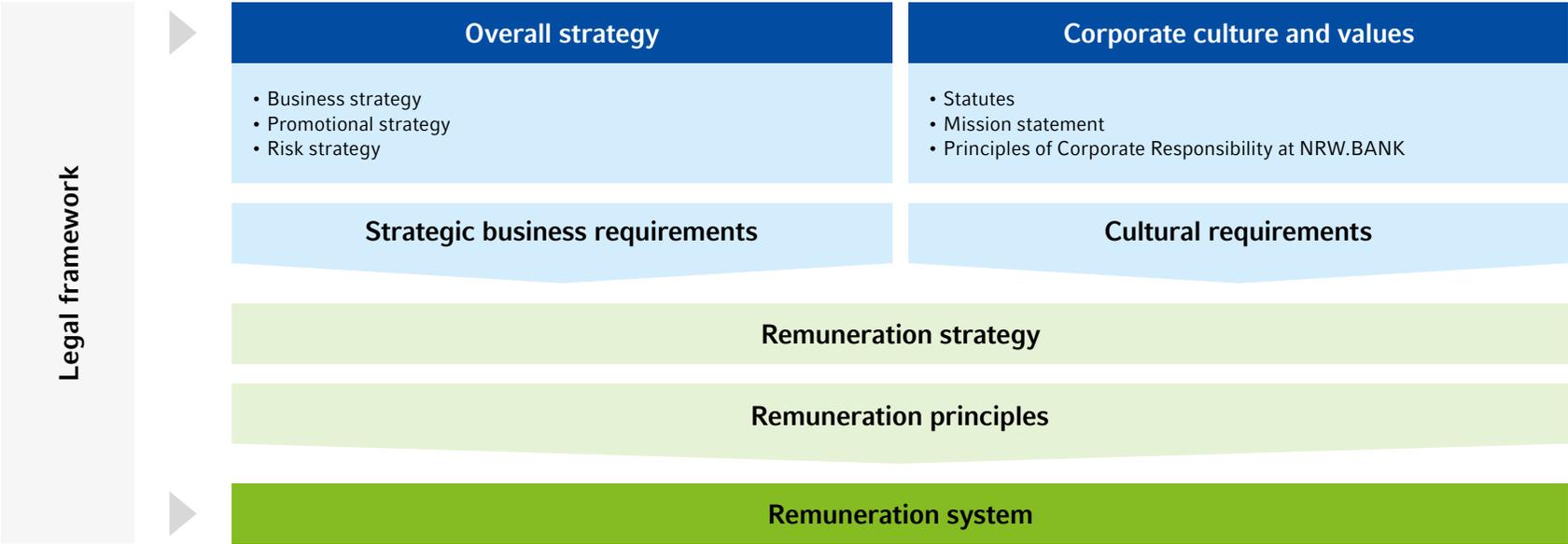
North Rhine-Westphalia and is in line with the inclusion of sustainability risks under the Disclosure Regulation 2019/2088.

Following the changeover to purely fixed remuneration in 2017, only the earned portions of the deferred variable remuneration determined until 2016 have been or will be paid out until 2022.

8.1 Remuneration Strategy and Control

The State of North Rhine-Westphalia is the sole owner of NRW.BANK. Every year, NRW.BANK’s Board of Guarantors adopts the principles of the business, promotional and risk policy

within the meaning of Section 10 No. 9 of NRW.BANK’s Statutes. These principles form the basis of the strategic orientation of NRW.BANK in its capacity as the promotional bank for North Rhine-Westphalia and, together with the business, promotional and risk strategy derived from them, constitute the Bank’s overall strategy including the strategic business requirements. The remuneration strategy is derived from the above as well as from the corporate culture and values of NRW.BANK. It formulates the remuneration principles of NRW.BANK and defines measures for their implementation. The remuneration strategy thus provides the basis for NRW.BANK’s remuneration system.



The above sources result in the following principles for NRW.BANK's remuneration strategy, which serve to secure the Bank's sustainable performance:

— **Target-oriented incentives implementing the strategy**

The remuneration system supports the implementation of the targets and objectives defined in the Bank's overall strategy. Incentives that help achieve the targets are supported, while those that are opposed to the targets are prevented.

— **Risk orientation**

The remuneration system supports NRW.BANK's consistent conservative risk policy and does not encourage undesirable risk-taking.

— **Resource efficiency**

Being the central promotional platform, NRW.BANK's main task consists in designing the promotional products efficiently and with a minimum impact on the state budget. In the context of its conservative capital market strategy, NRW.BANK generates surpluses which are mainly used for the promotional business and to secure the Bank's performance. The remuneration system considers these principles of a cautiously operating public-law promotional bank. At the same time, NRW.BANK is subject to all bank-specific requirements and requires employees with the corresponding qualifications.

— **Long-term motivation**

NRW.BANK pursues a long-term, sustainable business model and is a future-oriented public-law employer acting in a socially

responsible manner. The Bank aims to strengthen the ties with its employees as well as to support their health, their ability to work and their motivation. NRW.BANK is particularly committed to a responsible human resources policy and fair dealings with each other. The motto "internal promotion is preferable to external hiring" underlines the Bank's sustainable and respectful human resources policy. The remuneration system supports this human resources policy, which is aimed at trusting, long-lasting cooperation and creates incentives for the necessary long-term motivation of the workforce.

These strategic requirements derived from the Bank's overall strategy form the framework for NRW.BANK's remuneration strategy, taking the corporate culture and values into account. This results in the following remuneration principles:

- All elements of NRW.BANK's remuneration system must meet the requirements of the conservative remuneration policy of a competition-neutral promotional bank whose primary objective is not the generation of profits.
- A total remuneration geared to the respective requirements and market environment forms the basis of NRW.BANK's remuneration system to secure the livelihood of its employees and ensure that NRW.BANK remains staffed with qualified employees to meet its bank-specific requirements at all times.
- NRW.BANK's remuneration system is gender-neutral and excludes any pay discrimination on the grounds of gender for the same work or work of equal value.
- NRW.BANK's remuneration system comprises consistent and transparent remuneration rules.

These remuneration principles must be fulfilled by all components of NRW.BANK's remuneration system. Amendments to NRW.BANK's remuneration system and their implementation are agreed with an in-house "Remuneration Commission" once a year as well as on special occasions. This Commission is composed of the Heads of Internal Audit, Human Resources, Credit Management (back office) and Risk Control as well as the Compliance Officer. To review the Bank's remuneration policy, the meetings of the Remuneration Commission are additionally attended by the Heads of Legal and Corporate Development. The Head of Finance and two representatives of the overall Staff Council complement the Remuneration Commission as guests. The tasks and the composition of the Remuneration Commission have been laid down in NRW.BANK's internal written instructions.

Based on the statement by the Remuneration Commission, the Managing Board decides on amendments to the remuneration system for the Bank's employees. No external advisory services were used in the definition of NRW.BANK's remuneration policy.

The Supervisory Board of NRW.BANK is the responsible main controlling body with regard to the remuneration systems. It decides on the content design and the appropriateness of the remuneration systems for the members of the Managing Board based on a review and recommendation by the Remuneration Committee. The same applies to the supervision of the appropriateness of the remuneration systems for the Bank's employees

and to the assessment of the effects of the remuneration systems on the Bank's risk, capital and liquidity situation.

At its March 2021 meeting, the Supervisory Board of NRW.BANK addressed remuneration-related issues. The same applies to the Remuneration Committee as defined in Section 15 InstitutsVergV and Section 25d Para. 12 KWG. As of December 31, 2021, this Committee was composed of the following members:

- Minister Prof. Dr. Andreas Pinkwart (Chairman), Ministry for Economic Affairs, Innovation, Digitisation and Energy of the State of North Rhine-Westphalia
- Minister Lutz Lienenkämper (Deputy Chairman), Ministry of Finance of the State of North Rhine-Westphalia
- Minister Ina Scharrenbach (Deputy Chairwoman), Ministry of Home Affairs, Municipal Affairs, Construction and Equality of the State of North Rhine-Westphalia
- Authorised officer (Prokurist) Matthias Elzinga (representative of the employees of NRW.BANK)
- Director Frank Lill (representative of the employees of NRW.BANK)
- Dr. Birgit Roos (retired Savings Bank Director)

In accordance with Section 12 Para. 2 of the Statutes, the above ministers may appoint one permanent representative each and invite the latter to take part in the meetings. As of December 31, 2021, the following permanent representatives had been appointed:

- Assistant Secretary Gerhard Heilgenberg, Ministry of Finance of the State of North Rhine-Westphalia
- Assistant Secretary Dr. Christian von Kraack, Ministry of Home Affairs, Municipal Affairs, Construction and Equality of the State of North Rhine-Westphalia
- Senior Principal Dr. Johannes Velling, Ministry for Economic Affairs, Innovation, Digitisation and Energy of the State of North Rhine-Westphalia

8.2 General Conditions for Appropriate Remuneration

Ever since its inception, NRW.BANK has, in agreement with its guarantor, geared its remuneration systems and remuneration parameters towards its promotional tasks and has based its remuneration structure exclusively on regionally and/or nationally used remuneration parameters to ensure that the amounts of its remuneration do not exceed the market level for comparable positions. This is examined applying external standards:

- The fixed salary for employees under collective agreements is based on the “Manteltarifvertrag für das private Bankgewerbe und die öffentlichen Banken” (basic collective agreement for private sector and public-sector banks). Two consecutive wage groups are allocated to each position under collective agreement. The lower group represents the entry into the position, while the upper group represents the final target position. In addition, individualised extra pay is possible for each position, which is capped at 1 euro below the next higher group. This means that in individual cases, the fixed remuner-

ation may be up to 10% above the respective collective wage group.

- For positions not covered by collective agreements, remuneration comparisons of two consultancy firms, Willis Towers Watson, Frankfurt am Main, and hkp, Frankfurt am Main, are used to determine market indicators for NRW.BANK, which supply benchmarks for the remuneration possibilities. These benchmarks are based on the median of a peer group of German banks previously defined by the Managing Board. The market data obtained are adjusted for obvious extremes, checked against comparable positions within the Bank and reviewed for adequate differentiation from the next higher and lower reporting levels. Salary increases may be decided by the managers only within the limits of these benchmarks. Salaries exceeding these limits are decided by the Managing Board on a case-to-case basis. In accordance with NRW.BANK’s Company Car Directive, business unit and department heads of the Bank may be granted a company car (also for private use in compliance with applicable tax regulations).

Structural inequalities in the remuneration of employees of different genders are made impossible by NRW.BANK’s job assessment system, as each position is assessed by specialists who are not linked to the job in terms of both organisation and content before the position is advertised. The assessment itself is based on the tasks, requirements and skills of the respective function and is thus independent of the person chosen for it. Further details can be found, inter alia, in the “Report on Equality

and Equal Pay pursuant to the German Equal Pay Act (Entgelttransparenzgesetz – EntgTranspG) dated July 5, 2017” (see publication in the notes to the 2017 Management Report).

The variable component last paid for the fiscal year 2016 has been replaced by an annual fixed bonus which is paid out on April 1 of the following fiscal year. The annual fixed bonus is not linked to collective agreements and does not increase the recipient’s pension entitlement.

Sustainable developments (seniority, expertise, skills and work experience) are a precondition for the first-time granting and any future increases of the annual fixed bonus. Outstanding individual achievements are exclusively recognised within the – non-monetary – motivation concept developed in parallel by NRW.BANK, which focuses on the following three fields of action: promote autonomy, permit development and give recognition. For this purpose, the Bank has implemented diverse measures, e.g. special development policies, a planning and assessment instrument (PUR) with intensified involvement of the employees concerned up to a revision of the organisational principles.

The PUR process is also the central component of NRW.BANK’s internal management system. A consistent top-down process ensures that the corporate objectives are communicated to employees at the downstream levels. To this end, the Managing Board breaks down NRW.BANK’s strategic targets adopted by the Supervisory Board to the Bank’s individual business units

and operationalises them. The business unit heads and all senior managers are responsible for transferring these strategic objectives to the employees in an adequate manner.

8.3 Conditions for the Deferral and Payment of Variable Remuneration Components

2016 is the last fiscal year for which NRW.BANK has deferred variable remuneration components for the Managing Board members until April 2022, and the Bank will review their conditions for payment when they become due. For the principles laid down in this respect in accordance with Sections 18 et seq. of the Remuneration Ordinance for Institutions (InstitutsVergV), please refer to the reports until 2017. For the other risk takers, the last deferred variable remuneration components were due in April 2021 and were paid out in full as all relevant criteria were met.

8.4 Composition of the Managing Board Remuneration

The remuneration of the Managing Board is regularly reviewed for appropriateness. For this purpose, NRW.BANK participates in an annual comparison of Managing Board salaries performed by an external remuneration consulting firm. This comparison covers the market data of Germany’s top 30 banks, with the data of the banks directly participating in the remuneration comparison complemented by additional information taken from the annual and remuneration reports. Based on the total remuneration received by the Managing Board members of this peer group, the remuneration received by the Managing Board of NRW.BANK is

clearly below the median. Compared to other large promotional banks the Managing Board remuneration of NRW.BANK is at a medium level.

Since the fiscal year 2017, all Managing Board members of NRW.BANK have exclusively received fixed remuneration. However, variable remuneration components from the year 2016 (see above) that have been deferred in accordance with Section 20 InstitutsVergV are still due for payment.

The partial amounts of the variable remuneration for the fiscal years 2015 and 2016 that were subject to the sustainability and malus arrangement reserve and due in April 2021 were approved for payment following the respective review by the responsible bodies on March 15, 2021. For a detailed presentation of the remuneration received by the individual Managing Board members, refer to [page 126](#) in the notes.

The re-appointment of Mr Forst as Chairman of the Managing Board and of Ms Pantring as member of the Managing Board decided by the Supervisory Board on December 7, 2020 became effective on November 1, 2021. Mr Forst's contract was extended until he reaches the standard retirement age and Ms Pantring's for another five years.

In both contracts, the former clause requiring a salary review after three years at the latest to compensate for any loss of purchasing power was deleted. In return, a salary adjustment

on the re-appointment date was contractually agreed for both Ms Pantring and Mr Forst. No other material changes to the contractual commitments were made.

In the event of an inability to work caused by an accident or illness, all four Managing Board members are entitled to their fixed annual salary for an indefinite period but no longer than up to the end of their employment. Thereafter, a benefit for invalidity will be paid depending on the individual pension commitment for the respective member. The members of the Managing Board are not entitled to pension if the Bank terminates the employment relationship for serious cause attributable to the Managing Board members.

In case of a premature resignation without serious cause, the total payments to Mr Forst and Ms Pantring including potential fringe benefits are limited to the remaining contractual term and to a maximum of two annual remunerations, respectively.

After the end of the employment relationship, Mr Stölting and Mr Suhlrie will receive a life-long pension, in analogy to the pension granted in the event of invalidity.

All members of the Managing Board are entitled to pension benefits as they reach the age of retirement or in case of invalidity. In the event of their death, their dependants are also entitled to benefits.

All commitments are contractually unforfeitable or unforfeitable by law because of the number of years served. Mr Forst, Mr Suhlrie and Ms Pantring benefit from a contribution-linked pension commitment. In the context of this pension commitment, personal pension accounts, some with a starting component, have been set up for them, into which annual pension components are paid. The pension component is calculated at an individual contribution rate on the basis of 69% of the fixed annual salary (equivalent to the fixed remuneration less annual fixed bonus, benefits in money's worth and benefits in kind). Each pension account carries an individual interest rate. At the time the insured event occurs, the pension capital built-up in the account – in the event of invalidity, plus additional components, if applicable – is actuarially converted into a pension.

Mr Stölting benefits from a pension commitment pursuant to the German Civil Servant's Pension Act (Beamtenversorgungsgesetz) as amended from time to time. Depending on the number of pensionable service years, the maximum pension entitlement is 71.75% of the pensionable salary reachable at the age of 65. The pensionable salary is 69% of the fixed annual salary defined above. The amount of the pension in the event of invalidity depends on the entitlement achieved as well as on the additionally agreed attributable period credited at the time the insured event occurs. In the case of Mr Stölting, the pension from the statutory pension insurance and the pension from additional pension insurance will be counted towards the pension from the time they are granted.

After the death of a Managing Board member, their dependants receive a reduced pension (up to 60% of the pension). Children are entitled to 20% of the pension if they are orphans and to 12% if they are half-orphans.

While the pension benefits paid out to Mr Forst, Mr Suhlrie and Ms Pantring will be increased by 2.0% p. a., the pension paid to Mr Stölting will be adjusted in accordance with the linear changes applicable to pensions paid by the State of North Rhine-Westphalia. As Mr Stölting benefits from commitments that are similar to those for civil servants, he is exempted from statutory pension insurance but will receive benefits as defined in the North Rhine-Westphalian "Beihilfenverordnung" in the event of illness. Ms Pantring will receive benefits in the event of illness on the same basis.

The expenses for the pensions of the Managing Board members and the present values of the obligations are shown in the notes on [page 127](#).

As Mr Suhlrie will go into retirement as of April 1, 2022, the Supervisory Board appointed Ms Hillenherms as new member of the Managing Board with effect from June 1, 2022 at its meeting on December 6, 2021.

8.5 Remuneration of the Members of the Supervisory Board

The remuneration paid to the members of the Supervisory Board is based on a general resolution by the Board of Guarantors and

is paid regardless of the business performance. This remuneration structure very well reflects the underlying idea according to which the generation of profits is not the primary business objective. The remuneration of the Supervisory Board and its committees consists of a work remuneration that is unrelated to the meetings held depending on committee membership and an additional meeting-related fee. No distinction is made between a member, the vice chairperson or the chairperson. Besides this remuneration, travel expenses incurred by mandate holders are adequately refunded. The payment of value added tax depends on the respective tax status of the individual members. Besides the remuneration paid to the members of the Supervisory Board, the members of the Board of Guarantors, the Advisory Board for Housing Promotion, the Advisory Board and the Parliamentary Advisory Board also receive individual remuneration on the basis of the resolution passed by the Board of Guarantors. The respective remuneration complies with the principles above, but the

absolute amount varies based on the different tasks and specific responsibilities. An itemised disclosure of the remuneration received by the individual members of the Supervisory Board, the Board of Guarantors and the Advisory Boards can be found in the notes to the Financial Report ([page 129 et seq.](#)).

8.6 Disclosure Pursuant to Section 16 InstitutsVergV of July 25, 2017

Since the fiscal year 2017, all employees of NRW.BANK, including the Managing Board, have exclusively received fixed remuneration components. The total fixed compensation is paid in cash and, on a small scale, in the form of benefits in money's worth (e.g. for the private use of company cars). There is no compensation in the form of shares or similar instruments.

8.6.1 Quantitative Information Regarding the Remuneration of the Risk Takers on the Managing Board

Composition of the Remuneration for the Year 2021

Fixed remuneration ¹⁾	Other benefits ²⁾	Total remuneration	Remuneration for mandates ³⁾	Number of risk takers
€ 2,550,754	€ 1,690,415	€ 4,241,169	€ 96,099	4

¹⁾ Including benefits in money's worth and benefits in kind.

²⁾ Employer contributions to social security insurance, benefit payments and allocations to the provision for old-age pensions incl. interest expenses.

³⁾ Remuneration received in 2021 for mandates/shown incl. VAT.

Complementary Information Regarding Deferred Variable Remuneration Components from Previous Years

	Amount ¹⁾	Number of risk takers
Deferred variable amounts from the years 2015 and 2016	€ 125,025	4
– thereof vested by 2021 and paid out in 2021	€ 93,450	4
– thereof vested in 2021 but not paid out because of sustainability arrangement	€ 31,575	4
– thereof not yet vested in 2021	€ –	0
– thereof reduced in 2021	€ –	0

¹⁾ Including variable remuneration for Managing Board members who have resigned from the organisation.

Information Regarding Other Remuneration Benefits

	Amount	Number of risk takers
Guaranteed payments pursuant to Section 5 Para 5 InstitutsVergV made in 2021	€ –	0
Severance payments made in 2021	€ –	0
– thereof single highest amount	€ –	0
Persons whose remuneration in 2021 exceeded € 1.0 million	€ 3,523,114	3

For a breakdown of the payments to the Managing Board members by names, please refer to [page 126](#) of the notes.

8.6.2 Quantitative Information Regarding the Remuneration of All Employees below the Managing Board

Composition of the Remuneration for the Year 2021

Segment	Number ¹⁾	Fixed remuneration ²⁾	Other benefits ³⁾	Total remuneration	Remuneration for mandates ⁴⁾
Programme-based Promotion	607	€ 42,339,450	€ 25,714,067	€ 68,053,517	€ 21,282
– risk taker	20	€ 3,513,750	€ 1,512,873	€ 5,026,623	€ 13,982
– no risk taker	587	€ 38,825,700	€ 24,201,194	€ 63,026,894	€ 7,300
Other Promotion/Liquidity Management	59	€ 7,288,023	€ 3,666,402	€ 10,954,425	€ 12,400
– risk taker	7	€ 1,828,456	€ 1,015,297	€ 2,843,753	€ 12,400
– no risk taker	52	€ 5,459,567	€ 2,651,105	€ 8,110,672	€ –
Staff/Services	961	€ 70,440,238	€ 34,773,486	€ 105,213,724	€ 114,576
– risk taker	44	€ 7,922,285	€ 3,612,203	€ 11,534,488	€ 107,550
– no risk taker	917	€ 62,517,953	€ 31,161,283	€ 93,679,236	€ 7,026
Total	1,627	€ 120,067,711	€ 64,153,955	€ 184,221,666	€ 148,258

¹⁾ Including employees who departed in the course of the year (pro-rated remuneration for the term of employment); apprentices/trainees are included in the data for Staff / Services.

²⁾ Including benefits in money's worth and benefits in kind. The total amount includes severance payments of € 308,000. In the context of NRW.BANK's purely fixed remuneration scheme, this was presented to BaFin in accordance with the Interpretation Guide to the Remuneration Ordinance for Institutions (InstitutsVergV), to the extent necessary in individual cases.

³⁾ Employer contributions to social security insurance, benefit payments and allocations to the provision for old-age pensions incl. interest expenses.

⁴⁾ Including VAT.

Complementary Information Regarding Deferred Variable Remuneration Components of Risk Takers from Previous Years

	Amount ¹⁾	Number of risk takers
Deferred variable amounts from the year 2016	€ 192,844	32
– thereof vested by 2021 and paid out in 2021	€ 192,844	32
– thereof vested in 2021 but not paid out because of sustainability arrangement	€ –	0
– thereof not yet vested in 2021	€ –	0
– thereof reduced in 2021	€ –	0

¹⁾ Including deferred amounts for risk takers who have resigned or retired from the organisation.

Information on Further Remuneration Benefits to Risk Takers

	Amount	Number of risk takers
Hiring bonuses paid or guaranteed payments made in 2021	€ –	0
Severance payments made in 2021	€ –	0
– thereof single highest amount	€ –	0
Persons whose remuneration in 2021 exceeded € 1.0 million	€ –	0

8.6.3 Quantitative Information Regarding the Remuneration of the Risk Takers on the Supervisory Board

Composition of the Remuneration for the Year 2021 for Persons Identified as Risk Takers on Account of Their Membership of the Supervisory Board

	Non-performance-linked remuneration ¹⁾	Performance-linked variable remuneration ¹⁾	Total remuneration ¹⁾	Number of risk takers
Members of the Supervisory Board pursuant to Section 12 Para. 1 Letters a to d, Para. 2 of the Statutes	€ 296,483	€ –	€ 296,483	13
Members of the Supervisory Board pursuant to Section 12 Para. 1 Letter e of the Statutes (staff representatives)	€ 106,100	€ –	€ 106,100	5

¹⁾ Including remuneration for risk takers on the Supervisory Board who resigned during the course of the year.

Where staff representatives have been identified as risk takers, the remuneration they receive for this activity is shown in the tables under point 8.6.2. For a breakdown of the remuneration by names, please refer to the notes, [page 130 et seq.](#)

Declaration of Conformity

The Managing Board and the Supervisory Board of NRW.BANK jointly declare that the Bank complied with the recommendations of the Public Corporate Governance Code (PCGC) of NRW.BANK in 2021 save for the following exception. The latter is made transparent and justified in accordance with Clauses 1.3.5 and 1.4 of the PCGC of NRW.BANK.

Submission of Resolution Proposals to the Supervisory Board

In deviation from Clause 5.1.5, documents required for decisions were, in exceptional cases, submitted to the members of the Supervisory Board less than 14 days prior to the meeting. This was mainly due to current developments. Thanks to the availability of the Managing Board for answering questions prior to the meetings, the preparation of the Supervisory Board meetings by the Executive and Nomination Committee and the possibility for extensive consultations at the meetings, it was nevertheless ensured that all issues were addressed in sufficient detail.

The Managing Board and the Supervisory Board of NRW.BANK remain committed to the Public Corporate Governance Code and intend to comply with its recommendations also in future unless transparent and justified exceptions appear sensible and necessary.

NRW.BANK
March 2022

The Managing Board
The Supervisory Board

Report of the Supervisory Board

In compliance with the tasks imposed on it by the law, the Statutes and the Public Corporate Governance Code, the Supervisory Board monitored the proper conduct of the business and obtained regular reports on the latest business developments and the risk situation in the fiscal year 2021. It discussed and approved all transactions requiring its approval in accordance with legal or statutory provisions and addressed important matters of business policy in detail.

In continuation of the discussions of the previous year, these included in particular matters relating to digitalisation and sustainability. Moreover, the Supervisory Board addressed the effects of the ongoing Covid-19 pandemic and the floods in North Rhine-Westphalia on the risk position and the promotional activities of NRW.BANK. Last but not least, the Supervisory Board dealt with the evaluation of NRW.BANK's Managing Board and with its self-evaluation.

The Executive and Nomination Committee prepared the meetings of the Supervisory Board and the Board of Guarantors. It furthermore decided on the budget for NRW.BANK's corporate citizenship activities.

The Remuneration Committee primarily supervised the appropriateness of the remuneration systems for the Managing Board and the employees of NRW.BANK.

The Risk Committee mainly assisted the Supervisory Board in monitoring the Bank's risk situation and monitored the effectiveness of the risk management system. Special emphasis was placed on the impacts of climate change, the Covid-19 pandemic and the floods.

The Promotional Committee primarily discussed the various aspects of the promotional policy and the promotional business, also with a view to the specific promotional activities regarding the Covid-19 pandemic and the flood damage.

The Building Committee established with effect from January 1, 2021 pursuant to Section 22 Para. 1 of NRW.BANK's Statutes from among the members pursuant to Section 12 Letters a) to e) of NRW.BANK's Statutes monitored NRW.BANK's planned new building project at the Haroldstraße 5 (H5) property in Düsseldorf.

In accordance with regulatory requirements and the provisions in the Statutes, the Supervisory Board addressed the business, promotional and risk strategy for the years 2022 to 2025, which had previously been discussed by the Promotional Committee and the Risk Committee.

The principles of the business, promotional and risk policies were submitted for approval to the Board of Guarantors, which is the competent body under the Bank's Statutes. At its meeting

on December 6, 2021, the Board of Guarantors acted on the proposed resolution.

The Audit Committee mainly supervised the accounting process, the performance of the audit as well as the independence of the auditor. It also approved the permissible non-audit services.

Ernst & Young GmbH Wirtschaftsprüfungsgesellschaft carried out the audit of the financial statements for 2021 and the management report and issued an unqualified audit opinion.

The Supervisory Board and the Audit Committee formed from among its members discussed in detail the financial statements of NRW.BANK and the report of the external auditors on the results of their audits. Following the final result of the audit, they raised no objections.

At its meeting on March 14, 2022, the Supervisory Board approved the financial statements and the management report established by the Managing Board and proposed that the Board of Guarantors approve the financial statements for the year 2021. The Non-Financial Report 2021 was subjected to a voluntary review to obtain limited assurance by Ernst & Young GmbH Wirtschaftsprüfungsgesellschaft and deemed lawful and appropriate in light of the result of the audit. As in the previous years, no consolidated financial statements were prepared for the year 2021, as the Bank is not obliged to do so under commercial law.

The Supervisory Board held four meetings in the fiscal year. Another 20 meetings were held by the Committees composed of the members of the Supervisory Board; the Executive and Nomination Committee held four meetings, the Risk Committee held four meetings, the Audit Committee held two meetings, the Promotional Committee held four meetings, the Building Committee held five meetings and the Remuneration Committee held one meeting. In addition, the Remuneration Committee and the Promotional Committee each passed one resolution by written vote.

Governmental control over NRW.BANK continues to be exercised by the Ministry of the Interior of the State of North Rhine-Westphalia, with respect to public housing promotion in cooperation with the Ministry responsible for housing. The purpose of this control was to ensure the lawfulness of the activities of NRW.BANK.

Düsseldorf/Münster, March 2022



Prof. Dr. Andreas Pinkwart
Chairman of the Supervisory Board

Management Report

of NRW.BANK for the Fiscal Year 2021

1 Fundamental Information about NRW.BANK as the Promotional Bank of North Rhine-Westphalia

NRW.BANK is the promotional bank of North Rhine-Westphalia (NRW). It has the public mission to support its owner and guarantor, the State of North Rhine-Westphalia, in the completion of its structural and economic policy tasks. NRW.BANK conducts its activities in accordance with commercial principles, taking into account the public welfare on a non-competitive and non-profit-oriented basis. To fulfil its promotional mission, NRW.BANK draws on a wide range of promotional instruments and, in particular, contributes its lending expertise to the promotional process.

1.1 Business Model

NRW.BANK's business model is that of a largely budget-independent promotional bank and supports the fulfilment of its public promotional mission. According to the "Act on NRW.BANK", it is a legally independent promotional bank engaging in competition-neutral promotional business which permanently benefits from institutional and guarantor liability as well as from an explicit statutory funding guarantee from its guarantor. This enables NRW.BANK to make available the required liquidity at short notice at any time. To complete its mission, NRW.BANK uses the resulting possibilities for funding in the international capital market, where the Bank has established itself as a reliable market participant. NRW.BANK generates its own income within the

parameters of its conservative investment strategy. This income is used to finance the promotional business, to secure the viability of the Bank, also with regard to the creation of its own, non-interest-bearing provisions and reserves, and to finance the banking operations. The use of own resources, e.g. to reduce the interest rates on promotional loans, is a key aspect of NRW.BANK's business model. The promotional instruments used include, in particular, loans with below-market interest rates and/or long-term fixed-interest options, the provision of equity and mezzanine capital, risk sharing with house banks as well as advisory services. NRW.BANK takes into account the existing offers by the Federal Promotional Institutes in the arrangement of its promotion and supports the use of federal and European promotional funds in the State of North Rhine-Westphalia.

1.2 Objectives and Strategies

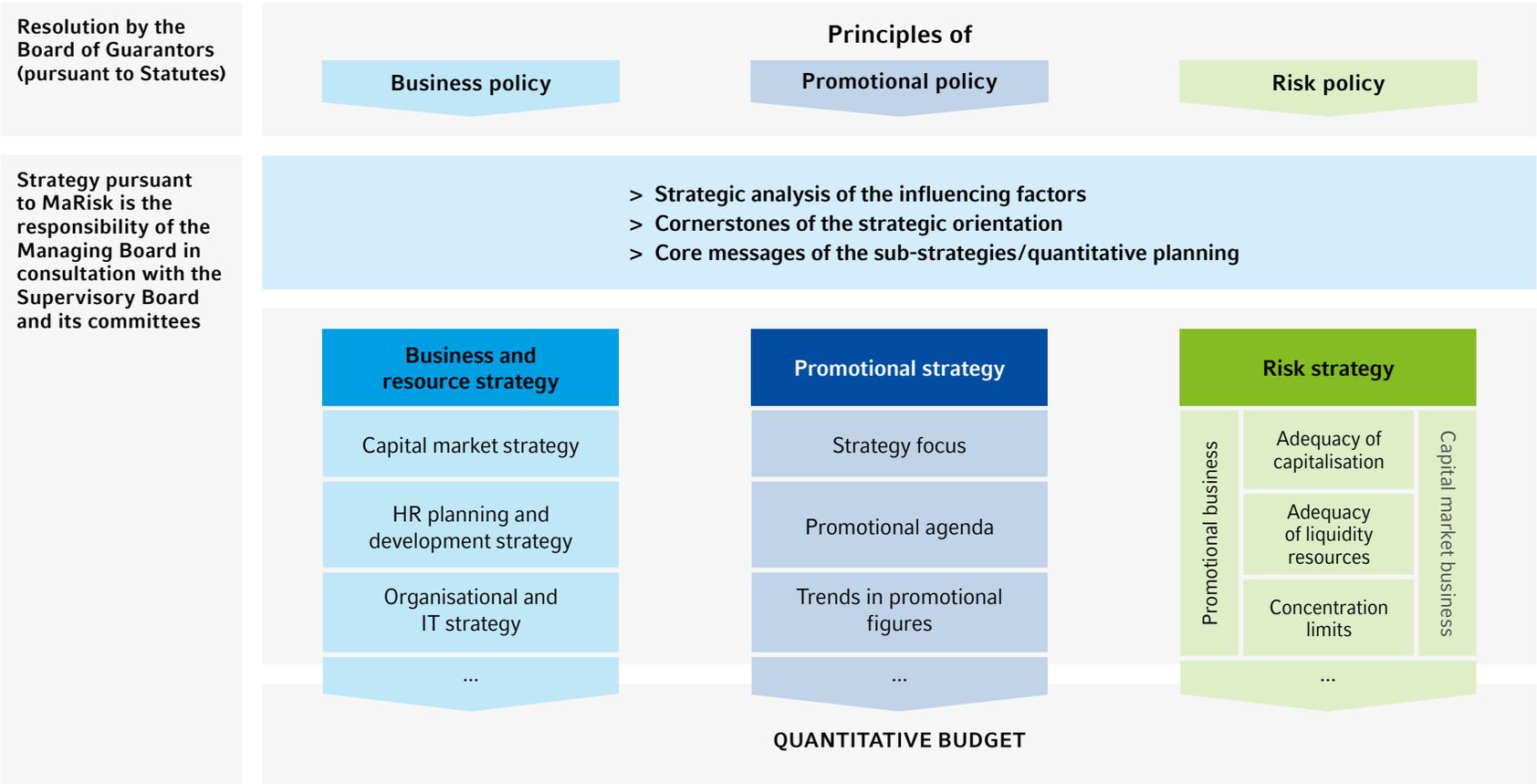
The Bank's overall strategy is composed of the principles adopted by the Board of Guarantors according to the Statutes and of the strategy defined by the Managing Board pursuant to the Minimum Requirements on Risk Management (MaRisk). The principles of the business, promotional and risk policy define the framework of strategic action. The business, promotional and risk strategy puts the strategic positioning of the Bank which is defined in the principles into more concrete terms and leads to a multi-year quantitative budget.

The Managing Board of NRW.BANK liaises closely and constantly with the Bank's executive bodies and ensures the appropriate degree of transparency in implementing and refining its tasks and strategy.

Sustainability is a central guiding principle and a key criterion for NRW.BANK's decisions on business policy. Details can be found

in NRW.BANK's Sustainability Guidelines and in the Sustainability Report published annually around the middle of the following year.

NRW.BANK's Non-financial Report is available at <http://www.nrwbank.de/en/press/publications.html>



The promotional strategy is at the heart of the Bank's overall strategy, which reflects the special importance of the promotional business. The business/resource strategy defines the capital market strategy as well as its substrategies, i.e. cash management strategy, funding strategy and investment/trading strategy, as well as resource-related topics such as human resources and IT. The risk strategy addresses the risk-relevant aspects of the strategy and is closely linked with the promotional and business strategies.

The Bank's overall strategy is geared to NRW.BANK's public mission to support the State of North Rhine-Westphalia and its municipal corporations in the fulfilment of their tasks and to serve as the first port of call for the state government with regard to financial and promotional issues. Material business activities as defined in the Minimum Requirements on Risk Management (MaRisk) are the promotional business and the capital market business, which supports the promotional activities ("Förderhilfsgeschäft").

