



**EUROFIMA**   
ROLLING STOCK FINANCING

ANNUAL REPORT 2024



European Company for the Financing of Railroad Rolling Stock

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EUROFIMA's annual report covers the period from January 1 to December 31.  
It is also available at [www.eurofima.org](http://www.eurofima.org)

## KEY FIGURES

Financial data: all amounts in million EUR  
Railway equipment financed: in units

	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020
<b>Balance sheet</b>					
Total	15 390	16 468	15 670	15 909	17 009
<b>Assets</b>					
Liquid assets <sup>(1)</sup>	5 269	5 510	5 047	4 709	4 892
Equipment financing contracts	9 120	9 551	9 232	10 140	10 917
Derivative financial instruments	968	1 381	1 377	1 048	1 188
<b>Liabilities</b>					
Outstanding borrowings <sup>(2)</sup>	12 421	13 009	12 536	13 957	15 013
Derivative financial instruments	1 080	1 540	1 504	370	417
<b>Equity</b>					
Equity + Callable share capital	3 535	3 506	3 467	3 471	3 463
<b>Net profit and appropriation to reserves</b>					
Net profit for the financial year	33	28	17	22	24
Appropriation to statutory reserves	15	15	16	19	11
<b>Ratios in %</b>					
Total operating expense / Total operating income	21.8	25.9	33.9	27.4	26.9
Net profit / Average equity	2.1	1.8	1.1	1.4	1.6
(Equity + Callable share capital) / Outstanding borrowings	28.5	27.0	27.7	24.9	23.1
<b>Borrowings and repayments during the financial year</b>					
Borrowings	13 483	12 348	12 293	5 081	11 966
Repayments	14 194	12 344	12 690	5 953	11 154
Repayment rate in %	105	100	103	117	93
<b>Railway equipment financed during the financial year</b>					
Locomotives	0	63	32	110	232
Multiple-unit trains					
- Motor cars	526	464	362	282	1 136
- Trailer cars	222	245	271	303	895
Passenger cars	75	10	198	176	314
Infrastructure equipment	0	88	0	0	40

<sup>(1)</sup> Cash and cash equivalents and financial investments

<sup>(2)</sup> Amounts due to credit institutions and customers and debts evidenced by certificates

Due to rounding, numbers presented throughout this document may not add up precisely to the totals provided and percentages may not precisely reflect the absolute figures.

## REPORT OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

EUROFIMA European Company for the Financing of Railroad Rolling Stock is a supranational organization located in Basel, Switzerland. EUROFIMA fulfills a non-profit maximizing mission to support the development of public service passenger rail transportation in its Contracting States. EUROFIMA supports its shareholder railways and other rail stakeholders in renewing and modernizing their equipment by providing competitive financing.

### CONSTITUTION AND STATUTES

EUROFIMA was established on November 20, 1956, based on an international treaty (the "Convention") between sovereign States ("Contracting States"). It is governed by the Convention signed or adhered to by its Contracting States, its articles of association ("Statutes") and in a subsidiary manner by the law of the country in which it is located. It was originally founded for a period of 50 years. The decision taken by the extraordinary General Assembly of February 1, 1984, to extend this period for an additional 50 years, until 2056, was approved by all Contracting States. EUROFIMA's current shareholders are the railway administrations of the Contracting States or the Contracting States themselves that are parties to the Convention.

The Statutes of EUROFIMA were amended in 2024. The amendments proposed by the Board included an increase in the organization's share capital by CHF 50 million, currently held as treasury shares.

The amended Statutes were approved by the General Assembly of EUROFIMA on June 13, 2024, and became effective on October 30, 2024, after the review by the 25 Contracting States during a three-month period and based on the registration by the Commercial Register of Basel, Switzerland. With the approval of the amended Statutes, the shareholders and Contracting States reaffirmed EUROFIMA's treaty-based public interest mandate.

### ACTIVITY

EUROFIMA finances railway equipment through borrowings. EUROFIMA secures title to or obtains security interests deemed equivalent (in particular pledges) on or in respect of equipment. The general principles of EUROFIMA's activity are defined in an agreement (the "Basic Agreement") between the railway administrations and EUROFIMA. The Basic Agreement remains valid for the entire duration of EUROFIMA's existence and can only be altered with the consent of all the railway administrations and EUROFIMA. EUROFIMA's equity (paid in share capital and reserves) is primarily used for investments in liquid assets and, to a limited extent, for equipment financing contracts.

### EQUIPMENT

EUROFIMA either holds title to the equipment until the financing has been completely reimbursed or it holds a direct or indirect security interest deemed equivalent, particularly pledges. The equipment is recorded in the company's register with its number and type. Each railway administration is responsible for maintaining the equipment. In case of damage or loss, the equipment must be replaced without delay and at the railway administration's expense. If a railway administration does not fulfill its obligations, EUROFIMA has the right to repossess the equipment to cover its exposure. The railway administration continues to assume responsibility for all contracts into which it has entered with the company. EUROFIMA has never experienced a loss due to the failure of a railway administration to assume its contractual obligations.

### GUARANTEE RESERVE AND SUBSIDIARY SHAREHOLDER GUARANTEE

In the event of a default by a railway administration, the special guarantee reserve, as outlined in Article 29 of the Statutes, may be called upon. According to this article, the yearly allocation to the guarantee reserve corresponds to the balance of the annual profit, after allocation to the ordinary reserve of 5% of the net profit and the eventual payment of a dividend, statutorily limited to a maximum of 4% of the paid-in share capital.

In addition, pursuant to Article 26 of the Statutes, each Class A shareholder guarantees the fulfillment of all equipment financing contracts in proportion to its participation in EUROFIMA's Class A share capital and up to a maximum amount equal to its participation in EUROFIMA's subscribed Class A share capital. This subsidiary shareholder guarantee can only be called when (i) a railway administration and its guaranteeing Contracting State have not discharged obligations under equipment financing contracts and (ii) the guarantee reserve, as outlined by Article 29 of the Statutes, is not sufficient to cover the loss resulting from such non-payment. Pursuant to the amendment of the Statutes made in 2018 and referred to above, Article 26 Guarantee will be discontinued in respect of loans provided by EUROFIMA on or after January 1, 2018. In respect of any loan provided by EUROFIMA prior to January 1, 2018, Article 26 Guarantee will remain in full force and effect, until the loan maturity on June 30, 2036.



## SHAREHOLDERS' DISTRIBUTION

Shareholder		Number of shares	In % of registered share capital <sup>(4)</sup>	Subscribed share capital (in CHF)		Callable share capital <sup>(1)</sup> (in CHF)	
				2024	2023	2024	2023
Deutsche Bahn AG	DB AG	58 760	22,60%	587 600 000	587 600 000	470 080 000	470 080 000
Société nationale SNCF	SNCF	58 760	22,60%	587 600 000	587 600 000	470 080 000	470 080 000
Ferrovie dello Stato Italiane S.p.A.	FS	35 100	13,50%	351 000 000	351 000 000	280 800 000	280 800 000
Société Nationale des Chemins de fer Belges	SNCB	25 480	9,80%	254 800 000	254 800 000	203 840 000	203 840 000
NV Nederlandse Spoorwegen	NS	15 080	5,80%	150 800 000	150 800 000	120 640 000	120 640 000
RENFE Operadora	RENFE	13 572	5,22%	135 720 000	135 720 000	108 576 000	108 576 000
Swiss Federal Railways	SBB	13 000	5,00%	130 000 000	130 000 000	104 000 000	104 000 000
Luxembourg National Railways	CFL	5 200	2,00%	52 000 000	52 000 000	41 600 000	41 600 000
CP-Comboios de Portugal, E.P.E.	CP	5 200	2,00%	52 000 000	52 000 000	41 600 000	41 600 000
ÖBB-Holding AG	ÖBB	5 200	2,00%	52 000 000	52 000 000	41 600 000	41 600 000
Hellenic Railways	OSE	5 200	2,00%	52 000 000	52 000 000	41 600 000	41 600 000
Kingdom of Sweden		5 200	2,00%	52 000 000	52 000 000	41 600 000	41 600 000
Joint Stock Company for Passenger Railway Transport "Srbija Voz", Belgrade	SV	2 800	1,08%	28 000 000	28 000 000	22 400 000	22 400 000
České dráhy, a.s.	ČD	2 600	1,00%	26 000 000	26 000 000	20 800 000	20 800 000
HŽ Putnički prijevoz d.o.o.	HŽ	2 122	0,82%	21 220 000	21 220 000	16 976 000	16 976 000
Hungarian State Railways Ltd.	MÁV	1 820	0,70%	18 200 000	18 200 000	14 560 000	14 560 000
Javno preduzeće Željeznice Federacije Bosna i Hercegovina d.o.o.	ŽFBiH	1 326	0,51%	13 260 000	13 260 000	10 608 000	10 608 000
Železnična spoločnosť Slovensko, a.s.	ŽSSK	1 300	0,50%	13 000 000	13 000 000	10 400 000	10 400 000
Slovenske železnice d.o.o.	SŽ	1 092	0,42%	10 920 000	10 920 000	8 736 000	8 736 000
Holding Bolgarski Darzhavni Zhelezniitsi EAD	BDZ	520	0,20%	5 200 000	5 200 000	4 160 000	4 160 000
Javno pretprijatie Makedonski Železnici-Infrastruktura	ŽRSM Infrastruktura	243	0,09%	2 430 000	2 430 000	1 944 000	1 944 000
Željeznički Prevoz Crne Gore AD	ŽPCG	156	0,06%	1 560 000	1 560 000	1 248 000	1 248 000
TCDD Taşımacılık A.Ş.	TCDD	104	0,04%	1 040 000	1 040 000	832 000	832 000
Železnici na Republika Severna Makedonija Transport AD - Skopje	ŽRSM Transport	61	0,02%	610 000	610 000	488 000	488 000
Danish State Railways	DSB	52	0,02%	520 000	520 000	416 000	416 000
Vygruppen AS	VY	52	0,02%	520 000	520 000	416 000	416 000
<b>Total allocated share capital <sup>(2)</sup></b>		<b>260 000</b>	<b>100,00%</b>	<b>2 600 000 000</b>	<b>2 600 000 000</b>	<b>2 080 000 000</b>	<b>2 080 000 000</b>
EUROFIMA (treasury shares)		500	-	50 000 000	-	0	-
<b>Total unallocated share capital <sup>(3)</sup></b>		<b>500</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>50 000 000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Total share capital</b>		<b>260 500</b>	<b>100,00%</b>	<b>2 650 000 000</b>	<b>2 600 000 000</b>	<b>2 080 000 000</b>	<b>2 080 000 000</b>

