Interim Report to Shareholders as at 30 September 2024

Key Performance Indicators

Income statement in € m	Q1-3 2024	Change	Q1-3 2023
Net interest income	491.3	11.8%	439.3
Profit from entities recognised using the equity method	62.3	-50.4%	125.6
Charges for losses on loans and advances	-40.4	92.6%	-21.0
Net fee and commission income	152.1	2.3%	148.7
Administrative expenses	-294.0	7.6%	-273.3
Profit/loss for the period before tax	394.4	-3.7%	409.5
Profit/loss for the period after tax	309.8	-5.9%	329.2
Balance sheet in €m	**30/9/2024**	**Change**	**31/12/2023**
Total assets	27,973.6	0.5%	27,834.5
Loans and advances to customers	20,649.9	2.9%	20,074.3
Primary funds	19,300.9	0.9%	19,125.3
thereof securitised liabilities incl. subordinated capital	3,606.0	7.0%	3,369.2
Shareholders' equity	4,065.2	5.2%	3,863.1
Customer funds under management	39,431.9	0.6%	39,214.7
Own funds pursuant to CRR in € m	**30/9/2024**	**Change**	**31/12/2023**
Common equity tier 1 capital (CET 1)	3,311.6	-2.1%	3,383.3
Tier 1 capital	3,361.6	-2.1%	3,433.3
Own funds	3,700.8	-2.0%	3,775.9
CET 1 ratio in %	17.93%	-0.68 ppt	18.61%
Tier 1 capital ratio in %	18.21%	-0.67 ppt	18.88%
Total capital ratio in %	20.04%	-0.73 ppt	20.77%
Risk indicators	**Q1-3 2024**	**Change**	**Q1-3 2023**
Liquidity Coverage Ratio in %	178.63	-11.17 ppt	189.80
Net stable funding ratio in %	127.88	– ppt	127.88
Leverage ratio in %	11.28	1.01 ppt	10.27
Performance indicators	**Q1-3 2024**	**Change**	**Q1-3 2023**
Cost/income ratio in %	40.34	1.51 ppt	38.83
Return on equity before tax in %	13.28	-1.51 ppt	14.79
Return on equity after tax in %	10.44	-1.45 ppt	11.89
Risk/earnings ratio (credit risk/net interest) in %	8.23	3.45 ppt	4.78
Resources	**30/9/2024**	**Change**	**31/12/2023**
Average number of staff (weighted)	2,230	78	2,152 [1)]
Number of branches	175	-3	178

1) In the preceding year, the figure did not include 22 employees seconded to 3 Banken IT GmbH to provide services.

Development of Business of the Oberbank Group in Q1-3 2024

Dear shareholders,
In Q3 2024, the economy slowed further despite decreasing inflation and sinking interest rates, and Austria and Germany are now in the longest recessionary period since World War II. By contrast, global economic growth is still satisfactory and especially the US is benefiting from the rising productivity of companies. In this environment, Oberbank's operating income continued to develop very well. Oberbank achieved the best operating result of the first three quarters in the history of Oberbank. Shareholders' equity surpassed the EUR 4 billion threshold for the first time.

Excellent operating income

Net interest income rose by 11.8% from EUR 439.3 million to EUR 491.3 million. The increase in lending volume of EUR 619.5 million (+3.1%) to EUR 20.6 billion contributed substantially to this result. This clearly illustrates the importance of **Corporate and Business Banking** for Oberbank. At a gain of 4.9%, the growth trend in commercial loans continued and the leasing business also developed very well.

In **Retail Banking**, new residential loans have been improving noticeably from month to month since the second quarter. The savings ratio in Austria has risen to over 11%. The deposit business is by far the most important source of income in the retail banking segment, and therefore competition in the banking industry for retail deposits is fierce. We were successful in defending interest margins and deposit levels. The strong demand for insurance and retirement products is unbroken.

Primary funds expand to new record level

The bank's primary funds increased by EUR 730.3 million (+3.9%) to EUR 19.3 billion.

Net fee and commission income rose by 2.3% to EUR 152.1 million. The securities business and payment transactions developed particularly well. Net fee and commission income on securities rose by 9.6% to EUR 51.4 million. Oberbank's Private Banking has long since become a relevant player in the market, with a volume of customer assets under management of EUR 13.4 billion. As a bank, we are attractive to individuals and companies alike with our full range of banking products, the high quality of our services and products, and our top credit rating. Therefore, demand for our bonds, investment funds and asset management services is very robust.

Charges for losses on loans and advances increased substantially

Credit risk increased as expected, but is still in line with projections.

Excellent operating income driven by very robust Q3

The excellent result as at 30 September 2024 was 3.7% lower year on year and the second-best Q3 result of all times. Only lower income from investees prevented a new all-time high. Viewed alone, performance in Q3 2024 was excellent: At the close of HY 2024, our pre-tax profit was EUR 258.7 million, while now it is EUR 394.4 million, which corresponds to a gain of EUR 135.7 million just in the third quarter. Despite the recession, the loan volume has increased by EUR 50 million and primary deposits by EUR 150 million since 30 June 2024.

Net profit before tax for the period was EUR 394.4 million on 30 September 2024. Income tax rose by 4.3% to EUR 84.6 million, which reduces net profit for the period after tax by 5.9% to EUR 309.8 million.

Income from entities accounted for by the equity method within long-year average

Income from entities accounted for by the equity method decreased from EUR 125.6 million to EUR 62.3 million, which was within the long-year average after the exceptionally high level of the preceding year. The decline was caused exclusively by the investment in voestalpine AG. Our partner banks, BTV and BKS Bank contributed highly satisfactory returns.

Shareholders' equity exceeds EUR 4 billion for first time

Shareholders' equity pursuant to IFRS increased to almost EUR 4.1 billion as of 30 September 2024. This increase of 6.4% marks a new all-time high and Oberbank's risk-bearing capacity rose accordingly. At a tier 1 capital ratio of 18.2% and a total capital ratio of 20.0%, Oberbank ranks among the top performing universal banks in Europe.

Outlook

We are concerned about the current economic situation, especially in industry and commerce. The dramatic decline in international competitiveness cannot be permitted to continue. The business sector now quite rightly expects swift and targeted measures from Austrian and European policymakers. There is support from interest rates: inflation has abated, giving the ECB room for manoeuvre to cut interest rate cuts further. Declining inflation and interest rate cuts are always precursors of improving sentiment among consumers and businesses. We are therefore cautiously optimistic and expect lower interest rates to bolster confidence and rekindle consumption and investment activity.

On account of the volatile economic and political conditions, the Management Board of Oberbank is not presenting an outlook for the full year.

Linz, November 2024

CEO Franz Gasselsberger

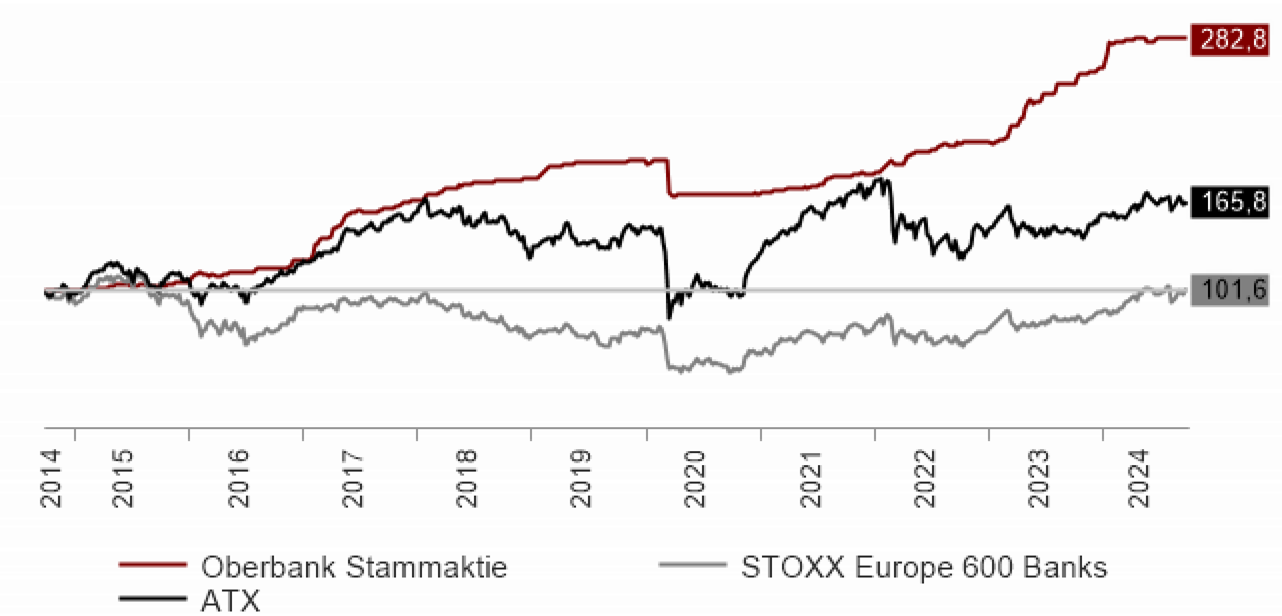
Oberbank's shares

After the first three quarters of 2024, Oberbank's ordinary shares were trading at EUR 70.00. The price of Oberbank's ordinary shares rose by +8.70% and performance was +10.27%. Market capitalisation at the close of Q3 2024 was EUR 4,943.02 million compared to EUR 4,363.98 million at the close of Q3 2023.

Oberbank shares – key figures	Q1-3 2024	Q1-3 2023
Number of ordinary no-par shares	70,614,600	70,614,600
High, ordinary shares in €	70.00	61.80
Low, ordinary shares in €	64.60	51.00
Close, ordinary share in €	70.00	61.80
Market capitalization in €m	4,943.02	4,363.98
IFRS earnings per share in €, annualised	5.85 *	6.22 *
P/E ratio, ordinary shares	11.97	9.94

*Earnings per share are annualised for the year. They are calculated as follows: Profit for the period after tax in the first three quarters divided by the average number of ordinary shares in circulation, divided by three, multiplied by four (projection for the full year).

Oberbank ordinary and preference shares vs. ATX and the European banking index
Period: 30 September 2014 to 30 September 2024



Texts in chart: Period: 30 Sept. 2014 to 30 Sept. 2024 Oberbank Stammaktie=Oberbank ordinary shares, Quelle=Source Datastream 30/9/2024

This chart compares the development of Oberbank's ordinary shares, the Austrian stock index ATX, and the European banking index STOXX Europe 600 Banks. In the chart, the prices have been adjusted by indexing the daily closing prices of the relevant stock and the indices to 100. This means the starting prices were all set to 100% at the starting time. Therefore, the chart presents the relative percentage development. The figures given refer to the past. These cannot be used to derive future trends.

Segments in the first half of 2024

Corporate and Business Banking

Corporate and Business Banking	Q1-3 2024	Q1-3 2023	± absolute	± in %
Net interest income	377.8	355.1	22.7	6.4%
Charges for losses on loans and advances	-40.3	-28.3	-12.0	42.6%
Net fee and commission	82.1	83.2	-1.1	-1.3%
Net trading income	0.4	0.0	0.4	>-100.0 %
Administrative expenses	-159.2	-148.3	-11.0	7.4%
Other operating income	2.3	0.3	2.0	> 100.0%
Profit/loss for the period	263.0	262.0	1.1	0.4%
Risk equivalent	13,184.7	12,658.3	526.4	4.2%
Average allocated equity	2,638.1	2,335.1	303.0	13.0%
Return on equity before tax (RoE)	13.3%	15.0%	-1.7 ppt	
Cost/income ratio	34.4%	33.8%	0.6 ppt	

Since 1 January 2024, sole proprietorships not registered in the Companies Register have been allocated to the Retail Banking segment; prior year figures have been adjusted.

Earnings in Corporate and Business Banking

Profit in the Corporate and Business Banking segment was EUR 263.0 million, which is EUR 1.1 million (+0.4%) higher year on year.
Net interest income rose by EUR 22.7 million (+6.4%) to EUR 377.8 million.
Allocations for impairment charges increased from EUR 28.3 million by EUR 12.0 million to EUR 40.3 million.
At EUR 82.1 million, net fee and commission income was EUR -1.1 million (-1.3%) lower year on year.
Net trading income increased by EUR 0.4 million year on year.
Administrative expenses increased by EUR 11.0 million (+7.4%) to EUR 159.2 million.
Other operating income increased by EUR 2.0 million to EUR 2.3 million.
RoE in Corporate and Business Banking was 13.3%, and the cost/income ratio deteriorated to 34.4%.

Commercial loans

Oberbank's commercial lending volume expanded by EUR 796.2 million (+4.9%) from EUR 16,192.2 million to EUR 16,988.4 million.

Commercial loans		YoY change	
As at 30/9/2024	As at 30/9/2023	absolute	in %
16,988.4 €m	16,192.2 €m	796.2 €m	4.9%

Investment and innovation finance

At 1028 projects, the number of applications for subsidised loans submitted in all five Oberbank markets in the first three quarters of this year for investments and innovation, and to secure liquidity was 17.2% **lower** than in the same period of the preceding year. This decline was due to subdued investment activity in the business sector on account of the difficult economic conditions and the unattractive terms of subsidised loan schemes (mainly Austria's ERP Fund and Germany's KfW lending schemes). The volume of subsidised loans handled by Oberbank as at 30 September 2024 increased again to EUR 2.17 billion (+2.6%).

Leasing

The leasing business continued to develop well. At a volume of new business of EUR 842.5 million, the portfolio increased by 8.4% to EUR 2,828 million year on year.