The promotional strategy defines central guidelines for the further development of NRW.BANK's promotional business. These promotional guidelines contain selected factors to secure the efficiency and effectiveness of promotion. In 2021, the promotional strategy comprised three guidelines: "Digital Promotion", "Agile Promotion" and "European Promotion".

The "Digital Promotion" guideline explicitly addresses the growing demands made on promotional banks to further digitalise their promotional business. But the market environment for NRW.BANK's promotional business is changing increasingly and more quickly than before even above and beyond the megatrend of digitalisation. The "Agile Promotion" guideline takes account of this fact, as it expresses NRW.BANK's ambition to respond promptly to changing market situations and challenges and to adapt its promotional offerings to new promotional requirements. The "European Promotion" guideline is based on NRW.BANK's objective of acquiring (additional) EU funds for promotion in North Rhine-Westphalia. Risk sharing with European institutions is of particular importance here. A key component is the new EU programme "InvestEU", for which NRW.BANK acts as the European Commission's implementing partner for the first time.

NRW.BANK's promotional business is theme-oriented. It is divided into three promotional fields: Economy, Housing and Infrastructure/Municipalities. Objectives include, in particular, improving the financing situation for small and medium-sized enterprises, promoting corporate innovation and digitalisation projects, creating affordable housing as well as promotional stimulation to the benefit of the technical and social infrastructure. Besides this, supporting the North Rhine-Westphalian municipalities in maintaining, expanding and modernising the educational infrastructure is a key objective of NRW.BANK. In view of its

importance, the promotion of sustainability projects is an objective in all three promotional fields.

1.3 Internal Management System

For its internal management, NRW.BANK generally uses controlling concepts and methods which have proven their worth and are commonly used in the banking sector. NRW.BANK's objectives are primarily geared to providing its guarantor, the State of North Rhine-Westphalia, with permanent support in performing its structural and economic tasks.

The preservation of the Bank's net asset value has been designated as a key condition for the Bank's internal management. NRW.BANK defines the net asset value as the equity capital shown in the balance sheet with all its components plus allowance reserves.

The key indicators for internal management purposes are the volume of new commitments in the promotional business and the "Förderleistung" as well as operating income, administrative expenses, the cost-income ratio (CIR) before "Förderleistung", total assets and business volume. The corresponding budget values are regularly subjected to plan/actual comparisons as well as scenario and forecast analyses in order to provide appropriate control stimuli.

The volume of new commitments comprises the commitments for promotional funds made in the current fiscal year. The term

"Förderleistung" covers the monetary and non-monetary services provided by NRW.BANK to fulfil its promotional mission and to support the economic and structural policy objectives of its owner. Operating income comprises net interest income and net commission income as well as net income from trading operations and the other operating result. Administrative expenses comprise personnel expenses as well as operating expenses.

The CIR (before "Förderleistung") is the ratio of administrative expenses excluding "Förderleistung" to net interest and commission income before "Förderleistung". The CIR reflects the changes in cost-income ratios and thus serves to measure efficiency. It is adjusted for the "Förderleistung" so as to avoid making incentives that contradict the promotional purpose and to allow comparison with the CIRs of other (promotional) institutions.

The business volume comprises total assets, contingent liabilities, other commitments as well as administered funds.

2 Report on Economic Position

2.1 Economic Climate

2.1.1 The German and North Rhine-Westphalian Economies

In 2021, the COVID-19 pandemic again had a major impact on the German and North Rhine-Westphalian economies, with economic activity increasingly showing two different trends. While the contact-intensive service sectors temporarily recovered

strongly from the COVID crisis, global supply bottlenecks increasingly put a damper on industrial production. At 2.7%, the increase in Germany's gross domestic product (GDP) consequently fell short of the expectations announced at the beginning of the year.

Following a pandemic-related decline in economic output in the first months of 2021, economic activity picked up noticeably as of May. The growing number of vaccinated adults in the population supported the rapid decline in new infections, thus enabling far-reaching opening measures in the previously restricted sectors of the economy. As a result, private demand recovered. Sales revenues in the contact-intensive service sectors and the physical retail stores that had still been restricted in the winter increased noticeably.

Against the background of the vaccination progress, the more favourable income and employment outlook also had a supporting effect, as employment growth in the service sectors accelerated strongly, unemployment declined noticeably and short-time work was greatly reduced over the course of the year. From November onwards, a fourth COVID-19 wave, together with the emergence of a new virus variant, again led to much tighter containment measures in some regions, which again slowed down the overall economic recovery process.

In contrast to the service sectors, economic output in the manufacturing sector declined. Demand for German industrial goods

had risen sharply since the beginning of the year due to the global economic upturn and order backlogs reached a new record level; at the same time, however, the industrial sector was hit by an unprecedented shortage of intermediate goods and sharp increases in raw material prices, given the simultaneous global economic recovery and disruptions in international supply chains. In surveys, an unusually high number of companies reported that their production was adversely affected by shortages of materials. As the year progressed, the supply chain disruptions turned out to be much more serious and protracted than initially assumed and lasted until the end of the year. The weakness of the industrial sector was reflected in slow corporate spending and exports.

In the course of the year, the gap between incoming orders and production increasingly widened, especially among manufacturers of capital goods (most importantly in the vehicle and mechanical engineering sectors). The global shortage of electronic components was particularly hard on the automotive industry.

There were differences between developments in Germany and North Rhine-Westphalia. Production of motor vehicles and parts in North Rhine-Westphalia was not that badly affected until the summer, and production was not curtailed before the autumn. In other sectors of the economy such as metals production and processing as well as mechanical engineering, output in North Rhine-Westphalia was increased until the summer, whereas it mostly stagnated in Germany.

Construction activity was subdued throughout the year. In the summer, construction spending increased only slightly although order books were well filled. This is probably not least attributable to shortages of important construction materials such as timber and steel. The price explosion in the world market resulting from the shortage also caused enormous increases in construction prices and put a damper on construction spending in the further course, especially since some households had problems financing the construction of a home due to the strong price increase.

After the flood disaster in the summer, the reconstruction that began in the affected areas played a special role in the development of North Rhine-Westphalia's construction industry. In July, heavy rainfall and flooding caused damages of historic dimensions in some regions of Germany. According to initial investigations, the total damage in North Rhine-Westphalia alone amounted to over € 13 billion. Reconstruction is estimated to take at least five years. As a result, autumn saw the business climate in the regional construction sector improve against the negative nationwide trend.

The fiscal environment was characterised by extensive government measures to mitigate the health and economic consequences of the COVID-19 pandemic. As a result, the public budget closed with a high deficit of € 153.9 million (which is equivalent to a deficit ratio of 4.3%).

Consumer prices picked up noticeably in the course of the year. In addition to extraordinary effects arising from the temporary VAT reduction that expired at the beginning of 2021, the pandemic-related low price level in 2020 automatically led to higher annual rates in 2021. At the same time, the introduction of CO₂ pricing in the transport and heating sectors fuelled inflation, and sharply rising oil prices and poor weather conditions led to strong increases in energy and food prices. Average annual inflation climbed to 3.1%, the highest level in 28 years.

2.1.2 Financial Markets

In the course of the first half of 2021, the financial markets recovered thanks to a number of positive developments. Market players were under the impression of the successes achieved in 2020 in vaccine research against the COVID-19 virus as well as the start of widespread vaccination campaigns in numerous countries. As COVID-19 restrictions in Germany were eased in the second quarter of 2021, growth showed a strong counter-movement to the previous drops in GDP. The significantly improved economic situation led to growing inflation expectations. The ten-year Bund yield climbed from slightly below -0.6% at the beginning of the year to -0.1% in May 2021.

In the summer, however, the financial market sentiment deteriorated again. This deterioration was driven by disappointing economic data in leading economies as well as the realisation that

the COVID-19 pandemic was not over in spite of the general vaccination progress. Although the economic recovery in Germany continued, it clearly lost momentum and the downside risks gained much more weight again. As the number of infections rose sharply towards the end of the year, some of these risks actually made themselves felt.

The stock markets remained unimpressed by the developments from the summer onwards and trended friendly within a relatively narrow range of fluctuation. By contrast, the ten-year Bund yield dropped below -0.5% by August in the wake of the economic slowdown. As the sharp rise in inflation prevented it from consolidating at this level, however, the ten-year Bund yield climbed very close to the -0.1% mark by October.

The Bund yield then remained volatile. In November, it declined again, as the European Central Bank (ECB) maintained its policy of taking counter-measures to any strong upward movement in yields. In the fourth quarter, leading ECB representatives took a clear communicative stance against emerging speculations about a more restrictive monetary policy. Their statements were in line with the forward guidance, whose criteria for monetary tightening, which had been developed on the basis of the new strategy adopted by the ECB in mid-2021, were not met. Practically speaking, the ECB thus decided not to follow the US central bank (Fed), which started to reduce its asset purchases at the end of the year. All the ECB did was to slow down the pace of its asset

purchases under the Pandemic Emergency Purchase Programme (PEPP) in the fourth quarter and to announce the end of the Emergency Purchase Programme for March 2022.

2.2 Course of Business

NRW.BANK looks back on another challenging fiscal year. The social and economic consequences of the COVID-19 pandemic remained substantial throughout the year 2021 and required the Bank to maintain the special promotional offerings introduced in 2020. In the second half of the year, the heavy rainfalls in several regions of North Rhine-Westphalia additionally called for rapid relief measures for the elimination of the damage caused as well as for reconstruction.

In the promotional business, the Bank again achieved a very high volume of new commitments of € 12.0 billion (2020: € 17.0 billion) compared to the pre-pandemic fiscal years. This was due in particular to the additional scope for interest rate reductions gained in the course of the year. Thus, the introduction of negative funding rates for on-lending house banks as well as negative interest rates in the programme-based municipal direct business helped to make many promotional programmes more attractive. This provides additional promotional stimulation, e.g. to projects in the context of the sustainable transformation or investments in the modernisation of the infrastructure. As the liquidity position of many companies had improved in the meantime, their overall demand for promotional loans declined, however. As a result, the

exceptionally high volume of new commitments of the previous year could not be reached again.

The Bank's efforts to further develop its promotional offerings in 2021 focused on support for transformation processes. Thus, new offerings supporting sustainable commercial and housing construction were introduced in mid-2021. Moreover, since last August, municipalities have benefited from particularly favourable conditions for investments in climate protection thanks to additional interest rate subsidies. To improve the financing opportunities for young, innovative enterprises, NRW.BANK increased the available limit for investments in third-party-managed venture capital and private equity funds last year. In addition, NRW.BANK's venture capital activities were given a new, target group-optimised market presence.

The heavy rainfall events in the summer made additional promotional ad-hoc offerings necessary. The Bank therefore introduced highly subsidised loans in favour of the affected private individuals, enterprises and municipalities specifically for the financing of clean-up and reconstruction activities. In cooperation with the North Rhine-Westphalian Ministry of Economic Affairs, Innovation, Digitalisation and Energy, repayment discounts on loans are also being offered for the first time as part of the commercial severe weather aid. Besides improved conditions for investment loans, the scope for taking out liquidity loans was also significantly increased for municipalities in the affected regions. Above and

beyond its lending business, NRW.BANK also supports the State of North Rhine-Westphalia as a key player in the context of reconstruction aid, e.g. by serving as the paying agent for grants awarded for equity reasons. Moreover, the bank assumes the approval function for applications by commercial enterprises.

An amount of € 957 million (2020: € 1.037 billion) was committed for public housing promotion programmes under the Law on the Promotion and Use of Housing for the State of North Rhine-Westphalia (WFNG NRW). In the individual promotional fields, funds totalling € 3.3 billion (2020: € 4.3 billion) were committed for the energy transition and environmental protection.

At € 153.1 billion (2020: € 155.8 billion) and € 176.1 billion (2020: € 178.0 billion), respectively, both total assets and the business volume were below plan.

As has been expected, operating income of € 533.0 million (2020: € 580.2 million) was much lower than in the previous year, primarily due to improved promotional conditions.

At € -273.0 million (2020: € -272.5 million), administrative expenses remained at the prior year level contrary to expectations.

The cost-income ratio before "Förderleistung" stood at 35.2% (2020: 34.5%).

The result of operations by segments breaks down as follows:

Result of Operations	Programme-based Promotion		Other Promotion/ Liquidity Management		Staff/Services		NRW.BANK Total	
	Dec. 31, 2021 € millions	Dec. 31, 2020 € millions	Dec. 31, 2021 € millions	Dec. 31, 2020 € millions	Dec. 31, 2021 € millions	Dec. 31, 2020 € millions	Dec. 31, 2021 € millions	Dec. 31, 2020 € millions
Net interest income	202.3	241.3	412.7	389.5	53.9	88.3	668.9	719.1
Net commission income	29.8	21.0	55.1	65.3	-3.6	-3.4	81.3	82.9
Net result from trading operations	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.4
Other operating result	4.6	7.4	0.7	0.1	-223.4	-229.7	-218.1	-222.2
Operating income	236.7	269.7	469.4	455.3	-173.1	-144.8	533.0	580.2
Personnel expenses	-46.8	-44.5	-7.6	-7.3	-101.1	-102.4	-155.5	-154.2
Operating expenditure	-52.4	-47.9	-30.9	-28.6	-34.2	-41.8	-117.5	-118.3
Administrative expenses	-99.2	-92.4	-38.5	-35.9	-135.3	-144.2	-273.0	-272.5
Operating result before risk provisions/revaluation adjustments	137.5	177.3	430.9	419.4	-308.4	-289.0	260.0	307.7
Risk provisions/revaluation adjustments	17.1	-64.4	-78.0	-67.3	-176.4	-157.9	-237.3	-289.6
thereof: allocation to fund for general banking risks	-30.0	-50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-30.0	-50.0
Taxes on income and revenues	-1.3	-2.0	-3.8	-4.4	-12.1	-4.8	-17.2	-11.2
Net income/loss for the year	153.3	110.9	349.1	347.7	-496.9	-451.7	5.5	6.9
Number of employees*	579	570	57	56	864	848	1,500	1,474

* Excl. Managing Board, trainees, apprentices, interns and employees on parental leave and similar leave.



The segment report provides further insight into management control and is derived from the internal management information system. The segmentation is based on the Bank's organisational structure.

The Programme-based Promotion segment comprises the business units Housing Promotion, Promotion Programmes, Special Finance, Equity Finance as well as Promotion Programme Advisory Services & Customer Service.

The Other Promotion/Liquidity Management segment includes the capital market business, which supports the promotional activities ("Förderhilfsgeschäft"), as well as Municipal Direct Financing in North Rhine-Westphalia.

The Staff/Services segment comprises the Service and Staff business units such as IT/Organisation/Internal Services, Risk Control, Finance as well as Corporate Development including the participations in the public interest.

2.3 Net Assets, Financial Position and Results of Operations

2.3.1 Results of Operations

Net Interest Income

At € 668.9 million, NRW.BANK's net interest income was lower than in the previous year (2020: € 719.1 million). Increased interest income in the capital market business contrasted with lower interest income in the promotional business units, which was due to improved promotional terms and conditions, as well as lower earnings contributions from equity investments held in the public interest.

Net Commission Income

Net commission income in the amount of € 81.3 million (2020: € 82.9 million) was largely attributable to income from the surrogate loan business, which declined compared to the previous year as the market environment deteriorated. In these transactions, NRW.BANK acts as hedge provider (seller). By contrast, the promotional business units recorded increased commission income.

Net Income from Trading Operations

NRW.BANK's trading book contains short-term trading transactions with interest rate products. In the fiscal year 2021, this resulted in net income from trading operations of € 0.9 million (2020: € 0.4 million).

Other Operating Result

The other operating result amounted to € -218.1 million (2020: € -222.2 million) and was mainly influenced by the further reduced discount rate used for the valuation of provisions for pensions, provisions for additional benefits and other personnel provisions. Interest-related expenses totalled € -227.2 million (2020: € -224.1 million). At € -0.8 million, non-interest expenses for provisions for pensions and additional benefits for employees and pensioners of Portigon AG who are entitled to a pension under the laws relating to civil servants were also much lower than in the previous year (2020: € -9.2 million).

Administrative expenses

At € -273.0 million (2020: € -272.5 million), NRW.BANK's administrative expenses stayed at the prior year level.

Personnel expenses amounted to € –155.5 million, which slightly exceeded the previous year's € –154.2 million, mainly due to a moderate increase in the number of employees in connection with the performance of new tasks as well as to collective pay rises. Pension expenses declined primarily due to reduced allocations to pension provisions.

Operating expenses decreased slightly to € –117.5 million (2020: € –118.3 million).

Risk Provisions/Revaluation Adjustments

Risk provisions/revaluation adjustments amounted to € –237.3 million in the fiscal year 2021 (2020: € –289.6 million).

The positive risk provisioning result of € 37.8 million (2020: € –56.2 million) in the lending business is mainly attributable to the release of general value adjustments pursuant to IDW RS BFA 7 in connection with a methodological further development and the adjustment of the model parameters as of the valuation date. Moreover, the Housing Promotion unit was able to release more risk provisions than it had to establish.

In the equity investment business, the result of € 153.3 million (2020: 12.9 million) primarily resulted from the sale of the investment in Westdeutsche Spielbanken GmbH.

A net result of € –18.2 million (2020: € –19.6 million) related to the results of sales and revaluations in the securities and derivatives business.

As in the previous years, NRW.BANK used its operating result to allocate an amount of € 410.2 million (2020: € 226.7 million) to allowance reserves. This included € 30.0 million (2020: € 50.0 million) for the fund for general banking risks.

Net Income

NRW.BANK posted net income of € 5.5 million (2020: € 6.9 million) in the fiscal year 2021. As in the previous years, net income is exactly identical with the federal interest expenses pursuant to Section 14 of the Act on NRW.BANK.

Segment Results

Net interest income in the Programme-based Promotion segment comprises the results of the promotional business units and amounted to € 202.3 million (2020: € 241.3 million).

As in the previous year, the Housing Promotion business unit again accounted for the biggest portion of net interest income, at € 158.4 million (2020: € 180.1 million). The decline is mainly the result of a change in the calculation of the contribution to administrative expenses, which has improved the lending terms for the borrowers. In connection with the low interest rates, many borrowers took advantage of their contractual right to repay their loans in full or in part at any time without having to pay a prepayment penalty. These unscheduled repayments led to reduced receivables and, consequently, to reduced interest income.

In the Promotion Programmes, the introduction of negative funding rates for house banks and for the direct business with

municipalities in 2021 made it possible to regain scope for interest rate reductions that had been lost due to the low interest rates, which increased the attractiveness of many promotional loan programmes. On balance, the “Förderleistung” used in the form of interest rate subsidies was much higher than in the previous year.

Net interest income in Equity Finance increased primarily due to higher profit distributions.

At € 29.8 million, net commission income clearly exceeded the previous year’s result (2020: € 21.0 million). On the one hand, commission income for liability releases under the NRW.BANK. Infrastruktur Corona programme was generated in the Special Finance unit. On the other hand, this item includes reimbursements of expenses for the performance of the paying agent function for COVID bridging grants.

The segment’s risk provisions/revaluation adjustments amounted to € –17.1 million (2020: € –64.4 million).

Risk provisions in the lending business of € 43.9 million (2020: € –30.1 million) were mainly influenced by the release of general value adjustments resulting from the valuation on the reporting date in accordance with IDW RS BFA 7. Based on stress test-based assumptions, the additional general value adjustment of € 25.0 million, which had been established in the previous year in view of the COVID-related extraordinary uncertainty in the assessment of credit risks, remained unchanged.

The risk result in the equity investment and securities business amounted to € 25.8 million (2020: € 13.4 million) and was again mainly influenced by proceeds from disposals in the venture capital portfolio.

In 2021, NRW.BANK allocated a total amount of € 52,6 million (2020: € 47.7 million) to allowance reserves for the promotional business units.

At € 412.7 million, net interest income in the Other Promotion/ Liquidity Management segment exceeded the previous year’s € 389.5 million. The increase was mainly attributable to the premiums received in connection with the Bank’s participation in the ECB’s Targeted Longer-Term Refinancing Operations (TLTRO III).

Net commission income totalled € 55.1 million (2020: € 65.3 million). The result from the surrogate loan business declined noticeably as spreads narrowed.

At € 0.7 million (2020: € 0.1 million), the other operating result was almost balanced.

The segment’s risk provisions/revaluation adjustments amounted to € –78.0 million (2020: € –67.3 million).

The withdrawal and the termination of own issues resulted in net losses of € –49.2 million (2020: € –116.4 million). The voluntary repurchase of own issues is exclusively made at the request of the investor. Reasons for investors to return the securities include,

for instance, the desire to change their maturity profiles and nominal interest rates as well as to optimise existing lines. In the long term, this will improve the Bank's funding base and strengthen its profitability, as the Bank may make new issues at current conditions.

By contrast, the management of the overall portfolio resulted in net gains from securities and (hedging) derivatives in the amount of € 17.2 million (2020: € 94.2 million).

For the Other Promotion/Liquidity Management segment, NRW.BANK allocated € –39.9 million to the allowance reserves (2020: € –46.6 million).

Net interest income in the Staff/Services segment amounted to € 53.9 million (2020: € 88.3 million) and mainly included earnings contributions from participations held in the public interest and from the investment of personnel provisions.

The burden arising from the other operating result in the amount of € –223.4 million (2020: € –229.7 million) was more or less

on a par with the previous year and was mainly attributable to interest expenses in conjunction with the valuation of provisions for pensions and additional benefits.

Risk provisions/revaluation adjustments in the Staff/Services segment in the amount of € –176.4 million (2020: € –157.9 million) include the proceeds before taxes in the amount of € 141.8 million from the sale of the investment in Westdeutsche Spielbanken GmbH. The segment's allocations to the allowance reserves for general banking risks totalled € 317.7 million (2020: € 132.4 million).

2.3.2 Financial Position

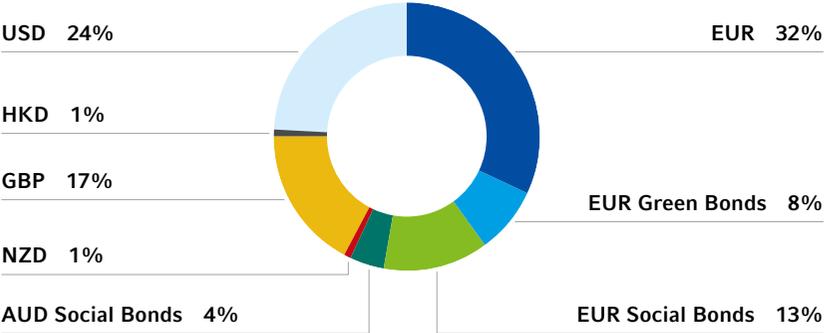
Being the state's promotional bank and benefiting from institutional liability, guarantor liability and an explicit funding guarantee from its guarantor, NRW.BANK shares the same excellent rating with the State of North Rhine-Westphalia.

Like every year, rating agencies Fitch Ratings, Moody's and Standard & Poor's reviewed NRW.BANK's creditworthiness and reconfirmed the Bank's good ratings.

List of current ratings

	Fitch Ratings	Moody's	Standard & Poor's
Long-term rating	AAA	Aa1	AA
Short-term rating	F1+	P-1	A-1+
Outlook	stable	stable	stable

The Other Promotion/Liquidity Management segment is responsible for the funding of NRW.BANK. In its capacity as a state-guaranteed promotional bank, NRW.BANK issued instruments – after repurchases – in the amount of € 11.6 billion (2020: € 12.7 billion). As shown in the chart, the funding instruments were placed with investors in different currencies. Accounting for 53% and 24%, respectively, the euro and the US dollar were the dominating currencies. At 25% (2020: 12%), green bonds and social bonds accounted for a growing share of NRW.BANK’s funding mix.



The funding transactions with domestic investors are dominated by bearer bonds, note loans and registered bonds. NRW.BANK also used its international funding programmes for its funding operations. These programmes essentially include the Debt Issuance Programme and the Australian and New Zealand Medium Term Note Programme (Kangaroo/Kauri Programme) for medium-term to long-term maturities as well as the Global Commercial Paper (GCP) Programme for maturities of up to twelve months. Other sources of refinancing were the ECB’s TLTRO III as well as programme-linked funds from KfW Bankengruppe and Landwirtschaftliche Rentenbank for the on-lending business.

2.3.3 Net Assets

As of December 31, 2021, NRW.BANK’s total assets amounted to € 153.1 billion (2020: € 155.8 billion).

Assets

	Dec. 31, 2021 € billions	Dec. 31, 2020 € billions
Cash	4.1	4.3
Receivables from banks	46.3	46.3
Receivables from customers	57.9	60.4
Bonds and other interest-bearing securities	38.1	38.6
Equity investments in non-affiliated and affiliated companies	2.4	2.4
Other assets	4.3	3.8
Total assets	153.1	155.8

Receivables from banks remained unchanged at € 46.3 billion (2020: € 46.3 billion). The portfolio of promotional loans granted under the house bank principle stood at € 35.1 billion (2020: € 34.2 billion). Under the house bank procedure, customers file an application for promotional funds with the house bank, which passes it on to NRW.BANK. NRW.BANK then makes the funds available to the customer through their house bank. The portfolio of registered instruments and note loans amounted to € 6.8 billion (2020: € 6.0 billion).

Totalling € 57.9 billion, receivables from customers exceeded the previous year's level (2020: € 60.4 billion). On the one hand, the portfolio of promotional loans in the Housing Promotion unit

declined to € 13.8 billion (2020: € 14.5 billion), mainly due to unscheduled repayments. On the other hand, the portfolio of registered instruments and note loans in the securities business declined to € 18.4 billion (2020: € 19.6 billion). Moreover, time deposits decreased by € 0.7 billion to € 6.0 billion (2020: 6.7 billion).

At € 38.1 billion (2020: € 38.6 billion), bonds and other interest-bearing securities remained largely unchanged.

The book values of NRW.BANK's equity investments and equity investments in affiliated companies remained unchanged from the previous year at € 2.4 billion.

Liabilities

	Dec. 31, 2021 € billions	Dec. 31, 2020 € billions
Liabilities to banks	40.0	40.5
Liabilities to customers	11.0	11.4
Certificated liabilities	74.1	75.1
Provisions	3.3	3.1
Subordinated liabilities	1.5	1.6
Fund for general banking risks	1.0	1.0
Equity capital	18.0	18.0
Other liabilities	4.2	5.1
Total liabilities	153.1	155.8
Contingent liabilities	15.0	14.2
Other commitments	8.0	8.0
Business volume	176.1	178.0

Liabilities to banks declined slightly to € 40.0 billion (2020: € 40.5 billion). Promotional loans, which are mostly paid out on the assets side according to the house bank principle and funded through KfW Bankengruppe or Landwirtschaftliche Rentenbank, accounted for € 23.1 billion (2020: € 22.7 billion). This balance sheet item also comprises global loans in the amount of € 4.7 billion (2020: € 5.2 billion), mostly of KfW Bankengruppe as well as of the European Investment Bank (EIB), the Council of Europe Development Bank (CEB) and Landwirtschaftliche Rentenbank, for general refinancing.

Liabilities to customers decreased slightly to € 11.0 billion (2020: € 11.4 billion). This item primarily comprises registered instruments, which declined to € 10.4 billion (2020: € 10.7 billion).

At € 74.1 billion, the certificated liabilities item was below the previous year's level (2020 € 75.1 billion).

Equity capital as defined in the German Commercial Code (HGB) remained unchanged at € 18.0 billion.

The regulatory capital requirements were complied with at all times in the fiscal year 2021. At 44.4% (2020: 43.9%), the CET1 capital ratio reflects the Bank's high capitalisation, which mainly serves to fund the promotional loans and is therefore necessary for the promotional business. For more information on the regulatory performance indicators, see Chapter 5.4.1 of the Risk and Opportunity Report.

3 Report on Post-Balance Sheet Date Events

No events of special importance occurred after the end of the fiscal year.

4 Report on Expected Developments

4.1 General Information

This Report of Expected Developments contains forward-looking statements relating to the overall economic environment as well as to NRW.BANK's business, net assets, financial position and result of operations. Such statements are based on expectations and assumptions derived from information available at the time of preparation. They include risks and uncertainties that are beyond NRW.BANK's sphere of influence and that have become even more pronounced against the backdrop of the coronavirus pandemic. These include, in particular, the economic development and the condition of the financial markets. This means that the actual events occurring in the future may deviate from these statements, expectations and assumptions.

4.2 Development of the Economic Environment

4.2.1 The German and North Rhine-Westphalian Economies

Economic activity continues to be materially influenced by the dynamic development of the COVID-19 pandemic. Accordingly, the adverse effects of the pandemic are likely to remain in place especially in the first months of the year. A complete return to normal is not expected in the short term, and the infection control measures will probably not be eased gradually before the spring. In addition, persistent supply bottlenecks for primary products and disrupted global supply chains are weighing on the economy. However, these adverse effects are likely to ease gradually over the course of the year. Based on this assumption, Germany's economic output could grow by about 4%. GDP growth in North Rhine-Westphalia should reach a similar size.

A strong economic recovery is expected for the manufacturing sector, as the historically high order backlog should gradually be worked off as the year progresses – provided there are no excessive order cancellations. At the same time, additional stimulation is expected from the probably more strongly expanding world economy. As the main trading partners recover, foreign trade should pick up in sync with industrial output.

The shortage of semiconductors remains a limiting factor across the globe. The bottleneck is primarily affecting the automotive industry, which, however, plays a far less important role in North

Rhine-Westphalia than in other federal states. The shortage of electronic components is likely to make itself felt for quite some time to come, as computer chip manufacturers can only slowly adjust their production to the increased demand. By contrast, other bottlenecks, e.g. for building materials or chemical feedstock, may dissolve more quickly, which should be an advantage for North Rhine-Westphalia's strong chemicals industry. As there was considerable over-capacity in steel production before the COVID-19 pandemic, a quick recovery should be possible also in this important sector.

As the constraints on production ease and economic activity accelerates, investment activity should gain momentum in 2022, all the more so as economic capacity is likely to be utilised at above-average rates as of the second half of the year thanks to the strong upturn. In this context, at least part of the investment projects that were postponed last year should now be realised, giving a boost also to commercial construction.

Housing construction should also gain further momentum. Order books are well filled. Moreover, demand for housing remains high and financing costs for housing loans are likely to remain low. What is more, part of the savings accumulated by private households (that were not affected by a loss of income) during the pandemic is likely to be used to finance investments in owner-occupied properties or properties serving as capital investments. High demand should keep spending on rental housing construction

at a high level – this is also indicated by the number of building permits granted. However, the still prevailing shortage of materials and skilled labour may initially slow down this trend somewhat. Also, the expiry of federal funding will have a dampening effect.

Following a temporary interruption in the winter months, the recovery in the labour market should pick up speed again in the wake of the economic recovery. As the openings in many sectors of the economy accelerate, unemployment and short-time work should quickly be reduced. Supported by the improving labour market conditions and declining uncertainty, private consumer demand is likely to pick up strongly, which should primarily benefit consumer-related service providers.

As 2022, too, is likely to see additional spending on pandemic control measures, government consumption should increase once again. Most pandemic-related measures are likely to be terminated in the further course of the year, which would ease the burden on the national budget.

Inflation is likely to decline only slightly in 2022. Increased producer and import prices are likely to be felt well into the year. Consequently, the average annual rate of inflation could reach around 3%. The inflation outlook is subject to many uncertainties. Most importantly, the pandemic might have after-effects that materialise only at a later stage. It cannot be ruled out that the supply bottlenecks for primary products and the greatly increased

sea freight costs will last longer and will be reflected in consumer prices only with a considerable time lag. The same applies to energy prices, as the announced increases in electricity and gas prices will become effective only later in the year. It is also foreseeable that measures aimed at restructuring the economy towards climate neutrality will send prices rising further.

The outlook for the German economy, but also for the North Rhine-Westphalian economy, remains subject to unusually high uncertainties. It is unclear whether it will really be possible to contain the COVID-19 pandemic to the point where it no longer affects economic activity by this spring. Even if the pandemic situation in Germany and also in North Rhine-Westphalia largely eases as a result of the vaccination progress, there will still be great uncertainty about the developments in the emerging countries. On the one hand, there is a risk that flare-ups of infection will again adversely affect international supply chains, all the more so as China maintains its very strict zero-COVID policy and immediately closes important facilities such as ports and production sites as soon as new infections occur. On the other hand, there is a risk that – similar to the end of 2021 when the Omicron variant first appeared in South Africa – further virus mutations will emerge against which the currently available vaccines are less effective. Consequently, it might become necessary to take countermeasures that adversely affect economic activity in further pandemic waves. Together with possible changes in the population's behaviour, there is a risk that eco-

nomie uncertainty will flare up again and again due to the pandemic, even in the medium term.

4.2.2 Financial Markets

The economic stabilisation and the ongoing government support have noticeably reduced the short-term risks for the financial markets. The financial system nevertheless remains vulnerable, and some of the risks that have increased as a result of the pandemic are likely to remain in place also in the medium and long term.

According to the ECB's Financial Stability Review, the rising levels of indebtedness of corporates, households and sovereigns while risk premiums are low represent a major source of danger. Rising asset prices, e.g. in the real estate sector, additionally pose the risk of bubbles forming. These potential foundations for future financial market distortions also exist in Germany, although their probability of occurrence is considered to be relatively low. The German government is unlikely to encounter any financing problems in the future, as the high credit ratings of its bonds mean that the latter should remain in high demand in the event of financial market turbulence.

Germany nevertheless has a high interest rate risk, which is fuelled by the low interest rates that have been prevailing for a long time. The risk exists for a large number of loans and is likely to primarily affect financially weaker corporates and private

individuals, some of whom would no longer be able to pay higher interest charges for follow-up financing or for loans without fixed interest rates.

According to the Financial Stability Board, the real estate credit market deserves special attention in this respect. Real estate prices have risen strongly and faster than household incomes also during the pandemic. As a result, housing construction loans to private households have increased noticeably in relation to GDP. Although many real estate loans are financed on a long-term basis, a noticeable rise in interest rates could cause problems with a certain time lag. Much higher interest rates would also have the side-effect of a potential partial decline in real estate prices. In such a case, a potential realisation of real estate collateral would possibly entail losses for banks. German banks have so far based their risk provisions on the good micro-economic situation and low insolvency figures. In the event of rising interest rates, increased expenses for credit risks might gain importance for corporates and private individuals.

At the same time, noticeable changes in interest rates are unlikely in the eurozone, as the ECB should maintain its expansionary monetary policy. The only thing that is likely is a slow reduction in its asset purchases. This means that the ECB is unlikely to quickly follow the example of its US counterpart, which is about to tighten its monetary policy. However, an important precondition for the continuation of the expansionary monetary policy in the

eurozone is a decline in the currently high inflation rate. The fact that the recent sharp rise in energy prices is unlikely to continue at the current rate suggests that price pressure will ease in the medium term. Capacity and supply bottlenecks should also lose steam as price drivers. And finally, a slowdown of the pandemic has also become more likely, the fight against which has also led to price increases. Nevertheless, there are still also upside risks to inflation. In a favourable economic environment with moderate inflation, however, uncertainty in the financial markets should be further reduced and the yield on the ten-year Bund should tend towards zero by the end of 2022.

There is a high cyclical risk of a setback, though. Contrary to what is expected, the COVID-19 pandemic may worsen again, with capacity and supply bottlenecks remaining in place as a result. Further lockdowns may become inevitable. In such an environment, the economic situation is likely to deteriorate, and without government countermeasures, the much-feared increase in insolvencies among corporates and private individuals would materialise before the end of 2022. Safe investment havens should then be in demand again and the ten-year Bund yield might be pushed back towards -0.5% .