## Book value (in EUR)

## Book value (in EUR)

<b>Book value as at December 31</b>	<b>2 446 398 000</b>	<b>2 393 248 000</b>	<b>1 914 598 400</b>	<b>1 914 598 400</b>
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<sup>(1)</sup> As per Article 21 of the Statutes the callable share capital may be called in unconditionally at any time by decision of the Board of Directors.

<sup>(2)</sup> The total allocated share capital consists of class A shares with a nominal value of CHF 10'000.

<sup>(3)</sup> The total unallocated share capital consists of class B shares with a nominal value of CHF 100'000.

<sup>(4)</sup> Excluding treasury shares.

## STATE GUARANTEE

The obligations of a railway towards EUROFIMA benefit from a guarantee of the relevant Contracting State. Each Contracting State is either directly liable for, or, guarantees the obligations of any of its railway administrations under the equipment financing contracts and the obligations of its railway administrations in such railway's capacity as a shareholder of EUROFIMA (these

include the callable capital and the subsidiary shareholder guarantee - the latter for all financings disbursed before January 1, 2018). Pursuant to the changes to the statutes in 2018, in certain circumstances, EUROFIMA could benefit from a guarantee of the local or regional government in lieu of the guarantee from the Contracting State.

## Ratings of the Contracting States at December 31, 2024 and 2023

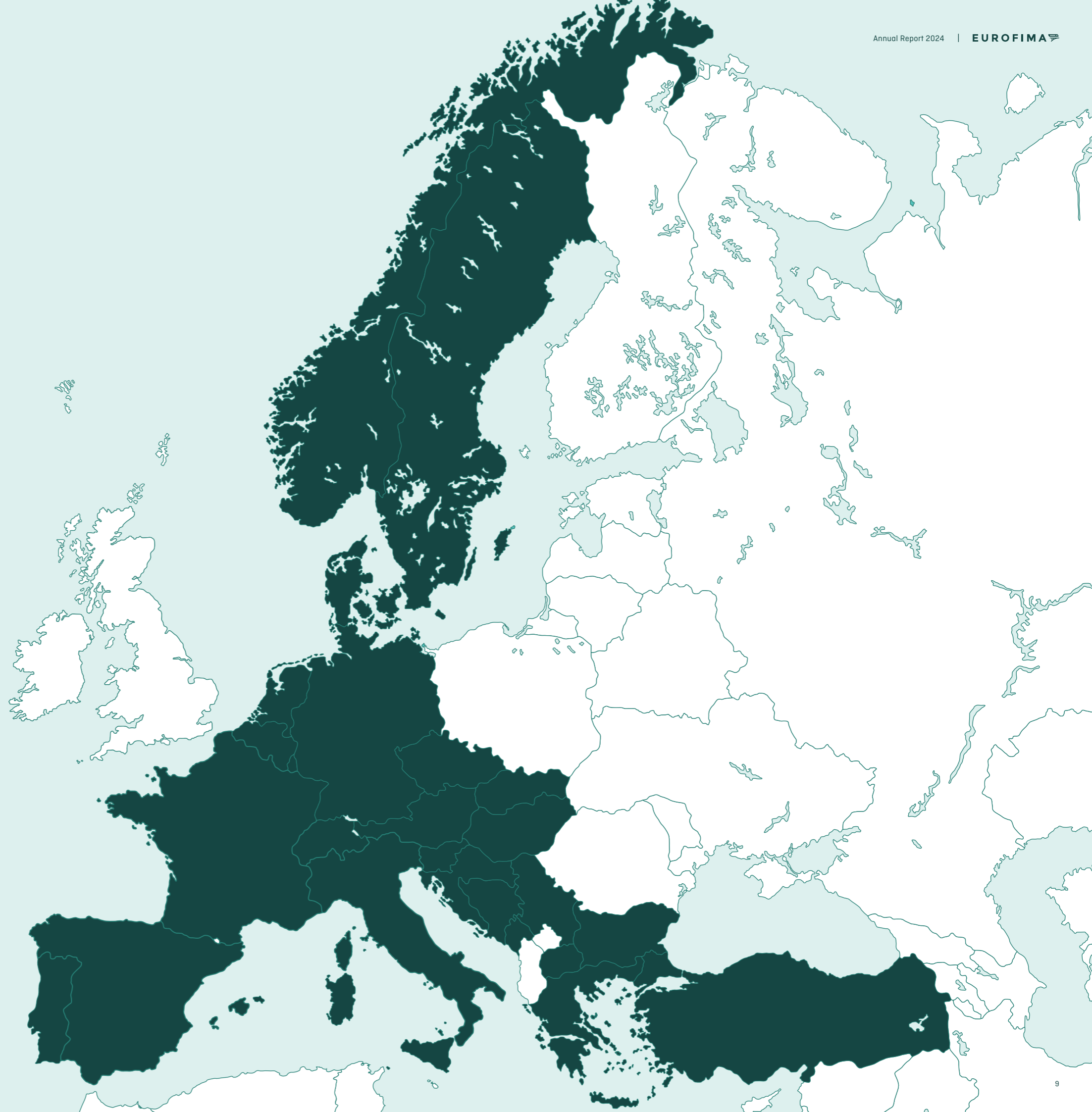
	2024		2023	
	S&P Global Ratings	Moody's Investors Service	S&P Global Ratings	Moody's Investors Service
Germany	AAA	Aaa	AAA	Aaa
France	AA-	Aa3	AA	Aa2
Italy	BBB	Baa3	BBB	Baa3
Belgium	AA	Aa3	AA	Aa3
Netherlands	AAA	Aaa	AAA	Aaa
Spain	A	Baa1	A	Baa1
Switzerland	AAA	Aaa	AAA	Aaa
Luxembourg	AAA	Aaa	AAA	Aaa
Portugal	A-	A3	BBB+	A3
Austria	AA+	Aa1	AA+	Aa1
Greece	BBB-	Ba1	BBB-	Ba1
Sweden	AAA	Aaa	AAA	Aaa
Serbia	BBB-	Ba2	BB+	Ba2
Czech Republic	AA-	Aa3	AA-	Aa3
Croatia	A-	A3	BBB+	Baa2
Hungary	BBB-	Baa2	BBB-	Baa2
Bosnia and Herzegovina	B+	B3	B+	B3
Slovakia	A+	A3	A+	A2
Slovenia	AA-	A3	AA-	A3
Bulgaria	BBB	Baa1	BBB	Baa1
North Macedonia	BB-	-	BB-	-
Montenegro	B+	Ba3	B	B1
Turkey	BB-	B1	B	B3
Denmark	AAA	Aaa	AAA	Aaa
Norway	AAA	Aaa	AAA	Aaa

## Rating of EUROFIMA at December 31, 2024

	S&P Global Ratings	Moody's Investors Service	FitchRatings
Long term	AA	Aa2	AA
Short term	A-1+	P-1	F1+
Outlook	stable	stable	stable



Contracting State	Member since
Austria	1955
Belgium	1955
Denmark	1955
France	1955
Germany	1955
Italy	1955
Luxembourg	1955
Netherlands	1955
Norway	1955
Portugal	1955
Serbia	1955
Spain	1955
Sweden	1955
Switzerland	1955
Greece	1957
Türkiye	1957
Hungary	1991
Croatia	1993
Slovenia	1993
Bosnia and Herzegovina	1996
North Macedonia	1996
Bulgaria	1998
Slovakia	2000
Czech Republic	2002
Montenegro	2006







## MESSAGE FROM THE CHAIRMAN





Source: ÖBB - Philip Horak

## MESSAGE FROM THE CHAIRMAN

As we reflect on the achievements and challenges of the past year, it is my privilege to contribute to the EUROFIMA Annual Report for 2024. The global economic landscape continued to present its share of complexities — with the ongoing wars in Ukraine and the Middle East, decreasing, but still above-average inflation, and a changing interest rate environment. Despite these challenges, EUROFIMA has once again demonstrated resilience, agility, and a strong commitment to its mission. 2024 has proven to be a year of notable progress, underpinned by key achievements that position us for continued success in the future.

One of our most significant accomplishments in 2024 was EUROFIMA's recognition as one of the Best Workplaces in Switzerland, where we proudly placed sixth among very small companies across the country. This achievement reflects the strong, positive culture we have fostered within our organization. Additionally, we were honoured to be ranked 18th in the Best Caring Workplaces category in Switzerland, an acknowledgment of our commitment to creating an environment where employees feel valued, supported, and empowered. These accolades are a testament to the dedication and hard work of our talented team, whose spirit and professionalism are at the heart of our success.