Structured finance and syndication

The number of cases processed in structured finance was again below the level of the same period of the preceding year. Demand for funding for acquisitions and changes in ownership increased year on year. The renewable energies segment remained dynamic, with financing requests well above the level of the third quarter of 2023. Market sentiment in commercial real estate finance remains clearly subdued.
The total exposure and the number transactions in the segment of syndicated loans, special loans and borrower's notes increased slightly versus Q3 2023. The number of syndicated loans for which Oberbank acts as leader manager has remained stable compared to the preceding year. We subscribed to several attractive borrower's notes of Austrian and German issuers with excellent ratings in this quarter as well.

Oberbank Opportunity Fund

In the first nine months until September 2024, the Oberbank Opportunity Fund recorded 115 enquiries, which was around the same high level as in the same period of the preceding year. During this period, the Oberbank Opportunity Fund closed eight new transactions and invested a substantial portion of equity commitments received last year (investments in several third-party funds). Since the inception of the Oberbank Opportunity Fund, 123 transactions for equity and/or mezzanine capital or high-yield capital have been supported (plus debt financing) and ten supplementary financing transactions with portfolio companies were also completed. The volume of committed capital as at 30 September 2024 was EUR 376.8 million and breaks down into equity capital, mezzanine capital and high-yield capital.

Payment services

Despite adverse overall conditions, income from payment services was highly satisfactory also in Q3 and was up by +6.7% year on year. The replacement of ELBA MBS software in Austria is under way. September saw the launch of the new, modern business banking service "oBusiness" for new customers. Initial customer feedback on the new application was generally very positive. Existing customers will be switched to the new system starting in 2025.

Export finance

In its September forecast for Austria for 2024, Oesterreichische Nationalbank (OeNB) expects economic output to shrink by -0.7%, with the main cause being the recession in the industrial sector. Industrial companies are being negatively affected by the sluggish global economy, a trend especially pronounced in Germany, which is having a major impact on Austria's industrial sector due to the close economic relations.

This economic situation raised demand for working capital loans among export companies in the first three quarters of 2024. Oberbank’s constant marketing efforts resulted in a larger market share, above all, in working capital loans for large enterprises under the OeKB refinancing scheme. The market share is now 12.6% (11.6% at the close of HY1).
The general restraint regarding investments has kept the market share of investment finance for exporting companies stable.

Factoring

The number of factoring clients and also factoring lines of credit increased (+9.0%) versus the same period of the preceding year. This trend has not yet fully impacted earnings. Revenues increased slightly year on year (+0.9%), while income decreased (-3.2%). Past experience shows that income will probably increase again in the last quarter of the year due to higher utilization.

Documentary business

Currently, there are no global impulses of significance to stimulate Europe’s stagnating economy. Additionally, the various crises throughout the world are spreading and do not permit any respite. Although freight shipping costs declined again, they are still nowhere near the level of the preceding year. Companies are still struggling with an enormous number of factors that cause uncertainty.
Before this backdrop, customers relied on Oberbank's advisory expertise in international trade. Transactions in the documentary business increased by 12.0%, with the number of import transactions playing a major role in this context. With respect to guarantees, the increase in volume by +7.9% sets a new record.

International network of partner banks and institutions

In the preceding quarter, Oberbank took another important step towards consolidating its banking network. The clearing and settlement of Nordic currencies in Denmark, Norway and Sweden was fully transferred to a single clearing partner. This strategic move not only aims to improve process efficiency for these currencies, but also provides a solid foundation for the stable and reliable settlement of international transactions. The changeover was completed without any disruptions or delays, thus ensuring the seamless continuation of daily business routines and reinforcing customer confidence in the smooth processing of international payments.

Another significant change was completed for the check clearing services provided in cooperation with Oberbank's partner banks. Although checks have historically played a central role in finance, their importance has declined substantially in recent years, especially due to the greater use of electronic payment methods. Despite this trend, check clearing services remain important for certain customer groups. Extensive adaptations to contracts as well as changes to the technology used and the procedures followed within Oberbank were required to continue offering this service. The measures were completed successfully and customers will be able to continue to use their customary check clearing services.

In the first three quarters, the monitoring of transactions across the entire banking network was intensified. Although this element for the prevention and detection of potential risks involves higher costs and time, the tighter measures contribute to transparent and secure banking operations. They guarantee compliance with the most stringent standards for transaction security at Oberbank.

Primary deposits

As expected by many market players, the ECB lowered its key deposit facility rate again in September. Apart from the 0.25% cut, the spread between the main refinancing operations rate and the deposit facility rate was reduced from 0.5 percentage points to 0.15 percentage points. In concrete terms, this means that banks have been able to borrow money from the ECB much more cheaply since this move.
Oberbank adjusted interest on sight deposits accordingly after the ECB cut rates. The trend in place since the beginning of the year of term deposits developing more favourably than sight deposits continued in the third quarter.

Currency risk management

The sluggish economy also had an impact on the foreign exchange business. The projected figures for the Corporate and Business Banking segment were achieved only because the bank entered into interest rate derivatives transactions. In the current interest rate environment, some customers took advantage of the low level of long-term interest rates to secure long-term loans. Income from such derivatives trades is allocated to derivative transactions. Oberbank's I-Trader, which is the digital foreign exchange trading platform of Oberbank, has been developing very well. As planned, some first transactions were concluded following the launch in the Czech Republic.

Retail Banking

Retail Banking in € million	Q1-3 2024	Q1-3 2023	± absolute	± in %
Net interest income	171.7	175.0	-3.3	-1.9%
Charges for losses on loans and advances	-0.3	7.2	-7.5	>-100.0%
Net fee and commission income	70.0	65.5	4.5	6.9%
Net trading income	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Administrative expenses	-100.9	-92.4	-8.5	9.2%
Other operating income	3.3	3.5	-0.2	-5.9%
Profit/loss for the period	143.7	158.7	-15.0	-9.4%
Risk equivalent	2,023.6	2,167.9	-144.3	-6.7%
Average allocated equity	404.9	399.9	5.0	1.2%
Return on equity before tax (RoE)	47.3%	52.9%	-5.6 ppt	
Cost/income ratio	41.2%	37.9%	3.3 ppt	

Since 1 January 2024, sole proprietorships not registered in the Companies Register have been allocated to the Retail Banking segment; prior year figures have been adjusted.

Earnings in Retail Banking

Profit in Retail Banking decreased year on year by EUR -15.0 million (-9.4%) to EUR 143.7 million.
Net interest income decreased by EUR -3.3 million (-1.9%) to EUR 171.7 million.
In the preceding year, risk provisions were reversed in an amount of EUR 7.2 million, while this year, allocations to risk provisions were EUR 0.3 million.
Net commission income increased by EUR 4.5 million (+6.9%) to EUR 70.0 million.
At EUR 100.9 million, administrative expenses were EUR 8.5 million (+9.2%) higher year on year.
Other operating income decreased by EUR -0.2 million (-5.9%) to EUR 3.3 million.
RoE in Retail Banking dropped to 47.3%, and the cost/income ratio worsened to 41.2%.

Retail accounts

Compared to the preceding year, the number of retail accounts decreased by 511 (-0.3%) from 195,012 to 194,501. The "be(e) green account”, which is a sustainable giro account for retail customers, was introduced in June 2021 in Austria and in the Czech Republic in the second half of 2023. As at 30 September 2024, 41.2% of retail accounts in the portfolio were sustainable. This corresponds to an increase by 17,549 to 80,177 sustainable accounts in the period of comparison.

Number of retail accounts		YoY change	
As at 30/9/2024	As at 30/9/2023	absolute	in %
194,501	195,012	-511	-0.3%

Retail loans

Compared to 30 September 2023, the outstanding volume (excluding leasing) decreased by EUR 176.8 million (-4.6%) from EUR 3,838.3 million to EUR 3,661.5 million due to the challenging market environment, with the volume of new retail loans granted being 3.7% higher year on year. Demand for housing loans has risen compared to the preceding quarters. The government's announcement at the end of February of new housing policy measures was initially a source of uncertainty. As a consequence, potential borrowers took a wait-and-see stance, thereby slowing the trend in new loans. The ratio of foreign currency loans to the total volume of retail loans was only 1.2% at Oberbank.

Retail loans*		YoY change	
As at 30/9/2024	**As at 30/9/2023**	**absolute**	**in %**
3,661.5 €m	3,838.3 €m	-176.8 €m	-4.6%

*) Since 1 January 2024, sole proprietorships not registered in the Companies Register have been allocated to the Retail Banking segment; prior year figures have been adjusted.

Retail customer deposits

The volume on savings, sight and term deposits decreased year on year by EUR 2.8 million (-0.04%) from EUR 7,051.6 million to EUR 7,048.8 million. In this context, it is pointed out that the deposit volume was already relatively high on 31 September 2023 and competition for retail deposits is fierce. Nonetheless, Oberbank aims to achieve a reasonable level of earnings. The trend of funds flowing into online savings products continued unabated. Deposits on online savings accounts in Austria increased again substantially year on year, rising by EUR 767.6 million (+42.8%) from EUR 1,792.7 million to EUR 2,560.3 million. By contrast, deposits on savings passbooks decreased compared to the preceding year by EUR -405.6 million (-25.1%) from EUR 1,615.4 million to EUR 1,209.8 million.

Retail customer deposits*		YoY change	
As at 30/9/2024	**As at 30/9/2023**	**absolute**	**in %**
7,048.8 €m	7,051.6 €m	-2.8 €m	-0.04%

*) Since 1 January 2024, sole proprietorships not registered in the Companies Register have been allocated to the Retail Banking segment; prior year figures have been adjusted accordingly.

Securities business

In the first three quarters of 2024, fee and commission income from the securities business increased by 9.6% or EUR 4.5 million to EUR 51.4 million. The increase was driven mainly by higher transaction fees and income from asset management. Custody account fees also developed well. The trend was relatively stable throughout the year, with the normally somewhat weaker summer quarter even being the strongest Q3 to date.

Investor sentiment remained positive, contrary to the general mood. Demand in the investment fund segment concentrated in bond funds, followed by mixed funds and then equity funds. In this way, investors secured attractive long-term interest rates. This was also true for Oberbank issues.

Fee and commission income from securities		YoY change	
As at 30/9/2024	**As at 30/9/2023**	**absolute**	**in %**
51.4 €m	46.9 €m	4.5 €m	9.6%

Market value on custody accounts

The market value on custody accounts increased by EUR 74.3 million to EUR 20.1 billion year on year.

Market value on custody accounts		YoY change	
As at 30/9/2024	**As at 30/9/2023**	**absolute**	**in %**
20,131.0 €m	20,056.7 €m	74.3 €m	0.4%

Private Banking

The volume under management in Private Banking increased significantly year on year. Additional inflows of EUR 1,238.2 million raised the volume from EUR 12.2 billion to EUR 13.4 billion (+10.2%). Volumes on individual portfolio management accounts also increased to new all-time highs, reaching EUR 848.5 million. Apart from the net inflows, the rally on international stock markets had a very positive effect. Along with rising volumes, the number of Private Banking customers also rose to new highs.

Assets under management in Private Banking		YoY change	
As at 30/9/2024	**As at 30/9/2023**	**absolute**	**in %**
13,396.7 €m	12,158.5 €m	1,238.2 €m	10.2%

3 Banken-Generali Investment-Gesellschaft m.b.H.

The assets managed by 3 Banken Generali-Investment-Gesellschaft m.b.H. as at 30 September 2024 totalled EUR 12.3 billion, which is 6.2% or EUR 0.7 billion higher than at year-end 2023. Compared to the same period of the preceding year this was an increase by EUR 1.0 billion (+9.4%). With a market share of 5.6%, the company still ranks fifth among Austrian investment companies. In the first three quarters, growth was slightly lower than the overall market which had increased by 7.7% to EUR 217.7 billion since the close of 2023.

Oberbank's share of assets under management was EUR 6.2 billion as at 30 September 2024, and therefore, much higher year on year at EUR 5.7 billion. Growth was achieved through net fund inflows and performance effects. Sustainable investment funds continue to be a driving force in all asset classes, i.e., bond funds, equity funds and mixed funds.

Retail investment funds and special funds		YoY change	
As at 30/9/2024	**As at 30/9/2023**	**absolute**	**in %**
6,186.8 €m	5,715.5 €m	471.3 €m	8.2%

Building society savings

In the first three quarters of 2024, Oberbank acted as an intermediary for 2,578 building society savings contracts. Compared to the first three quarters of 2023, this corresponds to a decrease by 910 contracts (-26.1%). The decline in building society savings can be explained by the current interest rate situation and other competing products offered by Oberbank.

Wüstenrot loans

A volume of EUR 0.5 million in Wüstenrot loans were brokered up until Q3 2024. This corresponded to a decline of EUR -0.5 million (-51.3%).

Insurance business

Market AT

Production (= annual net premium) for life insurance and non-life insurance increased in Q3 by 17.6% year on year. Especially pleasing was the significant increase in net premiums across all segments.

Insurance contracts - premium volume		**YoY change**	
As at 30/9/2024	**As at 30/9/2023**	**absolute**	**in %**
8.0 €m	6.8 €m	1.2 €m	17.6%

Market DE

Premium volume (= premium sum) in life insurance rose year on year by 16.5%.