4.3 Development of the Bank

NRW.BANK and its well-established promotional portfolio will continue to play a key role in the economic and structural development of North Rhine-Westphalia and combine financing

and advisory services in a target-oriented manner. In this context, the Bank will continuously optimise its range of promotional solutions in line with actual needs. The focus will be placed on three topics that are important for the future. First, the Bank will continue to expand its efforts to support environmental and social sustainability projects. To this end, the Bank will continuously check how it can support sustainable projects even more effectively using existing and new promotional products. One potential starting point is to make a stronger contribution to achieving climate neutrality.

Innovations and business start-ups are the drivers of a prospering economy that constantly reinvents itself. This is why NRW.BANK has always placed a special focus on company founders and innovative enterprises. The Bank will continue to develop its products and services for this target group also in 2022. January 2022, for instance, will see the launch of the NRW.BANK.Gründung und Wachstum programme, under which newly established businesses as well as small and medium-sized enterprises will benefit from low-interest loans.

The third topic for the future is the modernisation of the infrastructure. In this context, a special role will be placed by the municipalities, which NRW.BANK will provide with the best possible support in fulfilling their public tasks. Against this background, the optimisation of the Bank's municipal promotion

products is on the agenda. 2022 will also see the Bank continue the promotional offerings for the reconstruction of the infrastructure in the regions that were affected by the heavy rainfalls.

Finally, NRW.BANK will again be challenged to help mitigate the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic. For this purpose, it will continue the already established promotional offerings as needed and in accordance with the possibilities provided under state aid law.

According to current estimates, the high volume of new commitments of the year 2021, which was partly attributable to the COVID-19 pandemic, is unlikely to be reached in 2022. Against the background of the improved economic situation and existing federal aid, it is safe to assume that liquidity in most sectors will stay at a good level, which means that demand for working capital loans will remain manageable. Moreover, demand for investment loans is likely to pick up only as economic uncertainties ease in the course of the year.

NRW.BANK expects total assets and the business volume to remain largely constant.

The Bank projects noticeably declining operating income for 2022, as narrowing spreads suggest that capital market conditions will be less favourable and the promotional conditions in certain sub-

areas have been improved further. Also, the further reduction in the average discount rate for personnel provisions is likely to remain a major factor.

NRW.BANK's administrative expenses are expected to rise moderately in 2022.

Personnel expenses are likely to increase mainly due to collective and individually agreed salary rises as well as a moderate expansion of the workforce, especially in conjunction with new promotional business tasks.

Moreover, operating expenses are expected to rise slightly in the context of digitalisation investments.

At the bottom line, NRW.BANK projects a clearly lower operating income before risk provisions/revaluation adjustments for 2022 than in the past fiscal year.

In 2022, risk provisions/revaluation adjustments will again be influenced primarily by the allocation of general allowance reserves. Moreover, the strategic focus will remain on increased risk assumption in the promotional business.

Pursuant to Section 14 of the Act on NRW.BANK, only the interest amounts to be paid by the state due to the utilisation of loans from the federal government for the promotion of housing construction and modernisation (subsidies pursuant to Article 104a, Para. 4 of the German Constitution in the version effective until August 31, 2006) which become due in the year following the respective fiscal year must be paid directly to the federal government from the net income for the year of NRW.BANK upon request by the state government. The potentially remaining net income for the year will be allocated to the reserves. Further profit distributions are not permitted under NRW.BANK's Statutes.

5 Risk and Opportunity Report

NRW.BANK uses a comprehensive set of risk monitoring and management tools to manage the risks to which it is exposed. The Bank has implemented a framework of guidelines, organisational structures and processes, which ensure that risks are identified, measured, aggregated and managed in accordance with the Bank's risk-bearing capacity.

Against the background of the economic consequences of the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic, NRW.BANK continued the COVID-19 promotion programmes that were launched in 2020 also in 2021. The Bank responded to the consequences of the severe weather events in July 2021 by expanding and adjusting its promotional offerings. Among other things, NRW.BANK offers promotional programmes to affected private and commercial applicants as well as municipalities in North Rhine-Westphalia to support them in their damage repair and reconstruction efforts. In addition, NRW.BANK provides support in disbursing grants awarded for equity reasons in the context of the State of North Rhine-Westphalia's reconstruction aid.

Like all legally independent promotional banks in Germany, NRW.BANK is specifically excluded from the scope of the Capital Requirements Directive (CRD). Pursuant to Section 1a Para. 1 of the German Banking Act (KWG), however, it is still subject to the provisions of the Capital Requirements Regulation (CRR). This means that it is supervised by the Federal Financial Supervisory Authority (BaFin) and Deutsche Bundesbank under national jurisdiction.

5.1 Organisation of Risk Management

The Managing Board of NRW.BANK is responsible for the risk management system. This includes, in particular, the proper organisation of risk management, the risk strategy, the risk-bearing capacity concept as well as risk monitoring. In the context of the general reporting process, the Managing Board is regularly informed about the Bank-wide risk situation.

The Supervisory Board monitors the Managing Board's conduct of the Bank's affairs. The Risk Committee, a committee of the Supervisory Board, regularly addresses the Bank's risk situation. The committee receives reports on the risk profile for the various risk categories on a quarterly basis minimum.

The Board of Guarantors decides, among other things, on the principles of the business, promotional and risk policies and on the release of liability of the members of the Supervisory Board and the Managing Board.

The Asset Liability Committee (ALCO) is responsible for the Bank's asset/liability management. This includes, in particular, responsibility for the Bank-wide allocation of financial resources to the Bank's operating units as well as Bank-wide risk management. The ALCO's tasks include market risk and liquidity risk management, Bank-wide risk management, profit management as well as balance sheet structure management. In view of the special importance of the topic of sustainability and the associated growing demands, a Sustainability Committee has been established as a sub-committee of the ALCO.

There is one Credit Committee each for the promotional business and the capital market business as well as a Venture Investment Committee. They prepare credit decisions to be made by the Managing Board and take their own credit decisions based on predefined levels of competence. In addition, the Credit Committees address issues of a general nature relating to credit risks

as well as current macroeconomic, political and regulatory developments and their potential effects on individual exposures.

The management circle, which is composed of the Managing Board and all business unit Heads, addresses issues of strategic relevance. The main focus is on the further development of the

Organisational Structure of Bank Steering



Bank's overall strategy and on assessing its consistency with the principles of the business, promotional and risk policies and the overall components of the promotional policy objectives of the federal state.

In accordance with the MaRisk requirements, risk monitoring and risk reporting are managed independently of the front-office business units. While the front-office business units are responsible for managing risks within the defined limits, Risk Control is in charge of risk monitoring, especially compliance with the limits defined by the Managing Board. Functional separation between the business units is ensured up to Board level. This also applies to the separation of functions required in the credit process with regard to the back office areas.

The Bank has exclusively entrusted the Head of Risk Control with the risk control function as defined by the MaRisk. He participates in all important management decisions relating to the risk policy, especially through his involvement in the ALCO and other committees.

The Risk Control business unit performs all tasks of the risk control function. These primarily include the development of the risk strategy, the determination of the risk-bearing capacity (incl. Bank-wide stress tests), the monitoring of limits, risk reporting, the daily valuation of trades, the management of the rating

procedures, responsibility for compliance and money laundering prevention as well as the coordination of the processes for the launch of new products.

The Credit Management business unit is one of the back-office units and is mainly in charge of voting, loan processing and on-going monitoring in the promotional and capital market business as well as the preparation of the watchlist (for high-risk exposures). In addition, the Credit Management business unit is responsible for coordinating the meetings of the Credit Committee.

Acting as an independent body on behalf of the Managing Board, Internal Audit regularly reviews the effectiveness and appropriateness of the risk management structures and processes.

5.2 Risk Policy and Strategy

Being a promotional bank, NRW.BANK has a focused business model in the context of which risks are taken on a limited scale. According to its risk strategy, the promotional business takes precedence over the "Förderhilfsgeschäft" when it comes to the allocation of risk capital. Avoiding defaults takes precedence over profit generation in all of the capital market activities which are undertaken to support the promotional business. New business with a sub-investment grade rating is permitted only in the promotional business.

Along with the promotional and business strategy, the risk strategy is part of NRW.BANK's overall strategy, which is updated annually for a planning period of four years. It builds on the promotional and business strategies and aims to ensure balanced risk management within NRW.BANK. It puts the risk policy principles adopted by the Board of Guarantors into more concrete terms by way of corresponding limits as part of the operational controlling process. These limits are defined on the basis of the overall risk profile and the existing capital and cash resources and define NRW.BANK's risk appetite.

The Managing Board of NRW.BANK defines the strategy and submits it to the responsible bodies. The Risk Committee consults on the risk strategy, which is finally discussed at the year-end meetings of the Supervisory Board and the Board of Guarantors.

5.3 Risk Inventory

Effective risk management and monitoring hinge on the precise identification and assessment of risks. In the context of Group-wide risk inventory taking, NRW.BANK systematically examines whether the overall risk profile fully reflects all risks which may potentially influence the net worth, earnings or liquidity position. This is done at a Bank-wide level on an annual basis and whenever required on special occasions. On this basis, risks are classified as material or non-material, respectively.

The material risks identified are the credit and the market risk as well as the liquidity, operational and pension risk. The three

latter risk types rank behind the credit and the market risk, however, as they are less important.

The risk inventory also includes the sustainability risk, which is taken into account as a risk relating to and covering all risk types.

Complemental to the risk inventory, new products to be added to the product portfolio of NRW.BANK are subjected to a cross-divisional process for the introduction of new products to ensure that the risks of new products are identified, measured and limited.

5.4 Risk Management

The overriding objective of risk management is to ensure the Bank's ability to continue as a going concern by means of adequate capital and liquidity. This is assessed in the context of internal processes – the ICAAP (Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process) and the ILAAP (Internal Liquidity Adequacy Assessment Process). Here, a distinction is made between a normative and an economic perspective.

In both perspectives, the institutional liability, the guarantor liability and the explicit refinancing guarantee are not regarded as risk-mitigating.

5.4.1 Normative Perspective

The normative perspective is geared to compliance with all material regulatory requirements. At NRW.BANK, these include the following performance indicators: CET1 ratio, total capital

ratio, leverage ratio, utilisation of the large exposure limit, liquidity coverage ratio (LCR) and net stable funding ratio (NSFR). The table below shows the normative perspective at Bank-wide level as at December 31:

Performance Indicators of the Normative Perspective

	Dec. 31, 2021	Dec. 31, 2020
CET1 ratio	44.4%	43.9%
CET1 capital (€ billions)	18.6	18.5
Total amount at risk (€ billions)	41.9	42.3
Total capital ratio	44.6%	44.2%
Own funds (€ billions)	18.7	18.7
Leverage ratio	21.0%	11.2%
Utilisation of large exposure limit	14.9%	13.1%
Liquidity coverage ratio	442%	260%
Net stable funding ratio	131%	128%

NRW.BANK's own funds are made up of CET1 capital and Tier-2 capital, with CET1 capital playing the dominant role.

All performance indicators are determined in accordance with the CRR regulatory requirements, using standard procedures exclusively.

Taking into account the minimum requirements under the CRR, the capital buffer requirements under the KWG and the additional capital requirement (SREP surcharge), the regulatory minimum capital ratios are 9.00% (2020: 9.00%) for the CET1 capital and 12.50% (2020: 12.50%) for the total capital. NRW.BANK's capitalisation clearly exceeds the requirements.

The leverage ratio must not fall below 3%. It should be noted that, by definition, a low ratio implies high leverage. NRW.BANK's leverage ratio exceeds the requirement by far. The noticeable improvement on the previous year is attributable to the regulatory changes that became effective in the reporting year.

The utilisation of the large exposure limit is derived from the maximum risk exposure value of all large exposures in relation to the large exposure limit, with a regulatory requirement (maximum limit) of no more than 100%. Utilisation at NRW.BANK is clearly below the maximum limit.

The regulatory requirement for the liquidity coverage ratio – which is an indicator of short-term liquidity – is at least 100%. NRW.BANK's short-term liquidity position clearly exceeds this requirement.

The net stable funding ratio is a long-term liquidity ratio which puts the available stable funding in relation to the required stable funding. The minimum ratio is 100%. NRW.BANK's long-term liquidity position also clearly exceeds the requirement.

The risk strategy defines limits for all performance indicators. In addition, the early warning thresholds (which are defined in consideration of a management buffer) serve to indicate an imminent limit violation at an early stage. The limits and early warning thresholds were complied with at all times during the fiscal year.

In addition to the reporting date analysis, a forward-looking assessment over a period of several years is made. For this purpose, a capital plan for four years is prepared – annually as part of the risk strategy – which comprises a base scenario (business planning) and two adverse scenarios. This also takes into account those risks that are not included in the reporting-date analysis. These include risks of the economic perspective, which only become apparent in the normative perspective over time. This may be caused by changes in the income statement (and the resulting own funds) and by changes in the total risk amount.

In addition, capital planning is updated quarterly in the course of the year in a rolling three-year view and a multi-periodic view of liquidity based on the scenarios on which capital planning is based.

The limits of the normative perspective were complied with in all scenarios over the respective period under review both in strategic capital planning and in its update in the course of the year.

5.4.2 Economic Perspective

The economic perspective is an essentially mark-to-market view, which serves to secure economic losses through disposable capital (capital cover). In contrast to the normative perspective, internal bank procedures are used here.

The capital cover is derived from commercial law equity, with additional mark-to-market corrections. For instance, hidden charges and reserves, in particular from securities, are deducted if they are negative when balanced. Positive own credit risk effects are not accepted as mitigating factors on the liabilities side. In addition, the expected annual result (viewed on a rolling basis) is deducted if it is negative – a positive result occurring in the course of the year is ignored. As at the reporting date, the capital cover amounted to € 21.6 billion (2020: € 21.0 billion). These amounts include the allowance reserves including the allocations made in the fiscal year, which strengthen the capital cover.

The capital cover is compared with the economic capital. It is determined for all the risks identified as material according to the risk inventory and, additionally, for the business and cost risk. Economic capital is the relevant risk management parameter of NRW.BANK across all risk types and business units. It forms the basis on which risks are comprised into a Bank-wide figure using a consistent methodology.

NRW.BANK uses a value-at-risk (VaR) concept covering a risk horizon of one year to quantify the individual risks and aggregate them into an overall ratio. A risk horizon of one year is covered here, with a confidence level of 99.9%.

Besides the market risk, the credit risk is one of the key risks at Bank-wide level. It is determined using a credit VaR approach based on the unexpected loss. Expected losses are included as standard risk costs in the expected annual result.

The calculation of economic capital for the market risk is based on a mark-to-market VaR approach. The sensitivities used for the VaR calculation take into account general and specific interest rate risks, currency risks and volatility risks (in particular also the mark-to-market general interest rate risks from housing promotion and the specific interest rate risks in the capital investment business). Market risks that take effect under HGB accounting are largely secured except for dispositive peaks.

The liquidity risk takes into account changes in NRW.BANK's funding spread that are relevant for the HGB income statement, as an increase in funding costs leads to higher expenses. The risk is derived from the change in the funding spread.

Economic capital for operational risk is determined in accordance with the Basel basic indicator approach, taking into account gross earnings of the last three years. It is calculated once a year and then remains unchanged for the entire year.

The pension risk is determined by means of a scenario analysis, which takes into account changes in the statistical assumptions regarding invalidity and mortality which could lead to an increase in pension obligations. It is calculated once a year and then remains unchanged for the entire year. Interest rate risks relating to pension obligations are incorporated into the market risk.

For the business and cost risk, a general risk amount is determined on the basis of a simplified method. The economic capital is derived conservatively by considering negative deviations from

the planned result for the year. It is calculated once a year and then remains unchanged for the entire year.

More detailed information on the individual risk types and the methods used for their calculation under the economic perspective is provided on the following pages of the Risk and Opportunity Report.

Bank-wide economic capital is determined by way of an addition of the economic capital of the risk types without taking diversification effects into account. It totalled € 8.7 billion (2020: € 9.1 billion) as at the reporting date.

The limit for the economic capital at Bank-wide level is equivalent to the capital cover. It is allocated to the main risk types and business units as part of the annual strategy process, less a limit reserve. This ensures that risk capital is available to achieve the planned income and that the risks are limited at the same time. Utilisation of the limits is determined daily (for individual risk types) and monthly (across all risk types). The limits were met at all times in the fiscal year.

After the reporting date, NRW.BANK made two major methodological adjustments to the economic perspective. As of the beginning of the fiscal year 2022, a revised limit system will apply which sets only a partial amount, rather than the entire capital cover, as the Bank-wide limit. The remaining free portion of the

capital cover (the previous limit reserve) is now no longer part of the Bank-wide limit, but represents a capital reserve outside the Bank-wide limit, which is subject to fluctuations depending on the capital cover. The Bank-wide limit set for 2022 is € 15.5 billion. With a capital cover of € 21.6 billion, the capital reserve would have amounted to € 6.1 billion as of the reporting date. Two early warning thresholds complement the management of risk-bearing capacity. In the event that the economic capital increases compared to the static Bank-wide limit, an early warning threshold is considered to have been reached if the limit utilisation is 90% (63% on the reporting date). If the capital reserve reduces compared to the static Bank-wide limit, an early warning threshold is considered to have been reached when the capital reserve drops to 10% of the Bank-wide limit (39% on the reporting date).

The holding period for the market risk has been adjusted from 125 to 250 trading days. The increase in the holding period implies much stronger market price fluctuations, especially with the stress-value-at-risk concept applied, in which the present value changes of loans and bonds no longer behave linearly, but convexly ("gamma effect"). The linear approximation of changes in present value previously used for these positions would have led to a material overestimation of the risks. Accordingly, changes in the present value of loans and bonds are no longer calculated by linear approximation, but within the context of a complete revaluation. This affects in particular the general interest rate risks of the equity-funded housing promotion loans as well as the credit

spread risks from the securities investment portfolio in the banking book. The methodological adjustments would have increased the economic capital for market risks by around € 1 billion to € 6.7 billion as of the reporting date (Bank-wide economic capital corresponding to € 9.7 billion).

Under the revised limit system, the limit utilisation (which replaces the previous risk/capital ratio concept) would have arithmetically increased from 40% to 60% as of the reporting date. If the adjustments in the market risk are additionally taken into account, the limit utilisation would have increased to a total of 63%.

Even with the adjustments described above, NRW.BANK had sufficient risk-bearing capacity as of the reporting date.

In addition to capital management, liquidity management is carried out using the liquidity gap analysis, which covers future cash flows in individual maturity ranges.

In order to minimise the uncertainties resulting from the models of the economic perspective, especially the statistical processes of the value-at-risk approach, NRW.BANK takes various measures to validate the data used as well as the risk results that are determined. In addition, the normative perspective validates the adequate forecasting quality of the capital planning process.

5.4.3 Stress Tests

The risk management concept is supplemented by Bank-wide stress and scenario analyses that take into account the interplay between the normative and economic perspectives. The analyses are carried out quarterly as well as on an ad-hoc basis. The analyses are designed to review the individual risk potential of the Bank with regard to unusual but plausible possible events in order to ensure the adequacy of the capital and liquidity position and thus the continued existence of the Bank even in the event of adverse developments.

An integrated approach is applied, which consistently interlinks the material risks and takes into account the main Bank-specific features, such as the composition of the portfolio and risk concentrations. The stress scenarios examine the combined effects of a deterioration in borrowers' creditworthiness (rating downgrades, increases in probabilities of default and loss given default) and of changes in market data (interest rates, credit spreads). Pension and operational risks are additionally taken into consideration. At least one historical and three hypothetical scenarios are analysed.

Historical scenarios translate past crises to the current portfolio. For this purpose, NRW.BANK uses a scenario that reflects changes in risk parameters during the European government finance crisis of 2011.

Hypothetical scenarios are developed by the Bank on the basis of market analyses and expert estimates. The scenarios analysed include, for instance, an assumed increase in the risk factors relevant to the sovereign portfolio or a severe economic downturn.

The scenario analyses are complemented by inverse stress tests. Inverse stress tests examine which events could potentially jeopardise the Bank's ability to survive.

The effects of the scenarios are quantified for the indicators of the normative and the economic perspective. According to the definition of the perspectives, changes in risk parameters occur over a three-year scenario horizon in the normative perspective and on an ad-hoc basis in the economic perspective.

In the normative perspective, changes in the capital ratios in all scenarios are essentially due to an increase in the total risk amount as a result of rating downgrades. The impact of simulated effects on the income statement can be offset by the high allowance reserves, avoiding a reduction in own funds.

Under the economic perspective, credit risks and market risks play an equally important role in the stress tests. Under stress, the capital cover reacts very sensitively to changes in market data.

As part of the ILAAP, the liquidity ratios "LCR" and "NSFR" are included in the stress tests. They vary little in the scenarios as

a result of the assumed deterioration in market data and rating downgrades.

Current topics are taken up within the framework of event-related stress tests. In the past fiscal year, the focus here was again on the COVID-19 pandemic and climate risks. The COVID-19 stress test examined the economic impact of a severe economic downturn based on a lockdown in selective sectors. In another event-driven stress test, the long-term effects of climate change on NRW.BANK's business model were examined on the basis of three scenarios of the Network for Greening the Financial System (NGFS). The scenarios differed with regard to the measures taken to combat climate change and thus with regard to the intensity of physical and transitory risks up to the year 2050.

On balance, the adverse scenarios analysed do not indicate any additional capital or liquidity requirements.

5.4.4 Capital and Liquidity Adequacy

As of the reporting date, NRW.BANK had sufficient risk-bearing capacity both under the economic and the normative perspective. The limits for risk-bearing capacity agreed between the Managing Board and the Bank's responsible bodies in the context of the strategy process have been met. Overall, the Bank's risks are manageable and are within the Bank's defined risk appetite. NRW.BANK's business performance is currently not subject to any special risks. The adverse scenarios analysed do not indicate any additional capital requirements in the future. This means that the risks resulting from the Bank's business model are manage-

able also over multi-year periods of stress. The capitalisation of NRW.BANK is adequate under both perspectives.

Liquidity limits are met under both the economic and the normative perspective. There are no signs of restrictions even in stress scenarios. On balance, the liquidity risks are manageable.

5.5 Credit Risk

5.5.1 Definition

The credit risk describes the risk of a counterparty being partly or fully unable to meet their contractual obligations towards NRW.BANK. There is the risk of a loss or reduced profit resulting from the full or partial default of a counterparty. This comprises the credit risk from loans, issuers and counterparties, risks resulting from equity holdings, migration and concentration risks including the country risk.

NRW.BANK defines the credit risk from loans as the risk of a contractual partner failing to meet its obligations to repay liquid funds (e.g. loans or money market transactions).

The issuer risk describes the risk of payment inability of an issuer (e.g. in the case of securities) or a reference counterparty (e.g. credit derivatives).

Counterparty risk means that the default of a contractual partner under a derivatives contract makes it impossible for the Bank to

realise an unrealised gain from pending transactions (i.e. up to contractual maturity) if the market conditions have changed in the meantime or that the Bank will face increased replacement costs.

The risk from equity holdings results from the risk of incurring losses from the provision of equity capital to enterprises. NRW.BANK's equity holdings comprise investments which are primarily held in the public interest and were essentially transferred to the Bank upon its inception as well as investments entered into as part of the Bank's mission as a promotional bank.

The migration risk shows potential value losses resulting from a deterioration in the creditworthiness of a debtor/counterparty. The migration risk partly overlaps with the credit spread risk, which forms part of the market risk.

Concentration risks arise from an uneven distribution of receivables, for example from individual borrowers or in geographical regions. This includes the country risk, in particular. In NRW.BANK's view, a country risk exists where the Bank has an exposure to customers headquartered outside Germany. This definition covers all aspects of the country risk (creditworthiness, transfer and economic risks).

5.5.2 Methods

Factors playing a key role in the calculation of the credit risk include the amount of the exposure, the probability of default

and the loss given default of each debtor. These parameters form the basis for managing the risk at the level of each individual exposure and at a Bank-wide level.

- The amount of the exposure is the sum total of all relevant amounts that are subject to a risk of default. In the case of loans, this is the remaining capital plus binding payment obligations; in the case of securities, it is the higher of the amortised cost price and the nominal value. Credit equivalents are recognised to calculate counterparty risks from derivatives, taking netting and collateral pursuant to standardised framework agreements into account. In addition, credit derivatives are recognised at their nominal value; thereby the purchase of protection reduces the exposure of the respective reference counterparty, while the sale of protection increases it. The total exposure (the credit risk-related amount of the exposure) thus differs from the business volume.
- The probability of default is derived from the debtor's internal rating. For this purpose, NRW.BANK uses differentiated risk classification methods. The portfolios of corporates, financials and real estate clients are classified using rating procedures meeting the requirements of the internal rating based (IRB) approach of the CRR. The ratings for exposures to foreign governments are determined on the basis of external agency ratings and structured internal plausibilisation. In view of the joint liability scheme and the fiscal equalisation scheme, uniform ratings are used in particular for savings banks

and domestic municipalities, respectively. Simplified internal risk classification methods are used for smaller portfolios. Depending on the type of debtor, each rating is assigned a probability of default based on a 26-step scale, so that all debtors are included as risk-relevant in the calculation of the economic capital on a staggered basis.

- The loss given default (LGD) describes the portion of the exposure which would irrecoverably be lost in the case of insolvency proceedings after realisation of potential collateral. Differentiated LGDs are assigned to the exposures depending on the type of debtor. They are determined for housing promotion exposures based on an analysis of own historical data. For other asset classes, they are primarily determined on the basis of external data sources, as there is no statistically significant number of defaults in the Bank's portfolio.

NRW.BANK determines the economic capital for the credit risk on the basis of a credit value-at-risk. The risk horizon is one year, the confidence level is 99.9%.

The credit value-at-risk is calculated on the basis of an expanded IRB approach under the CRR. Initially, there is only a methodological difference made between the treatment of defaulted and non-defaulted debtors. Through an additional maturities adjustment rating migrations that may lead to additional capital requirements are then also taken into account.

As the IRB approach is based on the assumption of an indefinitely granular portfolio, an additional concentration surcharge is determined on the basis of a simulation process and reflected in the economic capital. As a result, high exposures which either exist separately or are composed of different exposures within an economic grouping make a disproportionate contribution to the risk, which means that the surcharge takes concentrations into account.

In order to further limit concentrations – not only with regard to risks but also regarding income – single name concentration limits at Group level and cross-borrower concentration limits, especially at country level, are defined for the amount of the exposure.

Besides the economic capital (unexpected loss), standard risk costs (expected loss) are generally taken into account when defining the terms and conditions. This is to ensure upon the closing of a transaction that the expected losses are compensated by corresponding income.

In the context of the Bank-wide stress tests, various historical and hypothetical scenarios are analysed, which assume deteriorations in the rating quality that are differentiated by asset classes.

The above risk management methods allow NRW.BANK to appropriately monitor credit risks, to identify unbalanced portfolio developments and risk concentrations and to take any measures that may be required at an early stage.

5.5.3 Validation

The risk classification procedures and probabilities of default as well as the loss given defaults are validated at least once per year.

In addition, the methodological assumptions that serve as the basis for the calculation of economic capital are also reviewed at least annually. For instance, the maturity adjustments implemented to reflect rating migrations are checked for plausibility on a quarterly basis.

The reviews serve to ensure that the risk calculation remains adequate.

5.5.4 Risk Assessment and Limitation

NRW.BANK uses limits and processes to ensure that the credit risk is limited. On the one hand, there are concentration limits which limit the exposures, especially at individual debtor level, at Group level and at country level as well as at sub-portfolio level. The respective limit utilisation is determined by the amount of the exposure, with new transactions being immediately counted against the limits. On the other hand, there is a Bank-wide and a business unit-specific limitation of the economic capital under the going concern perspective. The limits take into account both the Bank's risk-bearing capacity and the budgets prepared by the individual business units as part of the strategy process.

Key elements used to monitor the credit risk:

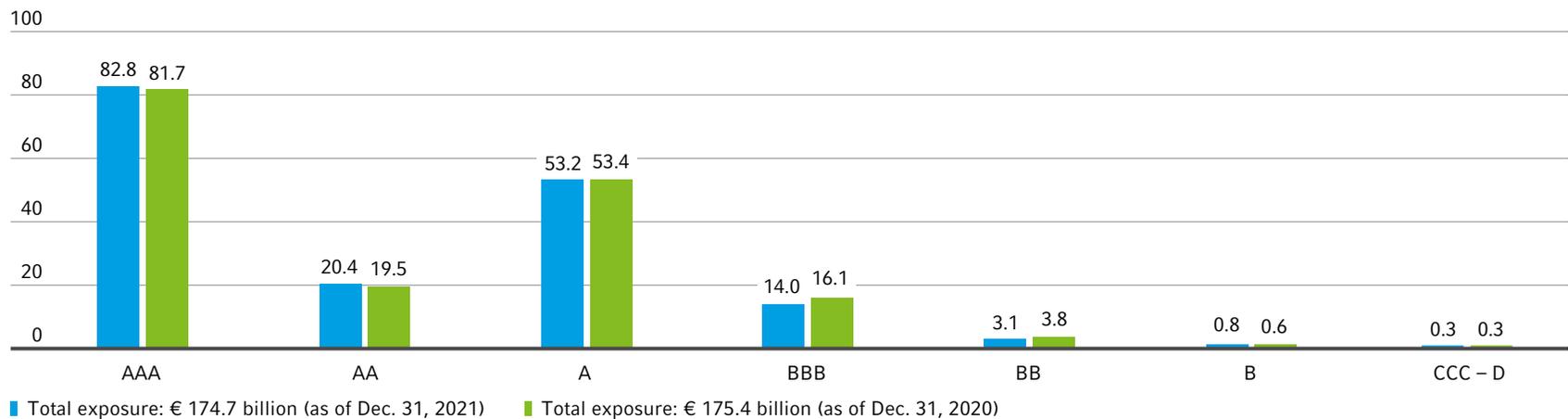
- Event-related bad news process including immediate analysis and decision on individual measures (e.g. rating review, limit adjustments)
- Daily monitoring of single name, group, country and economic capital limits
- Daily monitoring of capital market investments in the context of an early warning system (e.g. changes in credit spreads and ratings)
- At least annual monitoring of individual credit exposures
- Ongoing monitoring of the exposures on the watchlist, which contains intensive care and problem exposures

Suitable escalation processes have been defined for cases where limits are exceeded.

The promotional funds extended by NRW.BANK are either secured or granted according to the house bank principle, which means that the respective portfolio is a low-risk portfolio. Sub-investment grade exposures may be entered into only if this is required by the public promotional mission, e.g. in the promotion of business start-ups as well as small and medium-sized enterprises, public housing promotion and in the context of the COVID-19 aid programmes.

In addition, the Bank holds a portfolio of securities/receivables and derivatives and engages in money market transactions. Derivative contracts are concluded with counterparties with good credit ratings on the basis of standard contracts. New business in this portfolio must always be of investment-grade quality (this corresponds to internal rating AAA to BBB).

Total exposure by internal rating classes incl. derivatives, in € billions



NRW.BANK's total exposure amounts to € 174.7 billion, which represents a reduction by € –0.7 billion from the previous year's € 175.4 billion.

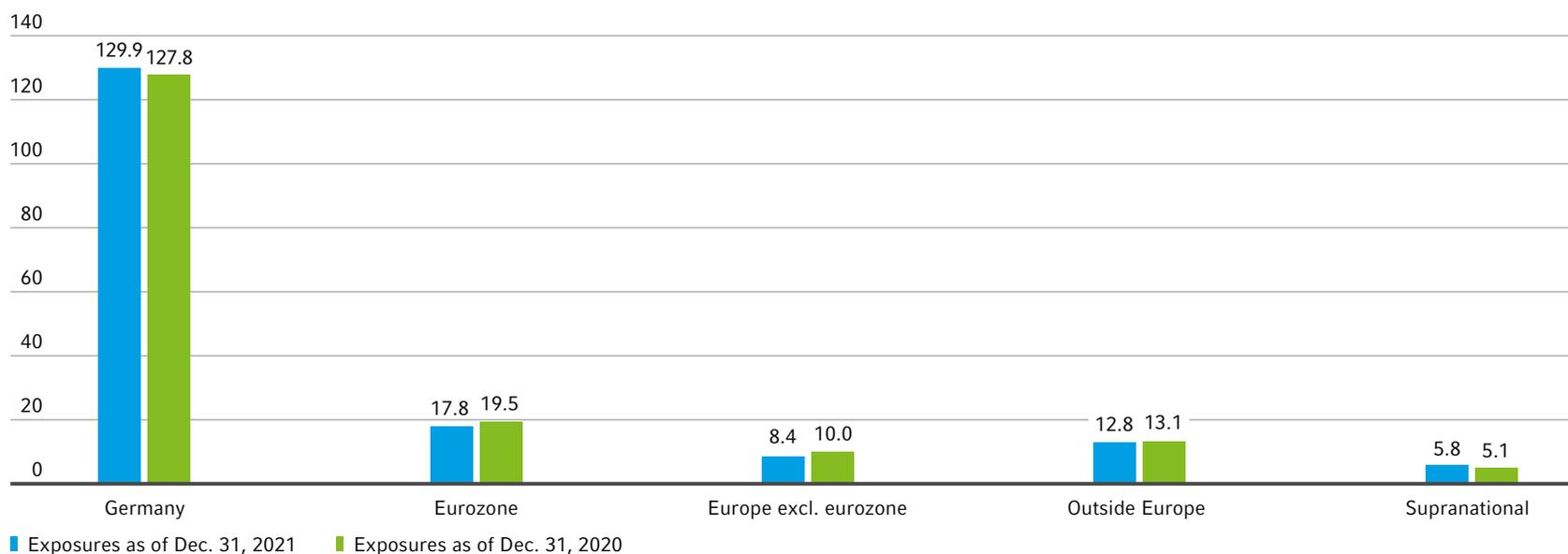
Due to the high proportion of government and domestic municipal loans, most of the ratings remain within the internal rating class AAA. 97.6% of the portfolio (2020: 97.3%) are investment grade exposures.

At € 129.9 billion (2020: € 127.8 billion), exposures in Germany account for the biggest portion of the portfolio (74.4% of the total exposure; 2020: 72.9%). Of this amount, € 83.0 billion (2020: € 84.1 billion) relates to North Rhine-Westphalia; this amount includes direct exposures to municipalities of € 18.1 billion (2020: € 18.6 billion). This concentration is the result of the public promotional mission, because of which the Bank has a special responsibility towards the municipalities and provides them with reliable funding.

As a largely budget-independent promotional bank, NRW.BANK uses the income from its international exposures to fulfil its promotional mission. The international exposure totals € 44.8 billion (25.6% of the total exposure; 2020: € 47.6 billion) and is composed of exposures to European countries in the amount of € 26.2 billion (2020: € 29.4 billion) and of exposures to non-European countries as well as supranational organisations in the amount of € 18.6 billion (2020: € 18.2 billion). The international exposure is focused exclusively on investment-grade countries.

The European exposure comprises investments in the eurozone in the amount of € 17.8 billion (2020: € 19.5 billion) and investments outside the eurozone of € 8.4 billion (2020: € 10.0 billion). The non-European exposures focus on North America with € 6.9 billion (2020: € 7.0 billion), Australia/New Zealand with € 3.2 billion (2020: € 3.3 billion) and Asia with € 2.4 billion (2020: 2.6 billion). Supranational organisations account for a total of € 5.8 billion (2020: € 5.1 billion).

Geographic breakdown of exposures incl. derivatives, in € billions



There are no sub-investment-grade country exposures at sovereign level. As a general rule, no new capital investments are made in these rating classes. The total exposure in countries with lower investment grade ratings (BBB) declined in the course of the fiscal year; a material exposure in this rating category is Italy (€ 1.5 billion; 2020: € 1.5 billion). New burdens faced by the governments or a more pronounced economic slowdown could put the ratings under pressure.