In terms of market visibility, we have made substantial strides in enhancing EUROFIMA's branding and awareness. Our new LinkedIn series, which highlights both our colleagues and the diverse assets we finance, has contributed to building stronger connections with our stakeholders. Additionally, our participation in high-profile events such as InnoTrans and the European Mobility Conference has provided valuable opportunities to display our presence in the rail finance sector. Through strategic press appearances and thought leadership, we have further solidified our presence in the European rail industry.

In line with our commitment to sustainability, we have taken a major step forward by including Scope 3 emissions from the rolling stock fleets we finance in our 2023 Sustainability Report, issued in early 2024. This inclusion aligns with our broader environmental goals and our dedication to addressing the carbon footprint of the rail sector, a crucial part of the global transition to a more sustainable future.

Another key milestone was the initiation of a comprehensive strategy review aimed at enhancing EUROFIMA's market visibility and positioning. This initiative seeks to further define our role as the leading financing partner for European railways, focusing on strengthening relationships with existing shareholders while also expanding our reach to new partners. As an intermediate step, 50mn EUR treasury shares were issued to be placed with new shareholders in upcoming years. The strategy review is expected to be finalised in 2025.

Additionally, I am pleased to report that our AA credit rating was revised by Standard & Poor's from a negative to a stable outlook, reaffirming the robustness and stability of EUROFIMA's financial position as well as its strong liquidity KPIs. This positive revision highlights the strength of our risk management framework and our ability to navigate in a volatile global economy with confidence. On top of that, MSCI Sustainalytics improved our ESG risk score to 4.6. With the issuance of a 500m EUR green bond in November, for the first time in the history of EUROFIMA the amount of outstanding green bonds moved beyond 50% of the whole bond portfolio.

In 2024, we also continued our financing activities and reinforced our position as a trusted partner in the growth and modernization of public rail transport across Europe. This achievement, along with our consistent matched funding strategy, underscores our commitment to supporting the rail sector in its efforts to improve infrastructure and promote sustainable mobility. Ultimately, these events led to a profit of slightly above 30mn EUR.

2024 also saw the successful implementation of a new General Ledger solution in our accounting division, marking a significant improvement in the quality of our financial processes. This initiative is part of our ongoing efforts to enhance operational efficiency and ensure the accuracy and transparency of our financial reporting.

As always, I would like to extend my deepest gratitude to our shareholders, clients, and dedicated employees for their continued trust and commitment to EUROFIMA. Their support is essential to our success, and together, we remain focused on our shared vision of advancing public rail transport and fostering sustainable mobility throughout Europe.

Looking ahead, EUROFIMA will continue to pursue excellence in all areas of our business, guided by our core values of dialogue, responsibility, agility, and excellence. We are committed to driving positive change in the rail sector and furthering our role as a key enabler of sustainable transport solutions.

On behalf of the Board, I would like to thank you for your ongoing support and look forward to another year of success and collaboration.

**Ronald Klein Wassink**  
Chairman of the Board  
EUROFIMA





Lisbon, Portugal - Source: AdobeStock

## CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

- Governing bodies
- Controlling bodies
- Organizational chart as at January 1, 2025
- Members of governing and controlling bodies as at January 1, 2025



## GOVERNING BODIES

As a public international body, EUROFIMA is governed first by its constitutive documents and only subsidiarily by Swiss law. Its constitutive documents are the Convention, the Statutes and the Basic Agreement. The organization's legal framework sets out the structure for EUROFIMA's governance. In addition to the constitutive documents, EUROFIMA's activities are governed by a set of policies, guidelines and rules of procedures adopted by the General Assembly, the Board of Directors or the Management. As a supranational organization, EUROFIMA is not subject to any national or international regulatory authority.

The Contracting States have reserved extensive corporate governance rights over EUROFIMA. The following changes to EUROFIMA's organization require the consent of the Contracting States: head office, objective, duration, conditions for admission of shareholders, quorums applicable to important shareholders' resolutions, equal voting rights of directors, all terms dealing with the shareholders' liability and the establishment of branches. EUROFIMA has to report annually on its development and its financial position to its Contracting States. Such reporting is done through the International Transport Forum, an intergovernmental organization within the OECD group.

EUROFIMA is governed and managed by the General Assembly, the Board of Directors and the Management.

### GENERAL ASSEMBLY

The General Assembly convenes at least once annually. It approves the annual report of the Board of Directors, the audited financial statements, the appropriation of the annual surplus, the discharge of the acts of the Management and the Board of Directors, it appoints the External Auditor and approves the organization regulations. Decisions are taken by the majority of votes of the shares represented. However, in order to amend the Statutes, to reduce or to increase the subscribed share capital and redemptions of shares and conversions of shares, to transfer shares and subscription rights, to dissolve the organization, to appoint liquidators, to extend the organization's duration and to approve the maximum amount of borrowings, a supermajority representing at least seven-tenths of the subscribed share capital is required. The General Assembly decides upon any other questions which are submitted to it by the Board of Directors.

In 2024, the General Assembly convened on three occasions. The main topics examined by the General Assembly on which it took decisions were: the annual report and the appropriation of the 2023 surplus, the discharge of members of the Board of Directors

and the Management for the financial year 2023, reappointment of the External Auditor for the financial year 2024, the maximum amounts of borrowings which may be concluded, the partial renewal of the Board of Directors, the change of the statutes and the issuing of treasury shares, capital increase respectively.

### BOARD OF DIRECTORS

The Board of Directors is responsible for EUROFIMA's strategy and its financial success. It sets the overall direction and assumes supervision and control of the organization and its Management.

It meets at least once quarterly. Each director has one vote. A majority of directors present or represented constitute a quorum. Decisions are taken on the basis of the majority of the directors present or represented except for the conclusion of borrowings where a three-fourths majority is required. In urgent cases, decisions may be reached according to a written procedure.

With the exception of certain reserved powers, the Board of Directors is authorized to entrust all or part of the management of the institution to one or several of its members ("representatives") or third persons who need not necessarily be directors ("members of the Management"). As a result, the executive management is delegated to members of the Management. In this regard, the General Assembly has established organization regulations determining the rights and responsibilities of the Board of Directors and the Management.

The Board of Directors mandates the Management to execute all equipment financing contracts and borrowings within the limits laid down by the General Assembly. It is responsible for the financial statements as well as the existence and maintenance of the internal control system on financial reporting. The Board of Directors is the competent body to call-in the not paid-in share capital.

The Board members, including the Chairman, Vice Chairmen and Vice Chairwoman are appointed by the General Assembly, with one Board member for each shareholder holding at least 2% of the share capital. They are appointed for a period of three years and are eligible for re-election. As at January 1, 2025, the Board of Directors consists of 10 members.

The Chairman calls the Board meetings with sufficient notice and draws up the agenda. Any other Board member has the right to call an additional meeting, if deemed necessary. Minutes are kept of the proceedings and decisions of the Board of Directors.

In order to ensure an efficient interaction with the Board of Directors, the meetings are also attended by the Management. The Chairman works with the Management in-between the meetings.

The Board of Directors established two advisory bodies: the Audit and Risk Committee and the Human Resources Committee

- » The Audit and Risk Committee supports the Board of Directors in its comprehensive supervisory role with respect to financial control, risk control, audit and compliance management. In this respect, it oversees the activities of both Internal and External Audit. It consists of four Board members
- » The mandate of the Human Resource Committee is to review, report on and, if required, make recommendations to the Board on matters relating to human resources and compensation policy, and to establish a plan of continuity and development of management for EUROFIMA. It consists of the Chairman of the Board and at least three and at maximum four other members of the Board as appointed by the Chairman of the Board.

The Board of Directors met on 5 occasions in 2024. On average, Directors' attendance was 87.5%. The main subjects examined by the Board of Directors on which it took decisions were: the quarterly financial reports, the annual financial statement, the annual budget, the general authorization to carry out borrowing transactions and associated treasury and derivative trans-

actions, the annual report to the General Assembly, update and implementation of new policies, the report to the Governments parties to EUROFIMA's Convention, risk and capital adequacy and topics relating to Human Resource, assessment on EUROFIMA's current strategy and EUROFIMA's credit rating, as well as the change of statutes and issuance of treasury shares.

The members of the Board of Directors and its advisory bodies are listed on page 21.

### MANAGEMENT

Under the authority of the Chief Executive Officer and the supervision of the Board of Directors, the Management is responsible for managing the business, overseeing the day-to-day operations of the organization, and preparing decisions for the Board of Directors. The Management consists of the Chief Executive Officer and the Chief Financial Officer.

The Management meets on a weekly basis and when required by the operations of the organization. In 2024, over 40 meetings were held. The Chief Executive Officer chairs the meetings of the Management. The members of the Management are appointed by the Board of Directors.

The members of the Management are listed on page 21.



Czech Republic - Source: České Dráhy



## CONTROLLING BODIES

### EXTERNAL AUDIT

The External Auditor is appointed annually by the General Assembly in accordance with Article 10 of the Statutes.

The responsibility of the External Auditor is to audit the financial statements, to report the results of the audit to the General Assembly and to the Board of Directors, and to express an opinion concerning the financial statements. The External Auditor also verifies the existence of an internal control system designed for the preparation of the financial statements. The audit is carried out in accordance with Swiss Auditing Standards and International Standards on Auditing.

The amounts paid to the External Auditor are disclosed in note 7 to the financial statements.