Insurance contracts - premium volume		**YoY change**	
As at 30/9/2024	**As at 30/9/2023**	**absolute**	**in %**
18.4 €m	15.8 €m	2.6 €m	16.5%

Financial Markets

Financial Markets in € million	**Q1-3 2024**	**Q1-3 2023**	**± absolute**	**± in %**
Net interest income	-58.2	-90.7	32.5	-35.8%
Profit from entities recognised using the equity method	62.3	125.6	-63.3	-50.4%
Charges for losses on loans and advances	0.2	0.1	0.1	> 100.0%
Net fee and commission income	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Net trading income	4.7	3.1	1.6	50.4%
Administrative expenses	-8.6	-9.4	0.8	-8.5%
Other operating income	9.7	-7.0	16.7	>-100.0%
Profit/loss for the period	10.1	21.7	-11.6	-53.4%
Risk equivalent	4,577.5	5,188.1	-610.5	-11.8%
Average allocated equity	915.9	957.1	-41.2	-4.3%
Return on equity before tax (RoE)	1.5%	3.0%	-1.6 ppt	-51.4%
Cost/income ratio	46.2%	30.2%	16.1 ppt	53.2%

n.a. – not indicative

Earnings in Financial Markets

Income in Financial Markets decreased by EUR -11.6 million to EUR 10.1 million.

Net interest income increased by EUR 32.5 million to EUR -58.2 million.

Income from companies accounted for by the equity method decreased by EUR -63.3 million from EUR 125.6 million to EUR 62.3 million.

Risk provision reversals increased by EUR 0.1 million to EUR 0.2 million.

Net trading income increased by EUR 1.6 million (+50.4%) to EUR 4.7 million.

At EUR 8.6 million, administrative expenses were EUR -0.8 million lower year on year.

Other operating income rose by EUR 16.7 million from EUR -7.0 million to EUR 9.7 million.

RoE was 1.5%, and the cost/income ratio was 46.2%.

Proprietary trading

Despite numerous negative factors such as the slowing economy in Europe and China as well as the conflicts between Russia and Ukraine and in the Middle East, financial markets were in excellent shape. Stock markets closed at record levels, gold climbed to new highs and currencies were very stable. The lower interest rates had a supportive effect. Key lending rates were lowered in almost all countries and long-term interest rates trended lower throughout the year. The markets gave credit to declining interest rates and to the relatively good earnings situation of companies, despite the economically difficult times. In this very friendly environment, trading was profitable again.

Refinancing

The placement of securitised liabilities went very well in the first half of the year. Customer demand was very good due to the attractive interest rates. Additionally, the capital market transaction completed at the beginning of the year was very well received by institutional investors. However, due to declining interest rates, demand from retail customers for bonds declined noticeably. Long-term interest rates decreased to an extent that made an investment for this customer group less appealing. Therefore, plans have been adjusted and most of the outstanding volume of the issue will be placed with institutional investors.

Own funds

Own funds stood at EUR 3,700.8 million on 30 September 2024, which represents a ratio of 20.0%. Tier 1 capital was EUR 3,361.6 million, and the tier 1 capital ratio was 18.2%. Common equity tier 1 capital of EUR 3,311.6 million corresponds to a ratio of 17.9%.

Risk

Oberbank's risk policy takes into account the risk situation of all business areas including the new markets. Risk management focuses on keeping customer funds entrusted to Oberbank safe, conserving own funds and guaranteeing liquidity.

The most important risk category is counterparty risk. This risk is accounted for by recognizing the corresponding risk provisions.

When assessing creditworthiness and in collateral policy, Oberbank has decades of know-how. Moreover, the business model as a regional bank, professional credit management, and a balanced distribution of overall debt across customer segments help to limit the risk to Oberbank's overall result from this category of risk exposure. Therefore, counterparty risks are expected to remain within the budgeted amounts for risk provisions also for the full financial year 2024.

The other risk categories are equity risk (risk of loss in value or foregone earnings in the equity portfolio), market risk (risk of losses due to fluctuating interest rates, foreign exchange rates or equity prices), operational risk and liquidity risk. In terms of liquidity risk, Oberbank's good position is also supported by the fact that it can refinance the total volume of loans to customers (30/9/2024: EUR 20.6 billion) by primary deposits, own issues and deposits of investment finance banks (OeKB, LfA, KfW) amounting to EUR 22.8 billion (30/9/2024). Additionally, Oberbank has a permanent risk controlling system in place as well as strict process management and other efficient control and management instruments.

Consolidated interim financial statements pursuant to IFRS - Statement of comprehensive income for the period 1/1/2024 to 30/9/2024

Consolidated income statement in €k		1/1 to 30/9/2024	1/1 to 30/9/2023	Change in €k	Change in %
1. Interest and similar income		849,584	730,826	118,758	16.2
a) Interest income based on the effective interest rate method		826,892	715,205	111,687	15.6
b) Other interest income		22,692	15,621	7,071	45.3
2. Interest and similar expenses		-358,328	-291,520	-66,808	22.9
Net interest income	(1)	491,256	439,306	51,950	11.8
3. Profit from entities recognised using the equity method	(2)	62,321	125,612	-63,291	-50.4
4. Charges for losses on loans and advances	(3)	-40,415	-20,984	-19,431	92.6
5. Net commission income		167,848	167,185	663	0.4
6. Net commission expenses		-15,763	-18,520	2,757	-14.9
Net fee and commission income	(4)	152,085	148,665	3,420	2.3
7. Net trading income	(5)	5,104	3,093	2,011	65.0
8. Administrative expenses	(6)	-294,044	-273,289	-20,755	7.6
9. Other operating income	(7)	18,136	-12,935	31,071	>-100.0
a) Net income from financial assets - FVPL		14,035	1,194	12,841	>100.0
b) Net income from financial assets - FVOCI		1,058	-1,174	2,232	>-100.0
c) Net income from financial assets - AC		0	0	0	
d) Other operating income		3,043	-12,955	15,998	>-100.0
Profit/loss for the period before tax		394,443	409,468	-15,025	-3.7
10. Income taxes	(8)	-84,609	-80,298	-4,311	5.4
Profit/loss for the period after tax		309,834	329,170	-19,336	-5.9
thereof attributable to the owners of the parent company and the owners of additional equity components		309,165	328,028	-18,863	-5.8
thereof attributable to non-controlling interests		669	1,142	-473	-41.4

Other comprehensive income in €k	**1/1 to 30/9/2024**	**1/1 to 30/9/2023**
Profit/loss for the period after tax	**309,834**	**329,170**
Items not reclassified to profit or loss for the year	**-28,182**	**-12,303**
-/+ Actuarial gain/loss IAS 19	-15,269	-17,342
-/+ Deferred taxes on actuarial gains/losses IAS 19	3,512	3,989
+/- Share from entities recognised using the equity method	-4,699	984
+/- Value changes in own credit risk recognised in equity IFRS 9	-16,871	14,776
+/- Deferred tax on changes recognised in equity for own credit risk IFRS 9	3,880	-3,399
+/- Value changes in equity instruments recognised in equity IFRS 9	1,023	-14,632
+/- Deferred tax on value changes in equity instruments recognised in equity IFRS 9	242	3,320
Items reclassified to profit or loss for the period	**-3,813**	**1,372**
+/- Value changes recognised in equity for debt securities IFRS 9	-804	1,670
Amounts recognised in equity	-791	1,267
Reclassification adjustments	-13	403
+/- Deferred tax on value changes recognised in equity for debt securities IFRS 9	185	-384
Amounts recognised in equity	182	-291
Reclassification adjustments	3	-93
+/- Exchange differences	-2,112	4,430
+/- Share from entities recognised using the equity method	-1,082	-4,344

	1/1 to 30/9/2024	1/1 to 30/9/2023
Total income and expenses recognised directly in equity	-31,995	-10,931
Total comprehensive income for the period from net profit/loss and income/expenses not recognised in profit or loss	277,839	318,239
thereof attributable to the owners of the parent company and the owners of additional equity components	277,170	317,097
thereof attributable to non-controlling interests	669	1,142

Performance indicators	1/1 to 30/9/2024	1/1 to 30/9/2023
Cost/income ratio in %[1)]	40.34	38.83
Return on equity before tax in %[2)]	13.28	14.79
Return on equity after tax in %[3)]	10.44	11.89
Risk/earnings ratio (credit risk/net interest income) in %[4)]	8.23	4.78
Earnings per share (annualised) in €[5)6)]	5.85	6.22

1) Administrative expenses in relation to net interest income, income from entities accounted for by the equity method, net fee and commission income, net trading income and other operating income
2) Profit/loss for the period before tax in relation to average shareholders' equity
3) Profit/loss for the period after tax in relation to average shareholders' equity
4) Charges for losses on loans and advances in relation to net interest income
5) Profit/loss for the period after tax in relation to average number of shares in circulation
6) Since no financial instruments with diluting effect were issued, diluted earnings per share were identical with undiluted earnings per share.

Consolidated interim financial statements pursuant to IFRS - Statement of comprehensive income for the period 1/7/2024 to 30/9/2024

Consolidated income statement ***in €k***		**1/7 to 30/9/2024**	**1/7 to 30/9/2023**	**Change in €k**	**Change in %**
1. Interest and similar income		279,790	275,330	4,460	1.6
a) Interest income based on the effective interest rate method		271,448	270,247	1,201	0.4
b) Other interest income		8,342	5,083	3,259	64.1
2. Interest and similar expenses		-117,971	-117,470	-501	0.4
Net interest income	(1)	161,819	157,860	3,959	2.5
3. Profit from entities recognised using the equity method	(2)	28,159	31,657	-3,498	-11.0
4. Charges for losses on loans and advances	(3)	-16,228	-12,587	-3,641	28.9
5. Net commission income		55,954	54,654	1,300	2.4
6. Net commission expenses		-5,579	-8,171	2,592	-31.7
Net fee and commission income	(4)	50,375	46,483	3,892	8.4
7. Net trading income	(5)	555	-272	827	>-100.0
8. Administrative expenses	(6)	-96,398	-88,650	-7,748	8.7
9. Other operating income	(7)	7,499	-3,675	11,174	>-100.0
a) Net income from financial assets - FVPL		3,193	-3,696	6,889	>-100.0
b) Net income from financial assets - FVOCI		966	-872	1,838	>-100.0
c) Net income from financial assets - AC		0	0	0	
d) Other operating income		3,340	893	2,447	>100.0
Profit/loss for the period before tax		135,781	130,816	4,965	3.8
10. Income taxes	(8)	-27,332	-31,260	3,928	-12.6
Profit/loss for the period after tax		108,449	99,556	8,893	8.9
thereof attributable to the owners of the parent company and the owners of additional equity components		108,538	99,118	9,420	9.5
thereof attributable to non-controlling interests		-89	438	-527	>-100.0

Other comprehensive income in €k	1/7 to 30/9/2024	1/7 to 30/9/2023
Profit/loss for the period after tax	108,449	99,556
Items not reclassified to profit or loss for the year	-6,113	6,060
-/+ Actuarial gain/loss IAS 19	-5,090	-3,608
+/- Deferred taxes on actuarial gains/losses IAS 19	1,171	830
+/- Share from entities recognised using the equity method	-2,700	-1,481
+/- Value changes in own credit risk recognised in equity IFRS 9	-2,686	20,667
+/- Deferred tax on changes recognised in equity for own credit risk IFRS 9	617	-4,754
+/- Value changes in equity instruments recognised in equity IFRS 9	3,351	-7,265
+/- Deferred tax on value changes in equity instruments recognised in equity IFRS 9	-776	1,671
Items reclassified to profit or loss for the period	1,028	-2,874
+/- Value changes recognised in equity for debt securities IFRS 9	5	-372
Amounts recognised in equity	8	-387
Reclassification adjustments	-3	15
+/- Deferred tax on value changes recognised in equity for debt securities IFRS 9	-1	86
Amounts recognised in equity	-2	89
Reclassification adjustments	1	-3
± Exchange differences	708	-367
+/- Share from entities recognised using the equity method	316	-2,221

	1/7 to 30/9/2024	1/7 to 30/9/2023
Total income and expenses recognised directly in equity	-5,085	3,186
Total comprehensive income for the period from net profit/loss and income/expenses not recognised in profit or loss	103,364	102,742
thereof attributable to the owners of the parent company and the owners of additional equity components	103,453	102,304
thereof attributable to non-controlling interests	-89	438

Consolidated balance sheet as at 30/9/2024

Assets in €k			30/9/2024	31/12/2023	Change in €k	Change in %
1.	Cash and balances with central banks	(10)	2,490,321	2,836,294	-345,973	-12.2%
2.	Loans and advances to credit institutions	(11)	424,794	817,554	-392,760	-48.0%
3.	Loans and advances to customers	(12)	20,649,866	20,074,272	575,594	2.9%
4.	Trading assets	(13)	29,078	30,917	-1,839	-5.9%
5.	Financial investments	(14)	3,783,105	3,556,995	226,110	6.4%
	a) Financial assets FVPL		661,326	520,364	140,962	27.1%
	b) Financial assets FVOCI		381,034	372,562	8,472	2.3%
	c) Financial assets AC		1,500,399	1,469,598	30,801	2.1%
	d) Interests in entities accounted for by the equity method		1,240,346	1,194,471	45,875	3.8%
6.	Intangible assets	(15)	4,248	4,274	-26	-0.6%
7.	Property, plant and equipment	(16, 17)	337,514	347,162	-9,648	-2.8%
	a) Investment property		63,640	69,045	-5,405	-7.8%
	b) Other property, plant and equipment		273,874	278,117	-4,243	-1.5%
8.	Other assets	(18)	254,710	167,003	87,707	52.5%
	a) Deferred tax assets		1,676	1,606	70	4.4%
	b) Positive fair values of closed out derivatives in the banking book		17,223	25,933	-8,710	-33.6%
	c) Other		235,811	139,464	96,347	69.1%
	Total assets		**27,973,636**	**27,834,471**	**139,165**	**0.5%**