As of the balance sheet date, the securitisation exposures – mostly of investment-grade quality – amounted to € 3.2 billion (2020: € 3.4 billion). A major portion of the portfolio (61.4%) additionally benefits from a comprehensive state guarantee (e.g. from the US Department of Education). NRW.BANK constantly monitors the credit risk associated with the underlying reference pools of securitisation exposures.

The equity investment business comprises participations in the public interest which are primarily held on behalf of the Federal State of North Rhine-Westphalia and were essentially transferred to the Bank upon its inception as well as investments entered into as part of the Bank's promotional mission. The credit risks arising from the investments are largely based on strategic and operational risks, which are primarily analysed using the corporate data made available for investment controlling purposes. As part of the controlling of investments, results are controlled and plans monitored on a regular basis; in addition, investments are checked for risk-relevant issues. As such, risk management is a systematic and continuous process that enables rapid adaptation to changing conditions. At some of these investments, the Bank is represented through mandates on bodies such as advisory councils, supervisory boards or investment committees and/or attends their shareholder meetings. Moreover, the investment contracts usually contain regulations which reserve a veto/ approval right for NRW.BANK in specific cases.

For some equity investments, the credit risk is reduced due to a strong involvement of the public sector. The promotional business, for instance, has an investment portfolio with a total exposure of € 141.7 million (2020: € 147.5 million) whose credit risk is reduced by a guarantee from the Federal State of North Rhine-Westphalia, which covers 49% of the capital invested in each case.

The € 2.2 billion book value of the investment in Portigon AG, which is held on behalf of the Federal State of North Rhine-Westphalia, is secured by a guarantee from the federal state.

Equity investment exposures are included in economic capital management and reflected in the credit risk.

5.5.5 Economic Capital

As at the reporting date, the economic capital set aside for credit risks amounted to € 2.5 billion (2020: € 2.6 billion).

5.5.6 Risk Provisions

Defined criteria are used to determine whether risk provisions need to be established for credit claims and sureties. Where they are needed, the amount of the required individual value adjustments or provisions is determined in a timely manner in the course of the year. Thereby, existing collateral is taken into account. In evaluating collateral, the usual methods applied for the valuation of real estate are used for public housing promotion loans. The result is reduced by a discount calculated on the basis of historical data. By contrast, generalised individual value adjustments are established in public housing promotion as part of managing the Bank's exposure to non-performing loans in the owner-occupier segment (remaining capital of less than € 750 thousand). For latent credit risks, a general value adjustment is made in accordance with IDW RS BFA 7.

In the securities business, the risk provision is calculated on the basis of market information, mathematical models and individual creditworthiness estimates.

Equity investments of NRW.BANK are also regularly checked for the need to establish risk provisions. Where these are required, the book value is written down.

5.5.7 Opportunities

In accordance with its business model and the risk strategy principles, NRW.BANK takes risks only within clearly defined limits. This means that unexpected opportunities arising from potential future developments or events which may lead to a positive deviation from forecasts or targets exist only to a very limited extent.

Opportunities arise, for instance, from rating upgrades of the exposures, which means that less rating-related economic capital needs to be set aside for credit risks. This opens up further investment opportunities with additional income potential.

NRW.BANK determines anticipated losses on the basis of probabilities of default and loss given default and incorporates them in the planning and extrapolation for its result under HGB. There is a possibility that the actual defaults are lower than the anticipated losses. In these cases higher allocations to reserves may be made, which helps strengthen the capital cover and the risk-bearing capacity.

5.6 Market Risk

5.6.1 Definition

The market risk refers to a potential loss resulting from unfavourable changes in market prices or price-influencing parameters. This definition covers interest rate, foreign exchange rate and volatility risks. Equity risks are assumed by the Bank only temporarily and on a case-by-case basis in the context of its promotional business. As far as the interest rate risk is concerned, a distinction is made between the general and the specific interest rate risk. It comprises both changes in general interest rates and changes in the credit spread of issuer classes and changes in the credit spread of individual issuers (residual risk).

5.6.2 Methods

NRW.BANK manages market risks both for net interest income (income-oriented perspective) and for the economic value of the Bank (value-oriented perspective). In both perspectives, market risks are limited and monitored daily, independent of trading.

NRW.BANK manages the market risks for the economic value using a stress VaR approach. Stress VaR is calculated for daily management at a 95% confidence level for a one-day holding period and takes into account all risk factors relevant for the portfolio, such as interest rates, foreign exchange rates, implicit volatilities and credit spreads. The observation period is 250 days, with a greater weight placed on incidents in the more recent past.

The EU government financial crisis of 2011 is primarily used as a stress period. This way, the Bank ensures that unfavourable market phases are also taken into consideration. In the investment book and the trading book, the stressed VaR is monitored across all levels from the Bank as a whole down to individual sub-portfolios. The stress VaR for the trading book is fully calculated on the basis of a Monte Carlo simulation. Non-linear products are taken into account via new valuation.

Under this value-oriented perspective, the general interest rate risks from the equity-funded social housing promotional business as well as the specific interest rate risks (credit spreads) are considered in the investment portfolio.

The mark-to-market analysis is complemented by other instruments for managing the HGB income statement (income-oriented perspective), which take more extensive account of the Bank's buy-and-hold strategy and its focus on HGB net interest income (net interest income based on HGB sensitivities).

Under this approach, all market risks which may influence the HGB income statement are taken into account. In the investment portfolio, this may include potentially open interest or foreign exchange rate positions resulting from assets and liabilities with different fixed interest periods or currencies which have not yet been hedged on a nominal value basis in the context of asset/liability management. For the trading portfolio and the liquidity

reserve, all relevant risk types are additionally measured on a mark-to-market basis. Accordingly, temporary fluctuations in market value are taken into account in the HGB income forecast for the trading portfolio and the liquidity reserve.

In contrast to a mark-to-market VaR concept, the focus is not on the mark-to-market sensitivities but on the sensitivities of the HGB result. To limit the risks to the result under commercial law, HGB market risks are limited on the basis of HGB sensitivities and HGB stress tests.

Above and beyond the day-to-day management of the interest-bearing business, strategic interest rate risks from pension obligations (incl. benefit obligations) and participations in the public interest are considered. Strategic interest rate risks from pension obligations result from the Bank's strategic decisions regarding the capital investment of pension provisions in cases where the maturity of the investment does not exactly match the payment profile. There is a risk that the interest income generated from the investment needs to be complemented by other operating income to meet all pension obligations. In addition, strategic interest rate risks include risks from participations in the public interest if the term of the refinancing differs from the assumed term of the investment.

Under both perspectives, the calculation of the key figures is supplemented with daily stress scenario computations. In this

context, hypothetical scenarios are considered for interest rates, foreign exchange rates, implicit volatilities and credit spreads. In addition, the effects of changes in interest rates and credit spreads are examined for historical scenarios. The standardised stress scenarios are supplemented if needed with individual, situational considerations tailored to the risk structure of the Bank's portfolio. Moreover, the analysis of the sensitivities and risk concentrations from the above risk factors is an integral element of daily market risk measurement.

5.6.3 Validation

Daily backtesting is used to check the quality of the VaR projection. In this context, the losses projected by the VaR model are compared with the changes in the result. Here, the Bank uses clean backtesting without ageing. This means that only changes in the result that are due to changes in market data are taken into account.

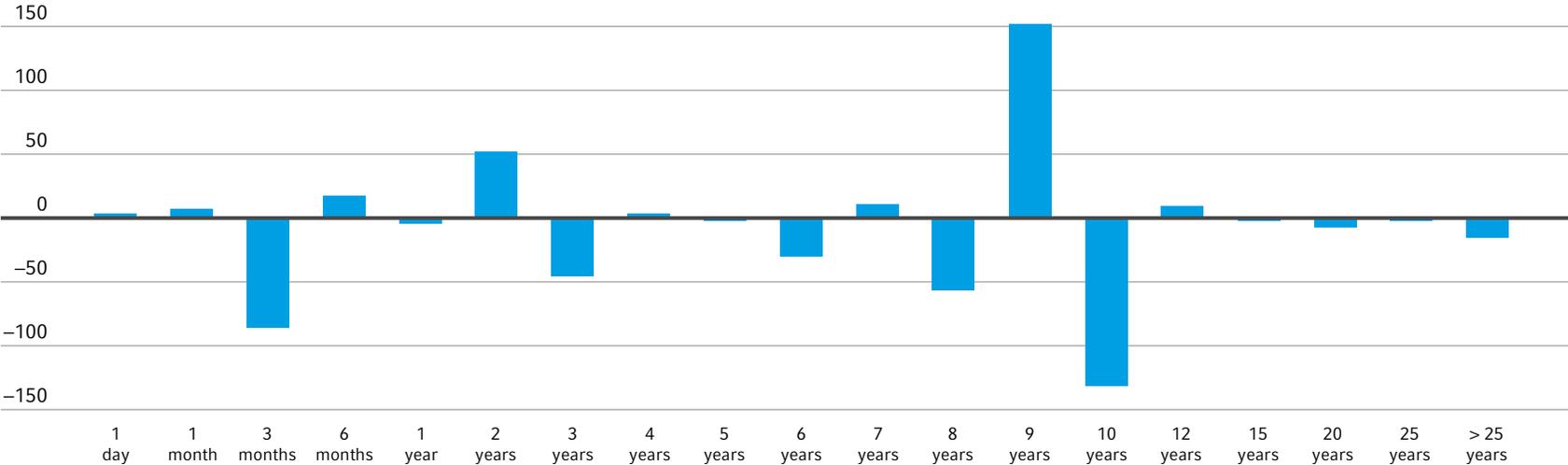
When the backtesting approach for internal market risk models accepted by the regulatory authorities pursuant to the CRR is applied to NRW.BANK's backtesting, the model is generally within the statistically expected range. The regular daily, monthly and annual processes conducted to review the parameters and assumptions confirmed the validity of the model.

5.6.4 Risk Assessment and Limitation

The focus of the market risks under a mark-to-market perspective is on general and specific interest rate risks in the investment portfolio. The resulting market value fluctuations are not reflected in profit/loss in the HGB income statement, provided there is no permanent impairment. As investments in the investment portfolio are made with the intention of being held to maturity, the hedges used by the Bank relate to the nominal value at maturity. Accordingly, there are only minor fixed-interest-period and currency mismatches under the income-oriented perspective with daily management, which are limited by the HGB sensitivities for the risks of all future fiscal years as well as for the current and the next three fiscal years. This is complemented by mark-to-market VaR limitation. The Bank also has minor active positions in the trading portfolio. These are limited by a separate limit for the trading portfolio. All limits were met at all times in the fiscal year.

Due to the hedges in place, there are no material fixed-interest-period mismatches at Bank-wide level under the income-oriented perspective (the following graph shows sensitivities of max. € 152 thousand and min. € -131 thousand).

HGB interest rate sensitivities (excl. strategic interest rate risks, all periods) to a 1 bp interest rate hike
in € thousands as of Dec. 31, 2021



In addition, HGB interest rate sensitivities from strategic interest rate risks for pension obligations and participations in the public interest for the current and the next three fiscal years in the amount of € +141 thousand were considered in the risk measurement as at the reporting date.

Currency risks also play only a minor role for the HGB result. They are extensively hedged using derivatives, which means that the HGB result is essentially exposed only to the currency risk on the interest margin generated.

The table below shows the stress test results (based on regulatory stress tests) for market risks under the income-oriented perspective over the course of the year.

HGB stress tests for market risks – total

	March 2021 € millions	June 2021 € millions	September 2021 € millions	December 2021 € millions
Short-term downward shock	4	15	6	1
Short-term upward shock	-7	-64	-10	-0
Steepening	4	16	7	3
Flattening	-6	-51	-9	-3
Parallel downward shift	4	15	6	1
Parallel upward shift	1	-51	1	12
FX +30% (depreciation of the euro)	24	24	20	18
FX -30% (appreciation of the euro)	-24	-24	-20	-18

The results of the stress tests show the potential impact on the Bank's current results over the next four fiscal years. The effects are minor due to the limited interest rate and currency mismatches on a nominal value basis.

5.6.5 Economic Capital

In calculating economic capital, market risks are taken into account on a mark-to-market basis with a uniform confidence

level of 99.9%. Moreover, a risk horizon with a holding period of 125 days is considered, which results from the differentiated analysis of different holding periods per asset class and the corresponding liquidity. The latter reflects the possibility to take risk management measures, e.g. by reducing risk positions in the event of an unfavourable market trend. The economic capital for market risks is determined from a stress VaR with stressed correlations and volatilities. This way, the Bank ensures that the

calculation of economic capital also reflects unfavourable market phases.

The economic capital for market risks results, in particular, from general interest rate risks of the housing promotion loans. These are funded with own equity funds. To comply with MaRisk, the own equity funds used to fund housing promotion loans may not be taken into account in the risk calculation. In calculating the mark-to-market market risk, the MaRisk thus imply that housing promotion loans are funded fully mismatched with overnight deposits. This results in a high assumption based interest position. Furthermore, the economic capital contains mark-to-market strategic interest rate risks and all credit spread risks of the investment portfolio. The resulting fluctuations in market value are usually not recognised in NRW.BANK's HGB financial statements. As at the reporting date, the economic capital set aside for market risks amounted to € 5.6 billion (2020: € 6.0 billion).

5.6.6 KWG Interest Rate Shock

The potential effect of a sudden and unexpected interest rate change in the investment book defined by BaFin circular 6/2019 (regulatory interest rate shock) of currently +/-200 basis points as well as the other six interest rate shock scenarios as early warning indicators are dominated by the above-mentioned assumption-based interest position of the housing promotion loans. As at the reporting date, the negative change in the present value of the Bank's investment book resulting from an assumed +200 bp interest rate shock amounted to 20.2% (2020: 19.2 %) of the regulatory equity capital.

The interest rate sensitivity of the housing promotion loans that dominates the stress calculations results from the fact that they are funded with equity. When assessing the Bank's potential sensitivity to the postulated interest rate shock, equity funds must be modelled as maturity mismatched refinancing funds payable on demand according to regulatory requirements.

Besides calculating the effects of the interest rate shocks on the present value, the Bank also calculates the effects of interest rate changes on the HGB result under the income-oriented perspective. In contrast to the above-described particularities of housing promotion under the mark-to-market perspective, interest rate risks under the income-oriented perspective are negligible at 0.02% of the Bank's own funds.

5.6.7 Opportunities

The aim of NRW.BANK's asset/liability management is to generate a fixed interest and commission margin with regard to the HGB income statement. This entails low market risks, which limit the respective opportunities in the investment portfolio. The biggest opportunities therefore lie in the development of the rates for future new business on the asset and the liability side and not in additional gains from mismatched interest and currency positions. In the trading portfolio, further opportunities are also ruled out due to the existing limit. This means that opportunities for generating additional HGB income from market risk positions play only a minor role. From a mark-to-market point of view, market price fluctuations lead to changes in unrealised profit and losses. In the investment portfolio, these are regarded as tempo-

rary value fluctuations – provided that they are not permanently impaired. Because of the buy-and-hold strategy, realised net gains in the investment portfolio exclusively result from portfolio-enhancing measures.

5.7 Liquidity Risk

5.7.1 Definition

The liquidity risk as part of the ILAAP includes, in particular:

- the risk of being unable to meet payment obligations at maturity (liquidity risk in the narrower sense)
- the risk of being unable to provide sufficient liquidity at the anticipated conditions (funding risk) when needed and
- the risk of being unable to unwind or liquidate transactions or to do so only at a loss because of insufficient market depth or market disruptions (market liquidity risk)

5.7.2 Methods

The liquidity risk is managed centrally at NRW.BANK to ensure liquidity across the entire Bank at all times.

The risk of insolvency and the funding risk are monitored daily on the basis of a liquidity gap analysis and its limitation. The liquidity gap analysis (in EUR and foreign currency) is prepared and analysed each day independently of trading units. It reflects the contractually agreed (deterministic) inflows and outflows of cash for each day until the final cash flow occurs (incl. interest cash flow and off balance sheet transactions).

For stochastic cash flows (e.g. termination rights or early redemption), conservative assumptions are made in such a way that negative effects are assumed for NRW.BANK. Moreover, no (fictitious) new business is reflected or modelled in the liquidity gap analysis; e.g. there is no prolongation of unsecured and secured funding.

The funding risk as an earnings risk for the HGB result also includes long-term liquidity mismatches in addition to the risks from the planned issuing activity and is limited within the framework of the risk-bearing capacity. In the ICAAP, the funding risk is based on both the planned issue volume of the next twelve months and the existing and required long-term refinancing funds with a (remaining) term of more than ten years. For these positions, the funding risk is derived from an increase in the own credit spread. The Bank's existing liquidity buffer means that funding risks are mitigated as it permits secured funding independent of the Bank's own credit spread.

In addition, the funding base is diversified in terms of investor groups, regions and products, which helps minimise the funding risk.

The market liquidity risk is of minor importance for NRW.BANK, as the investment portfolio only consists of positions held in accordance with the buy-and-hold strategy. Accordingly, temporary market liquidity fluctuations are not relevant for the HGB income statement, as the focus is not on short-term profit generation by way of a sale. Sales of investments held in the invest-

ment portfolio serve to optimise the portfolio in the context of portfolio management and are not directly related to the generation of liquidity.

According to the risk inventory, the market liquidity risk from securities held in the liquidity reserve and the trading portfolio is not material, as the securities holdings are relatively small.

An analysis of the market liquidity risk that goes beyond the analysis of the market risk is performed in the form of a regular analysis of the short-term liquidity to be generated from the securities portfolio. In addition, it is reflected in the liquidity risk limitation in the form of haircuts on the calculated liquidity potential.

5.7.3 Risk Assessment and Limitation

Because of the explicit funding guarantee extended by NRW.BANK's guarantor and its correspondingly good rating, the Bank can generate the required liquidity at short notice. The Bank usually funds itself in the money and capital markets.

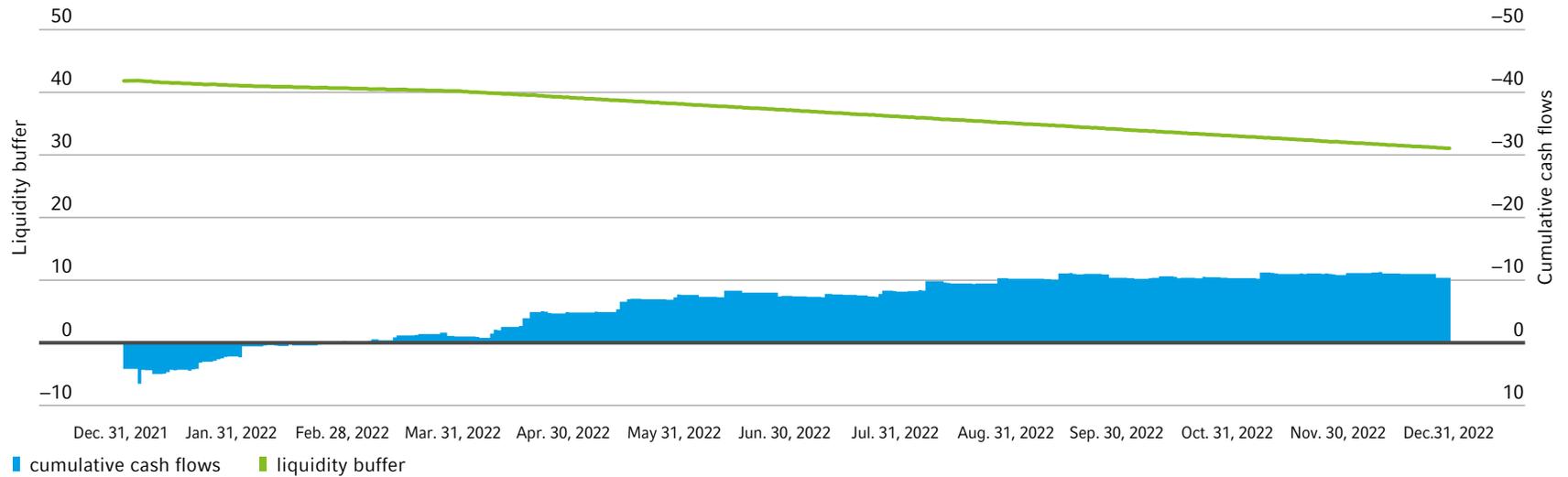
To ensure it is able to meet its payment obligations at all times, the Bank additionally holds a substantial portfolio of liquid ECB/repo-eligible securities as well as ECB-eligible credit receivables. Regardless of the buy-and-hold strategy, the securities may be

used in the repo market or for ECB open-market transactions to generate liquidity. Sales of securities in the investment portfolio are therefore not required for this purpose.

To limit liquidity gaps, a limit system graded according to maturities is in place, which is based on the MaRisk requirements for assets to be held as liquidity buffer even in a stress scenario (up to one week: highly liquid securities that can be liquidated in private markets without significant losses at any time and that are ECB-eligible; up to one month: unencumbered ECB-eligible securities and unencumbered securities deposited with the Bundesbank). The limit system also requires liquid securities for observation periods of more than one month. The liquidity buffer is thus an important element of the system for liquidity gap limitation. In addition, there are further funding possibilities of the money and capital markets, which are reflected in the limit system in a second step, with haircuts being applied.

Due to the above-mentioned limit system, NRW.BANK's ability to meet its payment obligations is secured by the freely available portfolio of ECB-eligible receivables and the unused ECB line even without external capital market funding. Netted with cash inflows and outflows, there is a significant liquidity buffer for the 1-year period that is most relevant for risk management.

Liquidity gap analysis of NRW.BANK in € billions



The limit system ensures that liquidity gaps are at all times covered by the liquidity buffer, especially in the short-term segment.

Idiosyncratic, market-wide and combined stress tests are also performed in the context of liquidity management. These stress tests take into account crisis-specific effects on payments, the liquidity buffer maintained by the Bank as well as the limit utilisation. The following is simulated in the context of the stress tests:

- defaults of material borrowers,
- outflows under collateralisation agreements,
- reduced liquidity potential from ECB-eligible securities due to rating changes and
- reduction in the collateral value of ECB-eligible securities and credit receivables.

The results are analysed at least on a monthly basis. Even assuming these stress scenarios, NRW.BANK is able to meet its payment obligations at all times. In addition, the Bank subjects the HGB result to stress tests in the form of rising costs from USD exchange rate hedges.

Liquidity risk management also incorporates compliance both with the German Liquidity Regulation and with the regulatory requirements regarding the minimum reserve. These conditions were met at all times in the fiscal year.

5.7.4 Economic Capital

As at the reporting date, economic capital set aside for liquidity risks amounted to € 178,9 million (2020: € 174,1 million).

The parameters and assumptions of the model are reviewed regularly in the context of various daily, monthly and annual processes.

5.7.5 Funding Structure

In its capacity as a state-guaranteed promotional bank, NRW.BANK issued instruments – after repurchases – in the amount of € 11.6 billion (2020: € 12.7 billion).

The funding transactions with domestic investors are dominated by bearer bonds, note loans and registered bonds.

NRW.BANK also used its international funding programmes for its funding operations. These essentially comprise the Debt Issuance Programme, which covers medium and long-term maturities, and the Global Commercial Paper Programme, which covers maturities of up to twelve months. In addition, NRW.BANK used the European Central Bank's Targeted Longer-Term Refinancing Operations (TLTRO III).

5.7.6 Opportunities

Thanks to its status as a promotional bank and the funding guarantee granted by the Federal State of North Rhine-Westphalia, has been firmly established in the market as an issuing house since 2004. It therefore expects the funding environment to remain favourable in 2022 for the planned long-term funding volume of € 11 to 13 billion. Additional opportunities may arise for the coverage of short-term liquidity, which may take place in different money market segments, depending on the financial market situation.

5.8 Operational Risk

5.8.1 Definition

Operational risk comprises risks in systems or processes, specifically resulting from human or technical failure, external events or legal risks resulting from contractual agreements or applicable law.

5.8.2 Methods

The framework for operational risk management at NRW.BANK incorporates both qualitative and quantitative aspects. Quantitative management of the economic capital is based on the basic indicator approach, while qualitative management is based on the MaRisk requirements.

By using a combination of decentralised and centralised risk management and risk monitoring, the Bank ensures that management can respond promptly as needed and that the Managing Board can simultaneously take the necessary decisions based on the Bank's overall risk profile.

NRW.BANK collects information on losses and loss-free risk events in a central risk event data-base and categorises them in accordance with the Basle event categories. The data collection serves as the basis for the assessment of operational risks at NRW.BANK. The results of the annual forward-looking self-assessments and the findings resulting from scenario analyses and from the monitoring of risk indicators are also included in the overall assessment of the risk situation.

Comprehensive, business process-oriented emergency plans exist for particularly mission-critical events such as a major loss of staff, breakdown of a bank building or a computing centre. The contingency plans cover all areas and are designed to prevent high financial and reputational risks.

The Bank's insurance cover is reviewed regularly to ensure that it is appropriate.

NRW.BANK uses standardised contracts to minimise legal risks from transactions. Deviations from standardised contracts and individual transactions are approved by the Legal business unit. The Bank is currently not involved in any significant pending proceedings.

Operational risks are mitigated by, among other things, the instructions in the written orders as defined in the internal control system (ICS). These comprise all processes, methods and control measures ordered by the Managing Board which serve to ensure the proper and safe functioning of the operational processes. The ICS comprises general principles and requirements for working and behavioural practices, e.g. the four-eye principle, but also specific process-related instructions. In the event of material changes in the structural and operational organisation as well as in the IT systems, the business units involved in the downstream workflows as well as the Risk Control function, the Compliance function and Internal Audit analyse the effects on the control procedures and the intensity of control.

Human resources risks are initially managed in the context of regular human resources planning. HR-related measures are implemented in close consultation between the respective business units and the Human Resources business unit. As part

of the observation of risk indicators, indicators, e.g. regarding staff turnover or further training, are monitored in order to respond to undesirable developments at an early stage.

Operational risks in NRW.BANK's IT environment are managed on the basis of the IT strategy. The written instructions include rules for the use, procurement and development of hardware and software, with the main emphasis on compliance with the necessary security standards and business continuity. Appropriate authorisation concepts and processes additionally have a risk-mitigating effect. Contingency plans exist for the breakdown of all critical IT systems. In addition, extensive security measures are in place to protect the Bank against cyber risks, i.e. the unauthorised access to computers or network systems (e.g. hacking, data theft, virus attacks).

Risks that may result from the outsourcing of material business activities are mitigated by an established audit and monitoring process, which primarily consists of a detailed risk analysis as the basis for a possible outsourcing decision to limit outsourcing risks.

In addition, the Bank effectively mitigates potential risks related to (MaRisk and WpHG) compliance, money laundering and financing terrorism as well as other criminal acts. Bank-wide security procedures, processes for the reporting of suspicions, regular risk analyses as well as self-assessments serve to manage and limit the potential risks arising in conjunction with these topics.

5.8.3 Risk Assessment and Limitation

In the context of the identification and assessment of risks, all losses and risk events are analysed for their causes (including the observation of early warning indicators). Regardless of the current amount of the risk or the risk potential, this is done to ensure that countermeasures can be taken at an early stage if similar events occur.

NRW.BANK performs self-assessments of all operational risks to which the Bank may be exposed. Risks are assessed separately for relevance (probability of occurrence) and frequency.

Neither the operational risk losses and loss-free risk events identified in the reporting year nor the findings from the self-assessments and the observation of early warning indicators have revealed any risks that could jeopardise the existence of the Bank.

The economic capital for operational risks is determined annually in accordance with the regulatory basic indicator approach. As the economic capital allocated to cover potential losses thus remains constant throughout the year, no distinction is made between limit and utilisation.

5.8.4 Economic Capital

As at the reporting date, economic capital set aside for operational risks amounted to € 115 million (2020: € 110 million).

5.9 Pension Risk

5.9.1 Definition

Pension risk relates to the risk that there is a need to increase the pension provisions.

Pension obligations may increase primarily as a result of changes in the statistical assumptions regarding invalidity and mortality. This is considered as the pension risk in the calculation of economic capital. Strategic interest rate risks related to pension obligations are included in the market risk. In addition, risks resulting from a change in interest rates are considered in the capital cover.

5.9.2 Methods

The calculation of the pension provisions requires the actuarial determination of cash flows reflecting future changes in payment obligations over time.

With regard to the period during which pensions are received, invalidity and death must be modelled in the cash flows. This is done on the basis of actuarial mortality tables (acc. to Heubeck), which are generally accepted for Germany and approved by the tax authorities.

For the mortality tables, no historical changes covering sufficiently long periods are available from which the volatilities required for a VaR model can be derived. This is why the risk

of changes in the statistical assumptions regarding invalidity and death is quantified using a scenario analysis in which the cash flows increase based on the assumption of a growing life expectancy. In addition, the probabilities of invalidity are modified as well. To quantify the risk, the scenario showing the strongest impact on the Bank is applied.

5.9.3 Risk Assessment and Limitation

The pension risk comprises the obligations towards both NRW.BANK's own employees and the employees of Portigon AG employed under a dual contract.

Economic capital is calculated once a year. As this means that it is constant throughout the year, the Bank makes no distinction between limit and utilisation.

5.9.4 Economic Capital

As at the reporting date, economic capital set aside for pensions risks amounted to € 160 million (2020: € 140 million).

5.10 Business and Cost Risk

5.10.1 Definition

Business risk describes the risk of changes in the economic environment (market and/or demand) or the legal and/or political environment as a result of which income may be reduced. Cost risk means that the planned personnel and operating expenses are exceeded or that unplanned costs become effective.

The business and cost risk was classified as non-material in the risk inventory. This risk is nevertheless backed by economic capital to ensure comprehensive management of the risk-bearing capacity.

5.10.2 Methods

A general risk amount is defined on the basis of a simplified procedure for a one-year risk horizon, which is consistent with other risk types. For this purpose, the deviations from the projected balance of income and administrative expenses are determined for the fiscal years since the inception of the Bank. From the negative deviations, mean and standard deviations are determined, from which the economic capital at the chosen confidence level is derived.

5.10.3 Risk Assessment and Limitation

Developments from which business and cost risks may arise are analysed on a regular basis. This includes, in particular, a review of the internal and external premises on which the strategy of NRW.BANK is based. If required, adjustments are implemented in the context of the strategy process, for which the Managing Board is directly responsible.

Economic capital is calculated once a year. As this means that it is constant throughout the year, the Bank makes no distinction between limit and utilisation.

5.10.4 Economic Capital

Economic capital set aside for the business and cost risk amounted to € 60 million as at the reporting date. No changes have occurred compared to the previous year.

5.11 Sustainability Risk

5.11.1 Definition

The sustainability risk is defined as the risk of financial losses or reputational damage due to events or conditions that have occurred in the environmental, social or governance fields. The sustainability risk comprises both negative impacts of NRW.BANK's business activities on the environment and society ("inside-out") and possible impacts on NRW.BANK's risk positions due to environmental, social and governance challenges ("outside-in").

5.11.2 Risk Assessment and Limitation

Being a risk relating to and covering all risk types, the sustainability risk is not a risk type in its own right, but can be summarised as a risk driver under the aforementioned material risk types and thus be reflected through the latter. In the Bank's Sustainability Guidelines, the sustainability risk is already reflected in criteria for the granting of and exclusion from promotional loans and capital market investments. The proportion of countries or sectors that are increasingly exposed to environmental, social or governance risks is analysed regularly and reported on a quarterly basis in the monthly risk report and in the Risk Committee.

5.12 Reporting

In accordance with the MaRisk provisions, the Risk Control business unit ensures market-independent and regular reporting to the Managing Board and the Risk Committee.

Daily reports are produced for the Managing Board both on Bank-wide level and for the capital market business. These include risk ratios and earnings figures as well as all cases where limits for market risks and liquidity risks as well as counterparty and issuer limits are exceeded.

As a general standard, the monthly risk report covers the following topics: Bank-wide risk management, credit risks, market risks, liquidity risks, operational risks and profit performance. It forms the basis for the discussion of the risk situation in the ALCO and the Credit Committee. Besides the standardised content, the report covers risk-relevant special topics as required. Every quarter, it covers the Bank-wide stress tests across all risk types as well as sustainability risks.

The quarterly reports to the Risk Committee are based on the monthly reports that are relevant for the quarter; while the level of detail is reduced with a view to the recipients, all material aspects are addressed. In addition, the Risk Committee is currently informed on a monthly basis about the Bank's current risk situation in the context of the coronavirus pandemic. In addition, extraordinary events which are material from a risk perspective immediately trigger an (ad-hoc) report.

6 Internal Control System Relevant for the Financial Reporting Process

NRW.BANK's internal control system (ICS) is to ensure that the financial statements present a true and fair view of the net worth, financial position and result of operations of the Bank in accordance with applicable legal provisions and standards. It primarily comprises regulations governing the organisational and operational structure and makes a clear distinction between responsibilities as well as processes, procedures and measures to ensure the appropriateness and reliability of internal and external accounting.

The Managing Board of NRW.BANK is responsible for the creation and effective maintenance of an appropriate accounting-related internal control system. Responsibility for implementation rests with the Finance business unit in cooperation with Business Support and Risk Control.

Accounting-related business events are mostly handled locally. All accounting-relevant events are initiated in IT systems. The respective business units are responsible for full and proper capture and for implementing and documenting the required controls. Bank-wide functional responsibility for the accounting rules, the booking system, accounting and the definition of the valuation principles rests with the Finance business unit. This ensures that consistent accounting and valuation principles are applied within NRW.BANK even where business transactions are recorded locally. Risk Control is responsible for the trading-independent valuation and results analysis.

In the context of the Management Information System, a standardised report on the income statement, the cost centre statement, total assets, the business volume and the planning process is usually sent to the Managing Board each month to ensure timely reporting. The Managing Board regularly informs the Supervisory Board and its committees about the current business situation.

The financial statements are prepared by the Finance business unit and drawn up by the Managing Board. In accordance with the Statutes, the financial statements are endorsed by the Board of Guarantors. Since the 2020 reporting year, the accounting documents have been disclosed on the Bank's website in accordance with the European Single Electronic Format (ESEF) for annual financial reports. In addition, they are published in the electronic Federal Gazette within the statutory periods.

On the basis of legal standards, especially of the German Commercial Code (HGB) and the "Verordnung über die Rechnungslegung der Kreditinstitute und Finanzdienstleistungsinstitute" (Ordinance on accounting by banks and financial institutions – RechKredV), NRW.BANK's accounting process is described and laid down in manuals and work instructions. These written orders are updated on a regular basis. All employees have direct access to the corresponding manuals via NRW.BANK's intranet. Compliance with the manuals is mandatory.

The Finance business unit examines all new legislation for its potential relevance to the Bank's accounting process. Necessary

adjustments to processes and manuals are implemented in a timely manner. The management and monitoring of new products are coordinated by the Risk Control business unit in a standardised process. In this context, an accounting-related analysis of the products and the associated risks is carried out with a view to ensuring accurate accounting.

The front-office business units are functionally and organisationally separated from the business units responsible for settlement, monitoring and control as well as accounting. This separation is also reflected in the responsibilities of the individual Managing Board members. The authorities and responsibilities are laid down in detail in the individual specialist units. Employees involved in accounting-relevant processes have the knowledge and experience required for their respective tasks. Where required, external experts are called in for certain calculations, e.g. the measurement of pension obligations.

Besides the minimum requirements of the four-eye principle, the use of standard software is a key element of the accounting-related internal control system. The software is protected against unauthorised access by means of authorisations reflecting users' competence levels. In addition, system-immanent plausibility checks, standardised coordination routines and target/actual comparisons serve to check completeness and avoid and identify errors. For instance, the figures determined in the accounting process are additionally checked for plausibility on a monthly basis by means of comparisons with prior-year figures and planning figures and on the basis of the actual business trend. Inconsistencies are addressed jointly by the external and internal accounting departments.