### INTERNAL AUDIT

The Internal Auditor reports to the Audit and Risk Committee of the Board of Directors. Based on its independent risk assessment, Internal Audit develops an internal audit plan which is reviewed and approved by the Audit and Risk Committee. Its audit scope includes, but is not limited to, EUROFIMA's risk management system, the internal control system, and the policies and procedures adopted by its governing bodies.

Further information on risk management is included in note 3 to the financial statements.



Source: SNCB

### INTERNAL CONTROL

The objective of internal control is to ensure a proper functioning of business operations. EUROFIMA's internal control is focused on the financial reporting process and the management of risks. It covers the entire range of policies, procedures, systems and controls for managing and monitoring the organization's operations, risk exposure and financial reporting process.

EUROFIMA strives for a balanced mix of both preventive and detective controls taking place at the process levels and at the entity level. The main principle for organizing EUROFIMA's workflows and reducing the risk of error or inappropriate actions is segregation of duties.

The ultimate responsibility for the existence and maintenance of the internal control system is with the Board of Directors. The

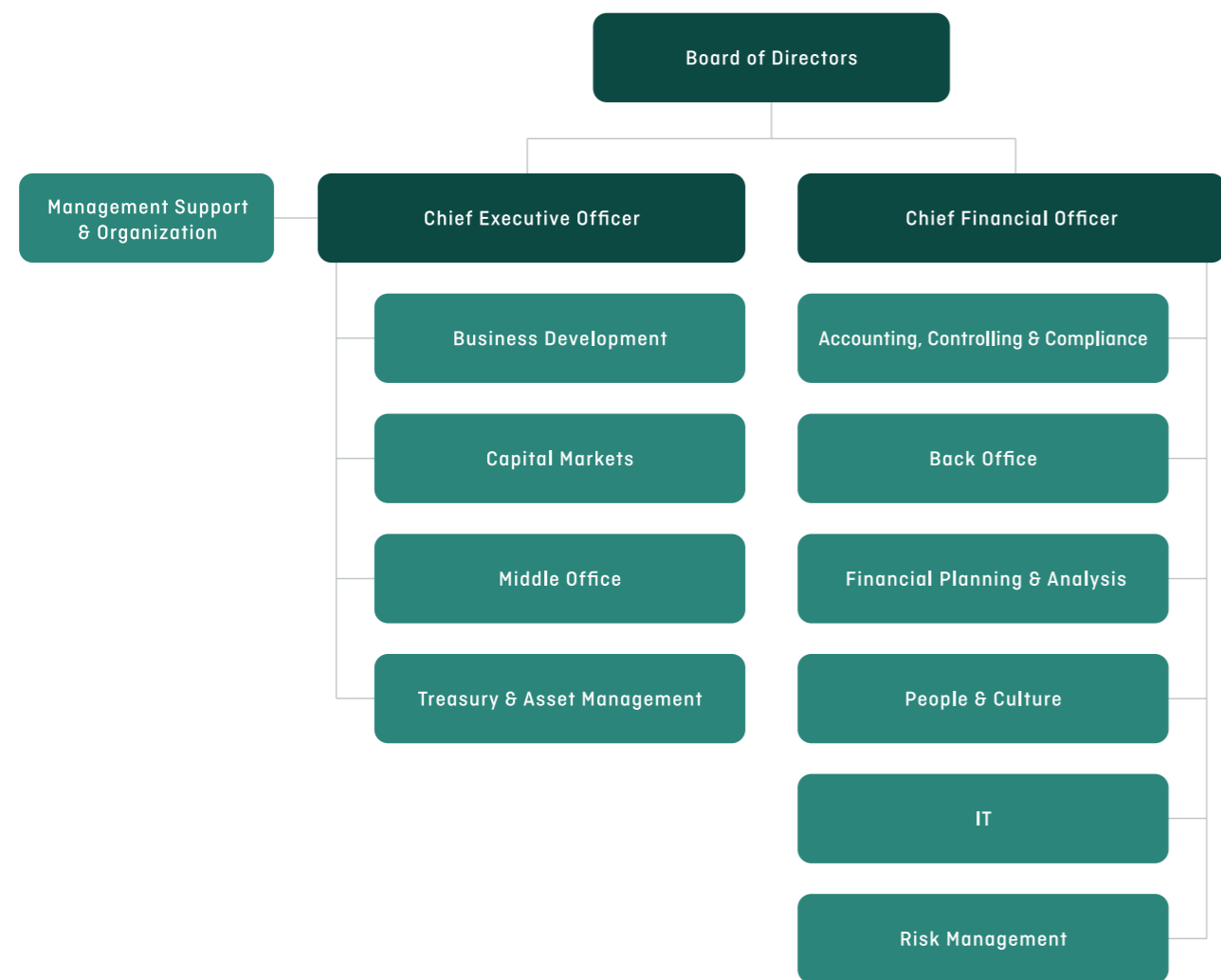
Management is responsible for its implementation and execution. On behalf of the Board of Directors, the Audit and Risk Committee assesses the quality of the internal control system's performance over time.

The External Auditor is responsible for verifying the existence and the implementation of the internal control system on financial reporting. The Internal Auditor verifies the internal control system with periodic internal reviews of the organization's activities and ensures that they comply with the policies and procedures adopted by the governing bodies. Further information on risk management is included in note 3 to the financial statements.

No advance or credit is granted to members of EUROFIMA's administrative, managerial, and supervisory bodies and no commitment is entered into on their behalf by way of guarantees of any kind by EUROFIMA.



## ORGANIZATIONAL CHART AS AT JANUARY 1, 2025



## MEMBERS OF GOVERNING AND CONTROLLING BODIES AS AT JANUARY 1, 2025

### BOARD OF DIRECTORS

#### Chairman

Ronald Klein Wassink <sup>(1) (2)</sup>	[1966, NL]	Corporate Treasurer at NS Groep N.V., Utrecht
-----------------------------------------	------------	-----------------------------------------------

#### Vice Chairmen / Vice Chairwoman

Wolfgang Bohner <sup>(1) (2)</sup>	[1962, DE]	Head of Finance and Treasury, Deutsche Bahn AG, Berlin
Arnaud Kolb <sup>(2)</sup>	[1979, FR]	Head of Finance & Treasury Division, SNCF Group, Paris
Ann Lauwereys <sup>(2)</sup>	[1967, BE]	Corporate Treasurer of SNCB, Brussels
Stefano Pierini <sup>(1)</sup>	[1965, IT]	Head of Finance & Investor Relations, Ferrovie dello Stato Italiane S.p.A., Rome

#### Members

Ana Maria dos Santos Malhó	[1972, PT]	Chief Financial Officer, CP-Comboios de Portugal, E.P.E., Lisbon
Robert Eigenheer	[1986, CH]	Head of Corporate Finance, Swiss Federal Railways, Berne
Gernot Netinger	[1969, AT]	Head of Group Finance, ÖBB-Holding AG, Vienna
Panagiotis Terezakis	[1956, GR]	CEO, OSE, Hellenic Railways, Athens
Marc Wengler <sup>(1)</sup>	[1967, LU]	Chief Executive Officer, Luxembourg National Railways, Luxembourg

#### Secretary

Monika Kottal	[1971, DE]	Organization, EUROFIMA
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### MANAGEMENT

Christoph Pasternak	[1975, DE, PL]	Chief Executive Officer
Haldun Kuru	[1976, CH, TR]	Chief Financial Officer

<sup>(1)</sup> Member of the Audit and Risk Committee

<sup>(2)</sup> Member of the Human Resources Committee

### STATUTORY AUDITOR

PricewaterhouseCoopers AG  
 St. Jakobs-Strasse 25  
 CH-4052 Basel  
 Tel: + 41 58 792 51 00

### CHANGES IN THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

The following members resigned in 2024:

Lars Erik Fredriksson  
 Teresa Torres Torres

The outgoing members were sincerely thanked for their active service.





Vienna, Austria - Source: AdobeStock

## ACTIVITY REPORT

2024 activities  
2024 results and outlook for 2025

## 2024 ACTIVITIES

During 2024, EUROFIMA successfully met all demand from its clients and supported the rolling stock procurements and refinancing of its members, proving to be a reliable financing partner for its shareholders.

EUROFIMA continued its disbursements for the financing of the passenger rolling stock modernization program in Czech Republic as well as concluding a second framework agreement with the railway.

EUROFIMA's commitment to sustainability continued throughout 2024 and the organization reaffirmed its position with regards to environmental, social and governance footprint, being recognized as the sixth best very small workplace in Switzerland by Great Place to Work as highlighted in our sustainability report.

### LENDING POLICY

EUROFIMA's core activity and public mission consist of supporting the development of rail transportation in Europe. The organization provides its shareholders with cost-effective, flexible, and tailored financing solutions to renew and modernize their railway equipment. The eligibility criteria and general procedures for granting this support are outlined in the constitutive documents (Basic Agreement, Convention, Statutes) as well as the Internal Policy Guide.

The conservative lending policy paired with the various layers of support granted in the constitutive documents result in a high quality and resilient loan portfolio, which has never suffered a loss in the entire history of EUROFIMA. To strengthen the focus on sustainable mobility solutions, EUROFIMA offers a pricing advantage for rolling stock that is operated with zero direct greenhouse-gas emissions (e.g., electrical, battery, or bi-mode).