Consolidated balance sheet as at 30/9/2024

Liabilities in €k

			30/9/2024	31/12/2023	Change in €k	Change in %
1.	Amounts owed to credit institutions	(19)	3,791,384	4,046,388	-255,004	-6.3%
	a) Refinance allocated for customer loans		3,497,011	3,405,115	91,896	2.7%
	b) Other amounts owed to credit institutions		294,373	641,273	-346,900	-54.1%
2.	Amounts owed to customers	(20)	15,694,855	15,756,132	-61,277	-0.4%
3.	Securitised liabilities	(21)	3,111,017	2,842,137	268,880	9.5%
4.	Provisions for liabilities and charges	(22)	296,456	308,124	-11,668	-3.8%
5.	Other liabilities	(23)	519,744	491,563	28,181	5.7%
	a) Trading liabilities	(24)	25,648	35,020	-9,372	-26.8%
	b) Tax liabilities		90,518	44,647	45,871	>100.0%
	ba) Current tax liabilities		76,642	25,689	50,953	>100.0%
	bb) Deferred tax liabilities		13,876	18,958	-5,082	-26.8%
	c) Negative fair values of closed out derivatives in the banking book		95,956	119,248	-23,292	-19.5%
	d) Other		307,622	292,648	14,974	5.1%
6.	Subordinated debt capital	(25)	494,992	527,054	-32,062	-6.1%
7.	Shareholders' equity	(26)	4,065,188	3,863,073	202,115	5.2%
	a) Equity after minorities		4,007,090	3,804,390	202,700	5.3%
	b) Shares of non-controlling shareholders		8,098	8,683	-585	-6.7%
	c) Additional equity capital components		50,000	50,000	0	0.0%
	Total equity and liabilities		**27,973,636**	**27,834,471**	**139,165**	**0.5%**

Consolidated statement of changes in equity as at 30/9/2023

					Revaluation reserve								
in €k	**Subscribed capital**	**Capital reserves**	**Retained earnings**	**Exchange differences**	**Reclassified debt securities IFRS 9**	**Equity instruments IFRS 9 not reclassified**	**Change in own credit risk IFRS 9 not reclassified**	**Actuarial gains/losses pursuant to IAS 19**	**Associates**	**Equity after minorities**	**Shares of non-controlling shareholders**	**Additional equity components**	**Shareholders' equity**
As at 1/1/2023	**105,772**	**505,523**	**1,973,965**	**-1,332**	**-1,522**	**124,418**	**13,364**	**-13,859**	**781,987**	**3,488,314**	**8,606**	**50,000**	**3,546,920**
Consolidated net profit			219,125	4,430	1,285	-11,311	11,378	-13,353	105,543	317,097	1,142		318,239
Net profit/loss for the year			219,125						108,903	328,028	1,142		329,170
Other comprehensive income				4,430	1,285	-11,311	11,378	-13,353	-3,360	-10,931			-10,931
Dividend distribution			-51,187							-51,187			-51,187
Coupon payments on additional equity components			-1,725							-1,725			-1,725
Capital increase										0			0
Issuance of additional equity components										0			0
Repurchased own shares	101		3,008							3,109			3,109
Other changes not recognised in income			819						4,238	5,057	-1,198		3,859
As at 30/9/2023	**105,873**	**505,523**	**2,144,005**	**3,098**	**-237**	**113,107**	**24,742**	**-27,212**	**891,768**	**3,760,665**	**8,550**	**50,000**	**3,819,215**

Consolidated statement of changes in equity as at 30/9/2024

					Revaluation reserve								
in €k	**Subscribed capital**	**Capital reserves**	**Retained earnings**	**Exchange differences**	**Reclassified debt securities IFRS 9**	**Equity instruments IFRS 9 not reclassified**	**Change in own credit risk IFRS 9 not reclassified**	**Actuarial gains/losses pursuant to IAS 19**	**Associates**	**Equity after minorities**	**Shares of non-controlling shareholders**	**Additional equity components**	**Shareholders' equity**
As at 1/1/2024	**105,919**	**505,523**	**2,204,776**	**697**	**788**	**124,400**	**25,809**	**-39,401**	**875,881**	**3,804,390**	**8,683**	**50,000**	**3,863,073**
Consolidated net profit			257,967	-2,112	-619	1,265	-12,991	-11,757	45,417	277,170	669		277,839
Net profit/loss for the year			257,967						51,198	309,165	669		309,834
Other comprehensive income				-2,112	-619	1,265	-12,991	-11,757	-5,781	-31,995			-31,995
Dividend distribution			-70,609							-70,609			-70,609
Coupon payments on additional equity components			-1,725							-1,725			-1,725
Capital increase										0			0
Issuance of additional equity components										0			0
Repurchased own shares	-56		-2,584							-2,640			-2,640
Other changes not recognised in income			47						457	504	-1,254		-750
As at 30/9/2024	**105,863**	**505,523**	**2,387,872**	**-1,415**	**169**	**125,665**	**12,818**	**-51,158**	**921,755**	**4,007,090**	**8,098**	**50,000**	**4,065,188**

Consolidated statement of cash flows in €k	1/1 to 30/9/2024	1/1 to 30/9/2023
Profit/loss for the period	309,834	329,170
Non-cash items in profit/loss for the period and reconciliation of net cash from operating activities		
Write-offs, impairment losses, write-ups	35,544	-56,806
Change in provisions for staff benefits and other provisions for liabilities and charges	-23,425	1,282
Change in other non-cash items	83,458	89,049
Gains and losses on financial investments, property, plant and equipment, and intangible assets	-2	497
Subtotal	**405,409**	**363,192**
Change in assets and liabilities arising from operating activities after corrections for non-cash positions		
- Receivables from credit institutions	413,579	364,157
- Receivables from customers	-622,445	-832,995
- Trading assets	6,324	12,692
- Financial assets used for operating activities[1)]	17,555	240,009
- Other assets from operating activities	-26,176	23,218
- Amounts owed to credit institutions	-288,585	174,138
- Amounts owed to customers	-149,922	187,543
- Securitised liabilities	220,848	313,268
- Other liabilities from operating activities	-21,652	-26,230
Cash flow from operating activities	**-45,065**	**818,992**
Proceeds from the sale of		
- Financial assets held as investments[2)]	72,159	158,279
- Property, plant and equipment, and intangible assets	11,150	773
Outlay on purchases of		
- Financial assets	-228,997	-232,875
- Property, plant and equipment, and intangible assets	-29,403	-23,919
Cash flow from investing activities	**-175,091**	**-97,742**
Capital increase	0	0
Dividend distributions	-70,609	-51,187
Coupon payments on additional equity components	-1,725	-1,725
Cash from subordinated liabilities and other financing activities		
- Issues	44,238	44,699
- Other	1,725	1,725
Outflow from subordinated debt capital and other financing activities		
- Redemptions	-82,410	0
- Other	-17,036	-10,725
Cash flow from financing activities	**-125,817**	**-17,213**

Cash and cash equivalents at the end of preceding period	**2,836,294**	**2,287,322**
Cash flow from operating activities	-45,065	818,992
Cash flow from investing activities	-175,091	-97,743
Cash flow from financing activities	-125,817	-17,213
Effects of changes in the group of consolidated companies and revaluation	0	0
Effects of foreign exchange rate changes	0	0
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period	**2,490,321**	**2,991,358**
Interest received	842,022	691,967
Dividends received	18,366	20,932
Interest paid	-339,725	-202,935
Coupon payments on additional equity components	-1,725	-1,725
Income tax paid	-58,548	-54,805

Cash and cash equivalents comprise the line item cash reserves, consisting of cash in hand and credit balances with central banks of issue.

1) Financial investments not intended to be held long term

2) Financial investments intended to be held long term

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

Accounting policies

The consolidated financial statements of Oberbank AG have been prepared in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) and International Accounting Standards (IAS) published by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) as in force and as adopted by the EU and the interpretations thereof by the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee (IFRIC). The consolidated financial statements cover the first three quarters of 2024 (1 January 2024 to 30 September 2024) and compare the results with the corresponding periods of the preceding year. These interim financial statements for the first three quarters of 2024 comply with IAS 34 ("Interim Financial Reporting"). No full audit or review by an auditor has been conducted of these condensed interim financial statements for the group. We have not applied standards and interpretations that take effect as of the financial year 2025 or later.

Changes to accounting policies 2024

The consolidated financial statements of Oberbank AG for the period ended 30 September 2024 have been drafted using the same recognition and measurement policies as applied on 31 December 2023. An exception are the standards and interpretations that apply to financial years that start on or after 1 January 2024. Only those new standards and interpretations are presented that are relevant for the operating activities of Oberbank.

The following standards and interpretations, as amended, have been mandatory since January 2024.

- Amendments to IAS 1 – Classification of liabilities as current or non-current
- Amendments to IAS 1 – Non-current liabilities with covenants
- Amendments to IFRS 16 – Lease liabilities in a sale and leaseback
- Amendments to IAS 7 and IFRS 7 – Supplier finance arrangements und effects on liabilities, cash flows and exposure to liquidity risks

The International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) published amendments to **IAS 1 "Classification of liabilities as current or non-current"** to introduce a more general approach to the classification of liabilities under IAS 1 based on contractual arrangements effective on the reporting date. The amendments refer only to the reporting of liabilities in the statement of financial position – not the amount or timing of recognition of any asset, liability, income or expenses, or the information that entities disclose about those items. The amendments took effect as of 1 January 2024. These do not have any material effects on the consolidated statements of Oberbank AG.

The International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) published the amendments to **IAS 1 "Non-current liabilities with covenants"** to clarify how conditions that entity must meet within twelve months after the end of the reporting period affect the classification of liabilities. The amendments took effect as of 1 January 2024. These do not have any material effects on the consolidated statements of Oberbank AG.

The amendments to **IFRS 16 "Lease liabilities in a sale and leaseback"** contain requirements that clarify how a seller-lessee subsequently measures sale and leaseback (SLB) transactions. The amendment requires a seller-lessee to subsequently measure lease liabilities arising from a SLB in a way that the expected payments at the start of the contract are defined so that no gain is recognised with respect to the right of use it retains. In each period, the lease liability is reduced by the underlying expected payments and the difference to the actual payments is recognised in profit or loss. The amendments took effect as of 1 January 2024. These do not have any material effects on the consolidated statements of Oberbank AG, because the bank usually does not enter into any sale-and-leaseback agreements with variable leasing payments.

The amendments to **IAS 7 and IFRS 7** relate to disclosure requirements, and 'signposts' within existing disclosure requirements that require entities to provide qualitative and quantitative information about supplier finance arrangements. These amendments relate to the description of the characteristics of an arrangement for which an entity must provide information. Furthermore, entities must disclose information that enables users of the financial statements to assess how supplier finance arrangements affect an entity's liabilities and cash flows, and to understand the effect of supplier finance arrangements on an entity's exposure to liquidity risk and how the entity might be affected if the arrangements were no longer available to it. Moreover, additional disclosures are required regarding the terms and conditions of supplier finance arrangements, the arrangements at the beginning and end of the reporting period, and the type and effect of non-cash changes in the carrying amounts of the financial liabilities that are part of the arrangement. The amendments took effect as of 1 January 2024. These do not have any material effects on the consolidated statements of Oberbank AG.

The Oberbank group has business operations in Austria, Germany, Czech Republic, Hungary and Slovakia. In each of these countries a new law was passed to implement the global minimum tax. The Oberbank group does not expect any material impacts on taxes it must pay or on the consolidated net profit in these countries. The Oberbank group makes use of the temporary mandatory relief from accounting for deferred tax with respect to the effects of the global minimum tax.

Actuarial assumptions

Material actuarial assumptions for calculating the present values of defined benefit obligations were updated as set out below:

	30/9/2024	31/12/2023
Interest rate applied	3.50%	3.25%
Increase under collective agreements	5.04%	4.03%
Pension increase	3.97%	2.99%

Oberbank's group of consolidated companies

As at 30 September 2024, the scope of consolidation comprised 30 domestic and 14 foreign subsidiaries in addition to Oberbank AG. Compared to 31 December 2023, the group of consolidated companies changed as follows:

- Liquidation of Oberbank Leasing Prievidza s.r.o., Bratislava (share 100%)

Impairment – financial assets and contract assets

IFRS 9 is based on the forward-looking model of expected credit losses. This requires considerable discretionary decisions as to how changes in economic factors affect expected credit losses. This measurement is done on the basis of weighted probabilities. The impairment model under IFRS 9 applies to financial assets designated at amortised costs or at FVOCI as well as to contract assets and off-balance sheet instruments such as guarantees and irrevocable letters of credit.

These are allocated to either stage 1, stage 2 or stage 3 depending on the change in credit risk between the time of initial recognition and the respective current credit risk on the measurement date:

- Stage 1 generally includes newly added financial instruments and those for which no significant increase in risk has been identified since initial recognition. Additionally, all financial instruments with an absolutely defined low credit risk on the reporting date (rating classes AA to 1b) are allocated to stage 1 as an exception to the relative approach (IFRS 9.5.5.10). This logic is applied only to the low-default portfolio for the segments of sovereigns and banks. The low credit risk exemption therefore applies to a portfolio that would generally be designated as 'investment grade' (average PD of rating class corresponds to S&P equivalent ratings up to BBB-).

- Stage 2 includes instruments in which there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition.
  In the case of lease contracts, use is made of an IFRS 9 option and these cases are always recognised in stage 2.