Internal Audit regularly audits the functionality of the accounting-related ICS in a process-independent manner and provides the Managing Board and the Audit Committee with adequate information about the results of the audit.

The Supervisory Board establishes an Audit Committee from among its members. In accordance with the Statutes and the Public Corporate Governance Code of NRW.BANK, the Audit Committee addresses matters such as accounting-related issues, the selection of the auditors and the verification of their independence, the commissioning of the auditors to carry out the audit, the definition of focal points for the audit, the auditor's fee and the approval of the permissible non-audit services of the auditor.

The auditor is appointed by the Board of Guarantors at the recommendation of the Supervisory Board/Audit Committee.

The auditor participates in the Supervisory Board's and the Board of Guarantors' consultations regarding the financial statements and reports on the key results of the audit.

Balance Sheet

of NRW.BANK at December 31, 2021

Assets

see Notes No.

Dec. 31, 2020

	€	€	€	€ thousands
1. Cash				
a) cash on hand		10,222.42		10
b) balances with central banks		4,123,404,637.19		4,301,343
thereof: with Deutsche Bundesbank € 4,123,404,637.19				(4,301,343)
			4,123,414,859.61	4,301,353
2. Receivables from banks	1, 10, 22, 25, 26			
a) payable on demand		3,742,383,351.55		4,969,641
b) other receivables		42,566,695,198.65		41,367,880
			46,309,078,550.20	46,337,521
3. Receivables from customers	2, 10, 22, 25, 26			
thereof: secured by mortgages € 682,305.03				(1,030)
loans to public authorities and entities under public law € 41,283,188,264.03				(42,293,289)
4. Bonds and other interest-bearing securities	3, 7, 11, 22, 25, 26			
a) bonds and notes				
aa) of public institutions		21,088,453,483.30		21,135,125
thereof: eligible as collateral for Deutsche Bundesbank advances € 18,517,782,065.72				(17,758,378)
ab) of other issuers		17,026,317,570.96		17,480,583
thereof: eligible as collateral for Deutsche Bundesbank advances € 13,805,479,710.35				(14,380,988)
		38,114,771,054.26		38,615,708
			38,114,771,054.26	38,615,708
		To be carried forward:	146,405,995,309.88	149,665,071



see Notes No.

Dec. 31, 2020

		€	€ thousands
		Carried forward:	146,405,995,309.88
			149,665,071
5. Shares and other non-fixed-income securities	4, 7	11,874,068.44	16,963
6. Equity investments in non-affiliated companies	5, 7	2,409,193,154.01	2,390,321
thereof: equity investments in banks € 2,243,772,546.20			(2,243,773)
7. Equity investments in affiliated companies	5, 7	25,653,161.87	28,287
8. Trust assets	6	2,081,781,756.59	1,894,704
thereof: trust loans € 2,075,982,924.40			(1,836,474)
9. Intangible assets	7	2,810,191.30	3,407
10. Tangible assets	7	254,226,366.58	258,994
11. Other assets	8, 22, 31, 33	1,452,657,779.02	999,245
12. Deferred items	9, 22, 33	488,021,088.22	529,805
Total assets		153,132,212,875.91	155,786,797

Liabilities

see Notes No.

Dec. 31, 2020

		€	€	€ thousands
1. Liabilities to banks	12, 22, 25, 26			
a) payable on demand		1,755,966,206.26		1,156,496
b) with agreed maturity or period of notice		38,284,813,667.88		39,308,175
			40,040,779,874.14	40,464,671
2. Liabilities to customers	13, 22, 26			
a) other liabilities				
aa) payable on demand		358,698,403.25		336,066
ab) with agreed maturity or period of notice		10,653,275,222.08		11,126,570
			11,011,973,625.33	11,462,636
3. Certificated liabilities	14, 22, 26			
a) bonds and notes issued by the bank		74,129,246,200.49		75,109,691
			74,129,246,200.49	75,109,691
3a. Trading portfolio	15		105,768.80	97
4. Trust liabilities	16		2,081,781,756.59	1,894,704
thereof: trust loans € 2,075,982,924.40				(1,836,474)
5. Other liabilities	17, 22, 33		1,232,388,966.52	2,243,459
6. Deferred items	18, 22, 33		850,680,148.34	970,165
7. Provisions	19			
a) provisions for pensions and similar obligations		2,493,076,905.00		2,372,547
b) tax reserves		7,983,915.41		753
c) provisions for interest rate reductions		154,293,095.15		139,596
d) other		615,645,361.67		585,326
			3,270,999,277.23	3,098,222
		To be carried forward:	132,617,955,617.44	135,243,645



see Notes No.

Dec. 31, 2020

		€	€	€ thousands
		Carried forward:	132,617,955,617.44	135,243,645
8. Subordinated liabilities	20		1,490,420,207.00	1,550,020
thereof: due in less than two years € 118,200,000.00				(119,000)
9. Fund for general banking risks			1,038,190,000.00	1,008,095
thereof: special item pursuant to Section 340e Para. 4 HGB € 3,190,000.00				(3,095)
10. Equity capital	21			
a) subscribed capital		17,000,000,000.00		17,000,000
b) capital reserves		729,899,923.05		729,290
c) reserves from retained earnings				
ca) reserves required by NRW.BANK's Statutes		36,100,000.00		36,100
cb) other reserves		219,647,128.42		219,647
d) profit for the year		0.00		0
			17,985,647,051.47	17,985,037
Total liabilities			153,132,212,875.91	155,786,797
1. Contingent liabilities	22, 23, 32			
Liabilities from guarantees and indemnity agreements			14,990,402,551.82	14,199,040
2. Other commitments	22, 24			
Irrevocable loan commitments			7,954,318,364.79	7,979,824
3. Administered funds			18,667,657.56	20,097



Income Statement

of NRW.BANK for the Period January 1 – December 31, 2021

see Notes No.

Jan. 1 – Dec. 31, 2020

	€	€	€	€ thousands
1. Interest income from				
a) lending and money market transactions	2,326,202,621.10			2,657,886
b) interest-bearing securities and book-entry securities	369,206,315.68			449,018
		2,695,408,936.78		3,106,904
thereof: from negative interest € 86,655,377.30				(81,893)
2. Interest expenses		2,043,378,581.26		2,399,480
thereof: from positive interest € 186,132,888.47				(124,431)
			652,030,355.52	707,424
3. Income from				
a) equity investments in non-affiliated companies		16,619,736.23		8,329
b) equity investments in affiliated companies		130,692.98		3,081
			16,750,429.21	11,410
4. Income from profit pooling, profit transfer and partial profit transfer agreements			168,104.98	230
5. Commission income	27	89,449,057.05		91,144
6. Commission expenses		8,219,060.20		8,251
			81,229,996.85	82,893
7. Net profit from trading portfolio			854,698.79	361
8. Other operating income	28		30,807,426.61	13,193
		To be carried forward:	781,841,011.96	815,511



see Notes No.

Jan. 1 – Dec. 31, 2020

	€	€	€	€ thousands
		Carried forward:	781,841,011.96	815,511
9. General administrative expenses				
a) personnel expenses	34			
aa) wages and salaries		119,997,249.41		115,895
ab) social security contributions and expenses for pensions and other employee benefits		35,478,908.21		38,314
		155,476,157.62		154,209
thereof: for pensions € 11,304,310.07				(19,106)
b) other administrative expenses	30, 35	109,493,444.46		113,913
			264,969,602.08	268,122
10. Depreciation and value adjustments on intangible and tangible assets			8,038,507.09	4,341
11. Other operating expenses	29		248,589,478.67	235,164
12. Write-downs and value adjustments on loans and certain securities as well as allocations to loan loss provisions			417,080,933.52	399,486
thereof: allocation to fund for general banking risks € 30,000,000.00				(50,000)
13. Income from write-ups of equity investments in non-affiliated companies, equity investments in affiliated companies and securities treated as tangible assets			179,849,321.88	109,914
14. Expenses from the assumption of losses			0.00	0
15. Result from normal operations			23,011,812.48	18,312
16. Taxes on income and revenues		17,217,305.23		11,236
17. Other taxes not shown under other operating expenses		284,697.21		137
			17,502,002.44	11,373
18. Net income			5,509,810.04	6,939
19. Designated payout due to legal requirements	36		5,509,810.04	6,939
20. Profit for the year			0.00	0



Notes

of NRW.BANK for the Fiscal Year 2021

Information for the Identification of the Bank

The following information is provided to identify NRW.BANK in accordance with Section 264 Para. 1a of the German Commercial Code (Handelsgesetzbuch – HGB):

Company Name

NRW.BANK

Institution under public law

Head Office

Düsseldorf	Münster
Kavalleriestraße 22	Friedrichstraße 1
40213 Düsseldorf	48145 Münster

Commercial Register

Commercial Register A 15277 District Court Düsseldorf
Commercial Register A 5300 District Court Münster

Preparation of NRW.BANK's Annual Financial Statements

The annual financial statements of NRW.BANK are prepared in accordance with the provisions of the German Commercial Code (Handelsgesetzbuch – HGB), the Ordinance Regarding Accounting for Banks and Financial Services Institutions (Verordnung über

die Rechnungslegung der Kreditinstitute und Finanzdienstleistungsinstitute – RechKredV), the Act on NRW.BANK (Gesetz über die NRW.BANK – NRW.BANK G) and NRW.BANK's Statutes. Information that may appear either on the balance sheet or in the notes is included in the notes. Amounts in the notes are generally given in € millions.

As in the previous year, assets and liabilities in the present annual financial statements are recognised at amortised cost in accordance with Sections 252 et seq. HGB.

The subsidiaries in the NRW.BANK Group are not of material importance either individually or collectively. Consolidated financial statements are not prepared.

Accounting and Valuation Principles

Assets, liabilities and open contracts are valued in accordance with Sections 340 et seq. HGB in conjunction with Sections 252 et seq. HGB.

1. General Information

Receivables are reported at their amortised cost less any discounts where appropriate. Premiums and discounts from notes and bonds are released by the end of the term. Liabilities are carried

at their settlement amount with any related discounts reported under deferred items. Premiums on receivables and liabilities are reported under deferred items as an asset or liability, respectively. These items are released on a straight-line basis. The proportionate amount of accrued interest on a receivable or liability at year-end is generally included with the receivable or liability to which it applies. Non-interest-bearing loans to employees are reported at their amortised cost in accordance with tax regulations. Zero-coupon bonds are carried as liabilities at their issue price plus interest accrued as of the reporting date.

According to a decision made by the Specialist Committee on Banking (Bankenfachausschuss – BFA) of the Institute of Public Auditors in Germany (Institut der Wirtschaftsprüfer – IDW) on June 23, 2015, negative interest included in net interest income has to be shown separately in the income statement (P&L). The Specialist Committee on Banking justifies this by saying that negative interest is an unusual phenomenon in money and capital markets. NRW.BANK therefore discloses negative interest by open deduction as a sub-item of “Interest income” (reduction in interest income on the assets side) and “Interest expenses” (reduction in interest expenses on the liabilities side) in the income statement. Negative interest from swap transactions is netted and therefore not included in this item.

Repurchase agreements and reverse repurchase agreements are combinations of a spot purchase or sale of securities with a simultaneous forward sale or repurchase transaction entered into

with the same counterparty. Securities purchased with an obligation to sell (reverse repurchase agreements), and securities sold with an obligation to repurchase (repurchase agreements), are generally regarded as collateralised financial transactions. The securities pledged under repurchase agreements (spot sale) are still recognised as part of the securities portfolio. The cash deposit received as part of the repurchase agreement, including accrued interest, is recognised as a liability. In the case of reverse repurchase agreements, a corresponding receivable is recognised, including accrued interest. The underlying securities received in pledge (spot purchase) are not recognised on the balance sheet.

In securities lending transactions, the lender transfers securities held in its portfolio to the borrower for a certain period of time. The borrower undertakes to retransfer the same type and the same amount of securities at the end of the lending period. According to prevailing legal opinion, this is a non-cash loan. The lender is obliged to assign the securities to the borrower; the borrower assumes all rights associated with the securities. Regardless of this, the lender remains the beneficial owner of the lent securities according to prevailing legal opinion. Consequently, the securities are not recognised in the borrower’s balance sheet but continue to be recognised in the lender’s balance sheet, as the latter remains the beneficial owner.

Discernible risks in the lending business were adequately covered by individual value adjustments (Einzelwertberichtigungen – EWB) and provisions.

Since the 2020 financial statements, general value adjustments (Pauschalwertberichtigungen – PWB) for latent risks of receivables, contingent liabilities and irrevocable loan commitments have been determined with early application of the IDW statement on accounting “Risk provisioning for foreseeable, not yet individually specified credit risks in the lending business of credit institutions (‘general value adjustments’)” (“Risikovorsorge für vorhersehbare, noch nicht individuell konkretisierte Adressenausfallrisiken im Kreditgeschäft von Kreditinstituten (‘Pauschalwertberichtigungen’) (IDW RS BFA 7)”). In this context, the Bank uses the simplified procedure for valuation in accordance with IDW RS BFA 7 to determine the general value adjustments. According to this procedure, the twelve-month probability of default (without consideration of creditworthiness premiums) may be used for credit transactions if a balance between creditworthiness premiums and risk expectation can be assumed at the time the loan is granted and there is no significant increase in the credit risk on the reporting date. If the credit risk of the loan portfolio in question has increased noticeably over time, it must be assessed whether a higher amount should be recognised. Here, NRW.BANK’s concept provides for certain downgrade constellations in the credit rating as an assessment criterion. In these cases, the calculation is then based on the expected loss over the entire remaining term.

Based on stress test-based assumptions, the additional general value adjustment established in the previous year in view of the coronavirus-related extraordinary uncertainty in the assessment of credit risks remained unchanged.

The value adjustments were deducted from the respective receivables item on the assets side of the balance sheet in the longest residual maturity band. Non-performing loans were written off. The off-balance sheet contingent liabilities and other commitments were reduced by the provisions for potential losses established for these items.

The principles of the IDW statement on accounting “On Uniform or Separate Accounting under Commercial Law for Structured Financial Instruments” (“Zur einheitlichen oder getrennten handelsrechtlichen Bilanzierung strukturierter Finanzinstrumente (IDW RS HFA 22)”) are incorporated in the current financial statements. According to these principles, each structured financial instrument held in the investment book including securities issued is generally recognised as an integral asset or an integral liability. In those cases where the structured financial instrument has much higher or additional risks or opportunities than the basic instrument due to an embedded derivative, each individual component of the asset or liability is recognised separately as an underlying transaction and a derivative in accordance with the relevant HGB principles. In those cases where the recognition as an integral asset or an integral liability gives a fair view of the net assets, financial position and result of operations, such recognition is applied.

In the context of the determination of the fair value, NRW.BANK applies mark-to-market valuation provided that an active market exists for a given security. In this case, the valuation is based on the liquid prices provided by respected market data providers

(such as Refinitiv or Bloomberg). In addition, the discounted cash flow method is used for mark-to-model valuation. Under the discounted cash flow method, the contractually agreed cash flows of an instrument (without options) are discounted using risk-adjusted interest rates (use of spread curves). To the extent possible, interest curves based on liquid curves quoted in the market are used. In exceptional cases, the spreads used for discounting are taken from research publications or, alternatively, provided by external market participants and verified independently by the Risk Control business unit.

Structured derivatives and other structured products are valued on the basis of generally accepted models (Normal-Black 76, Normal-Black 76 with extension for CMS spread instruments, One Factor Models of Interest Rates, Linear Swap Rate Model, Hazard Rate Model). Here, too, valuation parameters based on standard market data sources are used (such as Refinitiv or Markit).

When using models, standard model assumptions are made. Valuation uncertainties primarily result from uncertainties of the parameters used and the assumptions on which the models are based.

Due to the EU Benchmark Regulation, all critical reference interest rates are replaced by new risk-free interest rates. The one-off compensation payments for the conversion of interest on cash collateral for collateralised derivatives are recognised directly in the income statement in accordance with the pro-

nouncement of the Banking Committee of the IDW for derivatives in the non-trading portfolio.

2. Promotional Loans of the Housing Promotion Business Unit

The Housing Promotion business unit's promotional loans to customers and banks, most of which are at no interest or below-market interest, are carried at their nominal value. This recognises the fact that these loans are funded at matching maturities from equity capital and takes into account the interest balance guarantee under which the State of North Rhine-Westphalia would compensate for any negative interest balance for all promotional loans granted by the Housing Promotion business unit up to December 31, 2009. No negative interest balance existed for these receivables as of the balance sheet date.

All loans granted by the Housing Promotion business unit after December 31, 2009 are not covered by the interest balance guarantee of the State of North Rhine-Westphalia. Up to the balance sheet date, the Bank exclusively used equity capital to finance these non-guaranteed loans.

3. Loss-Free Valuation of the Banking Book

According to the IDW statement on accounting "Individual Aspects of the Loss-Free Valuation of Interest-Related Transactions in the Banking Book (Interest Book) (Einzelfragen der verlustfreien Bewertung von zinsbezogenen Geschäften des Bankbuchs (Zinsbuchs) (IDW RS BFA 3 new version)", a provision for contingent losses must be established for a surplus of obligations resulting from the banking and interest book in

an overall view of the transactions. NRW.BANK performed the corresponding calculations in the 2021 financial statements, for which a P&L-oriented (periodic or period-related) view was taken. The present value of the future interest result of the banking book was reduced by pro-rated risk and administrative costs for the total term. The calculation did not result in a surplus of obligations, which means that there was no need to establish a provision for contingent losses.

4. Securities and Derivatives in the Investment Portfolio

Securities treated as fixed assets (financial investment portfolio) are valued at amortised cost. If an impairment is expected to be permanent, they are written down to the lower fair value. Where securities in the financial investment portfolio are recognised at values which exceed the current market or stock exchange values in accordance with the mitigated lower of cost or market principle, these differences are stated in the notes. This information is subject to change over time due to portfolio changes as well as interest rate-induced movements and/or risk-induced movements.

For securities held in the financial investment portfolio with a carrying value of € 12,654,424,192.13 a lower market value of € 12,463,038,758.04 was determined.

Because these securities have been funded and/or hedged at matching maturities and interest rates, and because none of the issuers' credit ratings indicated sustained weakening (no perma-

nent impairment in value expected), it was not necessary to write the securities down to market or stock exchange value.

Revaluation adjustments relating to derivative transactions in the financial investment portfolio are not recognised. These derivatives are microhedges and/or macrohedges in the form of interest rate and currency derivatives, which serve to hedge individual risk positions or to manage the Bank's overall exposure to interest rate risk, as well as credit default swaps (CDS), which are used as credit substitute transactions.

5. Securities Held in the Liquidity Reserve

Securities held in the liquidity reserve are valued according to the strict lower of cost or market principle. If the carrying value exceeds the fair value, they are recognised at the lower fair value on the reporting date.

6. Financial Instruments of the Trading Portfolio

In accordance with Section 340e Para. 3 HGB, financial instruments in the trading portfolio are measured at fair value plus a risk discount for trading liabilities of € 0.1 million (2020: € 0.1 million).

The risk discount was calculated on the basis of the value-at-risk (VaR) model, which the Risk Control business unit also uses for internal monitoring of the market price risks of the trading book. The regulatory requirements of a confidence level of 99% and a holding period of ten days were applied. The historical obser-

vation period for the determination of the statistical parameters is 250 days, with a greater weight placed on incidents in the more recent past.

The internally defined criteria for the inclusion of financial instruments in the trading portfolio remained unchanged in the past fiscal year.

According to Section 340e Para. 4 HGB, an amount of at least 10% of the net profits from the trading portfolio must be allocated to the "Fund for general banking risks" pursuant to Section 340g HGB and be stated separately under this special item in each fiscal year. The amount of the allocation to the special item is limited and the allocation must be made until the special item amounts to 50% of the average of the last five annual net profits from the trading portfolio generated before the calculation date. In the 2021 financial statements, NRW.BANK therefore allocated an amount of € 95.0 thousand (2020: € 41.0 thousand) from the net result of the trading portfolio to the "Fund for general banking risks" pursuant to Section 340g HGB and stated the accumulated allocations in a separate sub-item.

7. Equity Investments in Non-Affiliated and Affiliated Companies

Equity investments in affiliated and non-affiliated companies are carried at cost taking existing collateral into account; where a loss of value is expected to be permanent, they are written down to the lower fair value.

With regard to the equity investment in Portigon AG, the State of North Rhine-Westphalia has issued an indefinite value guarantee to NRW.BANK to hedge the equity investment risk. In the case of a sale, the difference between the proceeds and a value of € 2,200.0 million is guaranteed.

NRW.BANK treats the equity investment in Portigon AG and the value guarantee as a hedge relationship as defined in Section 254 HGB, which is accounted for using the net hedge presentation method. Accordingly, the equity investment in Portigon AG was recognised at an amount of € 2,190.8 million as of December 31, 2021.

8. Tangible and Intangible Assets

Tangible and purchased intangible assets with a limited useful life are depreciated in accordance with the applicable tax regulations. They are written down for impairment where such impairment is likely to be permanent.

9. Provisions

Provisions have been made for contingent liabilities and anticipated losses from open contracts in the amount of the settlement amount that will be required according to prudent commercial judgment.

Provisions for pension obligations with a remaining maturity of more than one year are discounted at the average market rate of the past ten fiscal years as appropriate for the respective remaining maturity in accordance with Section 253 Para. 2

Sentence 1 HGB. By contrast, other provisions with a remaining maturity of more than one year are discounted using the average market rate of the past seven years as appropriate for the respective remaining maturity.

In accordance with the option granted under Section 253 Para. 2 Sentence 2 HGB, NRW.BANK has discounted provisions for pension obligations or comparable long-term obligations using the average market rate for an assumed remaining maturity of 15 years. The interest rate of 1.87% (2020: 2.30%) used for discounting was stipulated by Deutsche Bundesbank.

The difference arising from the recognition of pension provisions using the average market rate of the past ten fiscal years and the recognition of pension provisions using the average market rate for the past seven years in the amount of € 210.1 million (2020: € 269.0 million), which is determined in accordance with Section 253 Para. 6 Sentence 1 HGB, is subject to a payout restriction pursuant to Section 253 Para. 6 Sentence 2 HGB, according to which profits may be distributed only if the free reserves remaining after the profit distribution plus a profit carried forward and minus a loss carried forward are equivalent to at least the amount of the difference.

Pension, benefit and other personnel provisions are measured by using the internationally accepted projected unit credit method, taking the future development of wages and pensions into account. Based on the "Heubeck tables 2018 G" published by Heubeck-Richttafeln-GmbH in Cologne, average salary and pension increases of 2.5% were applied for this purpose.

The assessment of the provisions for benefit payments was calculated using an annual cost increase of 3.5% for healthcare benefits. The average rate of the benefit payments over the past three years was taken as the basis.

Interest rate effects from the valuation of pension, benefit and other personnel provisions are recognised in the other operating result in the income statement.

As in the previous years, NRW.BANK used reduced interest rates for certain loans in order to fulfil its state promotional tasks. When the loan is extended, the interest rate reduction is provisioned for in the amount of the present value.

The option pursuant to Article 67 Para. 1 Sentence 2 of the Introductory Act to the Commercial Code (Einführungsgesetz zum Handelsgesetzbuch – EGHGB) was exercised in the fiscal year 2010 in such a way that the existing provisions are maintained due to excess cover, as the amount to be released in the context of a required release would have to be reallocated by December 31, 2024 at the latest. As of December 31, 2021, excess cover of € 0.3 thousand (2020: € 1.2 thousand) exists for these provisions.

10. Currency Translation

Foreign currency amounts are translated in accordance with Section 256a HGB in conjunction with Section 340h HGB as well as the IDW statement on accounting "Special Aspects of Currency Translation at Institutions under Commercial Law" ("Besonderheiten der handelsrechtlichen Fremdwährungsumrechnung bei

Instituten (IDW RS BFA 4)"). Assets, liabilities and pending transactions denominated in foreign currencies are translated into euros using the spot exchange rate on the reporting date. In this context, NRW.BANK uses the reference rates of the European System of Central Banks (ESCB). In case of foreign exchange forwards, the forward rate is split into a spot rate and a swap rate.

For the translation of foreign currencies, NRW.BANK determines the foreign currency positions by offsetting the claims and obligations of all foreign currency assets, liabilities and pending transactions in the respective foreign currency. In accordance with Section 256a HGB in conjunction with Section 340h HGB, these transactions are classified and valued as being specifically covered in all currencies. Accordingly, all income and expenses from foreign currency translation are stated in the income statement pursuant to Section 340h HGB and shown as "Foreign currency result" in "Net expenses from trading portfolio" or "Net profit from trading portfolio".

In deviation from this general procedure, non-monetary assets are converted into euros at the time of addition and carried in euros in accordance with to Section 256a HGB.

Positive revaluation adjustments resulting from the currency translation of foreign exchange forwards as at December 31, 2021 are recognised as "Adjustment item from currency translation in accordance with Section 340h HGB" under "Other assets".

11. Deferred Tax Assets

Due to NRW.BANK's exemption from income tax, deferred taxes relate to an investment in a commercial partnership held as part of the public mission. In accordance with Section 274 Para. 1 Sentence 2 HGB, no deferred taxes were recognised for the deductible temporary differences which result in a tax reduction.

Balance Sheet

Receivables from Banks (1)

Breakdown by maturity	Dec. 31, 2021 € millions	Dec. 31, 2020 € millions
Payable on demand	3,742.4	4,969.6
Other receivables		
– up to 3 months	1,965.3	2,280.9
– between 3 months and 1 year	3,695.4	3,649.0
– between 1 and 5 years	16,378.6	16,061.0
– more than 5 years	20,527.4	19,377.0
Total receivables from banks	46,309.1	46,337.5

The receivables from companies in which equity investments are held totalled € 143.4 million (2020: € 87.3 million).

Receivables from Customers (2)

Breakdown by maturity	Dec. 31, 2021 € millions	Dec. 31, 2020 € millions
– up to 3 months	2,561.3	3,558.5
– between 3 months and 1 year	3,911.6	3,983.2
– between 1 and 5 years	17,715.3	17,571.0
– more than 5 years	33,670.5	35,297.8
Total receivables from customers	57,858.7	60,410.5

The receivables from companies in which equity investments are held totalled € 8.2 million (2020: € 6.2 million).

Bonds and Other Interest-bearing Securities (3)

Marketability	Dec. 31, 2021 € millions	Dec. 31, 2020 € millions
Bonds and other interest-bearing securities		
– listed on a stock exchange	35,081.2	35,222.1
– not listed on a stock exchange	3,033.6	3,393.6
Total bonds and other interest-bearing securities	38,114.8	38,615.7

Of the bonds and other interest-bearing securities, an amount of € 3,450.1 million (2020: € 5,724.1 million) is due in the following year.

There were no bonds and other interest-bearing securities from companies in which equity investments are held (2020: € 75.0 million).

Of the total bonds and other interest-bearing securities, € 0.1 million (2020: € 0.1 million) are held as part of the liquidity reserve and € 38,114.7 million (2020: € 38,615.6 million) are held in the financial investment portfolio.

Shares and Other Non-fixed-income Securities (4)

Marketability	Dec. 31, 2021 € millions	Dec. 31, 2020 € millions
Shares and other non-fixed-income securities		
– listed on a stock exchange	11.9	17.0
– not listed on a stock exchange	–	–
Total shares and other non-fixed-income securities	11.9	17.0

All shares and other non-fixed-income securities are attributable to the financial investment portfolio.

Equity Investments in Non-Affiliated and Affiliated Companies (5)

NRW.BANK holds € 2,409.2 million (2020: € 2,390.3 million) in equity investments in non-affiliated companies and € 25.7 million (2020: € 28.3 million) in equity investments in affiliated companies. Of the equity investments in non-affiliated companies, € 2,202.7 million (2020: 2,201.4 million) are securitised by marketable securities. However, none are listed on a stock exchange.

An itemised list of NRW.BANK's investments pursuant to Section 285 No. 11 and 11a HGB is shown separately in the "Miscellaneous" paragraph.

NRW.BANK holds more than 5% of the voting rights in the following major corporations:

- Investitionsbank des Landes Brandenburg (ILB)
- Portigon AG

Trust Assets (6)

Trust assets comprise the following:

Breakdown by asset type	Dec. 31, 2021 € millions	Dec. 31, 2020 € millions
Receivables from banks	984.2	690.2
Receivables from customers	1,091.8	1,146.3
Equity investments in non-affiliated and affiliated companies	5.8	58.2
Total trust assets	2,081.8	1,894.7

The increase in trust assets is almost exclusively attributable to the promotional programme "KfW-Schnellkredit 2020".

Changes in Fixed Assets (7)

Schedule of fixed assets	Bonds and other interest-bearing securities forming part of fixed assets € millions	Shares and other non-fixed-income securities forming part of fixed assets € millions	Equity investments in non-affiliated companies € millions	Equity investments in affiliated companies € millions	Intangible assets € millions	Land and buildings € millions	Office equipment € millions
Acquisition cost/ production cost							
As of Jan. 1, 2021	38,365.3	17.0	3,986.4	53.8	76.7	258.7	34.3
Additions					0.3	1.0	1.3
Retirements					-0.5	-	-4.0
As of Dec. 31, 2021					76.5	259.7	31.6
Write-downs							
As of Jan. 1, 2021	Net change pursuant to Section 34 Para. 3 Sentence 2 RechKredV: € -2,060.9 million				-73.3	-15.3	-18.7
Write-downs					-0.9	-5.5	-1.6
Change in total write-downs from retirements					0.5	-	4.0
As of Dec. 31, 2021					-73.7	-20.8	-16.3
Remaining carrying amounts							
As of Dec. 31, 2021	37,914.8	11.9	2,409.2	25.7	2.8	238.9	15.3
As of Dec. 31, 2020	38,365.3	17.0	2,390.3	28.3	3.4	243.4	15.6

Of the land and buildings, € 238.9 million (2020: € 243.4 million) is used for business purposes.

Other Assets (8)

Breakdown by individual items	Dec. 31, 2021 € millions	Dec. 31, 2020 € millions
Adjustment item from currency translation pursuant to Section 340h HGB	512.2	–
Interest receivables from the State of North Rhine-Westphalia under the value guarantee for the equity investment in Portigon AG	502.4	559.6
Option premiums not yet received	202.5	191.5
Option premiums paid	167.8	176.7
Compensation claims to Helaba Landesbank Hessen-Thüringen relating to pension provisions for “dual contract holders”	46.8	43.7
Cash collateral furnished in the context of the EU bank levy	12.3	12.3
Tax prepayments for subsidiaries	0.3	3.4
Other	8.4	12.0
Total other assets	1,452.7	999.2

Deferred Items (Assets) (9)

Breakdown of deferred items (assets)	Dec. 31, 2021 € millions	Dec. 31, 2020 € millions
Prepaid swap fees	196.7	231.5
Prepaid CDS fees	142.4	159.2
Discounts from underwriting business	130.8	119.6
Premiums from lending business	14.5	16.3
Other	3.6	3.2
Total deferred items	488.0	529.8

Subordinated Assets (10)

Subordinated assets are included in:

Breakdown by asset type	Dec. 31, 2021 € millions	Dec. 31, 2020 € millions
Receivables from banks	0.8	0.8
Receivables from customers	77.0	76.4
Total subordinated assets	77.8	77.2

Pledged Assets (11)

None of the assets reported were pledged under repurchase agreements (2020: € 4.0 million).

Liabilities to Banks (12)

Breakdown by maturity	Dec. 31, 2021 € millions	Dec. 31, 2020 € millions
Payable on demand	1,756.0	1,156.5
Other liabilities		
– up to 3 months	8,525.3	2,734.3
– between 3 months and 1 year	4,247.7	2,091.0
– between 1 and 5 years	11,167.7	19,082.8
– more than 5 years	14,344.1	15,400.1
Total liabilities to banks	40,040.8	40,464.7

The liabilities to companies in which equity investments are held totalled € 0.2 million (2020: € 0.4 million).

Liabilities to Customers (13)

Breakdown by maturity	Dec. 31, 2021 € millions	Dec. 31, 2020 € millions
Payable on demand	358.7	336.1
Other liabilities		
– up to 3 months	375.9	374.4
– between 3 months and 1 year	762.5	340.5
– between 1 and 5 years	3,470.1	1,855.8
– more than 5 years	6,044.8	8,555.8
Total liabilities to customers	11,012.0	11,462.6

The liabilities to companies in which equity investments are held totalled € 0.3 thousand (2020: € 6.4 thousand).

Certificated Liabilities (14)

Breakdown of certificated liabilities	Dec. 31, 2021 € millions	Dec. 31, 2020 € millions
Notes issued		
– mortgage bonds	0.6	0.6
– municipal bonds	321.6	305.8
– other bonds	73,807.0	74,803.3
Total certificated liabilities	74,129.2	75,109.7

Of the notes issued, € 24,519.3 million (2020: € 25,656.9 million) are due in the following year.

Trading Portfolio (Liabilities) (15)

Breakdown of trading portfolio (liabilities)	Dec. 31, 2021 € millions	Dec. 31, 2020 € millions
Risk discount pursuant to Section 340e Para. 3 Sentence 1 HGB	0.1	0.1
Total trading portfolio	0.1	0.1

The risk discount in the balance sheet is shown on an accrual basis.

Trust Liabilities (16)

Trust liabilities comprise the following:

Breakdown by liability type	Dec. 31, 2021 € millions	Dec. 31, 2020 € millions
Liabilities to banks	975.5	673.2
Liabilities to customers	1,106.3	1,221.5
Total trust liabilities	2,081.8	1,894.7

Other Liabilities (17)

Breakdown by individual items	Dec. 31, 2021 € millions	Dec. 31, 2020 € millions
Liabilities owed to the State of North Rhine-Westphalia from repayment discounts granted for housing promotional programmes	824.7	796.4
Option premiums not yet paid	202.5	191.5
Option premiums received	167.8	176.7
Liabilities owed to employees of NRW.BANK from the fixed bonus	12.9	12.9
Liabilities owed to the State of North Rhine-Westphalia	5.5	6.9
Other	19.0	19.3
Adjustment item from currency translation pursuant to Section 340h HGB	–	1,039.8
Total other liabilities	1,232.4	2,243.5

Deferred Items (Liabilities) (18)

Breakdown of deferred items (liabilities)	Dec. 31, 2021 € millions	Dec. 31, 2020 € millions
Premiums from underwriting business	490.4	556.4
Swap fees received in advance	307.9	353.7
Transfer of salaries for employees of Portigon AG under "dual contracts"	32.2	36.7
CDS fees received in advance	20.1	23.1
Discounts from lending business	0.0	0.1
Other	0.1	0.2
Total deferred items	850.7	970.2

Provisions (19)

The provisions for pensions reported in the amount of € 2,493.1 million (2020: € 2,372.5 million) include € 1,551.5 million (2020: € 1,516.3 million) in pension obligations to employees of Portigon AG who have claims for or are entitled to a pension under the laws relating to civil servants. Pursuant to Article 1 Section 4 Para. 1 Sentence 4 of the Bank Redefining Act (Neuregelungsgesetz) of July 2, 2002, these obligations passed from the former Westdeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale to NRW.BANK. Pursuant to the regulations of the assessment dated August 1, 2002, Portigon AG and NRW.BANK agreed in the fiscal year 2013

to settle NRW.BANK's claims resulting from the compensation entitlement for good, with the exception of the future service cost, by means of a one-time payment. With this one-time payment, responsibility for managing and handling the pension payments has passed to NRW.BANK. The provisions for pensions additionally include pension obligations in the amount of € 46.8 million (2020: € 43.7 million) towards employees of Helaba Landesbank Hessen-Thüringen who also have contractual claims or are entitled to a pension under the laws relating to civil servants. NRW.BANK is entitled to reimbursement from Helaba Landesbank Hessen-Thüringen in the same amount, which is shown in "Other assets". An additional € 894.8 million (2020: € 812.5 million) has been set aside for pension claims that employees of NRW.BANK have for their retirement.