### Equipment financed during the financial year 2024

Contracting State	Railway	Locomotives				Multiple-unit trains			Passenger coach		Freight cars	Infra-structure equipment	Financing (in million EUR)
		mainline		shunting	motor cars		trailer cars	in fixed formation	not in fixed formation				
		diesel	electric		diesel	electric							
Czech Republic	CD		44		34		12					179	
Spain	Renfe				364		182					280	
Belgium	SNCB							75				175	
Switzerland	SBB				84		28					308	
<b>Total</b>			<b>44</b>		<b>482</b>		<b>222</b>	<b>75</b>				<b>942</b>	

EUROFIMA holds title or securities deemed equivalent (in particular pledges) to the railway equipment until the funds have been fully reimbursed. For the distribution of the railway equipment please see page 25.

Requests for financing are evaluated by a thorough approval process consisting of three phases:

- » **Internal due diligence:** EUROFIMA's internal teams appraise the economic, financial, legal, sustainable, and technical aspects of each railway project and evaluate any potential risk related to it. Particular emphasis is put on the technical, environmental and economic evaluation of the rolling stock that collateralizes the requested financing. If deemed necessary, external consultants are involved to support the internal due diligence.
- » **Approval from governing bodies:** The General Assembly sets the amounts that can be borrowed and subsequently used for lending purposes. The Board of Directors sets the parameters for the Lending & Pricing Policy, the Management Committee approves the financing requests.
- » **Monitoring:** Upon conclusion of the financing, EUROFIMA monitors the implementation of each railway project, the status of rolling stock collateral and any systemic risk that may deteriorate its position as lender.

### LENDING ACTIVITY AND DISTRIBUTION OF EQUIPMENT IN 2024

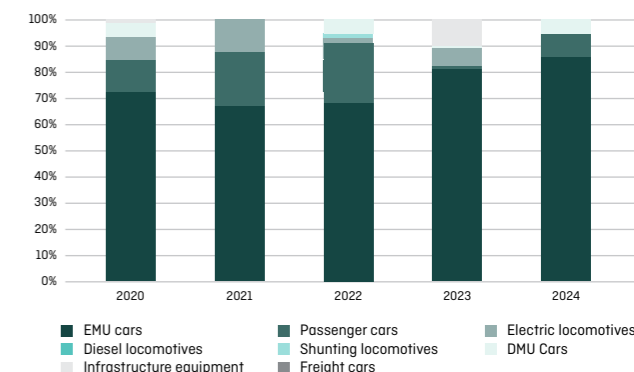
In 2024, EUROFIMA concluded 3 new contracts (whereof 2 are multiyear agreements with disbursements to materialize over the next years), disbursed the final tranche of a multi-year frame agreement, refinanced 7 tranches linked to 5 different leasing structures and provided short term financings under a frame agreement, supporting 4 shareholders in financing railway equipment. The railway equipment and the related financing amounts are as follows:

With most of the funds being dedicated to electric multiple-unit trains and passenger coaches, 2024 marked another example of EUROFIMA's commitment to fulfilling its public mission for sustainable mobility. EUROFIMA managed to raise a majority of these funds under the Green Bond Framework, which was updated in April 2021 and was recognized by Sustainalytics as fully aligned with the EU Taxonomy. EUROFIMA established one new benchmark green bond of EUR 500 million maturing in January 2035.

As at year end 2024, EUROFIMA had EUR 9.2 billion in loans outstanding, which are distributed among 11 Contracting States. The following table indicates the equipment of each shareholder, or their affiliates, to which the company holds title or in which it has direct or indirect security interests deemed equivalent, in particular pledges.

### Equipment at December 31, 2024

Contracting State	Railway	Locomotives				Multiple-unit trains			Passenger coach	Infrastructure equipment	Total
		mainline		shunting	motor cars		trailer cars				
		diesel	electric		diesel	electric					
Austria	ÖBB		19	14		128	128		225	514	
Belgium	SNCB		46	23	60	421	221	150	11	932	
Czech Republic	CD				44	200	58			302	
Croatia	HZ				14	22	29			65	
Denmark	DSB					10	15			25	
France	SNCF					4	16			20	
Italy	FS		564	84	214	214		1 389		2 465	
Luxembourg	CFL					62	31	53		146	
Montenegro	ZPGC					4	2			6	
Spain	RENFE				116	1 072	1 024			2 212	
Switzerland	SBB					889	977			1 866	
<b>Total</b>			<b>629</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>318</b>	<b>3 026</b>	<b>2 715</b>	<b>1 592</b>	<b>236</b>	<b>8 553</b>	



### CAPITAL MARKETS BORROWING STRATEGY

EUROFIMA's borrowing operations serve both the core lending business and EUROFIMA's own liquidity requirements. This is fulfilled via bond issuances and Commercial Papers ("CPs") in the international capital markets. The borrowing strategy for 2024 was based on three pillars:

- » Euro-denominated issuances in green bond format ("Euro Green Curve") as the core financing instrument which only serves to finance lending activities to railways.
- » Diversification of funding activities with issuance in Euro non-green format and/or US dollar-denominated issuances to fund internal liquidity needs as well as opportunistic funding in other currencies (i.e. SEK, CHF, AUD) through private placements to fund railways demand.
- » Short-term funding via CPs for short-term railways requests and internal liquidity needs.

95% of the long-term funding dedicated to railways was made in

a green label format underlining EUROFIMA's position in financial markets as a sustainable issuer. In 2024, 100% of funding excluding CPs was done in a green format, covering loans extended to railways. In 2024, a total volume of EUR 12.8bn in CPs was issued, up from EUR 10.8bn during 2023.

EUROFIMA continued to see a very strong participation by ESG investors dominating its order books. The borrowing strategy integrates the organization's strong ESG credentials and aims to issue, subject to eligible green assets, under the Green Bond Framework, which is fully aligned with the EU Taxonomy according to Sustainalytics. EUROFIMA is constantly integrating current best sustainable finance practices and trends, in order to strengthen its leading position as a sustainable issuer.

### BORROWING ACTIVITY IN 2024

Total issuance volume in the global Sovereign, Supranational and Agency (SSA) market amounted to USD 1.0 trillion in 2024 (+22% compared to 2023) with 41% (34.1% in 2023) for Sovereigns, 32.0% (31.9%) for Supranationals, and 28.0% (34.0%) for Agencies.



In 2024, the Euro with USD 599 billion equivalent of issuance remained the key funding currency followed by the US dollar with USD 261 billion and the British pound with USD 97 billion equivalent of issuance. The increase in total SSA issuance was mainly driven by a 15% increase in USD supply, a 21% increase in EUR and 35% increase in GBP supply. Net emission volumes also showed a sharp increase in AUD with USD 46 billion equivalent.

In this environment, EUROFIMA successfully raised a total of EUR 0.675 billion equivalent in debt capital markets and EUR 12.8 billion equivalent in the money markets. Primary issuance of long-term debt in the capital markets focused on EUR mainly. In the commercial paper market, short-term issuance focused on USD with an average weighted tenor of around two months.

In 2024, a new 2.875% Euro-denominated 500 million benchmark was established with a maturity of January 31, 2035. The transaction attracted more than 90 investors and recorded strong participation from Central Banks and Official Institutions representing 61% of the demand followed by Assets Managers 30%, Pension Funds & Insurances 6%, and Banks 3%. Additional funding requirements were met via the issuance of a tap of the 3.125% November 9, 2031 to reach outstanding EUR 614.35 million as well as one private placement of the 3.136% June 30, 2036 line for EUR 61 million.

#### REDEMPTIONS IN 2024

Redemptions reached the equivalent of EUR 14 194 million, EUR 12 968 million of which were due to repayments of short-term borrowings.

#### NON-FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Information on the non-financial statements can be found in the separate Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) standard report of the 2024 Sustainability report. This can be accessed online at [www.eurofima.org](http://www.eurofima.org).



Denmark - Source: DSB - Jasper Carlberg



# 2024 RESULTS AND OUTLOOK FOR 2025

## 2024 RESULTS

EUROFIMA's net profit for the financial year amounted to EUR 32.8 million, EUR 5.2 million higher than the level of 2023 (EUR 27.6 million). Net interest income increased by 17%, whilst commission income and fees slightly decreased.

### Income statement

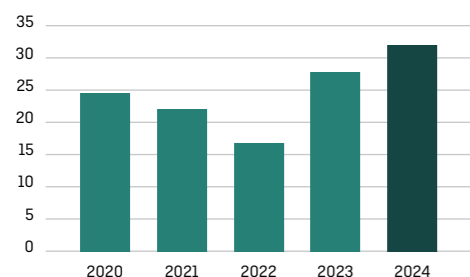
The 17% increase in net interest income, from EUR 25.9 million to EUR 30.3 million was mainly the result of the reinvestment of maturing low and negative yielding treasury assets in the rising interest rate environment.

Commission income and fees decreased by EUR 0.1m to 13.9 million compared to previous year (EUR 14.0 million) due to the timing of new volume compared to the maturities of equipment financing contracts during 2024.

Net other operating income/(expense) reached a level of EUR -1.1 million (2023: EUR -1.0 million) and mainly consisted of unrealized losses on financial instruments and credit impairment losses.

Total operating expenses, at EUR 9.1 million, were EUR 0.6 million lower than in the previous year (2023: EUR 9.7 million) due to lower project spending during 2024.