- Stage 3 is the non-performing portfolio. If the borrower is in default (internal rating classification 5a, 5b or 5c), it is assigned to credit stage 3. Oberbank AG uses the default definition of Article 178 Regulation (EU) No 575/2013 (CRR) uniformly and consistently for all classes of receivables and risk models. This is based on a 90-day default or probability of an irrecoverable debt.

An exception is made for assets already impaired at the time of recognition (so-called POCI assets, "purchased or originated credit impaired"). These constitute a separate category in accordance with IFRS 9 requirements.

Segmentation

Oberbank AG's loan portfolio is grouped into the following five segments in the impairment model pursuant to IFRS 9: sovereigns, banks, corporates, SME and retail. The reasons for the segmentation are the use of different estimates for the relevant credit risk parameters. The grouping into the different segments is done on the basis of the rating method selected.
The overall classification concept of Oberbank is based on qualitative, quantitative and backstop criteria.

Impairment for stage 1 and stage 2

Under IFRS 9, impairments are measured on one of the following:

- 12-month expected credit loss: Allocation of risk provisions is done in the amount of the 12-month credit loss, and the calculation of interest income is based on the gross carrying amount applying the effective interest rate method (for stage 1 instruments).
- Full lifetime expected credit loss: These are expected credit losses due to potential default events over the expected life of a financial instrument. Allocation of risk provisions is done in the amount of the expected losses with respect to the remaining time to maturity of the financial instrument (lifetime ECL) and the calculation of interest income is based on the gross carrying amount applying the effective interest rate method (for stage 2 instruments).

Quantitative criteria for a stage transfer

The assessment of a significant increase in credit risk is a key factor of the 3-stage model pursuant to the impairment rules of IFRS 9, because in the event of a significant increase in credit risk, the impairment must be recognised over the entire life of the financial instrument (lifetime ECL).

The main characteristic for determining the credit risk of a financial instrument is the internal rating assigned to the borrower. ESG risks are also taken into account when preparing the rating. A borrower's rating is always based on a default ratio per rating category. This default ratio is derived from the bank's internal master rating scale for the low-default portfolio (sovereigns and banks). For the key customer segments of Corporates, Retail and SME, the default ratio is derived from the ratio of actual defaults in the respective migration matrix. This is the basis for an assessment to ascertain whether or not – and if yes, when – the credit risk increased significantly.

The quantitative transfer criterion at Oberbank is based on an analysis of the cumulative default probability (lifetime PDs). The following variables influence the measurement of a relative deterioration of PD:

- Customer segment
- Current rating
- Rating at the time of recognition of the financial instrument
- Remaining time to maturity (comparison of reporting date and expiry of contract)
- Age of the financial instrument (comparison of initial recognition date and reporting date)

In order to assess the significance of an increase in credit risk, a comparison is made of the default probability on initial recognition and the default probability on the measurement date (IFRS 9.5.5.9). In this context, the lifetime PD of the current rating stage over the remaining time to maturity is applied. This is done by comparing the lifetime PD in the current rating stage over the remaining time to maturity with the forward lifetime PD in the rating stage at initial recognition over this period.

The criterion for allocation to stage 1 and stage 2 is based mainly on a relative criterion and not on an absolute credit risk estimate at every measurement point in time (IFRS 9.B5.5.9).

As a backstop and based on an analysis of the relative transfer criterion, the decision was taken – irrespective of the structure of the migration matrix – that a stage transfer must be triggered when a loan has shifted by at least three rating stages since initial recognition. In the event of very long remaining times to maturity and very good ratings, the 'drift to the middle' tendency in marginal PDs may be the reason that the transfer criterion is not reached, even in cases of downgrades by several rating stages.

A return to a higher stage is done when the criteria which were the cause of the downgrade no longer apply. Therefore, upgrades and downgrades are treated symmetrically. A return to stage 2 is carried out, for example, as soon as there is no longer any significant increase in the default risk. The measure used is a comparison of default risk on initial recognition with the default risk on the relevant reporting date.

The impairment model of Oberbank AG always refers to individual transactions when calculating risk provisions and also when assessing a stage transition. This means that the relevant credit risk parameters PD (default probability), LGD (loss given default) and EAD (exposure at default) always refer to an individual borrower and are derived from an individual transaction.

<u>Quantitative criteria for a stage transfer</u>
Financial instruments with the attribute forbearance are always assigned to stage 2 provided the receivable is not already in default. The lifetime expected loss is recognised for this receivable throughout the entire forbearance phase.
A rebuttable presumption in the case of contractual payments more than 30 days past due as a qualitative criterion results in a stage transfer (IFRS 9.5.5.11). This means that instruments are assigned to stage 2 when the default on payment of capital and/or interest exceeds 30 days.

Likewise, foreign currency loans with income in a congruent currency and also loans with special purpose vehicles classified as performing are assigned to stage 2. Currency fluctuations and movements in collateral assets in the case of special purpose vehicles have a higher risk with respect to the ability to service a loan than in the case of conventional loan portfolios.
Problem loans, observation cases, and loans requiring very close monitoring are allocated to stage 2, because the emerging factors indicate a change in the default risk (IFRS 9.B.5.5.17(o)).

Apart from qualitative factors inherent to the model for a stage transfer, as at 30/9/2024 Oberbank AG applied the collective stage transfer to stage 2 for certain sub-portfolios due to the steep increase in interest rates.

The reason is the higher financing cost resulting from the rise in interest rates. Furthermore, higher yield expectations among investors resulted in a de facto standstill in transactions, thereby causing the market values of real estate properties to decline. A recovery is not expected before the end of 2024.

In the case of the portfolios listed below and considering the conditions mentioned above, we deemed it necessary to temporarily apply the collective stage transfer due to the higher credit risk in the segments of corporates and SMEs:

- Receivables from borrowers for which a generally high vulnerability to energy prices and heightened dependence on economic trends was identified in a case-by-case analysis.
- Receivables from borrowers relating to real estate projects with commercial mortgage-backed collateral.

The time at which the collective stage transfer will end or be reduced depends primarily on the further development of inflation, interest rates hikes, energy prices and the economy.

Impairment for stage 3 (non-performing loans)

Non-performing loans are assigned to stage 3. Loan loss provisions are created throughout the group in the amount of the expected loss whenever there are grounds for believing that customers are unlikely to repay their credit obligations in full. For non-performing loans, loan loss provisions are allocated pursuant to IFRS 9 5.5 using the discounted cash flow method in the amount of the expected loss in relation to the remaining time to maturity (lifetime expected credit loss, ECL) and the calculation of interest income based on the net carrying amount applying the effective interest rate method. For all non-performing loans of minor significance, an impairment allowance is created for the shortfall using a special procedure. The loan loss provisions cover 100% of the shortfall for loans already terminated for which the collateral has been realized. Depending on the default reason and the default status, 20% to 100% of the shortfall are recognised as loan loss provisions for the remaining amount.

Direct write-offs of non-performing loans

In cases in which an event occurs that prevents recovery of an exposure in full or in part from the respective customer and there are no or insufficient loan loss provisions, the non-recoverable balance is offset directly through profit or loss (direct write-off). Such events may include:

- Derecognition of the remaining balance following the dismissal or finalisation of insolvency proceedings and/or realisation of all available collateral
- Closing of a decedent's estate with a lack of assets and collateral
- Debt rescheduling including discount granted (composition agreement)

Calculating ECL

At Oberbank, the impairment model pursuant to IFRS 9 is applied in the following cases:

- Financial assets measured at amortised costs or at fair value through profit or loss
- Leasing receivables from customers
- Irrevocable letters of credit and guarantees

Expected credit loss at Oberbank is a probability-weighted estimate of the loss over the expected remaining time to maturity of the financial instrument. In other words, it is the present value of the difference between the contractually-agreed cash flows and expected cash flows. The calculation of the expected loss includes:

- An amount in line with expectations and the probability-weighting that is determined on the basis of several possible scenarios
- The time value of money
- Information on past events, current conditions and forecasts of future economic conditions

The maximum time period determined for the expected credit loss is the life of the contract over which Oberbank is exposed to the credit risk from the financial instrument. Only in the case of revolving lines of credit is the expected credit loss determined for a period which under certain conditions may be longer than the life of the contract. The expected loss breaks down into three components:

$$ECL = PD \times LGD \times EAD$$

(PD: default probability; LGD: loss given default in % of EAD; EAD: exposure at default)

In the case of an asset assigned to stage 2 and the related calculation of the lifetime expected credit loss, this corresponds to the remaining time to maturity of the contract. In the case of an asset assigned to stage 1 (12-month ECL), the maturity is limited to one year. If the term is shorter than one year, the actual remaining time to maturity is used for the calculation. The expected credit loss pursuant to IFRS 9 is a discounted value. To this end, the respective EL per period is multiplied by the discounting factor per period. The discounting factor considers the effective interest rate on the asset.

Key input parameters

Probability of Default (PD)

The probability of default is derived for the segments of corporates, SME and retail in a base scenario from the historic default rates and the migration probability.
The default probabilities for different maturities (lifetime PD) is calculated for each segment and rating stage based on the default vector of the migration matrix. The default probability for the segments of banks and sovereigns is derived directly from the internal ratings and thus from the internal banking master scale.
The determination of the historic default rates and migration probabilities for the central customer portfolio is based on the migration matrix for each respective segment. In such cases, the last ten-year period is used. The basis for determining the 1-year migration matrix is in a first step the quarterly view for rating migrations. The 1-year migration matrix is determined based on a matrix multiplication of four successive quarters. The final 1-year migration matrix is the mean value of all migration matrices determined. The cumulated and lifetime PD is ascertained based on the Markov assumption for migration matrices by applying a matrix multiplication. The cumulated maturity PDs per rating class in this case are the sum of the PD from the three default rating classes 5a, 5b and 5c. This results in PD curves per segment and rating class.
For individual segments and maturity bands, these conditional basis PDs that result from the 'through-the-cycle migration matrix' are adjusted in order to include forward-looking information. This so-called 'point-in-time adjustment' (PIT adjustment) is done using statistical models to show the relationships between the default probability and the explanatory macroeconomic variables.
Logistic regression is used as the statistical model to predict the probability of default. The regression parameters are estimated by maximising the likelihood function. The harmonised consumer price index (CPI) and the growth of gross domestic product (GDP) are the main macroeconomic variables used in the model. The CPI and GDP factors are weighted by country. In this context, the countries of Austria, Germany, Czech Republic, Hungary and Slovakia are considered which is where Oberbank does business. The factors are weighted as follows: Austria with 63.1%, Germany with 20.6%, Czech Republic with 8.5%, Hungary with 4.7% and Slovakia with 3.1%. Based on these estimated factors, the PD is adjusted in the segments of corporates, SME and retail by scaling. In the corporates segment, this adjustment is made as of the second year, as the macroeconomic factors of the first year are taken into account already when preparing the balance sheet rating. No plausible correlations with macroeconomic factors were found in the segments of sovereigns and banks.
Oberbank uses three different scenarios for the ECL calculation (normal, upward and downward scenario), with the final adjustment of a linear combination being equivalent to the three different scenarios. The scenario weighting is oriented on the common practice of weighting the normal scenario with 50% and the two other scenarios each with 25%. Oberbank uses the macroeconomic data of the data vendor Bloomberg for the scenarios. In this context, it is pointed out that economically plausible forecasts are only available for 3 years.
The following table shows the country-weighted macroeconomic factors considered in the ECL calculation for the segments Corporates, Retail and SME as at 30 September 2024:

Normal scenario	Year 1 (average of 4 quarters)	Year 2 (average of 4 quarters)	Year 3 (average of 4 quarters)
Real GDP growth	0.92%	1.63%	1.57%
Harmonised Index of Consumer Prices	2.54%	2.12%	2.05%

Pessimistic scenario	Year 1 (average of 4 quarters)	Year 2 (average of 4 quarters)	Year 3 (average of 4 quarters)
Real GDP growth	0.55%	1.04%	1.25%
Harmonised Index of Consumer Prices	2.94%	2.69%	2.55%

Optimistic scenario	Year 1 (average of 4 quarters)	Year 2 (average of 4 quarters)	Year 3 (average of 4 quarters)
Real GDP growth	1.88%	2.19%	2.17%
Harmonised Index of Consumer Prices	1.98%	1.41%	1.57%

Loss Given Default (LGD)

The loss in the event of default corresponds to that share of receivables that cannot be recovered and therefore constitutes an economic loss. LGD is divided into an LGD from secured parts of a loan and an LGD from unsecured parts of a loan. LGD from the secured portions of a loan depends on the type of collateral and the potential development of value/depreciation over time. The development of an exposure over a time period and the development of the collateral results in effective LGDs per bandwidth over a time period.

Secured LGD

The calculation of the expected credit loss includes all internal collateral based on cover asset values. The difference between the market value and the cover value of collateral corresponds to a haircut for estimation uncertainties and fluctuations in value, a 99%nd can therefore implicitly be interpreted as the LGD for the secured portion of a loan. The calculation of the expected credit loss thus entails an implicit splitting of the loan into a secured and unsecured part. The secured part thus has an LDG of 0% after considering the cover value and the unsecured part of a loan has an undefined LGD depending on the segment. When both parts of the loan are combined, they result in a type of 'mixed' LGD per maturity bandwidth.

Unsecured LGD

The unsecured LDG represents the irrecoverable portion after deducting the proceeds from the collateral and depends mainly on the proceeds from the realization or liquidation process.

Exposure at Default (EAD)

For loans with certain principal due dates, the cash flow estimates are based on the contractual redemption structure. All cash flows are determined by the transaction attributes (balance, amount of repayments, frequency of repayments, interest payment intervals, reference interest rates, due dates) as well as current market data (exchange rates and market interest rates). Cash flows from interest payments are derived from the forward interest implicit in the interest rate curve. Revolving lines of credit do not have any contractually agreed cash flows. Therefore, an explicit cash flow estimate using a replication model is needed.