NRW.BANK's provisions for additional benefits are at € 468.1 million (2020: € 435.7 million). This amount includes € 361.7 million (2020: € 339.3 million) in obligations to persons covered under the former pension agreement of the former Westdeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale, for which NRW.BANK has assumed the additional benefit payments since the spin-off from the former Westdeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale. An additional € 106.4 million (2020: € 96.4 million) has been set aside for claims to additional benefits that employees of NRW.BANK have for their retirement.

Provisions in an unchanged amount of € 76.7 million exist for potential compensation claims under the value guarantee.

Subordinated Liabilities (20)

The subordinated liability as described below exceeds ten percent of the total subordinated liabilities of € 1,490.4 million (2020: € 1,550.0 million).

The State of North Rhine-Westphalia has to make repayments towards the Federal Government in conjunction with the use of housing promotional loans granted by the Federal Government. Under applicable federal state law, NRW.BANK has to transfer the required funds from the repayment of housing promotional loans to the state budget. This transfer duty takes the form of a non-interest-bearing subordinated loan in an amount of € 2,413.9 million granted by the State of North Rhine-Westphalia to NRW.BANK, which has to be repaid by the year 2044 in accordance with a defined repayment plan. Based on the repayments made to date, the subordinated loan was stated in an amount of € 1,330.4 million as of December 31, 2021.

The other subordinated liabilities of € 160.0 million have original maturities between 20 and 30 years and carry interest rates between 0.0% and 4.72%. As in the previous year, these subordinated liabilities carry an average interest rate of 1.2%. There is no early redemption obligation. The other subordinated liabilities carried by NRW.BANK comply with the requirements of Article 63 of the Capital Requirements Regulation (CRR).

Subordinated liabilities include liabilities with a remaining term of less than two years in an amount of € 118.2 million (2020: € 119.0 million).

There are no existing agreements or plans to convert these funds into capital or into another form of debt.

Interest expenses of € 0.5 million (2020: € 2.2 million) were incurred for subordinated liabilities.

Equity Capital (21)

As of December 31, 2021, NRW.BANK's subscribed capital remained unchanged at € 17,000.0 million. The reserves totalled € 985.6 million (2020: € 985.0 million).

NRW.BANK's capital and reserves as reported on the balance sheet are made up of the following:

Equity capital pursuant to the German Commercial Code (HGB)	Dec. 31, 2021 € millions	Dec. 31, 2020 € millions
Subscribed capital	17,000.0	17,000.0
Capital reserves	729.9	729.3
Reserves from retained earnings		
– reserves required by NRW.BANK's Statutes	36.1	36.1
– other reserves	219.6	219.6
Profit for the year	–	–
Total equity capital	17,985.6	17,985.0

Once the annual financial statements are approved, the capital of NRW.BANK required for regulatory purposes under Section 10 of the German Banking Act (Kreditwesengesetz – KWG) will total € 18,739.2 million (2020: € 18,730.8 million).

Foreign Currency Assets and Foreign Currency Liabilities (22)

At the reporting date, NRW.BANK had foreign currency assets valued at € 6,532.7 million (2020: € 7,136.4 million) and foreign currency liabilities valued at € 27,508.9 million (2020: € 31,794.2 million). Contingent liabilities and other commitments denominated in foreign currencies totalled € 10,858.1 million (2020: € 10,075.3 million).

Contingent Liabilities (23)

Contingent liabilities totalled € 14,990.4 million (2020: € 14,199.0 million) and incorporate € 13,669.2 million (2020: € 13,129.1 million) for credit derivatives and € 1,321.2 million (2020: € 1,069.9 million) for other guarantees and indemnity agreements.

The credit derivatives are credit default swaps, in which NRW.BANK acts as protection seller. Against receipt of a premium from the protection buyer, NRW.BANK has taken the risk that a credit event agreed between the two parties with regard to the reference debtor occurs. The credit default swaps of NRW.BANK are primarily referenced to countries and are almost exclusively of very good and good investment grade quality. No claims are expected to be raised at present.

The other guarantees and indemnity agreements primarily comprise liability releases in favour of house banks for loans granted in the context of various promotional programmes as

well as working capital loans with changing utilisation as well risk sub-participations held to reduce the risk of SME financing. Claims under these guarantees would potentially be raised in the event of the non-fulfilment of contractual obligations of the main borrower towards the beneficiary. This would arise, for instance, in the event of the delayed (or non-)repayment of loans or the improper completion of promised services. NRW.BANK considers the overall risk of future claims being raised because of such non-fulfilment by the main borrower to be low. In those cases where claims are likely to be raised, adequate provisions have been established.

Other Commitments (24)

Other commitments comprise irrevocable loan commitments in an amount of € 7,954.3 million (2020: € 7,979.8 million). Of this total, € 1,784.8 million (2020: € 1,523.7 million) relate to commitments of the Housing Promotion business unit.

The irrevocable loan commitments result from transactions in which NRW.BANK has made a binding commitment towards its customers and is therefore exposed to a future credit risk from loans. Based on historical experience from the previous years, it is expected that the irrevocable loan commitments will be utilised with a probability of almost 100%. In individual cases where a loss is likely to arise from anticipated claims, adequate provisions have been established for the risk arising from these claims.

Assets Used as Collateral (25)

Receivables in the nominal amount of € 641.2 million (2020: € 662.6 million) were assigned as collateral for liabilities to banks.

Bonds and notes with a nominal amount of € 8,363.8 million (2020: € 11,260.1 million) were pledged to Deutsche Bundesbank as collateral for refinancing facilities. In addition, municipal loans, registered securities and note loans with a nominal amount of € 25,142.3 million (2020: € 26,419.1 million) were submitted to Deutsche Bundesbank via the "Mobilisation and Administration of Credit Claims" (MACCs) procedure.

Securities in a nominal amount of € 21.1 million (2020: € 21.2 million) were deposited for the Eurex (electronic futures and options exchange) as collateral for forward transactions. In addition, securities in a nominal amount of € 15.1 million (2020: € 10.1 million) were submitted as collateral to compensate for exchange rate fluctuations in Eurex repurchase agreements.

Furthermore, securities in a nominal amount of € 84.0 million had been transferred to secure off-exchange derivatives and deposited as collateral with the counterparty in the previous year.

Cover Calculation (26)

All issues of NRW.BANK requiring cover were covered in accordance with the statutory provisions and in accordance with the Bank's Statutes.

On December 31, 2021, the nominal amounts of the cover calculation are as follows:

Cover calculation	Dec. 31, 2021 Municipal bonds (cover register II) € millions	Dec. 31, 2021 Municipal bonds (cover register II) € millions
Municipal bonds issued	1,506.9	1,498.3
Liabilities requiring cover	1,506.9	1,498.3
Municipal loans	2,179.7	2,158.7
Excess cover	49.6	49.6
Capital cover	2,229.3	2,208.3
Excess cover	722.4	710.0

The cover calculation only includes the cover register for municipal bonds (cover register II), as NRW.BANK currently holds no mortgage bonds (cover register I) and currently does not issue new mortgage bonds.

Income Statement

Services Rendered for Third Parties (27)

The net commission income includes € 10.0 million (2020: € 8.8 million) from the trust and administered activities.

Other Operating Income (28)

The principal contributions towards other operating income are composed of € 22.9 million (2020: € 5.7 million) in income from the writeback of provisions, € 1.4 million (2020: € 1.5 million) in income from compensation payments and cash payments relating to the improper use of publicly subsidised housing.

Other Operating Expenses (29)

The principal contributions towards other operating expenses are composed of € 227.2 million (2020: € 224.1 million) in interest effects from the valuation of pension, benefit and other personnel provisions as well as € 19.9 million (2020: € 10.8 million) for non-interest allocations to pension and benefit provisions for employees of Portigon AG who have claims for or are entitled to a pension under the laws relating to civil servants.

Fee Paid to Auditor of the Annual Financial Statements (30)

In the fiscal year 2021, the auditor charged a total fee of € 1.6 million (2020: € 1.5 million). Of this amount, € 1.4 million (2020: € 1.2 million) accounted for the auditing of the annual financial statements and € 0.2 million (2020: € 0.3 million) for other auditing services.

Services Provided to NRW.BANK or Its Subsidiaries by the Auditor in Addition to the Audit

In the fiscal year 2021, the auditor provided permitted non-audit services within the meaning of Art. 5 Para. 3 of the EU Audit Regulation to NRW.BANK and its subsidiaries. These services essentially comprised the voluntary annual audits of the legally dependent NRW.BANK.Fonds, the issue of a Comfort Letter, the preparation of audit reports and audit procedures according to ISAE 3000, such as, inter alia, the execution of an audit to obtain limited assurance regarding the non-financial statement as well as the execution of a pillar assessment in conjunction with the InvestEU programme. In addition, agreed review procedures pursuant to ISRS 4400, an audit in accordance with ISAE 3000, an audit in accordance with ISAE 3402 Type 2 as well as voluntary annual audits were performed for subsidiaries.

Miscellaneous

Other Financial Obligations (31)

NRW.BANK has long-term obligations in the amount of € 271.9 million (2020: € 132.1 million) up to the end of the contractual term. Thereof obligations in the amount of € 35.9 million relate to the fiscal year 2022. The remaining other financial obligations in the amount of € 236.0 million relate to the fiscal years 2023 to 2036. In addition, there are other annual financial obligations with an indefinite remaining term after the balance sheet date in the amount of € 4.0 million (2020: € 3.9 million). Other financial obligations primarily result from building leases, software maintenance agreements, maintenance and IT service agreements, facility management contracts as well as other service agreements.

In the equity investment business, NRW.BANK additionally has other financial obligations from outstanding payment obligations and subscription commitments towards equity investments and funds in the amount of € 160.1 million (2020: € 147.2 million).

As in the previous year, there is another financial obligation in the amount of the irrevocable payment obligation of € 12.3 million in the context of the EU bank levy. The cash collateral paid in the same amount is included in the balance sheet item "Other assets".

Other Obligations (32)

NRW.BANK has other obligations pursuant to Article 1 Section 3 Sentence 1 of the Bank Redefining Act of July 2, 2002.

In addition to its capital contribution of € 55.0 million, NRW.BANK remains liable for Investitionsbank des Landes Brandenburg (ILB) in the amount of an additional € 110.0 million.

As in the previous year, there is an obligation to make additional contributions in the amount of € 16.0 million to the European Investment Fund (EIF).

Both the liability assumed for Investitionsbank des Landes Brandenburg (ILB) and the obligation to make additional contributions to the European Investment Fund (EIF) are included in other guarantees and indemnity agreements shown under the balance sheet item "Contingent liabilities".

Derivative Transactions (33)

As of December 31, 2021, the total nominal value of the derivative transactions is € 185,002 million (2020: € 183,845 million).

Derivative transactions are mostly used as hedges against fluctuations in interest rates, exchange rates and market prices and almost entirely relate to the banking book.

Banking book	Nominal values Dec. 31, 2021 € millions	Nominal values Dec. 31, 2020 € millions	Market values positive Dec. 31, 2021 € millions	Market values negative Dec. 31, 2021 € millions
Interest rate derivatives				
Interest rate swaps	143,172	139,635	5,802	-7,513
Interest rate options				
– bought (long)	2,915	3,024	54	–
– written (short)	3,174	3,452	–	-40
Stock market contracts				
– bought (long)	–	–	–	–
– written (short)	620	–	1	–
Other interest rate forwards	87	125	10	-4
Total interest rate derivatives	149,968	146,236	5,867	-7,557
Currency derivatives				
Foreign exchange forwards, swaps	16,684	19,694	250	-6
Currency swaps/interest rate currency swaps	18,346	17,911	632	-752
Total currency derivatives	35,030	37,605	882	-758
Total banking book	184,998	183,841	6,749	-8,315

Trading book	Nominal values Dec. 31, 2021 € millions	Nominal values Dec. 31, 2020 € millions	Market values positive Dec. 31, 2021 € millions	Market values negative Dec. 31, 2021 € millions
Interest rate derivatives				
Stock market contracts				
– bought (long)	4	4	–	0
– written (short)	–	–	–	–
Total interest rate derivatives	4	4	–	0
Total trading book	4	4	–	0

Banking book and trading book	Nominal values Dec. 31, 2021 € millions	Nominal values Dec. 31, 2020 € millions	Market values positive Dec. 31, 2021 € millions	Market values negative Dec. 31, 2021 € millions
Total interest rate derivatives	149,972	146,240	5,867	–7,557
Total currency derivatives	35,030	37,605	882	–758
Total banking book and trading book	185,002	183,845	6,749	–8,315

The presentation of derivative transactions also reflects embedded derivative instruments that have to be separated with a nominal volume of € 3,224.1 million (2020: € 3,347 million). In addition, there are embedded equity risk based derivatives from convertible loans with a nominal value of € 10.1 million (2020: € 7.2 million) and a positive market value of € 2.5 million (2020: € 1.9 million) in the promotional business unit Equity Finance.

The average nominal value of the derivative transactions and other forward transactions entered into by NRW.BANK for the period from January 1 to December 31, 2021 amounted to € 184,285 million (2020: € 189,018 million).

The market values of the derivative transactions are shown without accrued interest.

To the extent available, stock exchange or market prices are used for valuing the derivative financial instruments. If stock exchange or market values are not available or cannot be reliably determined, the fair value is determined on the basis of standard pricing models or discounted cash flows.

Option premiums paid/received are reported under the balance sheet items "Other assets" and "Other liabilities"; prepaid swap

fees and swap fees received in advance are included in the respective deferred item.

The breakdown of derivative transactions by counterparty is as follows:

	Nominal values Dec. 31, 2021 € millions	Nominal values Dec. 31, 2020 € millions	Market values positive Dec. 31, 2021 € millions	Market values negative Dec. 31, 2021 € millions
Banking book				
OECD banks	178,616	171,573	6,632	-8,168
OECD public-sector entities	102	5,325	14	0
Other counterparties	6,280	6,943	103	-147
Total banking book	184,998	183,841	6,749	-8,315

	Nominal values Dec. 31, 2021 € millions	Nominal values Dec. 31, 2020 € millions	Market values positive Dec. 31, 2021 € millions	Market values negative Dec. 31, 2021 € millions
Trading book				
OECD banks	4	4	-	0
Total trading book	4	4	-	0

	Nominal values Dec. 31, 2021 € millions	Nominal values Dec. 31, 2020 € millions	Market values positive Dec. 31, 2021 € millions	Market values negative Dec. 31, 2021 € millions
Banking book and trading book				
Total banking book and trading book	185,002	183,845	6,749	-8,315

Interest rate derivatives that are not assigned to the trading book are used as microhedges for specific transactions or as macrohedges for overall exposure, exclusively in the Bank's proprietary business. Their result is recognised in net interest income.

The interest rate contracts are spread across the entire spectrum of maturities, with approx. 51% (2020: 49%) of the interest rate contracts having a remaining time to maturity of more than five years.

Banking book	Interest rate derivatives	Interest rate derivatives	Currency derivatives	Currency derivatives
Nominal values	Dec. 31, 2021	Dec. 31, 2020	Dec. 31, 2021	Dec. 31, 2020
	€ millions	€ millions	€ millions	€ millions
Residual maturity				
– up to 3 months	4,796	8,683	10,119	20,124
– more than 3 months to 1 year	16,732	13,950	10,303	5,081
– more than 1 to 5 years	51,520	51,241	12,557	10,270
– more than 5 years	76,920	72,362	2,051	2,130
Total banking book	149,968	146,236	35,030	37,605

Trading book	Interest rate derivatives	Interest rate derivatives	Currency derivatives	Currency derivatives
Nominal values	Dec. 31, 2021	Dec. 31, 2020	Dec. 31, 2021	Dec. 31, 2020
	€ millions	€ millions	€ millions	€ millions
Residual maturity				
– up to 3 months	4	4	–	–
Total trading book	4	4	–	–

Banking book and trading book	Interest rate derivatives	Interest rate derivatives	Currency derivatives	Currency derivatives
Nominal values	Dec. 31, 2021	Dec. 31, 2020	Dec. 31, 2021	Dec. 31, 2020
	€ millions	€ millions	€ millions	€ millions
Total banking book and trading book	149,972	146,240	35,030	37,605

Number of Employees

Employees on an annual average ¹⁾	2021 Women	2021 Men	2021 Total	2020 Women	2020 Men	2020 Total
Full-time employees	377	631	1,008	333	533	866
Part-time employees	398	137	535	412	181	593
Total employees on an annual average	775	768	1,543	745	714	1,459

¹⁾ Excl. Managing Board, trainees, apprentices, interns and employees on parental leave and similar leave.

Active employees as at Dec. 31	2021 Women	2021 Men	2021 Total	2020 Women	2020 Men	2020 Total
Full-time employees	358	602	960	340	554	894
thereof employees under limited employment contracts	19	19	38	17	17	34
Part-time employees	402	138	540	406	174	580
thereof employees under limited employment contracts	12	12	24	8	15	23
Total active employees as at Dec. 31	760	740	1,500	746	728	1,474
In addition as at Dec. 31						
Managing Board	1	3	4	1	3	4
Apprentices and trainees	13	31	44	16	36	52
Employees employed outside of NRW.BANK (leave, secondments, employee assignments)	12	18	30	12	23	35

Managing Board Remuneration (34)

Non-performance-linked and performance-linked components of the Managing Board remuneration as well as the remuneration for mandates received by the Managing Board members in 2021 and 2020:

	Non-performance-linked remuneration						Total remuneration		Remuneration for mandates ⁴⁾	
	Fixed remuneration ¹⁾		Other remuneration ²⁾		Company pension scheme ³⁾		2021	2020	2021	2020
	2021	2020	2021	2020	2021	2020				
Eckhard Forst	765,155	769,574	14,864	14,355	221,346	183,579	1,001,365	967,508	45,097	33,988
Gabriela Pantring	556,374	544,856	14,261	16,819	243,519	150,265	814,154	711,940	0	0
Michael Stölting	601,519	605,594	1,600	6,992	616,030	558,190	1,219,149	1,170,776	51,002	54,022
Dietrich Suhlrie	627,706	628,721	14,907	14,244	563,888	518,190	1,206,501	1,161,155	0	3,400
Total Managing Board	2,550,754	2,548,745	45,632	52,410	1,644,783	1,410,224	4,241,169	4,011,379	96,099	91,410

¹⁾ Including benefits in money's worth and benefits in kind.

²⁾ Employer's statutory social security contributions and benefit payments.

³⁾ Direct commitment, shown is the allocation to provisions including interest expenses for the year 2021.

⁴⁾ Amounts incl. VAT, where applicable.

Commitments in case of premature or regular termination of the activity:

In case of a premature resignation not attributable to an extraordinary termination for serious cause, the members of the Managing Board will receive the agreed remuneration until the

end of their contractual term. For Mr Forst and Ms Pantring, this payment is capped at an amount equivalent to the remuneration for a maximum of two years. Thereafter, Mr Stölting and Mr Suhlrie will receive an early pension based on the pension that would be paid in case of invalidity until they reach the age of retirement.

The members of the Managing Board are entitled to pension benefits as they reach the age of retirement or in case of invalidity. In the event of their death their dependants are also entitled to benefits. All commitments are contractually unforfeitable or unforfeitable by law because of the number of years served. As a result of his previous employment, Mr Stölting has an entitlement to a civil-service-type pension taking into account entitlements from the public pension scheme as well as entitlements under a pension enhancement policy. Mr Forst, Ms Pantring and Mr Suhlrie benefit from a contribution-linked pension commitment. In the context of this pension commitment, a personal

pension account with a starting component has been set up for them, into which annual pension components are paid.

In the fiscal year 2021, there were no changes in the commitments for old-age/invalidity and dependants' pension for any Managing Board member.

Expenses and present values of the benefits promised to the members of the Managing Board in case of regular termination of their activity:

	Expenses ¹⁾ 2021 €	Expenses ¹⁾ 2020 €	Present value of the obligation 2021 €	Present value of the obligation 2020 €
Eckhard Forst	221,346	183,579	834,485	613,139
Gabriela Pantring	243,519	150,265	752,339	508,820
Michael Stölting	615,621	558,190	6,039,287	5,423,666
Dietrich Suhlrie	563,888	518,190	4,374,227	3,810,339
Total Managing Board	1,644,374	1,410,224	12,000,338	10,355,964

¹⁾ The expenses shown here comprise personnel and interest expenses.

Payments to retired and resigned Managing Board members and their surviving dependents as well as present values of their retirement benefits:

	Payments from active employment ¹⁾ 2021 €	Payments from active employment ¹⁾ 2020 €	Payments from pension claims 2021 €	Payments from pension claims 2020 €	Present value of the obligation 2021 €	Present value of the obligation 2020 €
Former Managing Board members	29,250	50,250	1,579,469	1,557,575	32,131,685	31,146,159

¹⁾ Payments of deferred variable remuneration components from previous years.

Remuneration of the Members of the Board of Guarantors, the Supervisory Board and Its Committees as Well as the Advisory Board (35)

The tables below show the remuneration of the members of the Board of Guarantors, the Supervisory Board and its Committees as well as the Advisory Board in itemised form. The remuneration of the members of the Supervisory Board varies depending on their committee membership.

Disclosure of the Remuneration Paid to Members of the Board of Guarantors

	Total remuneration €
Members Pursuant to Section 8 Para. 1 Letters a to c of the Statutes	
Prof. Dr. Andreas Pinkwart Chairman Minister for Economic Affairs, Innovation, Digitalisation and Energy of the State of North Rhine-Westphalia	5,600
Lutz Lienenkämper, MdL Deputy Chairman Minister of Finance of the State of North Rhine-Westphalia	5,600
Ina Scharrenbach Deputy Chairwoman Minister of Home Affairs, Municipal Affairs, Construction and Equality of the State of North Rhine-Westphalia	5,600

1. On the basis of the rules adopted by the Board of Guarantors, turnover tax and travel expenses are refunded by the Bank upon request.
2. The labour remuneration for members who join or leave the Advisory Board during the year is paid on a pro-rata temporis basis for each calendar month.
3. Potential duties of payment of the mandate holders and/or payments made are not taken into account.

	Total remuneration €
Members Pursuant to Section 8 Para. 1 Letter d of the Statutes	
Nathanael Liminski State Secretary as well as Head of the State Chancellery of the State of North Rhine-Westphalia	5,600
Mathias Richter State Secretary Ministry for School and Further Education of the State of North Rhine-Westphalia	5,600
Permanent Guests	
Matthias Elzinga Staff representative NRW.BANK	600
Frank Lill Staff representative NRW.BANK	600

Disclosure of the Remuneration Paid to Members of the Supervisory Board and Its Committees

	Total remuneration €
Members Pursuant to Section 12 Para. 1 Letters a to c of the Statutes	
Prof. Dr. Andreas Pinkwart Chairman Minister for Economic Affairs, Innovation, Digitalisation and Energy of the State of North Rhine-Westphalia	29,700
Lutz Lienenkämper, MdL Deputy Chairman Minister of Finance of the State of North Rhine-Westphalia	36,200
Ina Scharrenbach Deputy Chairwoman Minister of Home Affairs, Municipal Affairs, Construction and Equality of the State of North Rhine-Westphalia	35,000

	Total remuneration €
Permanent Representatives Pursuant to Section 12 Para. 2 of the Statutes	
Dr. Johannes Velling Senior Principal Ministry for Economic Affairs, Innovation, Digitalisation and Energy of the State of North Rhine-Westphalia	27,400
Gerhard Heilgenberg Assistant Secretary Ministry of Finance of the State of North Rhine-Westphalia	30,600
Dr. Christian von Kraack Assistant Secretary Ministry of Home Affairs, Municipal Affairs, Construction and Equality of the State of North Rhine-Westphalia	33,000

	Total remuneration €
Members Pursuant to Section 12 Para. 1 Letter d of the Statutes	
Martin Börschel, MdL Member of the SPD Parliamentary Group NRW State Assembly of North Rhine-Westphalia	24,500
Ute Gerbaulet General Partner/CFO Dr. August Oetker KG	17,700
Ursula Heinen-Esser Minister for Environment, Agriculture, Conservation and Consumer Affairs of the State of North Rhine-Westphalia	12,400
Bernd Krückel, MdL Member of the CDU Parliamentary Group NRW State Assembly of North Rhine-Westphalia	18,000
Dr. Birgit Roos Retired Savings Bank Director	20,000
Dirk Wedel State Secretary Ministry of Justice of the State of North Rhine-Westphalia	6,200
Hendrik Wüst, MdL (until November 15, 2021) Minister President of the State of North Rhine-Westphalia	5,783

	Total remuneration €
Members Pursuant to Section 12 Para. 1 Letter e of the Statutes	
Matthias Elzinga Staff representative NRW.BANK	20,300
Tanja Gossens Staff representative NRW.BANK	24,500
Frank Lill Staff representative NRW.BANK	25,000
Yvonne Rohde Authorised officer NRW.BANK	18,000
Torben Wittenberg Staff representative NRW.BANK	18,300

1. On the basis of the rules adopted by the Board of Guarantors, turnover tax and travel expenses are refunded by the Bank upon request.
2. The labour remuneration for members who join or leave the Advisory Board during the year is paid on a pro-rata temporis basis for each calendar month.
3. Potential duties of payment of the mandate holders and/or payments made are not taken into account.

Disclosure of the Remuneration Paid to Members of the Advisory Board for Housing Promotion of NRW.BANK

	Total remuneration €
Member Pursuant to Section 23 Para. 1 Letter a of the Statutes	
Ina Scharrenbach Chairwoman Minister of Home Affairs, Municipal Affairs, Construction and Equality of the State of North Rhine-Westphalia	3,600
Members Pursuant to Section 23 Para. 1 Letter b of the Statutes	
Günther Bongartz Assistant Secretary Ministry of Finance of the State of North Rhine-Westphalia	3,600
Dr. Michael Henze Assistant Secretary Ministry for Economic Affairs, Innovation, Digitalisation and Energy of the State of North Rhine-Westphalia	3,600
Sven-Axel Köster Senior Principal Ministry of Work, Welfare and Social Integration of the State of North Rhine-Westphalia	3,600

	Total remuneration €
Members Pursuant to Section 23 Para. 1 Letter c of the Statutes	
Roger Beckamp (until January 26, 2022) Member of the AfD Parliamentary Group NRW (until October 26, 2021) State Assembly of North Rhine-Westphalia	3,300
Andreas Becker, MdL Member of the SPD Parliamentary Group NRW State Assembly of North Rhine-Westphalia	3,600
Martin Börschel, MdL Member of the SPD Parliamentary Group NRW State Assembly of North Rhine-Westphalia	3,600
Arndt Klocke, MdL Chairman of the Bündnis 90/Die Grünen Parliamentary Group NRW State Assembly of North Rhine-Westphalia	3,600
Jochen Ott, MdL Deputy Chairman of the SPD Parliamentary Group NRW State Assembly of North Rhine-Westphalia	3,600
Stephen Paul, MdL Member of the FDP Parliamentary Group NRW State Assembly of North Rhine-Westphalia	3,600
Fabian Schrupf, MdL Member of the CDU Parliamentary Group NRW State Assembly of North Rhine-Westphalia	3,600
Daniel Sieveke, MdL Deputy Chairman of the CDU Parliamentary Group NRW State Assembly of North Rhine-Westphalia	3,600
Klaus Vossemer, MdL Member of the CDU Parliamentary Group NRW State Assembly of North Rhine-Westphalia	3,600

	Total remuneration €
Members Pursuant to Section 23 Para. 1 Letter d of the Statutes	
Ass. jur. Erik Amaya Association Director Haus & Grund Rheinland Westfalen	3,600
Elisabeth Gendziorra, lawyer Managing Director BFW Landesverband Nordrhein-Westfalen e.V.	3,600
Alexander Rychter Association Director Verband der Wohnungs- und Immobilienwirtschaft Rheinland Westfalen e.V.	3,600
Members Pursuant to Section 23 Para. 1 Letter e of the Statutes	
Dr. Olaf Gericke (since April 2, 2021) Vice President Landkreistag Nordrhein-Westfalen e.V.	3,350
Rudolf Graaff Deputy Mayor Städte- und Gemeindebund Nordrhein-Westfalen e.V.	3,600
Thomas Hendele (until January 31, 2021) President Landkreistag Nordrhein-Westfalen e.V.	250
Hilmar von Lojewski Deputy Mayor for Urban Development, Construction, Housing and Transport Städtetag Nordrhein-Westfalen	3,600
Stefan Raetz (until April 13, 2021) Retired Mayor City of Rheinbach	1,000
Bernd Schwuchow (since April 13, 2021) Mayor City of Büren	2,850

	Total remuneration €
Member Pursuant to Section 23 Para. 1 Letter f of the Statutes	
Hans-Jochem Witzke 1st Chairman of the Managing Board Deutscher Mieterbund Nordrhein-Westfalen e.V.	3,600
Member Pursuant to Section 23 Para. 1 Letter g of the Statutes	
Dipl.-Ing. Ernst Uhing President Chamber of Architects in North Rhine-Westphalia	3,300
Permanent Representative of the Chairing Member Pursuant to Section 23 Para. 2 of the Statutes	
Deborah Dautzenberg (since June 1, 2021) Senior Principal Ministry of Home Affairs, Municipal Affairs, Construction and Equality of the State of North Rhine-Westphalia	2,050
Sigrid Koeppinghoff (until May 31, 2021) Assistant Secretary Ministry of Home Affairs, Municipal Affairs, Construction and Equality of the State of North Rhine-Westphalia	1,250

1. On the basis of the rules adopted by the Board of Guarantors, turnover tax and travel expenses are refunded by the Bank upon request.
2. The labour remuneration for members who join or leave the Advisory Board during the year is paid on a pro-rata temporis basis for each calendar month.
3. Potential duties of payment of the mandate holders and/or payments made are not taken into account.

Disclosure of the Remuneration Paid to Members of the Advisory Board of NRW.BANK

	Total remuneration €
Members Pursuant to Section 25 of the Statutes	
Prof. Dr. Andreas Pinkwart Chairman Minister for Economic Affairs, Innovation, Digitalisation and Energy of the State of North Rhine-Westphalia	2,600
Kai Abruszat Mayor Stemwede local government	2,600
Michael Ackermann Managing Director Klinikum Bielefeld gem. GmbH	2,600
Klaus Baumann (since November 1, 2021) Chairman Regional Assembly of Westphalia-Lippe	0
Uwe Berghaus Member of the Managing Board DZ BANK AG Deutsche Zentral-Genossenschaftsbank	2,600
Dr.-Ing. Heinrich Bökamp President and Board member Chamber of Engineers in North Rhine-Westphalia	2,600
Michael Breuer President Savings Banks and Giro Association of the Rhineland	2,600

	Total remuneration €
Members Pursuant to Section 25 of the Statutes	
Prof. Dr. Liane Buchholz Chairwoman of the Managing Board Savings Banks and Giro Association of Westphalia-Lippe	2,600
Dr. Andre Carls Deputy Chairman of the Managing Board Bankenverband Nordrhein-Westfalen e. V.	2,600
Pit Clausen Chairman of the Managing Board Städtetag Nordrhein-Westfalen	2,600
Heinrich Otto Deichmann Chairman of the Supervisory Board and Managing Directors Deichmann SE	2,300
Paolo Dell' Antonio Chairman of the Managing Board Wilh. Werhahn KG	2,600
Andreas Ehlert President Chamber of Handicrafts Düsseldorf	2,600
Thomas Eiskirch Lord Mayor City of Bochum	2,600

	Total remuneration €
Members Pursuant to Section 25 of the Statutes	
Dorothee Feller District President Münster Regional Government	2,600
Heinz Fiege FIEGE Logistik Holding Stiftung & Co. KG	2,000
Prof. Dr.-Ing. Manfred Fishedick (since April 1, 2021) Academic Managing Director Wuppertal Institut für Klima, Umwelt, Energie gGmbH	2,100
Prof. Dr. Ursula Gather Chairwoman of the Board of Trustees Alfried Krupp von Bohlen und Halbach-Stiftung	2,600
Dieter Gebhard (until April 14, 2021) Chairman Regional Assembly of Westphalia-Lippe	967
Dr. Olaf Gericke (since November 1, 2021) Vice President Landkreistag Nordrhein-Westfalen e. V.	0
Dr. iur. Antonius Hamers, pastor Director Catholic Office North Rhine-Westphalia	2,600
Thomas Hendele (until April 30, 2021) President Landkreistag Nordrhein-Westfalen e. V.	967
Anne Henk-Hollstein Chairwoman Regional Assembly of the Rhineland	2,600

	Total remuneration €
Members Pursuant to Section 25 of the Statutes	
Thomas Hunsteger-Petermann Retired Lord Mayor City of Hamm	2,600
Sibylle Keupen (since April 1, 2021) Lord Mayor City of Aachen	2,100
Dipl.-Wirtsch.-Ing. Arndt G. Kirchhoff Managing Partner and CEO KIRCHHOFF Holding GmbH & Co. KG	2,600
Prof. Dr. Lambert T. Koch Chairman Directors Conference of the Universities in North Rhine-Westphalia	2,600
Monika Kocks (since April 1, 2021) 1st Chairwoman of the Managing Board automotiveland.nrw e. V.	2,100
Stefan Koetz Chairman of the Management Board Ericsson GmbH	2,300
Daniel Krahn Chief Executive Officer Urlaubsguru GmbH	2,600
Dr. Arne Kupke Legal Vice President Evangelical Church of Westphalia	2,000
Markus Lewe Lord Mayor City of Münster	2,600

	Total remuneration €
Members Pursuant to Section 25 of the Statutes	
Matthias Löb Director of LWL Regional Association of Westphalia-Lippe	2,600
Ulrike Lubek Director of LVR Regional Association of the Rhineland	2,300
Wolfgang Lubert Managing Director EnjoyVenture Management GmbH	2,600
Dr.-Ing. Hinrich Mählmann Personally liable Managing Partner Otto Fuchs KG	2,600
Prof. Dr.-Ing. Wolfgang Marquardt Chairman of the Board of Directors Forschungszentrum Jülich GmbH	2,600
Thomas Meyer (until February 28, 2021) Former President IHK NRW – Die Industrie- und Handelskammern in Nordrhein- Westfalen e. V.	333
Dr. Michael Müller (since November 1, 2021) Member of the Managing Board RWE AG	0
Roland Oetker Managing Partner ROI Verwaltungsgesellschaft mbH	2,600

	Total remuneration €
Members Pursuant to Section 25 of the Statutes	
Prof. Dr. Uli Paetzel Chairman of the Managing Board EMSCHERGENOSSENSCHAFT und LIPPEVERBAND	2,600
Dr. Paul-Josef Patt Chairman of the Managing Board eCAPITAL entrepreneurial Partners AG	2,600
Guntram Pehlke Chairman of the Managing Board Verband kommunaler Unternehmen e. V. – Regional Group North Rhine-Westphalia –	2,600
Judith Pirscher District President (until December 23, 2021) Detmold Regional Government	2,600
Birgitta Radermacher District President Düsseldorf Regional Government	2,300
Henriette Reker Lord Mayor City of Cologne	2,300
Dr. Eckhard Ruthemeyer (since November 1, 2021) President Städte- und Gemeindebund Nordrhein-Westfalen e. V.	0
Roland Schäfer (until May 31, 2021) Former President Städte- und Gemeindebund Nordrhein-Westfalen e. V.	1,133

	Total remuneration €
Members Pursuant to Section 25 of the Statutes	
Carola Gräfin von Schmettow Former Chairwoman of the Management Board HSBC Trinkaus & Burkhardt AG	2,600
Prof. Dr. Christoph M. Schmidt President RWI – Leibnitz-Institut für Wirtschaftsforschung	2,300
Dr. Rolf Martin Schmitz (until April 30, 2021) Former Chairman of the Managing Board RWE AG	667
Frank Sportolari (†) (until July 13, 2021) District Manager United Parcel Service LLC & Co. OHG	1,300
Ralf Stoffels (since April 1, 2021) President IHK NRW – Die Industrie- und Handelskammern in Nordrhein- Westfalen e.V.	2,100
Hans-Josef Vogel District President Arnsberg Regional Government	2,600
Gisela Walsken District President Cologne Regional Government	2,600

	Total remuneration €
Members Pursuant to Section 25 of the Statutes	
Anja Weber District Chairwoman Deutscher Gewerkschaftsbund NRW	2,300
Matthias Zachert Chairman of the Managing Board LANXESS AG	2,600
Bernd Zimmer Chairman of the Managing Board Verband Freier Berufe im Lande Nordrhein-Westfalen e.V.	2,600

1. On the basis of the rules adopted by the Board of Guarantors, turnover tax and travel expenses are refunded by the Bank upon request.
2. The labour remuneration for members who join or leave the Advisory Board during the year is paid on a pro-rata temporis basis for each calendar month.
3. Potential duties of payment of the mandate holders and/or payments made are not taken into account.