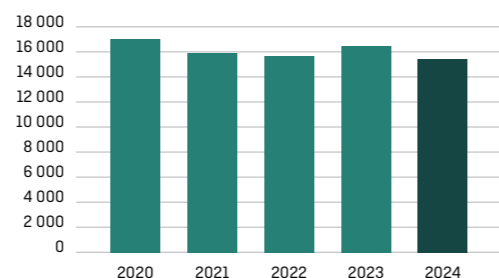
### Net profit for the financial year (in EUR million)



### Balance sheet

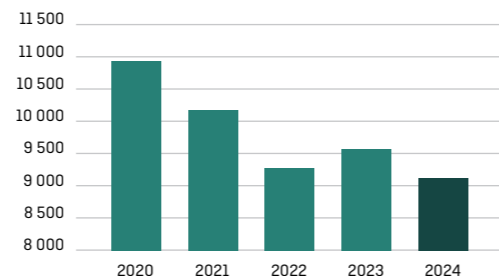
EUROFIMA's balance sheet total decreased by EUR 1.1 billion (-6.5%) to EUR 15.4 billion. This was a result of the decrease in the loan book and a reduction in liquid assets. No impairments were recognized during the year. As at December 31, 2024, all assets were fully performing.

### Total assets (in EUR million)



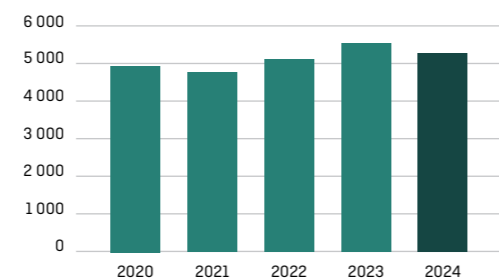
The loan book decreased by EUR 0.4bn (-4.5%) to a level of EUR 9.1 billion. Net redemptions of EUR 428.6 million and negative exchange rate effects of EUR 42.0 million were slightly offset by fair value changes of EUR 39 million.

### Equipment financing contracts (in EUR million)



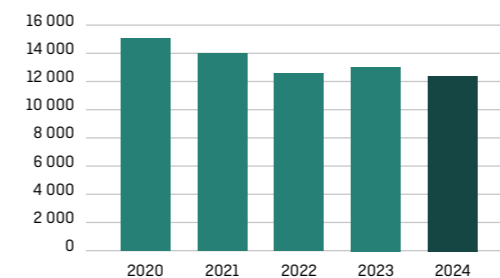
Liquid assets, consisting of cash and cash equivalents and financial investments, decreased by EUR 241 million primarily driven by a decrease of collateral posted with derivative counterparties. The credit quality of liquid assets remained at a consistently high level.

### Liquid assets (in EUR million)



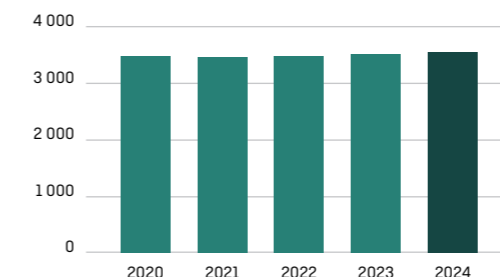
EUROFIMA's leverage, measured as the ratio of outstanding borrowings to the sum of equity plus callable capital, slightly decreased to a level of 3.5 per December 31, 2024 (2023: 3.7).

### Outstanding borrowings (in EUR million)



As per December 31, 2024 total equity amounted to EUR 1 620 million. In 2024, EUROFIMA increased its share capital by CHF 50 million, raising the total from CHF 2.6 billion to CHF 2.65 billion. This was achieved through the issuance of 500 Class B registered shares, each valued at CHF 100,000, by converting freely distributable reserves in accordance with Art. 652d CO. After appropriation of the surplus and the capital increase by converting reserves, the statutory reserves and the fund for general risks amounted to EUR 1 057 million (2023: EUR 1 095 million).

### Equity + Callable share capital (in EUR million)



## INVESTMENT OVERVIEW FOR 2025

In 2024, persistent economic challenges moderated disinflation momentum, prompting central banks to cautiously reduce interest rates. Capital markets showed mixed performance, with opportunities concentrated in resilient sectors despite geopolitical and trade tensions. Elevated volatility in rates and FX persisted, reflecting uncertainty in global growth and inflation trajectories. These dynamics created selective opportunities with cautious investor sentiment throughout the year.

In late 2024, the U.S. economy showed mixed signals. While consumer spending remained resilient, manufacturing slowed, and the PMI fell to 49.5. Inflation edged up fueled by energy prices, despite easing core inflation at 2.8%. Political uncertainty loomed as the new administration proposed tariffs, sparking trade tensions. The Federal Reserve signaled potential rate cuts in 2025 expected at about 75bps, aiming to balance slowing growth and inflation concerns amidst global economic headwinds.

The Eurozone achieved modest 0.7% GDP growth, driven by strong labor markets and easing inflation, which fell to 2.4%. For 2025, GDP is projected to grow by 1.1%, with inflation continuing its downward path nearing 2.1%. Risks include geopolitical tensions, trade protectionism, and domestic politics in Germany and France, but improved financing conditions and consumer spending are expected to support recovery.

In Switzerland, economic performance is still expected to be strong helped by consumer spending, whilst inflation moved down to projected 0.8% in 2025. This led SNB to take a decisive rate cut in December of 50bps. Money markets forecasting a terminal rate of 0%. EURCHF strengthened further to 0.94 showing the high credibility in the currency as a safe haven.

Overall, a high level of uncertainty in financial markets is foreseen to persist over 2025 and the increasing risk of economic recession in western economies is expected to keep the volatility at the high end across asset classes.

The income outlook for EUROFIMA's bond portfolio is favorable again due to the positive yield environment in the Euro fixed income markets. Still higher reinvestments rates of maturing bonds for the paid-in shareholder capital, reserves and retained earnings (Equity Funded portfolio) are expected to positively contribute to the 2025 financial year, whilst credit spreads of issuers should remain healthy. In addition, the Equity Funded portfolio (EQF) will continue to take advantage of favorable forward points prevailing on the market for FX derivatives.

The Funded Liquidity portfolio (FL), which is funded in the money and capital markets, will continue to focus on safeguarding EUROFIMA's funding liquidity risk management on the firm level. FL contributes positively to the organization's net interest income generated by the difference between EUROFIMA's funding costs and its short-term investments. The respective portfolio manager will continue to identify opportunities in the international fixed income markets to maintain the portfolio's positive contribution to EUROFIMA's overall profit.

In the Margining portfolio (MARG), the focus continues to be on the efficient management of collateral cash flow volatility and coverage of cash outflows using attractive CP funding levels and investing the excess cash short-term. A dedicated borrowing line for Margining portfolio (MARG) is approved and contributing to the sound funding liquidity risk management of the organization.

With respect to environmental, social and governance (ESG) considerations, EUROFIMA will foster its leading position as a sustainable and responsible asset owner. As such, the portfolio managers will apply EUROFIMA's three-pillar ESG approach to all investment activities with i) a norm-based screening based on the compliance with the UN Global Compact ii) ESG integration at the portfolio level with ESG performance targets and iii) engagement according to the Investee Engagement Guidelines. 100% of EUROFIMA's assets are managed according to this internal ESG framework.





Frankfurt, Germany - Source: AdobeStock

## FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

- Income statement
- Statement of comprehensive income
- Balance sheet
- Statement of changes in equity
- Statement of cash flows
- Notes to the financial statements
- Auditor's report



## INCOME STATEMENT

(amounts in EUR '000)	Notes	2024	2023
Income from Lending activities	4	236 036	248 739
Interest income calculated using the effective interest rate method	4	106 258	86 176
Interest and similar charges	4	-341 103	-334 704
<b>Net interest income from Lending activities</b>		<b>1 191</b>	<b>211</b>
Income from Treasury activities	4	54 335	50 139
Interest income calculated using the effective interest rate method	4	129 540	114 437
Interest and similar charges	4	-154 767	-138 896
<b>Net interest income from Treasury activities</b>		<b>29 107</b>	<b>25 680</b>
Commission income and fees received	5	13 940	13 984
Commission expenses and fees paid	5	-1 199	-1 601
<b>Net commission income</b>		<b>12 741</b>	<b>12 383</b>
Net gains/(losses) on financial instruments	6	-1 116	-977
Credit impairment gains/(losses)	3	-166	-113
Foreign exchange gains/(losses)		29	23
Other operating income/(expense)		133	30
<b>Net other operating income/(expense)</b>		<b>-1 119</b>	<b>-1 037</b>
<b>Total operating income</b>		<b>41 921</b>	<b>37 237</b>
General administrative expenses	7	-9 129	-9 651
Depreciation/amortization on fixed assets	13	0	0
<b>Total operating expense</b>		<b>-9 129</b>	<b>-9 651</b>
<b>Net profit for the financial year</b>		<b>32 792</b>	<b>27 586</b>

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements.

## STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

(amounts in EUR '000)	Notes	2024	2023
<b>Net profit for the financial year</b>		<b>32 792</b>	<b>27 586</b>
<b>Other comprehensive income:</b>			
<b>Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:</b>			
Fair value adjustments on Fair Value through OCI financial assets	17	2 605	3 863
Cost of hedging	17	9 795	8 589
<b>Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss:</b>			
Remeasurements on post-employment benefit liability	16, 17	-3 423	338
<b>Other comprehensive income for the financial year</b>		<b>8 978</b>	<b>12 790</b>
<b>Total comprehensive income for the financial year</b>		<b>41 770</b>	<b>40 376</b>

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements.