At Oberbank, there are loans that were granted on a “until further notice” basis with respect to maturity. Within the scope of the annual credit review, the credit agreement is reassessed and, if applicable, the terms are adjusted with a view to the changes in credit quality. These loans can be called at any time. Therefore, with respect to maturity, it is assumed that the period is one year, because every year a decision is made on the prolongation of the line of credit. Oberbank is thus exposed to the credit risk for a maximum period of one year.
In the case of overdraft facilities, the portion is calculated first that is currently not being used. In this case, the credit balance is deducted from the overdraft limit. This unused part of an overdraft facility consequently remains unchanged over the entire life of the loan. The calculation of the exposure at default (EAD) is based throughout on a credit conversion factor. The due date of the overdraft facility always corresponds to the maturity of the loan.

Development of impairment charges for performing loans
Compared to the start of the year, the amount of the impairment charges for performing loans (stage 1 and stage 2) decreased by EUR 1.32 million.

Sensitivity analysis
A factor of influence for the amount of the expected credit loss is the stage determined for the individual items. The stages result from qualitative and quantitative staging criteria described. Subsequently, the effects on the expected credit loss are reported based on the assumption that all items are allocated, on the one hand, to stage 1 (12-month ECL), and on the other, to stage 2 (lifetime ECL).

Impairment charges by segment

in €k	100% Stage 1 12M ECL	ECL calculation as at 30/9/2024	100% Stage 2 LT ECL
Banks	808	809	1,976
Corporate	38,732	83,443	148,912
Retail	4,873	6,651	12,059
SME	5,366	6,372	7,519
Sovereign	436	439	2,206
Total	50,215	97,714	172,672

Impairment testing for investments accounted for using the equity method
Interests in entities accounted for using the equity method are recognised proportionately to the equity held by Oberbank in the entity. If there are objective indications of impairment for an investment measured by the equity method, an individual value-in-use is determined for this investment. Pursuant to IAS 36.6, the higher of fair value less cost of sale and value-in-use constitutes the recoverable amount, which is the value to be used for measurement. A trigger for an impairment test is given if either the fair value drops by at least 20% below the carrying amount of investments recognised using the equity method or if the fair value remains persistently below the carrying amount for a period of at least nine months. On the measurement date 30 September 2024, quantitative impairment was triggered for the investment in voestalpine AG

accounted for using the equity method, as the stock market price of EUR 23.38 on 30 September 2024 was significantly lower by 43.92% than the carrying value of EUR 41.69.

This triggered an impairment test in which the individual value-in-use of voestalpine AG was determined as at 30 September 2024. The value-in-use was calculated in accordance with the discounted cash flow method and applying the WACC method (weighted average cost of capital) and resulted in a value of €k 801,875. This value-in-use as the recoverable amount was recognised as the higher value from the comparison with the fair value less selling costs for the measurement as at 30/09/2024.

The impairment of €k 21,053 still effective as at 31 December 2023 was recognised in income as an addition. A WACC (Weighted Average Cost of Capital) of 6.53% was used as the discount rate in the terminal value. A change in the discount rate of +/- 25 basis points would result in a reduction of 5.85% or an increase in the value-in-use of 6.46%; a change in the discount rate of +/- 50 basis points would result in a reduction of 11.18% or an increase in the value-in-use of 13.62%.

On 14 October 2024, voestalpine AG published an ad-hoc disclosure announcing negative one-off effects on net profit of approximately EUR 50 million. As this is a significant event after the reporting date for the inclusion of voestalpine AG (30/6/2024), this matter was taken into account in these consolidated financial statements.

In the case of the investments in BKS Bank AG and Bank für Tirol und Vorarlberg AG accounted for using the equity method, the stock market price is not an impairment trigger due to the illiquidity of the shares. Unless there are other objective indications of impairment, the proportionate equity of these investments represents the recoverable amount.

Effects of the rise in interest rates on real estate loans and especially on real estate project finance

The interest rate hiking cycle initiated by the European Central Bank on 27 July 2022 lifted key lending rates to 4.5% by the end of the year, putting considerable pressure on the real estate market. The most affected were development projects whose calculation basis deteriorated significantly. The higher finance costs resulting from the rise in interest rates had a negative impact on the liquidity of the individual companies responsible for the projects.

Apart from these factors, the higher return expectations of investors resulted in a de facto standstill in transactions, thereby causing the market values of real estate properties to decline. At the latest with the insolvency of large and well-known real estate developers in Germany in mid-2023, the crisis became topical in the media. A recovery is not expected before the end of 2024.

Oberbank's exposure to investment property funding is limited to the catchment areas of Oberbank and are funded primarily at the project level. There is no bond financing for project developers at the holding level. Oberbank made the first adjustments to the criteria for its tender procedures at the end of 2022, which were significantly tightened in the course of 2023. The real estate loan portfolio was also systematically analysed for additional risks. The exposures identified in this process are closely monitored by back office units and appropriate measures are taken.

To take into account the significantly higher default risk expected, a collective transfer from stage 1 to stage 2 was carried out for the following sub-portfolios as a management overlay measure:

- Receivables from borrowers with real estate project finance covered by commercial mortgage-backed collateral in which project progress and loan repayment capability are at high risk due to the massive interest rate hikes by the ECB and prevailing high inflation rates. The allocation of additional risk provisions (lifetime expected loss) increases impairment charges for performing loans by EUR 8.6 million.
- Receivables from borrowers for which a generally high vulnerability to energy prices and heightened dependence on economic trends was identified in a case-by-case analysis. The continued risk of gas supply disruptions, persistently high energy prices together with a recession more severe than estimated by economists and their consequences are impossible to rule out and hard to assess. The allocation of additional risk provisions (lifetime expected loss) increased impairment charges for performing loans by EUR 6.4 million.

Effect of collective staging as at 30 September 2024 in €k

Balance sheet item	Reason for transfer	Volume of receivables	Effects of stage transfers
Balance sheet assets	Collective staging IPRE commercial	1,623,757	6,306
	Collective staging negative outlook	750,645	4,810
	Total	**2,374,402**	**11,116**
Off-balance sheet assets	Collective staging IPRE commercial	74,410	2,285
	Collective staging negative outlook	374,233	1,607
	Total	**448,643**	**3,892**
Total		**2,823,044**	**15,008**

Material events after the close of the interim reporting period

No events of material significance occurred after the reporting date 30 September 2024.

Outlook

We are concerned about the current economic situation, especially in industry and commerce. The dramatic decline in international competitiveness cannot be permitted to continue. The business sector now quite rightly expects swift and targeted measures from Austrian and European policymakers. There is support from interest rates. Inflation has abated, giving the ECB room for manoeuvre to cut interest rate cuts further. Declining inflation and interest rate cuts are always precursors of improving sentiment among consumers and businesses. We are therefore cautiously optimistic and expect lower interest rates to bolster confidence and rekindle consumption and investment activity.

On account of the volatile economic and political conditions, the Management Board of Oberbank is not presenting an outlook for the full year.

Details of the consolidated income statement in €k

1) Net interest income	1/1 to 30/9/2024	1/1 to 30/9/2023
Interest income from		
Credit and money market operations	811,424	693,801
Shares and other variable-yield securities	2,468	3,877
Other equity investments	3,897	3,123
Subsidiaries	878	1,100
Fixed-interest securities and bonds	30,917	28,925
Interest and similar income	849,584	730,826
Interest expenses for		
Deposits	-300,176	-250,867
Securitised liabilities	-43,238	-31,189
Subordinated liabilities	-11,947	-10,846
Result of non-significant modifications	-2,967	1,382
Interest and similar expenses	-358,328	-291,520
Net interest income	491,256	439,306

2) Profit from entities recognised using the equity method	1/1 to 30/9/2024	1/1 to 30/9/2023
Net amounts from proportionately recognised income	41,268	80,575
Expenses from impairments	0	0
Income from additions	21,053	54,640
Expenses from dilution	0	-9,603
Profit from entities recognised using the equity method	62,321	125,612

3) Charges for losses on loans and advances	1/1 to 30/9/2024	1/1 to 30/9/2023
Additions to charges for losses on loans and advances	-162,512	-108,606
Direct write-offs	-562	-1,191
Reversals of loan loss provisions	116,747	84,494
Recoveries from written-off receivables	2,932	1,679
Result of non-significant modifications	-428	460
Result of POCI financial instruments	3,408	2,180
Charges for losses on loans and advances	-40,415	-20,984

4) Net fee and commission income	1/1 to 30/9/2024	1/1 to 30/9/2023
Fee and commission income		
Payment services	59,019	55,887
Securities business	57,558	52,628
Foreign exchange, foreign bank notes and precious metals	18,239	18,071
Credit operations	31,106	38,392
Other services and advisory business	1,926	2,207
Total net fee and commission income	167,848	167,185
Fee and commission expenses		
Payment services	5,418	4,900
Securities business	6,110	5,673
Foreign exchange, foreign bank notes and precious metals	504	521
Credit operations	3,332	7,301
Other services and advisory business	399	125
Total fee and commission expenses	15,763	18,520
Net fee and commission income	152,085	148,665

5) Net trading income	1/1 to 30/9/2024	1/1 to 30/9/2023
Gains/losses on interest rate contracts	634	842
Gains/losses on foreign exchange, foreign notes and numismatic business	2,729	3,288
Gains/losses on derivatives	1,741	-1,037
Net trading income	5,104	3,093

6) Administrative expenses	1/1 to 30/9/2024	1/1 to 30/9/2023
Staff costs	182,223	168,732
Other administrative expenses	88,113	81,978
Write-offs and impairment allowances	23,708	22,579
Administrative expenses	294,044	273,289

7) Other operating income	**1/1 to 30/9/2024**	**1/1 to 30/9/2023**
a) Net income from financial assets - FVPL	14,035	1,194
thereof from designated financial instruments	2,203	-1,400
thereof financial instruments with mandatory measurement at FVPL	11,832	2,594
b) Net income from financial assets - FVOCI	1,058	-1,174
thereof from the measurement of debt instruments	82	-149
thereof from the sale and derecognition of debt instruments	976	-1,025
c) Net income from financial assets - AC	0	0
d) Other operating income	3,043	-12,955
Other operating income:	**27,967**	**22,714**
Income from operational risks	3,816	3,279
Income from private equity investments	1,939	361
Income from operating leases	7,740	7,430
Other income from the leasing sub-group	3,685	4,383
Brokerage fees from third parties	3,416	3,364
Other	7,371	3,897
Other operating expenses:	**-24,924**	**-35,669**
Expenses from operational risks	-614	-98
Stability tax	-7,448	-7,433
Contributions to the resolution fund and deposit protection scheme	-2,000	-10,949
Expenses from operating leases	-5,156	-6,541
Other expenses from the leasing sub-group	-3,711	-4,578
Other	-5,995	-6,070
Other operating income/expenses	18,136	-12,935

8) Income taxes	**1/1 to 30/9/2024**	**1/1 to 30/9/2023**
Current income tax expenses	81,882	78,548
Deferred income tax expenses (+)/income (-)	2,727	1,750
Income taxes	84,609	80,298

9) Earnings per share in €	**1/1 to 30/9/2024**	**1/1 to 30/9/2023**
Number of shares on the reporting date	70,614,600	70,614,600
Average number of shares in issue	70,594,334	70,579,158
Profit/loss for the period after tax	309,834	329,170
Earnings per share in €	4.39	4.66
Annualised values	5.85	6.22

Since no financial instruments with diluting effect were issued, diluted earnings per share were identical with undiluted earnings per share.

Details of the balance sheet in €k

10) Cash and balances with central banks	30/9/2024	31/12/2023
Credit balances with central banks of issue	2,415,916	2,753,939
Other cash reserves	74,405	82,355
Cash and balances with central banks	2,490,321	2,836,294

11) Loans and advances to credit institutions	30/9/2024	31/12/2023
Loans and advances to Austrian credit institutions	171,785	137,648
Loans and advances to foreign credit institutions	253,009	679,906
Loans and advances to credit institutions	424,794	817,554

12) Loans and advances to customers	30/9/2024	31/12/2023
Loans and advances to Austrian customers	11,012,114	10,706,073
Loans and advances to foreign customers	9,637,752	9,368,199
Loans and advances to customers	20,649,866	20,074,272

13) Trading assets	30/9/2024	31/12/2023
Bonds and other fixed-interest securities		
Listed	0	0
Shares and other variable-yield securities		
Listed	804	432
Positive fair values of derivative financial instruments		
Currency contracts	4,569	5,021
Interest rate contracts	23,705	25,464
Other contracts	0	0
Trading assets	29,078	30,917

14) Financial investments	30/9/2024	31/12/2023
Bonds and other fixed-interest securities		
Listed	1,872,637	1,737,725
Unlisted	37,491	25,086
Shares and other variable-yield securities		
Listed	56,344	56,682
Unlisted	224,527	211,625
Equity investments/shares		
in subsidiaries	92,111	90,456
in entities recognised using the equity method		
Banks	641,659	594,284
Non-banks	598,687	600,187
Other equity investments		
Credit institutions	50,294	50,139
Non-banks	209,355	190,811
Financial investments	3,783,105	3,556,995

a) Financial assets FVPL	661,326	520,364
b) Financial assets FVOCI	381,034	372,562
thereof equity instruments	344,344	343,187
thereof debt instruments	36,690	29,375
c) Financial assets AC	1,500,399	1,469,598
d) Interest in entities accounted for using the equity method	1,240,346	1,194,471
Financial investments	3,783,105	3,556,995

15) Intangible assets	**30/9/2024**	**31/12/2023**
Other intangible assets	4,094	4,116
Customer base	154	158
Intangible assets	4,248	4,274

16) Property, plant and equipment	**30/9/2024**	**31/12/2023**
Investment property	63,640	69,045
Land and buildings	84,324	81,764
Business equipment and furnishings	40,541	38,636
Other property, plant and equipment	11,114	19,153
Right-of-use for leased objects	137,895	138,564
Property, plant and equipment	337,514	347,162

17) Lease contracts in which Oberbank is lessee

The lease contracts entered into by Oberbank relate mainly to rentals for branch premises and office space as well as to building rights and tenancy rights for plots of land, garages, business equipment and furnishings, and vehicles. The lease contracts do not involve any significant restrictions or commitments. There were no sale-and-leaseback transactions. The results in the consolidated balance sheet, consolidated income statement and consolidated statement of cash flows for Oberbank as a lessee are presented below for the financial year 2024 and as at 30 September 2024:

Leasing in the consolidated balance sheet	**30/9/2024**	**31/12/2023**
Property, plant and equipment	138,081	138,875
Right-of-use for land and buildings	134,643	135,478
Right-of-use for business equipment and furnishings	534	683
Right-of-use for other property, plant and equipment	2,719	2,403
Right-of-use for investment property	185	311
Other liabilities		
Leasing liabilities	139,830	140,408

Additions to right of use in the first three quarters of 2024 totalled EUR 12,603 thousand. The cash outflows for lease liabilities totalled EUR 13,142 thousand.