Disclosure of the Remuneration Paid to Members of the Parliamentary Advisory Board of NRW.BANK

	Total remuneration €
Members Pursuant to Section 26 of the Statutes	
Dr. Marcus Optendrenk, MdL Chairman Deputy Chairman of the CDU Parliamentary Group NRW State Assembly of North Rhine-Westphalia	250
Ralf Witzel, MdL Deputy Chairman Deputy Chairman of the FDP Parliamentary Group NRW State Assembly of North Rhine-Westphalia	250
Inge Blask, MdL (since June 16, 2021) Member of the SPD Parliamentary Group NRW State Assembly of North Rhine-Westphalia	125
Ralph Bombis, MdL Member of the FDP Parliamentary Group NRW State Assembly of North Rhine-Westphalia	250
Marc Herter, MdL (until January 27, 2021) Deputy Chairman of the SPD Parliamentary Group NRW (until October 31, 2020) State Assembly of North Rhine-Westphalia	0
Olaf Lehne, MdL Member of the CDU Parliamentary Group NRW State Assembly of North Rhine-Westphalia	250
Nadja Lüders, MdL (until June 16, 2021) Member of the SPD Parliamentary Group NRW State Assembly of North Rhine-Westphalia	0
Mehrdad Mostofizadeh, MdL Parliamentary State Secretary of the Bündnis 90/Die Grünen Parliamentary Group NRW State Assembly of North Rhine-Westphalia	125

	Total remuneration €
Members Pursuant to Section 26 of the Statutes	
Elisabeth Müller-Witt, MdL Member of the SPD Parliamentary Group NRW State Assembly of North Rhine-Westphalia	250
Dr. Patricia Peill, MdL Member of the CDU Parliamentary Group NRW State Assembly of North Rhine-Westphalia	250
Romina Plonsker, MdL Member of the CDU Parliamentary Group NRW State Assembly of North Rhine-Westphalia	250
André Stinka, MdL (since January 29, 2021) Member of the SPD Parliamentary Group NRW State Assembly of North Rhine-Westphalia	250
Herbert Strotebeck, MdL Member of the AfD Parliamentary Group NRW State Assembly of North Rhine-Westphalia	250
Petra Vogt, MdL Deputy Chairwoman of the CDU Parliamentary Group NRW State Assembly of North Rhine-Westphalia	250
Markus Herbert Weske, MdL Member of the SPD Parliamentary Group NRW State Assembly of North Rhine-Westphalia	250

1. On the basis of the rules adopted by the Board of Guarantors, turnover tax and travel expenses are refunded by the Bank upon request.
2. Potential duties of payment of the mandate holders and/or payments made are not taken into account.

Itemised List of NRW.BANK's Investments Pursuant to Section 285 No. 11 and 11a HGB

Name and head office of the company	Direct (D)/ Indirect (I)	Capital share in %	Equity in thousands	Net income/ loss for the year in thousands	Currency	As at
Equity investments in affiliated companies						
Nordwestlotto in Nordrhein-Westfalen GmbH, Münster	D	100.00%	257	0	EUR	Dec. 31, 2020
NRW.BANK.Fonds Beteiligungs-GmbH i. L., Düsseldorf	D	100.00%	68	0	EUR	Sep. 25, 2019
Unterstützungseinrichtungs GmbH der Westdeutsche Lotterie GmbH & Co. OHG, Münster	D/I	100.00%	26	-3,041	EUR	Dec. 31, 2020
Westdeutsche Lotterie GmbH & Co. OHG, Münster ¹⁾	D	100.00%	145,096	16,205	EUR	Dec. 31, 2020
Westdeutsche Lotto-VertriebsGmbH, Münster	I	100.00%	18	-2	EUR	Dec. 31, 2020
Westdeutsche Spielcasino Service GmbH, Duisburg	D	100.00%	156	131	EUR	Dec. 31, 2020
WestEvent GmbH & Co. KG, Münster	I	100.00%	1,890	373	EUR	Dec. 31, 2020
Equity investments in non-affiliated companies						
4TEEN4 Pharmaceuticals GmbH, Henningsdorf	D	3.58%	2,486	-2,620	EUR	Dec. 31, 2020
ABALOS THERAPEUTICS GmbH, Essen	D	20.15%	1,195	-2,742	EUR	Dec. 31, 2020
aifora GmbH, Düsseldorf	D	4.27%	-2,390	-2,541	EUR	Dec. 31, 2020
Algiax Pharmaceuticals GmbH, Erkrath	D	8.89%	1,723	-1,161	EUR	Dec. 31, 2020
AMEPA Angewandte Messtechnik und Prozessautomatisierung GmbH, Würselen	D	16.67%	7,697	2,114	EUR	Dec. 31, 2020
Ananda Impact Fund IV GmbH & Co. KG, Munich ³⁾	D	7.89%				
AYOXXA Biosystems GmbH, Cologne	D	18.05%	2,962	-5,093	EUR	Dec. 31, 2020
BE Beteiligungen Fonds GmbH & Co. geschlossene Investmentkommanditgesellschaft, Cologne	D	4.08%	85,861	4,870	EUR	Dec. 31, 2020
BGB Ges. Bankenkonsortium ZENIT GmbH, Mülheim an der Ruhr	D	33.40%	2,651	-164	EUR	Dec. 31, 2020
BLSW Seedfonds GmbH & Co. KG, Wuppertal	D	48.20%	6,445	-102	EUR	Dec. 31, 2020
Bomedus GmbH, Bonn	D	22.80%	-1,237	-199	EUR	Dec. 31, 2020
Bright Capital SME Debt Fund I GmbH & Co. KG, Frankfurt am Main	D	3.86%	38,170	-261	EUR	Dec. 31, 2020
btov Industrial Technologies SCS SICAR, Munsbach	D	5.19%	28,146	-2,486	EUR	Dec. 31, 2020

Name and head office of the company	Direct (D)/ Indirect (I)	Capital share in %	Equity in thousands	Net income/ loss for the year in thousands	Currency	As at
Equity investments in non-affiliated companies						
Bürgschaftsbank Brandenburg GmbH, Potsdam	D	19.85%	31,101	1,077	EUR	Dec. 31, 2020
Bürgschaftsbank NRW GmbH – Kreditgarantiegemeinschaft, Neuss	D	15.75%	39,244	1,022	EUR	Dec. 31, 2020
Capnamic United Venture Fund I GmbH & Co. KG, Cologne	D	7.69%	14,284	-2,121	EUR	Dec. 31, 2020
Capnamic Ventures Fund II GmbH & Co. KG, Cologne	D	4.35%	61,188	-2,962	EUR	Dec. 31, 2020
Capnamic Ventures Fund III GmbH & Co. KG, Cologne ³⁾	D	6.60%				
Capza 5 Private Debt SCSp-RAIF, Luxembourg	D	0.18%	731,996	31,845	EUR	Dec. 31, 2020
CellAct Pharma GmbH, Dortmund	D	38.56%	242	-163	EUR	Dec. 31, 2020
CEVEC Pharmaceuticals GmbH, Cologne	D	18.09%	5,476	1,390	EUR	Dec. 31, 2020
Cherry Ventures Fund III GmbH & Co. KG, Berlin	D	2.80%	36,020	-4,444	EUR	Dec. 31, 2020
Chronext AG, Zug	D	4.57%	1,636	-12,053	CHF	Dec. 31, 2020
citadelle systems AG, Essen	D	8.91%	1,206	-962	EUR	Dec. 31, 2020
CMP German Opportunity Investors Fund II (SCA) SICAR, Luxembourg	D	1.71%	58,193	-20,575	EUR	Dec. 31, 2020
CMP German Opportunity Investors Fund II (SCS) SICAR, Luxembourg	D	1.68%	77,200	-29,344	EUR	Dec. 31, 2020
CMP German Opportunity Investors Fund III SCSp, Luxembourg	D	2.00%	89,528	-13,665	EUR	Dec. 31, 2020
COMPEON GmbH, Düsseldorf	D	3.57%	718	-8,520	EUR	Dec. 31, 2020
Creathor Venture Fund IV (SCSp) SICAR, Luxembourg	D	13.85%	24,074	5,534	EUR	Dec. 31, 2020
CryoTherapeutics SA, Awans	D	14.98%	191	1	EUR	Dec. 31, 2020
DBAG Expansion Capital Fund GmbH & Co. KG, Frankfurt am Main	D	9.79%	29,276	40,460	EUR	Dec. 31, 2020
DEINZER Holding GmbH, Munich	D	35.56%	8,603	3,698	EUR	Mar. 31, 2021
Deutsche Arzt AG, Essen	D	11.32%	2,012	4,245	EUR	Dec. 31, 2020
DIMATE GmbH, Bochum	D	8.55%	342	-442	EUR	Dec. 31, 2020
DIREVO Industrial Biotechnology GmbH, Cologne	D	25.45%	-43	-422	EUR	Dec. 31, 2020

Name and head office of the company	Direct (D)/ Indirect (I)	Capital share in %	Equity in thousands	Net income/ loss for the year in thousands	Currency	As at
Equity investments in non-affiliated companies						
DroidDrive GmbH, Aachen	D	5.47%	431	-210	EUR	Dec. 31, 2020
Earlybird GmbH & Co. Beteiligungs KG 2012, Munich	D	3.33%	55,760	-2,997	EUR	Dec. 31, 2020
Earlybird Health GmbH & Co. Beteiligungs KG, Cologne	D	8.54%	41,196	-577	EUR	Dec. 31, 2020
eCAPITAL Cybersecurity Fonds GmbH & Co. KG, Münster	D	10.00%	10,533	-100	EUR	Dec. 31, 2020
ECBF I SCSp, Munsbach	D	3.65%	448	-1,520	EUR	Dec. 31, 2020
ELS Fonds GmbH & Co. KG i. L., Recklinghausen	D	32.30%	617	-1,025	EUR	Dec. 31, 2020
Emergence Therapeutics AG, Duisburg	D	11.19%	2,298	-1,660	EUR	Dec. 31, 2020
Enerthing GmbH, Cologne	D	20.40%	2,174	-1,327	EUR	Dec. 31, 2020
EOS Beteiligungs GmbH & Co. KG, Munich	D	2.50%	13,937	-1,231	EUR	Dec. 31, 2020
Europäischer Investitionsfonds (EIF), Luxembourg	D	0.44%	1,978,727	128,597	EUR	Dec. 31, 2020
everwave GmbH, Aachen	D	3.95%	16	-8	EUR	Dec. 31, 2020
Evoco TSE III SCSp SICAV-RAIF, Luxembourg	D	3.09%	2,062	-1,761	EUR	Dec. 31, 2020
fentos GmbH, Bochum	D	13.89%	440	-511	EUR	Dec. 31, 2020
FLEX Capital Fund II GmbH & Co. KG, Berlin	D	3.95%	8,930	-2,587	EUR	Dec. 31, 2020
Gardeur Beteiligungs GmbH, Mönchengladbach ²⁾	D	49.00%				
GENUI I GmbH & Co. KG, Hamburg	D	1.72%	209,439	143,987	EUR	Dec. 31, 2020
GENUI II GmbH & Co. KG, Hamburg	D	1.00%	92,189	-16,577	EUR	Dec. 31, 2020
GreenPocket GmbH, Cologne	D	10.18%	-595	-1,521	EUR	Dec. 31, 2020
Gründerfonds Ruhr GmbH & Co. KG, Essen	D	43.48%	9,183	-647	EUR	Dec. 31, 2020
Harbert / Claret European Growth Capital Fund III SCSp, Luxembourg	D	3.06%	8,805	-1,195	EUR	Dec. 31, 2020
Harbert European Growth Capital Fund I L.P., London	D	1.67%	35,436	8,273	EUR	Dec. 31, 2020
Harbert European Growth Capital Fund II SCSp, London	D	1.55%	201,319	26,578	EUR	Dec. 31, 2020

Name and head office of the company	Direct (D)/ Indirect (I)	Capital share in %	Equity in thousands	Net income/ loss for the year in thousands	Currency	As at
Equity investments in non-affiliated companies						
HAVERKAMP GmbH, Münster	D	49.00%	1,105	-104	EUR	Dec. 31, 2020
HF Private Debt Fonds II SCSp, Senningerberg ³⁾	D	2.86%				
HF Private Debt Fonds SCSp, Senningerberg	D	3.05%	107,376	12,091	EUR	Dec. 31, 2020
Ideenreich Invest GmbH, Cologne	D	50.00%	10,528	143	EUR	Dec. 31, 2020
Innolume GmbH, Dortmund	D	0.40%	953	-95	EUR	Dec. 31, 2020
Investitionsbank des Landes Brandenburg (ILB), Potsdam	D	50.00%	237,950	11,154	EUR	Dec. 31, 2020
IPF Fund I SCA, SICAV-FIS, Luxembourg	D	1.19%	40,157	-7,063	EUR	Dec. 31, 2020
JADO Technologies GmbH, Dresden ²⁾	D	18.02%				
Kapitalbeteiligungsgesellschaft für die mittelständische Wirtschaft in NRW mbH, Neuss	D	49.63%	5,331	783	EUR	Dec. 31, 2020
Kleffmann Holding GmbH i. L., Lüdinghausen	D	50.00%	1	-19	EUR	Dec. 31, 2020
Kreos Capital VI (Expert Fund) LP, St. Helier	D	0.59%	422,452	10,406	EUR	Dec. 31, 2020
Kurma Biofund III FPCI, Paris	D	3.92%	16,901	-2,660	EUR	Dec. 31, 2020
LSI Pre-Seed-Fonds GmbH, Bonn	D	35.13%	8,081	-636	EUR	Dec. 31, 2020
Marondo Small-Cap Growth Fund I GmbH & Co. KG, Munich	D	5.88%	20,099	-534	EUR	Dec. 31, 2020
MotionMiners GmbH, Dortmund	D	1.59%	58	-37	EUR	Dec. 31, 2020
neoteq ventures Rheinland One GmbH & Co. KG, Cologne	D	48.84%	1,103	-377	EUR	Dec. 31, 2020
Novihum Technologies GmbH, Dortmund	D	12.34%	-7,532	-6,958	EUR	Dec. 31, 2020
Occlutech Holding AG, Schaffhausen	D	0.14%	2,451	-6,046	CHF	Dec. 31, 2020
ODDSET Sportwetten GmbH, Munich	I	34.00%	-280	3,013	EUR	Dec. 31, 2020
Odewald KMU GmbH & Co. Beteiligungsgesellschaft für Vermögensanlagen KG, Berlin	D	7.32%	5,243	-1,361	EUR	Dec. 31, 2020
Odewald KMU II GmbH & Co. Beteiligungsgesellschaft für Vermögensanlagen KG, Berlin	D	5.87%	107,521	2,353	EUR	Dec. 31, 2020
operaize GmbH, Cologne	D	5.26%	3	-18	EUR	Dec. 31, 2020

Name and head office of the company	Direct (D)/ Indirect (I)	Capital share in %	Equity in thousands	Net income/ loss for the year in thousands	Currency	As at
Equity investments in non-affiliated companies						
Peppermint CBF 1 GmbH & Co. KG, Berlin	D	14.66%	17,694	-1,174	EUR	Dec. 31, 2020
Personal MedSystems GmbH, Berlin	D	5.68%	969	-142	EUR	Dec. 31, 2020
Phenox GmbH, Bochum	D	27.61%	14,697	3,652	EUR	Dec. 31, 2020
Pinova GmbH & Co. Beteiligungs 2 KG, Munich	D	5.56%	97,644	1,219	EUR	Dec. 31, 2020
Pinova GmbH & Co. Erste Beteiligungs KG, Munich	D	10.26%	31,927	11,095	EUR	Dec. 31, 2020
Portigon AG, Düsseldorf	D	23.10%	236,301	-600,880	EUR	Dec. 31, 2020
Pride Capital II Feeder C.V., Amsterdam ³⁾	D	2.69%				
Pride Mezzanine Capital I FGR, Amsterdam	D	1.67%	30,484	1,859	EUR	Dec. 31, 2020
Project A Ventures III GmbH & Co. KG, Berlin	D	2.42%	73,120	-6,726	EUR	Dec. 31, 2020
Rehappy GmbH, Aachen	D	4.41%	-300	-300	EUR	Dec. 31, 2020
RESADO GmbH, Cologne ³⁾	D	8.52%				
Resolve BioSciences GmbH, Monheim am Rhein	D	5.96%	9,288	-3,571	EUR	Dec. 31, 2020
Rheinland Venture Capital GmbH & Co. KG, Cologne	D	39.92%	621	-433	EUR	Jun. 30, 2020
RiverRock European Opportunities Feeder Fund II, London	D	1.07%	138,822	-37,746	EUR	Dec. 31, 2020
RiverRock European Opportunities Fund Ltd., London	D	1.49%	36,062	-4,251	EUR	Dec. 31, 2020
saperatec GmbH, Dessau-Roßlau	D	6.83%	3,386	-558	EUR	Dec. 31, 2020
SeedCapital Dortmund GmbH & Co. KG i. L., Dortmund	D	46.51%	3,834	-18	EUR	Dec. 31, 2020
SeedCapital Dortmund II GmbH & Co. KG, Dortmund	D	47.62%	4,428	-304	EUR	Dec. 31, 2020
SeedCapital Dortmund III GmbH & Co. KG, Dortmund	D	47.62%	1,067	4	EUR	Dec. 31, 2020
Seed Fonds für die Region Aachen GmbH & Co. KG i. L., Aachen	D	47.06%	15	1,213	EUR	Dec. 31, 2020
Seed Fonds II für die Region Aachen GmbH & Co. KG, Aachen	D	47.02%	7,458	199	EUR	Dec. 31, 2020
Semalytix GmbH, Bielefeld	D	14.55%	3,716	-1,805	EUR	Dec. 31, 2020

Name and head office of the company	Direct (D)/ Indirect (I)	Capital share in %	Equity in thousands	Net income/ loss for the year in thousands	Currency	As at
Equity investments in non-affiliated companies						
SET Fund III C.V., Amsterdam	D	5.00%	11,675	-2,371	EUR	Dec. 31, 2020
Sirius Seedfonds Düsseldorf GmbH & Co. KG i. L., Düsseldorf	D	44.68%	828	26	EUR	Dec. 31, 2020
talpasolutions GmbH, Essen	D	8.52%	2,583	2,201	EUR	Dec. 31, 2020
Technologiefonds OWL GmbH & Co. KG, Paderborn	D	42.90%	3,525	-637	EUR	Dec. 31, 2020
TechVision Fonds I für die Region Aachen, Krefeld und Mönchengladbach GmbH & Co. KG, Aachen	D	31.48%	4,958	-39	EUR	Dec. 31, 2020
TEV Ventures Vintage III GmbH & Co. KG, Essen ³⁾	D	2.82%				
ubirch GmbH, Cologne	D	7.97%	-763	-2,203	EUR	Dec. 31, 2020
Unternehmertum VC Fonds III GmbH & Co. KG, Garching	D	2.35%	2,861	-1,775	EUR	Dec. 31, 2020
unu GmbH, Berlin	D	0.86%	-10,531	-13,425	EUR	Dec. 31, 2020
VENTECH GmbH, Marl ²⁾	D	19.98%				
Vimecon GmbH i. L., Herzogenrath ²⁾	D	8.28%				
windtest grevenbroich gmbh, Grevenbroich	D	25.00%	1,011	115	EUR	Dec. 31, 2020
World of sonoro Holding GmbH, Neuss	D	23.66%	3,720	-135	EUR	Jul. 31, 2020

¹⁾ NRW.BANK is a personally liable shareholder of Westdeutsche Lotterie GmbH & Co. OHG, Münster.

²⁾ The company did not prepare financial statements due to insolvency or liquidation.

³⁾ No relevant information is available due to new incorporations/exposures.

**Disclosure of Seats Held Pursuant to Section 340a Para. 4
No. 1 HGB**

Seats Held by Members of the Managing Board

Eckhard Forst

Portigon AG, Düsseldorf
Chairman of the Supervisory Board

Société de Financement Local (SFIL), Issy-Les-Moulineaux
Administrateur indépendant, membre du Conseil d'Administration
de SFIL

Michael Stölting

Investitionsbank des Landes Brandenburg (ILB), Potsdam
Deputy Chairman of the Supervisory Board

Dietrich Suhlrie

Investitionsbank des Landes Brandenburg (ILB), Potsdam
Member of the Supervisory Board

Seats Held by Employees

Ute Hagedorn

Investitionsbank des Landes Brandenburg (ILB), Potsdam
Member of the Supervisory Board

Simone Merk

Investitionsbank des Landes Brandenburg (ILB), Potsdam
Member of the Supervisory Board

Dr. Aristotelis Nastos

BICO Group AB, Gothenburg
Member of the Supervisory Board

Klaus Rupprath

Erste Abwicklungsanstalt, Düsseldorf
Member of the Supervisory Board

Dr. Peter Stemper

Portigon AG, Düsseldorf
Member of the Supervisory Board

Report on Post-Balance Sheet Date Events

There were no events of special importance after the end of the fiscal year that are considered neither in the income statement nor in the balance sheet.

Resolution on the Appropriation of Profits (36)

The Board of Guarantors of NRW.BANK has passed the following resolution on the appropriation of profits:

In accordance with Section 30 of the Statutes and to meet the statutory distribution requirements under Section 14 Para. 1 NRW.BANK G, an amount of € 5,509,810.04 will be paid to the Federal Government for interest amounts that become due after December 31, 2021 and are to be paid by the State of North Rhine-Westphalia due to the utilisation of loans from the Federal Government for the promotion of housing construction and modernisation (subsidies pursuant to Article 104a Para. 4 of the German Constitution [Grundgesetz – GG] in the version effective until August 31, 2006).

Executive Bodies of the Bank

Board of Guarantors

Members Pursuant to Section 8 Para. 1 Letters a to c of the Statutes

Prof. Dr. Andreas Pinkwart

Chairman

Minister for Economic Affairs, Innovation,
Digitalisation and Energy
of the State of North Rhine-Westphalia
Düsseldorf

Lutz Lienenkämper, MdL

Deputy Chairman

Minister of Finance
of the State of North Rhine-Westphalia
Düsseldorf

Ina Scharrenbach

Deputy Chairwoman

Minister of Home Affairs, Municipal Affairs,
Construction and Equality
of the State of North Rhine-Westphalia
Düsseldorf

Members Pursuant to Section 8 Para. 1 Letter d of the Statutes

Nathanael Liminski

State Secretary as well as Head of the State Chancellery
of the State of North Rhine-Westphalia
Düsseldorf

Mathias Richter

State Secretary
Ministry for School and Further Education
of the State of North Rhine-Westphalia
Düsseldorf

Permanent Guests

Matthias Elzinga

Staff representative
NRW.BANK
Münster

Frank Lill

Staff representative
NRW.BANK
Düsseldorf

Supervisory Board

Members Pursuant to Section 12 Para. 1 Letters a to c of the Statutes

Prof. Dr. Andreas Pinkwart

Chairman
Minister for Economic Affairs, Innovation,
Digitalisation and Energy
of the State of North Rhine-Westphalia
Düsseldorf

Lutz Lienenkämper, MdL

Deputy Chairman
Minister of Finance
of the State of North Rhine-Westphalia
Düsseldorf

Ina Scharrenbach

Deputy Chairwoman
Minister of Home Affairs, Municipal Affairs,
Construction and Equality
of the State of North Rhine-Westphalia
Düsseldorf

Members Pursuant to Section 12 Para. 1 Letter d of the Statutes

Martin Börschel, MdL

Member of the SPD Parliamentary Group NRW
State Assembly of North Rhine-Westphalia
Düsseldorf

Ina Brandes (since January 1, 2022)

Minister of Transport
of the State of North Rhine-Westphalia
Düsseldorf

Ute Gerbaulet

General Partner/CFO
Dr. August Oetker KG
Bielefeld

Ursula Heinen-Esser

Minister for Environment, Agriculture, Conservation
and Consumer Affairs
of the State of North Rhine-Westphalia
Düsseldorf

Bernd Krückel, MdL

Member of the CDU Parliamentary Group NRW
State Assembly of North Rhine-Westphalia
Düsseldorf

Dr. Birgit Roos

Retired Savings Bank Director
Meerbusch

Dirk Wedel

State Secretary
Ministry of Justice
of the State of North Rhine-Westphalia
Düsseldorf

Hendrik Wüst, MdL (until November 15, 2021)
Minister President
of the State of North Rhine-Westphalia
Düsseldorf

**Members Pursuant to Section 12 Para. 1 Letter e
of the Statutes**

Matthias Elzinga
Staff representative
NRW.BANK
Münster

Tanja Gossens
Staff representative
NRW.BANK
Düsseldorf

Frank Lill
Staff representative
NRW.BANK
Düsseldorf

Yvonne Rohde
Authorised officer
NRW.BANK
Düsseldorf

Torben Wittenberg
Staff representative
NRW.BANK
Münster

**Permanent Representatives Pursuant to Section 12 Para. 2
of the Statutes**

Dr. Johannes Velling
Senior Principal
Ministry of Economic Affairs, Innovation, Digitalisation
and Energy
of the State of North Rhine-Westphalia
Düsseldorf

Gerhard Heilgenberg
Assistant Secretary
Ministry of Finance
of the State of North Rhine-Westphalia
Düsseldorf

Dr. Christian von Kraack
Assistant Secretary
Ministry of Home Affairs, Municipal Affairs, Construction
and Equality
of the State of North Rhine-Westphalia
Düsseldorf

Managing Board

Eckhard Forst

Chairman of the Managing Board

Gabriela Pantring

Member of the Managing Board

Michael Stölting

Member of the Managing Board

Dietrich Suhlrie

Member of the Managing Board

Düsseldorf/Münster, February 15, 2022

NRW.BANK

The Managing Board

Eckhard Forst

Gabriela Pantring

Michael Stölting

Dietrich Suhlrie

Cash Flow Statement

of NRW.BANK as of December 31, 2021

The cash flow statement shows the changes in cash and cash equivalents and the cash flows of NRW.BANK, divided into operating activities, investing activities and financing activities. The cash and cash equivalents shown include the balance sheet items "Cash" and "Debt instruments issued by public institutions and bills of exchange eligible for refinancing with central banks". Cash flows are allocated to operating activities as operating income accrues. The cash flow from investing activities results primarily from cash received and cash used in connection with selling or acquiring financial and tangible assets. The change in cash from financing activities captures the relationships to equity capital providers. The statement was prepared in accordance with German Accounting Standard No. 21 (Deutscher Rechnungslegungsstandard Nr. 21 – DRS 21).

	€ millions
1. Net income	5.5
2. Depreciation, write-downs/write-ups of receivables and tangible assets	-25.3
3. Increase/decrease in provisions	83.9
4. Other non-cash items	553.3
5. Gain/loss on the sale of tangible assets	-191.8
6. Other adjustments (balance)	0.0
7. Increase/decrease in receivables from banks	-38.5
8. Increase/decrease in receivables from customers	1,929.2
9. Increase/decrease in securities (with the exception of financial assets)	0.0
10. Increase/decrease in other assets from operating activities	9.2
11. Increase/decrease in liabilities to banks	-284.8
12. Increase/decrease in liabilities to customers	-448.5
13. Increase/decrease in certificated liabilities	-916.2
14. Increase/decrease in other liabilities from operating activities	-1,668.2
15. Interest expenses/income	-668.9
16. Expenses for/income from extraordinary items	-
17. Income tax expenses/income	17.2
18. Interest and dividends received	3,157.6
19. Interest paid	-2,215.1
20. Extraordinary cash received	-

	€ millions
21. Extraordinary cash disbursed	-
22. Income tax payments	-6.8
23. Cash flow from operating activities	-708.2
24. Cash from the disposal of financial assets	595.0
25. Disbursements for investments in financial assets	-55.7
26. Cash from the disposal of tangible assets	0.0
27. Disbursements for investments in tangible assets	-2.3
28. Cash from the disposal of intangible assets	0.0
29. Disbursements for investments in intangible assets	-0.4
30. Changes in cash from other investing activities (balance)	-
31. Cash flow from investing activities	536.6
32. Cash from allocations to equity capital	0.6
33. Disbursements from equity reductions	-
34. Dividends paid to shareholders	-6.9
35. Cash changes from other capital (balance)	-
36. Cash flow from financing activities	-6.3
37. Net change in cash and cash equivalents	-177.9
38. Other changes in cash and cash equivalents	-
39. Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period	4,301.3
40. Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period	4,123.4

Statement of Changes in Equity

of NRW.BANK as of December 31, 2021

	Subscribed capital	Capital reserves	Reserves from retained earnings		Profit for the year	Total
			Reserves required by NRW.BANK's Statutes	Other reserves from retained earnings		
	€ millions	€ millions	€ millions	€ millions	€ millions	€ millions
As of Dec. 31, 2019	17,000.0	728.7	36.1	219.6	–	17,984.4
Allocations	–	0.6	–	–	–	0.6
Net income	–	–	–	–	6.9	6.9
Designated payout due to legal requirements	–	–	–	–	–6.9	–6.9
As of Dec. 31, 2020	17,000.0	729.3	36.1	219.6	–	17,985.0
Allocations	–	0.6	–	–	–	0.6
Net income	–	–	–	–	5.5	5.5
Designated payout due to legal requirements	–	–	–	–	–5.5	–5.5
As of Dec. 31, 2021	17,000.0	729.9	36.1	219.6	–	17,985.6

Responsibility Statement

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

Düsseldorf/Münster, February 15, 2022

NRW.BANK

The Managing Board



Eckhard Forst
Chairman of the Managing Board



Gabriela Pantring
Member of the Managing Board



Michael Stölting
Member of the Managing Board



Dietrich Suhlrie
Member of the Managing Board

Reproduction of the Independent Auditor's Report

Independent Auditor's Report

To NRW.BANK institution under public law, Düsseldorf and Münster

Report on the Audit of the Annual Financial Statements and the Management Report

Audit Opinions

We have audited the annual financial statements of NRW.BANK institution under public law, which comprise the balance sheet as at December 31, 2021 and the income statement, the cash flow statement and the statement of changes in equity for the fiscal year from January 1, 2021 to December 31, 2021 as well as the notes to the annual financial statements including the presentation of the accounting and valuation principles. We have also audited the management report of NRW.BANK institution under public law for the fiscal year from January 1, 2021 to December 31, 2021.

According to our assessment based on the findings of our audit

- the accompanying annual financial statements comply, in all material respects, with the applicable provisions of German commercial law for institutions and, in accordance with German principles of proper accounting, give a true and fair view of the net assets and financial position of the Bank as of

December 31, 2021 as well as of its result of operations for the fiscal year from January 1, 2021 to December 31, 2021 and

- the accompanying management report as a whole provides a suitable view of the Bank's position. In all material respects, the management report is consistent with the annual financial statements, complies with legal requirements and suitably presents the future opportunities and risks.

Pursuant to Section 322 Para. 3 Sentence 1 HGB, we state that our audit has not led to any reservations with respect to the correctness of the annual financial statements and the management report.

Basis for the Audit Opinions

We conducted our audit of the annual financial statements and the management report in accordance with Section 317 HGB and the EU Audit Regulation (No. 537/2014; referred to subsequently as "EU Audit Regulation") and in compliance with German generally accepted standards for the audit of financial statements promulgated by the Institute of Public Auditors in Germany (Institut der Wirtschaftsprüfer – IDW). Our responsibility under those provisions and standards is further described in the "Auditor's responsibility for the audit of the annual financial statements and the management report" section of our report. We are independent of the Bank in accordance with the require-

ments of European and German commercial and professional law, and we have fulfilled our ethical responsibilities applicable in Germany in accordance with these requirements. In accordance with Article 10 Para. 2 Letter f of the EU Audit Regulation, we also declare that we have not provided non-audit services prohibited under Article 5 Para. 1 of the EU Audit Regulation. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion on the annual financial statements and the management report.

Key Audit Matters in the Audit of the Annual Financial Statements

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were most important in our audit of the annual financial statements for the fiscal year from January 1, 2021 to December 31, 2021. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the annual financial statements as a whole, and in forming our audit opinion thereon; we do not provide a separate audit opinion on these matters.

A description of what we have classified as a key audit matter is provided below:

Valuation of Receivables from Customers and Contingent Liabilities from the Aviation, Automotive and Retail Sectors

Reasons for the Classification as a Key Audit Matter

The valuation of receivables from customers and of contingent liabilities from the aviation, automotive and retail sectors is an

important area where management makes discretionary decisions. The identification of impaired exposures as well as the determination of any necessary individual value adjustments of loans and/or provisions for credit risks are subject to uncertainty and involve various assumptions and influencing factors, in particular regarding the financial situation of the customer, expectations of future cash flows and the realisation of collateral. Because of the impact of the global COVID-19 pandemic and its after-effects, this uncertainty remained noticeably higher in the fiscal year. Even minor changes in the assumptions and estimation parameters may lead to major valuation differences.

Within the scope of our audit, the valuation receivables from customers as well as contingent liabilities from the aviation, automotive and retail sectors within the customer loan volume was a particularly important audit matter, as – due to the negative effects of the COVID-19 pandemic – the credit exposures of these sectors show an above-average share of credit exposures that are kept on watch lists for latent and acute default risks compared to the overall credit portfolio. Against this background, discretionary decisions in determining the assumptions for the valuation receivables from customers as well as contingent liabilities from these sectors can have a particularly strong impact on individual risk provisions.

Audit Procedure

Within the scope of our audit, we included the accounting-relevant processes for identifying objective indications of impairments or impending losses and for determining individual value

adjustments or provisions for credit risks and assessed their appropriateness. We tested the effectiveness of the controls implemented in the processes to identify impaired exposures and to determine individual value adjustments or provisions for credit risks. The focus of our audit procedures was on the processes for evaluating the economic situation of borrowers, for applying internal risk classification procedures, for monitoring with regard to the occurrence of early warning indicators and for the valuation of collateral.

In addition, we performed substantive audit procedures on a random sample basis to assess the need for individual value adjustment and the determination of individual value adjustments and/or provisions for credit risks of receivables to customers and/or off-balance sheet contingent liabilities in the aviation, automotive and retail sectors. The random samples were chosen in a risk-oriented manner, especially based on criteria such as the amount of the exposure and/or the listing of loans on watchlists for increased risks of default as well as the rating class or individual value adjustments already formed.

Within our risk-oriented sample, we assessed whether the key assumptions and estimation parameters regarding the expected future cash flows of customers in the aviation, automotive and retail sectors, including cash flows from the realisation of collateral held, are consistent with the borrower's economic situation and the market expectations for these sectors. In addition, we verified the mathematical accuracy of the individual value adjustments determined in each case.

Our audit procedures did not lead to any reservations with regard to the valuation of receivables from customers and contingent liabilities from the aviation, automotive and retail sectors.