## BALANCE SHEET

(amounts in EUR '000)	Notes	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
<b>Assets</b>			
Cash and cash equivalents	8	2 226 492	2 745 304
Financial investments	8	3 042 489	2 764 375
Placements with credit institutions		1 178 000	966 443
Debt securities		1 864 489	1 713 983
Certificates of deposit		0	83 949
Equipment financing contracts	9	9 119 540	9 550 986
Derivative financial instruments	10	968 431	1 381 144
Other assets		28 535	21 305
Accrued income and prepaid expenses	12	4 683	5 060
Fixed assets	13	0	0
<b>Total assets</b>		<b>15 390 169</b>	<b>16 468 174</b>
<b>Liabilities</b>			
Amounts due to credit institutions and customers	14	564 621	704 535
Debts evidenced by certificates	14	11 856 004	12 304 291
Debt securities in issue		10 063 425	10 503 060
Others		1 792 579	1 801 231
Derivative financial instruments	10	1 079 867	1 539 535
Other liabilities	15	265 562	327 641
Accrued expenses and deferred income		760	386
Post-employment benefit liability	16	2 792	395
<b>Total liabilities</b>		<b>13 769 607</b>	<b>14 876 782</b>
<b>Equity</b>			
Paid-in capital	17	531 800	478 650
Subscribed share capital		2 446 398	2 393 248
Callable share capital		-1 914 598	-1 914 598
Statutory reserves	17	769 095	807 365
Fund for general risks		288 196	288 090
Other reserves	17	4 613	-4 365
Retained earnings		26 859	21 654
<b>Total equity</b>		<b>1 620 562</b>	<b>1 591 392</b>
<b>Total liabilities and equity</b>		<b>15 390 169</b>	<b>16 468 174</b>

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements.

## STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

(amounts in EUR '000)	Subscribed share capital	Callable share capital	Statutory reserves	Fund for general risks	Other reserves	Retained earnings	Total
<b>Balance at January 1, 2023</b>	2 393 248	-1 914 598	792 526	287 952	-17 155	10 845	<b>1 552 816</b>
Net profit for the financial year						27 586	<b>27 586</b>
Other comprehensive income for the financial year					12 790		<b>12 790</b>
Dividends						-1 800	<b>-1 800</b>
Appropriation of surplus			14 839	138		-14 977	<b>0</b>
<b>Balance at December 31, 2023</b>	<b>2 393 248</b>	<b>-1 914 598</b>	<b>807 365</b>	<b>288 090</b>	<b>-4 365</b>	<b>21 654</b>	<b>1 591 392</b>
<b>Balance at January 1, 2024</b>	2 393 248	-1 914 598	807 365	288 090	-4 365	21 654	<b>1 591 392</b>
Net profit for the financial year						32 792	<b>32 792</b>
Other comprehensive income for the financial year					8 978		<b>8 978</b>
Dividends						-12 600	<b>-12 600</b>
Appropriation of surplus			14 880	106		-14 986	<b>0</b>
Capital increase	53 150		-53 150				<b>0</b>
<b>Balance at December 31, 2024</b>	<b>2 446 398</b>	<b>-1 914 598</b>	<b>769 095</b>	<b>288 196</b>	<b>4 613</b>	<b>26 859</b>	<b>1 620 562</b>

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements.



## STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

(amounts in EUR '000)	Notes	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
<b>Cash flows from operating activities</b>			
Disbursements of equipment financings		-2 407 361	-2 397 453
Repayments of equipment financings		2 859 930	2 497 656
Interest paid		-598 205	-446 182
Interest received		646 676	474 205
Commission and fees paid		-1 715	-2 640
Commission and fees received		14 380	14 095
Other operating cash flows paid		-14 147	-12 960
Other operating cash flows received		8 001	7 364
<b>Net cash from operating activities</b>		<b>507 557</b>	<b>134 085</b>
<b>Cash flows from investing activities</b>			
Financial investments			
Purchases of debt securities		-462 138	-371 001
Redemptions of debt securities		300 800	239 267
Sales of debt securities		13 000	21 176
Placements with credit institutions		-2 372 649	-1 765 096
Repayments of placements with credit institutions		1 951 315	2 298 016
Other financial investments		-11 553	-85 696
Other items		99 416	0
<b>Net cash from investing activities</b>		<b>-481 809</b>	<b>336 665</b>
<b>Cash flows from financing activities</b>			
Issue of debt evidenced by certificates		13 437 181	12 161 321
Redemption of debt evidenced by certificates	14	-14 135 948	-12 106 089
Placements with credit institutions and customers	14	45 600	187 100
Redemptions of amounts due to credit institutions and customers	14	-58 396	-238 210
Cash flows from derivative financial instruments	14	179 554	50 175
Cash inflows from cash collaterals		183 320	45 660
Cash outflows from cash collaterals		-175 140	-92 160
Dividends paid		-12 600	-1 800
<b>Net cash from financing activities</b>		<b>-536 429</b>	<b>5 997</b>
Net foreign exchange rate difference		-7 497	23 895
Credit impairment losses on cash and cash equivalents		-635	-612
<b>Increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents</b>		<b>-518 812</b>	<b>500 030</b>
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		2 745 304	2 245 274
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period		2 226 492	2 745 304

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements.



Skopje, North Macedonia - Source: AdobeStock



# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

## 1. GENERAL INFORMATION

EUROFIMA “the entity” was established on November 20, 1956, as a joint stock company, based on an international treaty (the “Convention”) between sovereign States. EUROFIMA is a single entity domiciled in Basel, Switzerland. The general principles of EUROFIMA’s activity are defined in an agreement (the “Basic Agreement”) between the railways and EUROFIMA. The Basic Agreement remains valid for the entire duration of EUROFIMA’s existence and can only be altered with the consent of all the railways and EUROFIMA.

EUROFIMA finances railway equipment through borrowings in the international capital markets and through the use of a part of its equity. EUROFIMA either holds title to the equipment it finances until the financing has been completely reimbursed or it holds a direct or indirect security interest deemed equivalent, particularly pledges.

EUROFIMA’s equity is primarily used for liquidity management purposes, i.e. investments in money market paper or bonds and, to a limited extent, for financing railway equipment.

## 2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

### 2.1. Basis of preparation

The financial statements of EUROFIMA have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS Accounting Standard) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB). The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for fair value through other comprehensive income investments, derivative financial instruments and financial assets and liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss, all of which have been measured at fair value.

### 2.2. Presentation of financial statements

The entity presents its balance sheet generally in order of liquidity.

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the balance sheet only when there is a current legally enforceable right to offset the recognized amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, or to realize the assets and settle the liability simultaneously. Income and expenses are not offset in the income statement unless required or permitted by any accounting standard or interpretation.

### 2.3. Significant accounting judgments and estimates

In preparing the financial statements, EUROFIMA is required to make certain critical accounting estimates and assumptions that affect the reported profits, financial position and other information disclosed in the financial statements. These estimates are based on available information and judgments made by EUROFIMA. Actual results in the future could deviate from such estimates and the difference may be material to the financial statements.

The most significant judgments and estimates are:

#### Fair values of financial instruments

Where the fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded on the balance sheet cannot be derived from active markets, they are determined using a variety of valuation techniques that include the use of mathematical models. The inputs to these models are derived from observable market data. Only in the very infrequent situation that observable market data is not available, judgment is required to establish fair values. Further information can be found in note 2.5.8.

#### Impairment losses on financial assets

EUROFIMA assesses at each reporting date, whether a financial asset or group of financial assets is impaired and recognizes, if necessary, an allowance for Expected Credit Losses (ECLs) for all debt instruments not held at fair value through profit or loss. ECLs are based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that EUROFIMA expects to receive, discounted at the original effective interest rate.

#### Pension obligation

The cost of the defined benefit pension plan is determined using an actuarial valuation. The actuarial valuation involves making assumptions about discount rates, future salary increases, mortality rates and future pension increases. Due to the long-term nature of these plans, such estimates are subject to significant uncertainty. Please see note 16 for the assumptions used.

### 2.4. Foreign currency translation

Items included in the financial statements are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates (“the functional currency”), which is the Euro. The financial statements are presented in Euro (“the presentation currency”).

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the date of the transactions.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in currencies other than Euro are translated into Euro at the exchange rate prevailing at the balance sheet date. Gains and losses resulting from the translation of all assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognized in the income statement under the heading ‘Foreign exchange gains/(losses)’. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the dates of the initial transactions.

## 2.5. Financial instruments

### 2.5.1. Initial recognition, subsequent measurement and derecognition

Regular way purchases are recognized and derecognized in the balance sheet on the trade date, i.e. the date that the entity becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Financial assets are derecognized when the rights to receive cash flows from the financial assets have expired or have been transferred and the entity has transferred substantially all rights and rewards of ownership. Financial liabilities are derecognized when the obligations specified in the contract are discharged or have expired.

Financial instruments are initially recognized at fair value, plus, in the case of financial instruments not carried at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs. Fair Value through OCI financial assets and financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss are subsequently carried at fair value. Financial assets and financial liabilities at amortized cost are carried at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method.

Realized and unrealized gains and losses arising from changes in the fair value of the financial assets at fair value through profit or loss category are included in the income statement in the period in which they arise under the heading “net gains/(losses) on financial instruments”.

When the transaction price differs from the fair value of other observable current market transactions in the same instrument, or differs based on a valuation technique whose variables include only data from observable markets, the entity immediately recognizes the difference between the transaction price and fair value (a “Day 1” profit or loss) in “net gains/(losses) on financial instruments”. In cases where fair value is determined using data which is not observable, the difference between the transaction price and model value is only recognized in the income statement when the inputs become observable, or when the instrument is derecognized.

Unrealized gains and losses arising from changes in the fair value of Fair Value through OCI debt instruments, excluding

foreign currency translation gains and losses, are recognized in other comprehensive income and are accumulated in the other reserves until such instrument is sold, collected or otherwise disposed of. Currency translation effects on Fair Value through OCI debt instruments are recognized in the income statement. Interest earned on Fair Value through OCI financial investments is recognized as other similar income and calculated in accordance with the effective interest rate method.