Leasing in the consolidated income statement	1/1 to 30/9/2024	1/1 to 30/9/2023
Interest expenses for leasing liabilities	791	697
Administrative expenses	12,568	12,153
Depreciation/amortisation for right of use for land and buildings	11,453	11,111
Depreciation/amortisation for right of use for business equipment and furnishings	165	188
Depreciation/amortisation for right of use to other property, plant and equipment	824	719
Depreciation for right of use to investment property	126	135
Other expenses from lease contracts	1,842	1,261
Other operating income		
Income from subleasing rights of use	501	566

Leasing in the consolidated statement of cash flows	1/1 to 30/9/2024	1/1 to 30/9/2023
Repayment of leasing liabilities from finance activities	-13,142	-12,636
Interest expenses for leasing liabilities from operating activities	791	697

18) Other assets	30/9/2024	31/12/2023
Deferred tax assets	1,676	1,606
Other assets	190,278	127,318
Positive fair values of closed out derivatives in the banking book	17,223	25,933
Deferred items	45,533	12,146
Other assets	254,710	167,003

19) Amounts owed to credit institutions	30/9/2024	31/12/2023
Amounts owed to Austrian credit institutions	1,717,123	1,926,740
Amounts owed to foreign credit institutions	2,074,261	2,119,648
Amounts owed to credit institutions	3,791,384	4,046,388

The item “Amounts owed to credit institutions” contains an amount of EUR 350 million from the TLTRO III refinancing programme of the ECB as at 31/12/2023. This amount was settled in March 2024 prematurely, which is why there were no longer any liabilities under this designation as at 30 September 2024.

20) Amounts owed to customers	30/9/2024	31/12/2023
Savings deposits	1,209,839	1,429,458
Other	14,485,016	14,326,674
Amounts owed to customers	15,694,855	15,756,132

21) Securitised liabilities	30/9/2024	31/12/2023
Bonds issued	3,103,013	2,834,820
Other securitised liabilities	8,004	7,317
Securitised liabilities	3,111,017	2,842,137

22) Provisions for liabilities and charges	30/9/2024	31/12/2023
Provisions for termination benefits and pensions	151,842	139,736
Provisions for anniversary bonuses	17,590	15,006
Provisions for credit risks	102,802	125,137
Other provisions	24,222	28,245
Provisions for liabilities and charges	296,456	308,124

23) Other liabilities	30/9/2024	31/12/2023
Trading liabilities	25,648	35,020
Tax liabilities	90,518	44,647
thereof current tax liabilities	76,642	25,689
thereof deferred tax liabilities	13,876	18,958
Leasing liabilities	139,830	140,408
Other liabilities	158,706	140,873
Negative fair values of closed out derivatives in the banking book	95,956	119,248
Deferred items	9,086	11,367
Other liabilities	519,744	491,563

24) Other liabilities (share of trading liabilities)	30/9/2024	31/12/2023
Currency contracts	1,743	7,202
Interest rate contracts	23,904	27,574
Other contracts	1	244
Trading liabilities	25,648	35,020

25) Subordinated debt capital	30/9/2024	31/12/2023
Subordinated bonds issued incl. supplementary capital (tier 2)	494,992	527,054
Hybrid capital	0	0
Subordinated debt capital	494,992	527,054

26) Shareholders’ equity	30/9/2024	31/12/2023
Subscribed capital	105,863	105,919
Capital reserves	505,523	505,523
Retained earnings (incl. net profit)	3,393,832	3,191,076
Negative goodwill	1,872	1,872
Additional equity capital components	50,000	50,000
Share of non-controlling shareholders	8,098	8,683
Shareholders’ equity	4,065,188	3,863,073

27) Contingent liabilities and credit risks	30/9/2024	31/12/2023
Other contingent liabilities (guarantees and letters of credit)	1,787,910	1,681,322
Contingent liabilities	1,787,910	1,681,322
Liabilities arising from non-genuine repos	0	0
Other commitments (irrevocable loan commitments)	4,260,699	4,657,470
Credit risks	4,260,699	4,657,470

28) Segment report as at 30/9/2024 Core business segments in €m	Retail Banking	Corporate and Business Banking	Financial Markets	Other	Total
Net interest income	171.7	377.8	-58.2		491.3
Profit from entities accounted for by the equity method			62.3		62.3
Charges for losses on loans and advances	-0.3	-40.3	0.2		-40.4
Net fee and commission income	70.0	82.1			152.1
Net trading income		0.4	4.7		5.1
Administrative expenses	-100.9	-159.2	-8.6	-25.3	-294.0
Other operating income	3.3	2.3	9.7	2.9	18.1
Profit/loss for the period before tax	143.7	263.0	10.1	-22.4	394.4
Average risk-weighted assets	2,023.6	13,184.7	4,577.5		19,785.8
Average allocated equity	404.9	2,638.1	915.9		3,958.9
RoE (return on equity before tax)	47.3%	13.3%	1.5%		13.3%
Cost/income ratio	41.2%	34.4%	46.2%		40.3%

n.a. – not indicative

Segment reporting as at 30/9/2023 Core business areas in €m	Retail Banking	Corporate and Business Banking	Financial Markets	Other	Total
Net interest income	175.0	355.1	-90.7		439.3
Profit from entities recognised using the equity method			125.6		125.6
Charges for losses on loans and advances	7.2	-28.3	0.1		-21.0
Net fee and commission income	65.5	83.2			148.7
Net trading income			3.1		3.1
Administrative expenses	-92.4	-148.3	-9.4	-23.2	-273.3
Other operating income	3.5	0.3	-7.0	-9.7	-12.9
Profit/loss for the period before tax	158.7	262.0	21.7	-33.0	409.5
Average risk-weighted assets	2,167.9	12,658.3	5,188.1		20,014.2
Average allocated equity	399.9	2,335.1	957.1		3,692.1
RoE (return on equity before tax)	52.9%	15.0%	3.0%		14.8%
Cost/income ratio	37.9%	33.8%	30.2%		38.8%

Due to the reclassification of sole proprietorship entities not registered in the Companies Register within the individual segments as of the 2024 financial year, the preceding year's figures have been adjusted accordingly.

29) Human resources	30/9/2024	31/12/2023
Salaried employees	2,230	2,152 [1)]
Blue-collar	3	4
Total resources	2,233	2,156

1) In the preceding year, the figure did not include 22 employees seconded to 3 Banken IT GmbH to provide services.

30) Regulatory capital pursuant to Part 2 of Regulation (EU) No 575/2013 - Pillar I in €k	30/9/2024	31/12/2023	30/9/2023
Subscribed capital	105,922	105,922	105,922
Capital reserves	505,523	505,523	505,523
Retained earnings	2,999,120	3,008,333	2,705,830
Minority interests	0	0	0
Cumulated other comprehensive income	86,079	112,293	113,498
Regulatory adjustment items	-15,438	-28,433	-27,192
Deductions from CET 1 capital	-369,654	-320,349	-331,778
COMMON EQUITY TIER 1 CAPITAL	**3,311,552**	**3,383,289**	**3,071,803**
AT1 capital instruments	50,000	50,000	50,000
AT1 capital instruments pursuant to national implementation rules	0	0	0
Deductions from AT1 capital items	0	0	0
Additional tier 1 capital	50,000	50,000	50,000
TIER 1 CAPITAL	**3,361,552**	**3,433,289**	**3,121,803**
Qualifying supplementary capital instruments	355,602	358,972	353,366
Supplementary capital (tier 2) items pursuant to national implementation rules	0	0	0
General credit risk adjustments	0	0	0
Deductions from supplementary capital items	-16,403	-16,403	-15,301
Supplementary capital (tier 2)	**339,199**	**342,569**	**338,065**
OWN FUNDS	**3,700,751**	**3,775,858**	**3,459,868**

Total risk exposure pursuant Art. 92 CRR			
Credit risk	17,016,604	16,735,047	16,878,031
Market risk, settlement risk and CVA risk	19,856	18,189	16,599
Operational risk	1,428,187	1,428,187	1,160,246
Total exposure	**18,464,647**	**18,181,423**	**18,054,876**

Own funds ratio pursuant Art. 92 CRR			
Common equity tier 1 capital ratio	17.93%	18.61%	17.01%
Tier 1 capital ratio	18.21%	18.88%	17.29%
Total capital ratio	20.04%	20.77%	19.16%
Regulatory requirement, own capital ratios in %			
Common equity tier 1 capital ratio	7.33%	7.35%	7.37%
Tier 1 capital ratio	8.83%	8.85%	8.87%
Total capital ratio	10.83%	10.85%	10.87%
Regulatory capital requirements in €k			
Common equity tier 1 capital	1,353,459	1,336,335	1,330,644
Tier 1 capital	1,630,428	1,609,056	1,601,468
Total capital	1,999,721	1,972,684	1,962,565
Free capital components			
Common equity tier 1 capital	1,958,093	2,046,954	1,741,159
Tier 1 capital	1,731,124	1,824,233	1,520,335
Total capital	1,701,030	1,803,174	1,497,303

31) Fair value of financial instruments and other items regarding reconciliation as at 30/9/2024 in €k	AC	FVTPL	thereof designated	HFT	FVOCI	thereof equity instruments FVOCI	thereof debt instruments FVOCI	AC/ liabilities	Other	Total
Cash and balances with central banks								2,490,321		**2,490,321**
								2,490,321		**2,490,321**
Loans and advances to credit institutions								424,794		**424,794**
								424,967		**424,967**
Loans and advances to customers	88,542	306,675	278,780		125	0	125	20,254,524		**20,649,866**
	84,843	306,675	278,780		125	0	125	20,226,439		**20,618,082**
Trading assets				29,078						**29,078**
				29,078						**29,078**
Financial investments	1,500,399	661,326	360,558		381,034	344,344	36,690		1,240,346	**3,783,105**
	1,459,157	661,326	360,558		381,034	344,344	36,690			
Intangible assets									4,248	**4,248**
Property, plant and equipment									337,514	**337,514**
Other assets				17,223					237,487	**254,710**
				17,223						
thereof closed out derivatives in the banking book				17,223						**17,223**
				17,223						**17,223**
Total assets	**1,588,941**	**968,001**	639,338	**46,301**	**381,159**	344,344	36,815	**23,169,639**	**1,819,594**	**27,973,636**
	1,544,000	**968,001**	639,338	**46,301**	**381,159**	344,344	36,815	**23,141,727**		

The first line item shows the carrying amount; the line below shows the fair value of the same item.

31) Fair value of financial instruments and other items regarding reconciliation as at 30/9/2024 in €k	**AC**	**FVTPL**	**thereof designated**	**HFT**	**FVOCI**	**thereof equity instruments FVOCI**	**thereof debt instruments FVOCI**	**AC/ liabilities**	**Other**	**Total**
Amounts owed to credit institutions								3,791,384		**3,791,384**
								3,584,561		**3,584,561**
Amounts owed to customers		263,164	263,164					15,431,691		**15,694,855**
		263,164	263,164					15,426,250		**15,689,414**
Securitised liabilities		572,592	572,592					2,538,425		**3,111,017**
		572,592	572,592					2,414,617		**2,987,209**
Provisions for liabilities and charges									296,456	**296,456**
Other liabilities				121,604					398,140	**519,744**
				121,604						
thereof closed out				95,956						**95,956**
Derivatives in the banking book				95,956						**95,956**
Subordinated debt capital		230,625	230,625					264,367		**494,992**
		230,625	230,625					259,971		**490,596**
Shareholders’ equity									4,065,188	**4,065,188**
Total equity and liabilities		**1,066,381**	1,066,381	**121,604**				**22,025,867**	**4,759,784**	**27,973,636**
		1,066,381	1,066,381	**121,604**				**21,685,399**		

The first line item shows the carrying amount; the line below shows the fair value of the same item.

In the first three quarters of 2024, there were no reclassifications with respect to financial assets from the measurement category recognised at fair value plus or minus through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) to the measurement category at amortised cost (AC), and no reclassification from the measurement category at fair value through profit or loss (FVPL) to the category at amortised cost (AC) or at fair value plus or minus through other comprehensive income (FVOCI).

Liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss in €k	Cumulated changes in fair value due to a change in own default risk (recognised in OCI)	Modification to fair value due to a change in market risk (recognised in P/L)		Difference in amount between carrying amount and par value
	as at 30/9/2024	Q1 to Q3 2024	Cumulated	as at 30/9/2024
Amounts owed to credit institutions	0	0	0	0
Amounts owed to customers	4,890	-2,873	-13,349	-13,349
Securitised liabilities	9,585	-13,481	-54,483	-54,483
Subordinated debt capital	2,171	-4,148	-7,725	-7,725

There were no reclassifications of accumulated profit or loss within equity in the first three quarters of 2024.

Liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss in €k	Cumulated changes in fair value due to a change in own default risk (recognised in OCI)	Modification to fair value due to a change in market risk (recognised in P/L)		Difference in amount between carrying amount and par value
	as at 31/12/2023	in financial year 2023	Cumulated	as at 31/12/2023
Amounts owed to credit institutions	0	0	0	0
Amounts owed to customers	11,864	-10,800	-23,195	-23,195
Securitised liabilities	16,387	-33,765	-74,766	-74,766
Subordinated debt capital	5,267	-11,428	-14,969	-14,969

In the financial year 2023, there were no reclassifications of cumulated profit or loss within equity.

Assets designated at fair value through profit or loss as at 30/9/2024 in €k			Modification to fair value due to adjusted default risk		Modification to fair value of related credit derivatives or similar instruments	
	Maximum default risk	Mitigation through related credit derivatives or similar instruments	Q1 to Q3 2024	Cumulated	Q1 to Q3 2024	Cumulated
Loans and advances to customers	278,780		—	—	—	—
Financial investments	360,558		-189	230	—	—

Assets designated at fair value through profit or loss as at 31/12/2023 in €k			Modification to fair value due to adjusted default risk		Modification to fair value of related credit derivatives or similar instruments	
	Maximum default risk	Mitigation through related credit derivatives or similar instruments	in financial year 2023	Cumulated	in financial year 2023	Cumulated
Loans and advances to customers	275,921	—	—	—	—	—
Financial investments	218,313	—	—	72	—	—

The maximum default risk for financial instruments within the scope of application of IFRS 9 to which, however, the impairment rules of IFRS 9 do not apply, is as follows:

in €k	**30/9/2024**	**31/12/2023**
Loans and advances to customers FVTPL	306,675	302,402
Financial investments	661,326	520,364
Financial investments	344,344	343,187
Trading assets	29,078	30,917
Derivatives in the banking	17,223	25,933
Total	**1,358,646**	**1,222,803**

Fair value hierarchy for financial instruments as at 30/9/2024	AC Carrying amount	FVTPL Carrying amount	HFT Carrying amount	FVOCI Carrying amount	AC/Liabilities carrying amount	Other carrying amount	Total carrying amount	Level 1 Fair value	Level 2 Fair value	Level 3 Fair value
Financial instruments carried at fair value in €k										
Loans and advances to customers		306,675		125			**306,800**		20,566	286,235
Trading assets			29,078				**29,078**	804	28,274	
Financial assets - FVPL		661,326					**661,326**	373,041	288,286	
Financial assets - FVOCI				381,034			**381,034**	93,034	266	287,734 [1)]
Other assets			17,223				**17,223**		17,223	
thereof closed out derivatives in the banking book			17,223				**17,223**		17,223	
Financial assets not carried at fair value										
Loans and advances to credit institutions					424,794		**424,794**		424,967	
Loans and advances to customers	88,541				20,254,523		**20,343,066**		84,843	20,226,439
Financial assets - AC	1,500,399						**1,500,399**	1,435,986	23,171	

[1)] This item consists of equity investments whose market value was measured using the discounted cash-flow entity method and/or mixed methods (multiples method in combination with the discounted cash-flow method) or other methods of company valuation.

Fair value hierarchy of financial instruments as at 30/9/2024										
	AC Carrying amount	FVTPL Carrying amount	HFT Carrying amount	FVOCI Carrying amount	AC/Liabilities carrying amount	Other carrying amount	Total carrying amount	Level 1 Fair value	Level 2 Fair value	Level 3 Fair value
Financial liabilities carried at fair value										
Amounts owed to credit institutions							**0**			
Amounts owed to customers		263,164					**263,164**		263,164	
Securitised liabilities		572,593					**572,593**		572,593	
Other liabilities			121,603				**121,603**		121,603	
thereof closed out derivatives in the banking book			95,956				**95,956**		95,956	
Subordinated debt capital		230,625					**230,625**		230,625	
Liabilities not carried at fair value										
Amounts owed to credit institutions					3,791,384		**3,791,384**		3,584,561	
Amounts owed to customers					15,431,691		**15,431,691**		15,426,250	
Securitised liabilities					2,538,425		**2,538,425**		2,414,617	
Other liabilities							**0**			
Subordinated debt capital					264,367		**264,367**		259,971	

The fair value corresponds to the amount at which an asset can be sold or a liability settled by market participants in a transaction under market conditions on the balance sheet date or at which a debt can be transferred.

The assessment of the fair value is based on the assumption that the transaction takes place either on the principal market for the respective asset or debt instrument or, if no such principal market exists, the most advantageous active market for the respective transaction, provided the entities involved have access to such markets. Where market prices are available for identical assets or debt instruments in an active market to which access is available on the balance sheet date, these prices are used for the measurement (level 1). Where no such market prices are available, the fair value is determined using valuation models based on parameters that are either directly or indirectly observable (level 2). Where the fair value cannot be assessed on the basis of market prices or using valuation models fully based on directly or indirectly observable market data, individual valuation parameters that are not observable on the market are estimated on the basis of reasonable assumptions (level 3).

All fair value measurements refer to regularly performed measurements. There were no one-off fair value measurements in the reporting period.

Measurement process

The Strategic Risk Management department of Oberbank is responsible for the independent monitoring and communication of risks as well as for the measurement of financial instruments. The unit is functionally and organisationally separate from trading, which is responsible for the initiation and execution of transactions. Trading book positions are marked-to-market daily at the close of business.

Valuation is based on current stock exchange prices where such quoted prices are publicly available. If direct measurement based on prices quoted on securities exchanges is not possible, model values derived from current market data (yield curves, volatilities, etc.) are used. The market data is validated daily. At regular intervals, the model prices are compared with the prices actually obtainable on the market; in this context the model prices of the derivatives are compared to the model prices of the partner banks. The management is sent a daily update on risk positions and the valuation results based on the entire trading book positions. The fair value of financial instruments not carried in the trading book is measured on a quarterly basis.

Measurement methods for fair values

The measurement methods used are in compliance with recognised mathematical methods for measuring financial instruments taking into account all factors that market participants would consider appropriate for determining a price. The income-based methodology applied is the fair value measurement approach. The market-based approach is applied only in the fair value measurement of structured products.

Input factors for the fair value measurement

The measurement of the fair value of financial instruments in level 1 is based on prices quoted on active markets. These instruments include listed securities and derivative instruments.

If direct measurement based on prices quoted on securities exchanges is not possible, the present value in level 2 is estimated using model values derived from current market data (yield curves, volatilities, etc.). Underlying interest-rate curves and volatilities are obtained from the Refinitiv system.
Measurements are based on generally-accepted valuation models, with measurements being made under market conditions. In the case of derivatives, symmetrical products (e.g. IRS) are measured using the discounted cash flow method. The fair values of asymmetrical products (options) are calculated using standard methods (e.g. the Black-Scholes, Hull & White, etc.). Structured products are measured on the basis of price information obtained from third parties.
All derivative instruments are measured on a counterparty-risk-free basis in a first step. In a second step, a credit risk markdown is determined (credit valuation adjustment, CVA) based on the internal default probabilities of an expected loss.

The fair values of non-listed securities are obtained from the Geos system. The fair value of investment fund units is obtained from the fund management companies. The present value method (discounted cash flow method) is used to calculate the fair value of securitised liabilities, subordinated capital and amounts owed to banks and customers, with the cash flows of own issues being calculated using the contractual interest rate. The interest rates used for discounting are derived from the discount curve applicable to the respective currency, adding a premium in the form of a credit spread corresponding to the seniority of the issue. The credit rating premiums are adjusted regularly to the respective market conditions.

The fair value of level 3 assets is measured using generally-accepted valuation models. The fair value measurement of receivables from banks and customers is based on the discounted contract cash flow (based on contractually-agreed repayment structures) and the discounted expected credit loss cash flows (considers the credit rating of customers and collateral). The exchange rates used are the reference rates published by the ECB.

The potential downgrading of customers' credit ratings affects the calculation of fair values of level 3 financial instruments.
If risk premiums were to increase by 50 bp, receivables from customers measured at fair value would decline by EUR 9.8 million (31/12/2023: EUR 10.5 million), and if risk premiums were to increase by 100 bp, the fair values of these receivables would decrease by EUR 19.1 million (31/12/2023: EUR 20.4 million).

The fair value of equity investments and shares in affiliated companies is measured primarily using the discounted cash flow entity method and/or mixed methods (multiples method in combination with the discounted cash-flow method) or other methods of company valuation.

Changes in the fair value hierarchy or classification take place whenever there is any change in the quality of the input parameters used in the measurement method. Classification adjustments are made at the end of the reporting period.

The following table shows the development of equity investments FVOCI measured at fair value and assigned to level 3.

Movements in €k	Equity investments FVOCI
Carrying amount as at 1/1/2024	286,270
Additions (purchases)	399
Disposals (sales)	0
Value changes recognised in equity	1,065
Value changes recognised in income	0
Carrying value as at 30/9/2024	287,734

The item Other comprehensive income from these instruments increased by EUR 1,297 thousand

The remaining level 3 financial instruments measured at fair value comprise loans and advances to customers for which the fair value option was used.

Movements in €k	Loans and advances to customers
Carrying amount as at 1/1/2024	283,554
Transfer to level 2	0
Additions	3,327
Disposals	-2,406
Changes in fair value	1,760
thereof disposals	0
thereof portfolio instruments	1,760
Carrying value as at 30/9/2024	286,235

There were no transfers between level 1 and level 2.

New major transactions with related parties in the financial year as at 30/9/2024 amounted to:

Associated companies	€k 33,651
Subsidiaries	€k 0
Other related parties	€k 70,105

Statement by the Management Board of Oberbank AG

We confirm to the best of our knowledge that the condensed interim financial statements prepared in accordance with the applicable accounting standards present a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the group, and that the third quarter management report for the group presents a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the group with respect to the key events during the first nine months of the financial year and their effects on the condensed interim financial statements, and regarding the key risks and uncertainties in the remaining three months of the financial year, and with respect to the material business transactions with related parties that must be disclosed.

Linz, 22 November 2024

The Management Board

CEO
Franz Gasselsberger
Management Board Remit
Market

Management Board Member
Martin Seiter
Management Board Remit
Market

Management Board Member
Florian Hagenauer
Management Board Remit
Back Office

Management Board
Isabella Lehner
Management Board Remit
Back Office

Current Management Board Remits

CEO Franz Gasselsberger	Management Board Member	Management Board Member Florian Hagenauer	Management Board Member Isabella Lehner
Market	**Market**	**Back Office**	**Back Office**
General Business Policy			
Internal Audit			
Compliance			
Business and Service Departments			
CIF (Corporate & International Finance)	GFI (Global Financial Institutions)	BSR (Bank Supervisory Reporting)	ORG (Organisational Development, Strategy and Process Management)
HRA (Human Resources)	PAM (Private Banking & Asset Management)	ISK (Real Estate, Security and Cost Management)	ZSP (Central Services and Production)
RUC (Accounts & Controlling)	PKU (Personal Banking)	KRM (Credit Management)	Oberbank Service GmbH[1]
	TRE (Treasury & Trade)	RIS (Strategic Risk Management)	3 Banken IT GmbH[2]
	Oberbank Leasing GmbH.[1]	SEK (Corporate Secretary & Communication)	
Regional Business Divisions			
Linz North	Linz South	Back Office Austria	
Innviertel	Salzburg	Back Office Germany	
Lower Austria & Burgenland	Vienna	Back Office Czech Republic	
Upper Austria South	Germany Southwest	Back Office Hungary	
Germany Central	Germany South	Back Office Hungary	
Czech Republic	Slovakia		
	Hungary		

1) 100% subsidiary of Oberbank

2) 40% investee of Oberbank

Important information

Forecasts that refer to the future development of Oberbank are estimates made on the basis of information available to us on the reporting date. Should the assumptions regarding such forward-looking statements prove incorrect or should risks materialise to an extent not anticipated, the actual results may vary from those expected at the time of this writing. Information provided on market shares are based on the most recent data available at the copy deadline.

When adding up rounded figures and calculating percentage rates of change, slight differences may result compared with totals and rates arrived at by adding up component figures which have not been rounded.
This report is made available in English for the convenience of readers. Only the German-language version shall be legally-binding.

Financial Calendar 2024

3 April 2024	Online publication of the Annual Report for the year 2023
3 May 2024	Date of record for the 144th Annual General Meeting
13 May 2024	144th Annual General Meeting of Oberbank AG
16 May 2024	Ex-dividend date
17 May 2024	Date of record
21 May 2024	Dividend payout date
13 May 2024	Report Q1 2024
22 August 2024	Report Q1-Q2 2024
22 November 2024	Report Q1-Q3 2024

The financial calendar is subject to change. The most recent version is available on the website of Oberbank AG.

The information is available online at www.oberbank.at under Investor Relations.

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