Reference to Related Disclosures

The Bank's disclosures on the valuation of receivables from customers and contingent liabilities which also include the aviation, automotive and retail sectors are made in the notes under the Accounting and Valuation Principles under the heading [■ "1. General Information"](#). In addition, the sections [■ "Receivables from Customers \(2\)"](#) and [■ "Contingent Liabilities \(23\)"](#) in the "Balance Sheet" contain information on the portfolio of these receivables.

Further explanations on the portfolio of receivables from customers and the changes in risk provisions in the fiscal year can be found in the Bank's management report in the sections [■ "2.3.1 Results of Operations"](#), [■ "2.3.3 Net Assets"](#) and [■ "5.5.6 Risk Provisions"](#).

Other Information

The Supervisory Board is responsible for providing the "Report of the Supervisory Board". Otherwise, the legal representatives are responsible for providing other information.

Other information comprises the following paragraphs of the 2021 Annual Report obtained by us prior to the date of this auditor's report: "The Promotional Business of NRW.BANK", "Report on Public Corporate Governance", "Declaration of

Conformity”, “Report of the Supervisory Board”, “Responsibility Statement”, “Members of the Advisory Board for Housing Promotion”, “Members of the Advisory Board”, “Members of the Parliamentary Advisory Board”, “Organisation Chart” and “NRW.BANK at a Glance”; by contrast, such other information does not include the annual financial statements, disclosures in the management report not covered by our audit and our respective auditor’s report. Other information additionally comprises the non-financial report of NRW.BANK obtained by us prior to the date of the present auditor’s report, which is published on the website of NRW.BANK.

Our audit opinions of the annual financial statements and the management report do not cover other information and we therefore issue no audit opinion or any other type of audit conclusion regarding such other information.

As part of our audit, it is our responsibility to read the other information and to check whether such other information

- shows material inconsistencies with the annual financial statements, the management report or the knowledge obtained in the context of our audit or
- otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

If, on the basis of the work performed by us, we arrive at the conclusion that such other information is materially misstated, we are obliged to report on this. We have nothing to report in this respect.

Responsibilities of the Legal Representatives and the Supervisory Board for the Annual Financial Statements and the Management Report

The legal representatives are responsible for preparing annual financial statements that comply, in all material respects, with German commercial law applicable for institutions and for ensuring that the annual financial statements, in accordance with German principles of proper accounting, give a true and fair view of the net assets, financial position and result of operations of the Bank. In addition, the legal representatives are responsible for such internal control as they have determined necessary in accordance with German principles of proper accounting to enable the preparation of annual financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the annual financial statements, the legal representatives are responsible for assessing the Bank’s ability to continue as a going concern. They also have the responsibility – where applicable – for disclosing matters related to the going concern. In addition, they are responsible for the accounting based on the going concern, provided no actual or legal circumstances conflict with this.

The legal representatives are also responsible for preparing a management report which, as a whole, provides a suitable view of the Bank’s position, and is consistent with the annual financial statements in all material aspects, complies with German legal requirements and suitably presents the future opportunities and risks. In addition, the legal representatives are responsible for

such arrangements and measures (systems) as they consider necessary to enable the preparation of a management report that complies with the requirements of German commercial law and to enable the provision of sufficient and appropriate evidence for assertions in the management report.

The Supervisory Board is responsible for overseeing the Bank's financial reporting process for the preparation of the annual financial statements and the management report.

Auditor's Responsibility for the Audit of the Annual Financial Statements and the Management Report

Our objective is to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the annual financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and whether the management report as a whole provides a suitable view of the situation of the Bank and is consistent with the annual financial statements in all material aspects as well as with the findings of our audit, complies with the legal provisions applicable in Germany and adequately reflects the future opportunities and risks as well as to issue an auditor's report that contains our audit opinions of the annual financial statements and the management report.

Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with Section 317 HGB and the EU Audit Regulation and in compliance with German generally accepted standards for the audit of annual

financial statements promulgated by the Institute of Public Auditors in Germany (Institut der Wirtschaftsprüfer – IDW) will always detect a material misstatement. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in total, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these annual financial statements and this management report.

During our audit, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional scepticism. Moreover,

- we identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the annual financial statements and the management report, 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 audit opinion. The risk of not detecting material misstatements 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 controls;
- we obtain an understanding of the internal control system that is relevant to the audit of the annual financial statements and of the arrangements and measures that are relevant to the audit of the management report in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an audit opinion on the effectiveness of the Bank's systems;

- we evaluate the appropriateness of the accounting policies used by the legal representatives and the reasonableness of the accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the legal representatives;
- we conclude on the appropriateness of the legal representatives' 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 the auditor's report to the related disclosures in the annual financial statements or in the management report 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 auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may result in the Bank no longer being able to continue as a going concern;
- we evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the annual financial statements and whether the annual financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that the annual financial statements give a true and fair view of the net assets, financial position and result of operations of the Bank in accordance with German principles of proper accounting;
- we assess the consistency of the management report with the annual financial statements, its compliance with applicable laws and the view it provides of the situation of the Bank;
- we perform audit procedures on the forward-looking information presented by the legal representatives in the management

report. Based on sufficient audit evidence, we hereby review, in particular, the significant assumptions used by the legal representatives as a basis for the forward-looking information and evaluate the appropriate derivation of the forward-looking information from these assumptions. We do not express a separate audit opinion on the forward-looking information and on the underlying assumptions. There is a substantial unavoidable risk that future events will deviate materially from the forward-looking information.

We discuss with the supervisory body, 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.

We also provide the supervisory body with a statement that we have complied with the relevant independence requirements and discuss with it all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence and the protective measures taken in this context.

From the matters discussed with the supervisory body, we determine those matters that were most important in the audit of the annual financial statements of the reporting period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our report on the audit of the annual financial statements unless laws or other regulations preclude public disclosure of such matters.

Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

Report on the Audit of the Electronic Reproductions of the Annual Financial Statements and the Management Report Prepared for the Purpose of Disclosure in Accordance with Section 317 Para. 3a HGB

Audit Opinion

We performed a reasonable assurance audit pursuant to Section 317 Para. 3a HGB to determine whether the reproductions of the annual financial statements and the management report (hereinafter also referred to as "ESEF documents") contained in the attached file NRW.BANK_AOER_JA+LB_ESEF-2021-12-31.zip (SHA 256 checksum: ab69dd446abe84123d090d6bb871b4f2b3165c3dc577e1be868c8fa748343137) and prepared for disclosure purposes comply in all material respects with the requirements of Section 328 Para. 1 HGB on the electronic reporting format ("ESEF format"). In accordance with German legal requirements, this audit covers only the transfer of the information contained in the annual financial statements and the management report into the ESEF format and therefore neither to the information contained in these reproductions nor to any other information contained in the above-mentioned file.

In our opinion, the reproductions of the annual financial statements and the management report contained in the aforementioned attached file and prepared for the purpose of disclosure comply

in all material respects with the requirements of Section 328 Para. 1 HGB regarding the electronic reporting format. Other than this opinion and our opinions on the accompanying financial statements and on the accompanying management report for the fiscal year from January 1, 2021 to December 31, 2021 included in the "Report on the audit of the annual financial statements and management report" above, we do not express any opinion on the information contained in these reproductions or on any other information contained in the aforementioned file.

Basis for the Audit Opinion

We conducted our audit of the reproductions of the annual financial statements and the management report contained in the above-mentioned attached file in accordance with Section 317 Para. 3a HGB and in compliance with the IDW Auditing Standard: "Audit of Electronic Reproductions of Financial Statements and Management Reports Prepared for the Purposes of Disclosure pursuant to Section 317 Para. 3a HGB" ("Prüfung der für Zwecke der Offenlegung erstellten elektronischen Wiedergaben von Abschlüssen und Lageberichten nach § 317 Abs. 3a HGB (IDW PS 410)"). Our responsibility under this standard is further described in the section "Auditor's responsibility for the audit of the ESEF documents". Our auditing firm has applied the quality assurance system requirements of the IDW Quality Assurance Standard: "Requirements for Quality Assurance in Auditing Practice" ("Anforderungen an die Qualitätssicherung in der Wirtschaftsprüferpraxis (IDW QS 1)").

Responsibilities of the Legal Representatives and the Supervisory Board for the ESEF Documents

The legal representatives are responsible for the preparation of the ESEF documents containing the electronic reproductions of the annual financial statements and the management report in accordance with Section 328 Para. 1 Sentence 4 No. 1 HGB.

The legal representatives are also responsible for the internal controls they consider necessary to enable the preparation of the ESEF documents that are free from material non-compliance, whether due to fraud or error, with the electronic reporting format requirements of Section 328 Para. 1 HGB.

The Supervisory Board is responsible for monitoring the preparation of the ESEF documents as part of the financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibility for the Audit of the ESEF Documents

Our objective is to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the ESEF documents are free from material non-compliance, whether due to fraud or error, with the requirements of Section 328 Para. 1 HGB. During our audit, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional scepticism. Moreover

- we identify and assess the risks of non-compliance with the requirements of Section 328 Para. 1 HGB, 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 audit opinion;

- we obtain an understanding of the internal control systems that are relevant for the audit of the ESEF documents in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an audit opinion on the effectiveness of these controls;
- we assess the technical validity of the ESEF documents, i.e. whether the file containing the ESEF documents meets the requirements of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2019/815, as amended as of the reporting date, regarding the technical specification for that file;
- we assess whether the ESEF documents provide a consistent XHTML representation of the audited financial statements and the audited management report.

Further Information Pursuant to Article 10 of the EU Audit Regulation

We were elected as auditors by the Board of Guarantors on March 15, 2021. We were commissioned by the Chairman of the Supervisory Board and the Board of Guarantors of NRW.BANK institution under public law on June 9, 2021. We have been the auditors of the annual financial statements of NRW.BANK institution under public law without interruption since the fiscal year 2016.

We declare that the audit opinions expressed in this auditor's report are consistent with the additional report to the Audit Committee pursuant to Article 11 of the EU Audit Regulation (audit report).

Other Matter – Use of the Auditor’s Report

Our auditor’s report should always be read in conjunction with the audited financial statements and the audited management report as well as the audited ESEF documents. The annual financial statements and the management report converted into the ESEF format – including the versions to be published in the Federal Gazette – are merely electronic reproductions of the audited annual financial statements and the audited management report and do not replace them. In particular, the ESEF report and our audit opinion contained therein may be used only in conjunction with the audited ESEF documentation provided in electronic form.

German Public Auditor Responsible for the Engagement

The German Public Auditor responsible for the engagement is Laura Gundelach.

Düsseldorf, February 15, 2022

Ernst & Young GmbH
Wirtschaftsprüfungsgesellschaft

Matthias Koch
German Public Auditor

Laura Gundelach
German Public Auditor

Members of the Advisory Board for Housing Promotion

Member Pursuant to Section 23 Para. 1 Letter a of the Statutes

Ina Scharrenbach

Chairwoman
Minister of Home Affairs, Municipal Affairs,
Construction and Equality
of the State of North Rhine-Westphalia
Düsseldorf

Members Pursuant to Section 23 Para. 1 Letter b of the Statutes

Günther Bongartz

Assistant Secretary
Ministry of Finance
of the State of North Rhine-Westphalia
Düsseldorf

Dr. Michael Henze

Assistant Secretary
Ministry for Economic Affairs, Innovation,
Digitalisation and Energy
of the State of North Rhine-Westphalia
Düsseldorf

Sven-Axel Köster

Senior Principal
Ministry of Work, Welfare and Social Integration
of the State of North Rhine-Westphalia
Düsseldorf

Members Pursuant to Section 23 Para. 1 Letter c of the Statutes

Roger Beckamp (until January 26, 2022)

Member of the AfD Parliamentary Group NRW
(until October 26, 2021)
State Assembly of North Rhine-Westphalia
Düsseldorf

Andreas Becker, MdL

Member of the SPD Parliamentary Group NRW
State Assembly of North Rhine-Westphalia
Düsseldorf

Martin Börschel, MdL

Member of the SPD Parliamentary Group NRW
State Assembly of North Rhine-Westphalia
Düsseldorf

Arndt Klocke, MdL

Chairman of the Bündnis 90/Die Grünen Parliamentary Group NRW
State Assembly of North Rhine-Westphalia
Düsseldorf

Jochen Ott, MdL

Deputy Chairman of the SPD Parliamentary Group NRW
State Assembly of North Rhine-Westphalia
Düsseldorf

Stephen Paul, MdL

Member of the FDP Parliamentary Group NRW
State Assembly of North Rhine-Westphalia
Düsseldorf

Fabian Schrumpf, MdL

Member of the CDU Parliamentary Group NRW
State Assembly of North Rhine-Westphalia
Düsseldorf

Daniel Sieveke, MdL

Deputy Chairman of the CDU Parliamentary Group NRW
State Assembly of North Rhine-Westphalia
Düsseldorf

Herbert Strotebeck, MdL (since January 26, 2022)

Member of the AfD Parliamentary Group NRW
State Assembly of North Rhine-Westphalia
Düsseldorf

Klaus Vossemer, MdL

Member of the CDU Parliamentary Group NRW
State Assembly of North Rhine-Westphalia
Düsseldorf

Members Pursuant to Section 23 Para. 1 Letter d of the Statutes

Ass. jur. Erik Amaya

Association Director
Haus & Grund Rheinland Westfalen
Düsseldorf

Elisabeth Gendziorra, lawyer

Managing Director
BFW Landesverband Nordrhein-Westfalen e. V.
Düsseldorf

Alexander Rychter

Association Director
Verband der Wohnungs- und Immobilienwirtschaft Rheinland
Westfalen e. V.
Düsseldorf

Members Pursuant to Section 23 Para. 1 Letter e of the Statutes

Dr. Olaf Gericke (since April 2, 2021)

Vice President
Landkreistag Nordrhein-Westfalen e. V.
Düsseldorf

Rudolf Graaff

Deputy Mayor
Städte- und Gemeindebund Nordrhein-Westfalen e. V.
Düsseldorf

Thomas Hendele (until January 31, 2021)

President
Landkreistag Nordrhein-Westfalen e.V.
Düsseldorf

Hilmar von Lojewski

Deputy Mayor
for Urban Development, Construction, Housing and Transport
Städtetag Nordrhein-Westfalen
Cologne

Stefan Raetz (until April 13, 2021)

Retired Mayor
City of Rheinbach
Rheinbach

Bernd Schwuchow (since April 13, 2021)

Mayor
City of Büren
Büren

Member Pursuant to Section 23 Para. 1 Letter f of the Statutes

Hans-Jochem Witzke

1st Chairman of the Managing Board
Deutscher Mieterbund Nordrhein-Westfalen e.V.
Düsseldorf

Member Pursuant to Section 23 Para. 1 Letter g of the Statutes

Dipl.-Ing. Ernst Uhing

President
Chamber of Architects in North Rhine-Westphalia
Düsseldorf

Permanent Representative of the Chairing Member Pursuant to Section 23 Para. 2 of the Statutes

Deborah Dautzenberg (since June 1, 2021)

Senior Principal
Ministry of Home Affairs, Municipal Affairs,
Construction and Equality
of the State of North Rhine-Westphalia
Düsseldorf

Sigrid Koepplinghoff (until May 31, 2021)

Assistant Secretary
Ministry of Home Affairs, Municipal Affairs,
Construction and Equality
of the State of North Rhine-Westphalia
Düsseldorf

Members of the Advisory Board

Members Pursuant to Section 25 of the Statutes

Prof. Dr. Andreas Pinkwart

Chairman
Minister for Economic Affairs, Innovation,
Digitalisation and Energy
of the State of North Rhine-Westphalia
Düsseldorf

Kai Abruszat

Mayor
Stemwede local government
Stemwede

Michael Ackermann

Managing Director
Klinikum Bielefeld gem. GmbH
Bielefeld

Klaus Baumann (since November 1, 2021)

Chairman
Regional Assembly of Westphalia-Lippe
Münster

Uwe Berghaus

Member of the Managing Board
DZ BANK AG
Deutsche Zentral-Genossenschaftsbank
Düsseldorf

Dr.-Ing. Heinrich Bökamp

President and Board member
Chamber of Engineers in North Rhine-Westphalia
Düsseldorf

Michael Breuer

President
Savings Banks and Giro Association of the Rhineland
Düsseldorf

Prof. Dr. Liane Buchholz

Chairwoman of the Managing Board
Savings Banks and Giro Association of Westphalia-Lippe
Münster

Dr. Andre Carls

Deputy Chairman of the Managing Board
Bankenverband Nordrhein-Westfalen e.V.
Düsseldorf

Pit Clausen

Chairman of the Managing Board
Städtetag Nordrhein-Westfalen
Düsseldorf

Heinrich Otto Deichmann

Chairman of the Supervisory Board and Managing Directors
Deichmann SE
Essen

Paolo Dell' Antonio

Chairman of the Managing Board
Wilh. Werhahn KG
Neuss

Andreas Ehlert

President
Chamber of Handicrafts Düsseldorf
Düsseldorf

Thomas Eiskirch

Lord Mayor
City of Bochum
Bochum

Dorothee Feller

District President
Münster Regional Government
Münster

Heinz Fiege

FIGE Logistik Holding Stiftung & Co. KG
Greven

Prof. Dr.-Ing. Manfred Fishedick (since April 1, 2021)

Academic Managing Director
Wuppertal Institut für Klima, Umwelt, Energie gGmbH
Wuppertal

Prof. Dr. Ursula Gather

Chairwoman of the Board of Trustees
Alfried Krupp von Bohlen und Halbach-Stiftung
Essen

Dieter Gebhard (until April 14, 2021)

Chairman
Regional Assembly of Westphalia-Lippe
Münster

Dr. Olaf Gericke (since November 1, 2021)

Vice President
Landkreistag Nordrhein-Westfalen e.V.
Düsseldorf

Dr. iur. Antonius Hamers, pastor

Director
Catholic Office North Rhine-Westphalia
Düsseldorf

Thomas Hendele (until April 30, 2021)

President
Landkreistag Nordrhein-Westfalen e.V.
Düsseldorf

Anne Henk-Hollstein

Chairwoman
Regional Assembly of the Rhineland
Cologne

Thomas Hunsteger-Petermann

Retired Lord Mayor
City of Hamm
Hamm

Sibylle Keupen (since April 1, 2021)

Lord Mayor
City of Aachen
Aachen

Dipl.-Wirtsch.-Ing. Arndt G. Kirchhoff

Managing Partner and CEO
KIRCHHOFF Holding GmbH & Co. KG
Iserlohn

Prof. Dr. Lambert T. Koch

Chairman
Directors Conference of the Universities
in North Rhine-Westphalia
Wuppertal

Monika Kocks (since April 1, 2021)

1st Chairwoman of the Managing Board
automotiveland.nrw e.V.
Solingen

Stefan Koetz

Chairman of the Management Board
Ericsson GmbH
Düsseldorf

Daniel Krahn

Chief Executive Officer
Urlaubsguru GmbH
Holzwickede

Dr. Arne Kupke

Legal Vice President
Evangelical Church of Westphalia
Bielefeld

Markus Lewe

Lord Mayor
City of Münster
Münster

Matthias Löb

Director of LWL
Regional Association of Westphalia-Lippe
Münster

Ulrike Lubek

Director of LVR
Regional Association of the Rhineland
Cologne

Wolfgang Lubert

Managing Director
EnjoyVenture Management GmbH
Düsseldorf

Dr.-Ing. Hinrich Mählmann

Personally liable Managing Partner
Otto Fuchs KG
Meinerzhagen

Prof. Dr.-Ing. Wolfgang Marquardt

Chairman of the Board of Directors
Forschungszentrum Jülich GmbH
Jülich

Thomas Meyer (until February 28, 2021)

Former President
IHK NRW – Die Industrie- und Handelskammern
in Nordrhein-Westfalen e. V.
Düsseldorf

Dr. Michael Müller (since November 1, 2021)

Member of the Managing Board
RWE AG
Essen

Roland Oetker

Managing Partner
ROI Verwaltungsgesellschaft mbH
Düsseldorf

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Chairman of the Managing Board
EMSCHERGENOSSENSCHAFT und LIPPEVERBAND
Essen/Dortmund

Dr. Paul-Josef Patt

Chairman of the Managing Board
eCAPITAL entrepreneurial Partners AG
Münster

Guntram Pehlke

Chairman of the Managing Board
Verband kommunaler Unternehmen e. V.
– Regional Group North Rhine-Westphalia –
Cologne

Judith Pirscher

District President (until December 23, 2021)
Detmold Regional Government
Detmold

Birgitta Radermacher

District President
Düsseldorf Regional Government
Düsseldorf

Henriette Reker

Lord Mayor
City of Cologne
Cologne

Dr. Eckhard Ruthemeyer (since November 1, 2021)
President
Städte- und Gemeindebund Nordrhein-Westfalen e. V.
Düsseldorf

Roland Schäfer (until May 31, 2021)
Former President
Städte- und Gemeindebund Nordrhein-Westfalen e. V.
Düsseldorf

Carola Gräfin von Schmettow
Former Chairwoman of the Management Board
HSBC Trinkaus & Burkhard AG
Düsseldorf

Prof. Dr. Christoph M. Schmidt
President
RWI – Leibnitz-Institut für Wirtschaftsforschung
Essen

Dr. Rolf Martin Schmitz (until April 30, 2021)
Former Chairman of the Managing Board
RWE AG
Essen

Frank Sportolari (†) (until July 13, 2021)
District Manager
United Parcel Service LLC & Co. OHG
Neuss

Ralf Stoffels (since April 1, 2021)
President
IHK NRW – Die Industrie- und Handelskammern
in Nordrhein-Westfalen e. V.
Düsseldorf

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District President
Arnsberg Regional Government
Arnsberg

Gisela Walsken
District President
Cologne Regional Government
Cologne

Anja Weber
District Chairwoman
Deutscher Gewerkschaftsbund NRW
Düsseldorf

Matthias Zachert
Chairman of the Managing Board
LANXESS AG
Leverkusen

Bernd Zimmer
Chairman of the Managing Board
Verband Freier Berufe im Lande Nordrhein-Westfalen e. V.
Düsseldorf

Members of the Parliamentary Advisory Board

Members Pursuant to Section 26 of the Statutes

Dr. Marcus Optendrenk, MdL

Chairman
Deputy Chairman of the CDU Parliamentary Group NRW
State Assembly of North Rhine-Westphalia
Düsseldorf

Ralf Witzel, MdL

Deputy Chairman
Deputy Chairman of the FDP Parliamentary Group NRW
State Assembly of North Rhine-Westphalia
Düsseldorf

Inge Blask, MdL (since June 16, 2021)

Member of the SPD Parliamentary Group NRW
State Assembly of North Rhine-Westphalia
Düsseldorf

Ralph Bombis, MdL

Member of the FDP Parliamentary Group NRW
State Assembly of North Rhine-Westphalia
Düsseldorf

Marc Herter (until January 27, 2021)

Deputy Chairman of the SPD Parliamentary Group NRW
(until October 31, 2020)
State Assembly of North Rhine-Westphalia
Düsseldorf

Olaf Lehne, MdL

Member of the CDU Parliamentary Group NRW
State Assembly of North Rhine-Westphalia
Düsseldorf

Nadja Lüders, MdL (until June 16, 2021)

Member of the SPD Parliamentary Group NRW
State Assembly of North Rhine-Westphalia
Düsseldorf

Mehrdad Mostofizadeh, MdL

Parliamentary State Secretary of the Bündnis 90/Die Grünen
Parliamentary Group NRW
State Assembly of North Rhine-Westphalia
Düsseldorf

Elisabeth Müller-Witt, MdL

Member of the SPD Parliamentary Group NRW
State Assembly of North Rhine-Westphalia
Düsseldorf

Dr. Patricia Peill, MdL

Member of the CDU Parliamentary Group NRW
State Assembly of North Rhine-Westphalia
Düsseldorf

Romina Plonsker, MdL

Member of the CDU Parliamentary Group NRW
State Assembly of North Rhine-Westphalia
Düsseldorf

André Stinka, MdL (since January 29, 2021)

Member of the SPD Parliamentary Group NRW
State Assembly of North Rhine-Westphalia
Düsseldorf

Herbert Strotebeck, MdL

Member of the AfD Parliamentary Group NRW
State Assembly of North Rhine-Westphalia
Düsseldorf

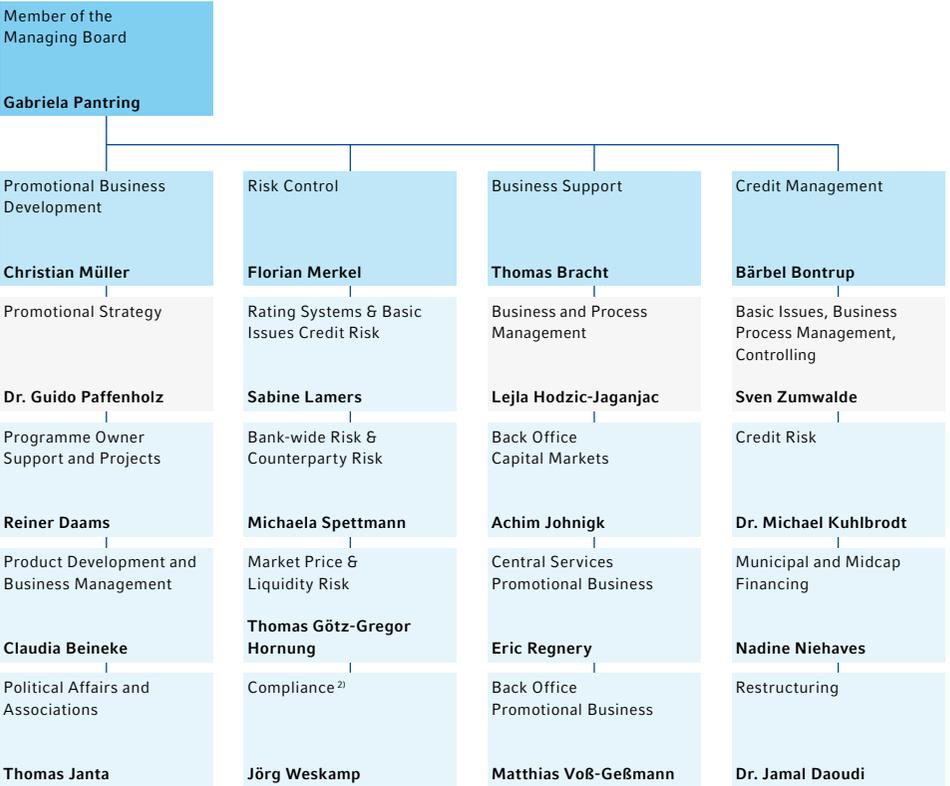
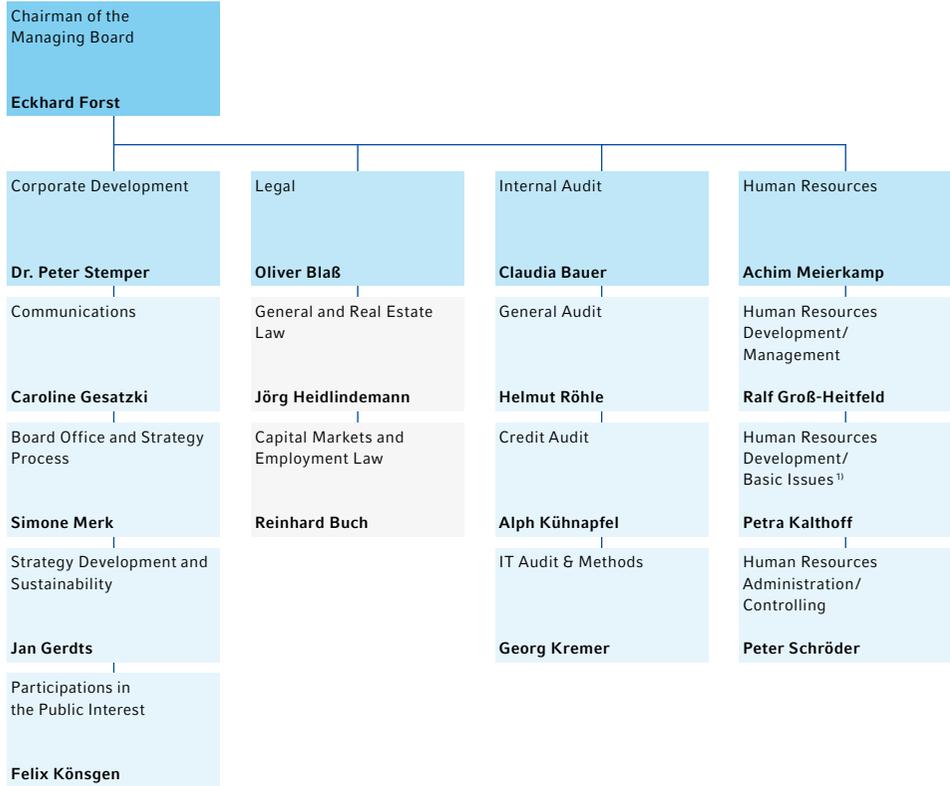
Petra Vogt, MdL

Deputy Chairwoman of the CDU Parliamentary Group NRW
State Assembly of North Rhine-Westphalia
Düsseldorf

Markus Herbert Weske, MdL

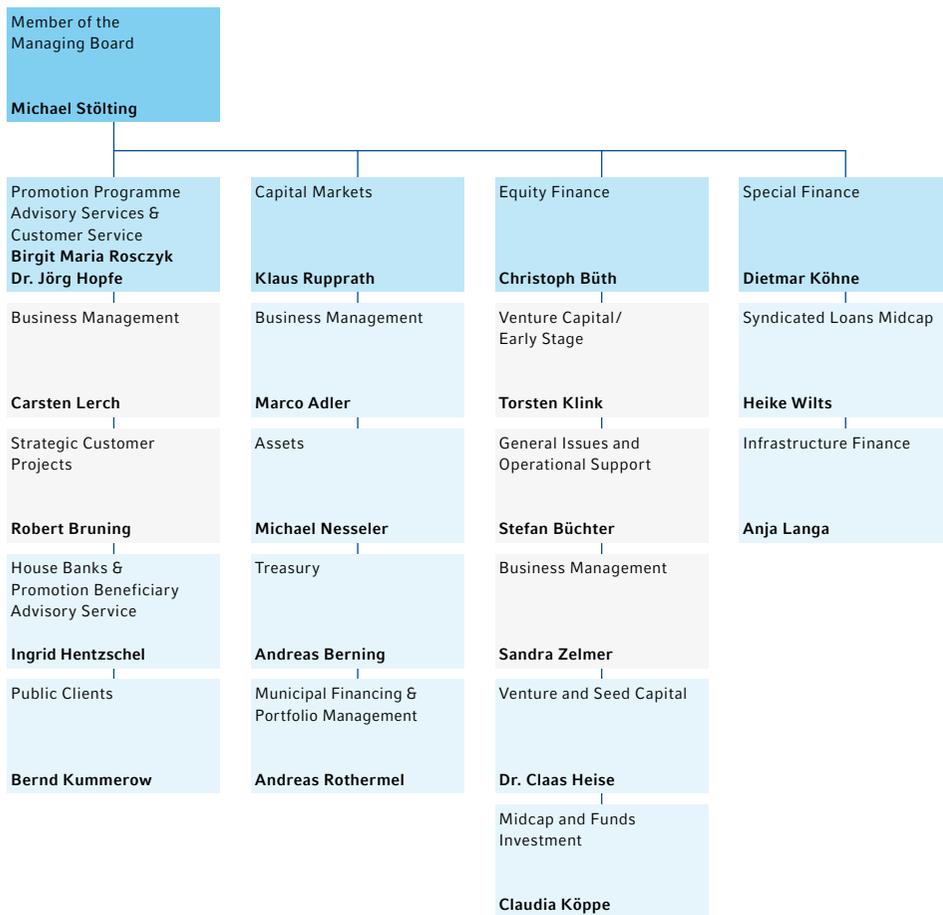
Member of the SPD Parliamentary Group NRW
State Assembly of North Rhine-Westphalia
Düsseldorf

Organisation Chart



■ Business Unit ■ Department ■ Team with direct reporting line to the Business Unit Head





¹⁾ Occupational Safety Officer, Company Doctor, Equal Opportunities Officer (Ursula Verbeet), Data Protection Officer (Stephan Wirth), Chief Information Security Officer (Dr. Jürgen Schulte) and Outsourcing Officer (Klaus Hohenhorst) report directly to the Managing Board.

²⁾ The Money Laundering Officer, who is in charge of the central function for the prevention of money laundering, terrorist financing and other criminal acts pursuant to Section 25h KWG (Jörg Weskamp), the WpHG Compliance Officer (Jörg Weskamp) and the MaRisk Compliance Officer (Jörg Weskamp) report directly to the Managing Board and are bound by instructions only from the latter.

Note: The Staff Council (Chairman: Frank Lill) is not shown as an organisational unit in the organisational chart of NRW.BANK as it is an elected body which has no reporting relationship with the Managing Board.

valid from January 1, 2022



NRW.BANK at a Glance

NRW.BANK Facts

NRW.BANK Competition-neutral promotional bank of North Rhine-Westphalia operating according to the house bank principle; holds a full bank licence

Guarantor

- State of North Rhine-Westphalia (100%)

Liabilities/Guarantees

- Institutional liability
- Guarantor liability
- Explicit refinancing guarantee granted by its guarantor

Legal Status Public law bank

Head Offices Düsseldorf and Münster

Information Services of NRW.BANK

Commercial Client Services

Phone +49 211 91741-4800

Fax +49 211 91741-7832

beratung@nrwbank.de

Housing Sector Client Services

Phone +49 211 91741-4500

Fax +49 211 91741-7760

beratung@nrwbank.de

Service hours: Mondays to Thursdays from 8 a.m. to 6 p.m.
and Fridays from 8 a.m. to 5.30 p.m.

Public Sector Client Support

Phone +49 211 91741-4600

Fax +49 211 91741-2054

oeffentliche-kunden@nrwbank.de

Financial Calendar 2022

March 15, 2022	Annual press conference
August 30, 2022	Publication of the promotional result for the second quarter
November 8, 2022	Publication of the promotional result for the third quarter

Volume of new commitments

Breakdown by promotional fields	2021 € millions	2020 € millions
Economy	3,973	5,642
Housing	3,606	3,728
Infrastructure/Municipalities	4,434	7,645
Volume of new commitments	12,014	17,015

Key Figures

	2021	2020
Total assets	€ 153.1 billion	€ 155.8 billion
Equity capital pursuant to the German Commercial Code (HGB)	€ 18.0 billion	€ 18.0 billion
Common Equity Tier 1 capital	€ 18.6 billion	€ 18.5 billion
Own funds	€ 18.7 billion	€ 18.7 billion
Operating income	€ 533.0 million	€ 580.2 million
Administrative expenses	€ -273.0 million	€ -272.5 million
Operating result	€ 260.0 million	€ 307.7 million
CET1 capital ratio	44.4%	43.9%
Total capital ratio	44.6%	44.2%
Number of employees	1,500	1,474

Credit Ratings

	Fitch Ratings	Moody's	Standard & Poor's
Long-term rating	AAA	Aa1	AA
Short-term rating	F1+	P-1	A-1+
Outlook	stable	stable	stable

Sustainability Ratings

ISS ESG	Moody's ESG Solutions	MSCI ESG	Sustainalytics
ESG Corporate Rating	ESG Score	ESG Rating ¹⁾	ESG Risk Rating ²⁾
Prime (C)	Robust (53/100)	Leader (AA)	Negligible Risk (8.2)
(October 2020)	(July 2021)	(February 2021)	(November 2021)
www.issgovernance.com	www.moodys.com	www.msci.com	www.sustainalytics.com

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 <https://twitter.com/NRWBANK>

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Responsible (V.i.S.d.P)

Caroline Gesatzki
Head of Communications
NRW.BANK

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