When debt securities classified as Fair Value through OCI are sold, collected, disposed of, or impaired, the unrealized gains or losses are included in the income statement.

### 2.5.2. Financial instrument categories

#### Amortized cost:

A financial asset is measured at amortized cost (“AC”) if both of the following criteria are met:

- » The asset is held to collect its contractual cash flows in accordance with the entity’s business model for holding such assets; and
- » The asset’s contractual cash flows represent “solely payments of principal and interest” (“SPPI”).

#### Fair Value through OCI:

A financial asset is measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (“FVOCI”) if both of the following criteria are met:

- » The objective of the business model is achieved both by collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets.
- » The asset’s contractual cash flows represent SPPI.

#### Fair Value through P&L:

The category Fair Value through P&L (FVPL) is the residual category if the instruments do not meet the criteria of FVOCI or amortized cost.

This particularly applies for the following instruments:

- » Assets held for trading purposes;
- » Derivatives
- » If EUROFIMA applies the fair value option (FVO) to minimize an accounting mismatch. A financial liability is measured at amortized cost, unless it is required to be measured at FVPL in line with the below guidance.

A financial liability is classified at FVPL when:

- » It is held for trading;
- » It is designated as such to eliminate an accounting mismatch
- » or because it is managed on a fair value basis together with one or more assets and other liabilities; or
- » The contract is a host to an embedded derivative that needs to be bifurcated.

### 2.5.3. Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents (“CCE”) comprise cash deposits held at call with banks and other short-term investments with an original contractual maturity of three months or less, calculated



from the date the placement or the acquisition was made. In the balance sheet, bank overdrafts are included in amounts due to credit institutions and customers. Cash deposits held at call are measured at amortized cost. Other short term investments that comprise cash and cash equivalents are measured either at fair value or at amortized cost.

**2.5.4. Financial investments**

EUROFIMA classifies its investments in the following categories: financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, at amortized cost and fair value through other comprehensive income. The classification depends on the purpose for which the investments were acquired. It determines the classification of its investments at initial recognition.

**2.5.5. Equipment financing contracts**

Equipment financing contracts are measured at amortized cost if the Fair Value Option is not applied. Prior to 2020, EUROFIMA chose to designate its equipment financing contracts irrevocably on initial recognition as financial assets at fair value through profit or loss. The matching of the equipment financing contracts, swaps and borrowings was mainly the factor for the application of the Fair Value Option. However, EUROFIMA does not further elect to apply the Fair Value Option to equipment financing contracts issued from January 1, 2020 and on, but instead applies hedge accounting.

**2.5.6. Derivative financial instruments**

Derivative financial instruments are initially recognized in the balance sheet at fair value and are subsequently measured at fair value. They are recorded in the balance sheet as an asset in cases of positive fair value and as a liability in cases of negative fair value.

EUROFIMA only uses derivatives to effectively mitigate currency and exchange risks in accordance with its risk management policies. For financial instruments traded before January 1, 2020, the fair value option was applied, with which a natural hedge (offset) can be achieved. Due to the principle of cash flow matching, opposite changes in fair values of financial assets and liabilities and related derivative instruments tend to offset each other. As a result, an accounting mismatch is reduced. For financial instruments traded after January 1, 2020, hedge accounting was applied.

**2.5.7. Amounts due to credit institutions and customers and debts evidenced by certificates**

Outstanding borrowings are carried at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method if the Fair Value Option is not applied. Prior to 2020, EUROFIMA chose to designate most of its borrowings involved in the financing of railway equipment as at fair value through profit or loss (please see section above). The matching of the equipment financing contracts, swaps and bor-

rowings was mainly the factor for the application of the Fair Value Option for all involved financial instruments. However, EUROFIMA does not further elect to apply the Fair Value Option to borrowings issued from January 1, 2020 and on, but instead applies hedge accounting.

Borrowings carried at amortized cost are recognized initially at fair value, net of transaction costs incurred. Borrowings are subsequently stated at amortized cost; any difference between the proceeds and the redemption value is recognized in the income statement over the period of the borrowing using the effective interest rate method.

**2.5.8. Determination of fair value**

The fair values of liquid assets quoted in an active market are determined based on the instruments' quoted market prices or dealer price quotations, without any deduction for transaction costs. According to the fair value measurement hierarchy stated in note 18, these instruments are classified as "Level 1".

For all other financial instruments, EUROFIMA establishes the fair values by using valuation techniques. These may include the use of recent arm's length transactions, reference to other instruments that are substantially the same and a discounted cash flow model that maximizes the use of independently sourced market parameters, for example yield curves (considering credit risk of the instrument) and currency rates. Most market parameters are either directly observable or are implied from instrument prices. The model may perform numerical procedures in the pricing, such as interpolation, when input values do not directly correspond to the most actively traded market trade parameters.

The valuation process involves the determination of future expected cash flows based on the contractual agreements and the computation of their present value using currently observable money market yield curves (considering credit risk of the instrument), swap yield curves and foreign exchange rates.

Valuation models and techniques are reviewed regularly for model performance and calibration. Current year valuation methodologies were consistent with the prior year unless otherwise noted.

As valuation techniques are used, the estimated fair value of financial instruments may not be realizable in the market and deviate significantly under different assumptions and parameters. If the measurement is mainly based on observable market data, the instruments are classified as "Level 2". In cases where fair value determination is not based on observable market data, the instruments are classified as "Level 3".

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are carried in the statement of financial position at fair value with net changes in fair value recognized in the income statement. Gains or losses arising from changes in the fair value are recognized in the income statement within Net gains/(losses) on financial instruments".

**2.5.9. Impairment of financial assets**

Expected credit loss

For financial assets classified either as amortized cost or FVOCI an expected credit loss (ECL) model is applied. This model involves a three-stage approach whereby financial assets move through the three stages as their credit quality changes. The stage dictates how an entity measures impairment losses and

applies the effective interest rate method. The basis for calculation is the actual credit risk inherent in the instrument and the development of the credit risk since initial recognition. As long as there is no significant increase (please see criteria below) in credit risk and credit risk remains low, a 12-month ECL needs to be recognized. As soon as there is a significant decrease in the credit quality the ECL is calculated on a lifetime.

	STAGE 1	STAGE 2	STAGE 3
Criteria	Financial instruments with low credit risk or those which did not deteriorate significantly since initial recognition.	Financial instruments which <u>deteriorated significantly</u> in credit quality since initial recognition but there is no objective evidence of a credit loss event for such instruments.	Credit-impaired financial instruments.
Accounting under IFRS 9	12 months expected credit losses are recognised.  Interest income is calculated on the gross carrying amounts of the assets.	Life time expected credit losses are recognised.  Interest income is calculated on the gross carrying amounts of the assets.	Life time expected credit losses are recognised.  Interest income is calculated on the net carrying amounts of the assets.

**2.6. Fixed assets**

Fixed assets included the office equipment and other tangible and intangible fixed assets owned by the entity.

Tangible and intangible fixed assets are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and amortization less any accumulated impairment in value. Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing proceeds with carrying amount and are included in the income statement. Assets purchased at a price below EUR 20 000 are not recognized on balance, but expensed directly based on materiality.

Depreciation is calculated using the straight-line method to write down the cost of the fixed assets to their residual values over their estimated useful lives. The estimated useful lives are:

- » Furniture, equipment and vehicles 2 to 10 years
- » Computer hardware & licenses 3 to 5 years

**2.7. Impairment of fixed assets**

The entity assesses at each reporting date whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any indication exists, the entity estimates the asset's recoverable amount. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs to sell and its value in use. Where the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount.

A previously recognized impairment loss is reversed only if there has been a change in the assumptions used to determine the

asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognized. The reversal is limited so that the carrying amount of the asset does not exceed its recoverable amount, nor exceeds the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation, had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset in prior years. Such a reversal is recognized in the income statement.

**2.8. Post-employment benefit liability**

Under IFRS, EUROFIMA's pension plan qualifies as a defined benefit plan. It is governed by Swiss law. The plan is a group administration plan managed and administered by a third party under contractual agreements with the entity. Plan assets held in trust are governed by Swiss regulations and practice, as is the nature of the relationship between the entity and the trustee. Contributions to the pension plan are paid by the employer and the employees.

The liability recognized in the balance sheet in respect of this defined benefit pension plan is the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the end of the reporting period less the fair value of plan assets. The defined benefit obligation is calculated annually by independent actuaries using the projected unit credit method. The present value of the defined benefit obligation is determined by discounting the estimated future cash outflows using interest rates of high-quality corporate bonds denominated in Swiss francs (the currency in which the benefits will be paid) and that have terms to maturity approximating to the terms of the related pension obligation.

Remeasurements arising from experience adjustments and



changes in actuarial assumptions are charged or credited to equity in other comprehensive income in the period in which they arise. Past-service costs are recognized immediately in income.

Interest expense (income) on the net defined benefit obligation are presented in the income statement as part of the "interest and similar expenses" ("interest and similar income").

## 2.9. Provisions

Provisions are recognized when (i) the entity has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events; (ii) it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation; and (iii) the amount can be reliably estimated.

Provisions are measured at the present value of the expenditures expected to be required to settle the obligation using a rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the obligation. The increase in the provision due to passage of time is recognized as interest expense.

## 2.10. Equity

The subscribed share capital is made up of 260 000 registered class A shares with a nominal amount of CHF 10 000 each, 20% of which is paid-in, and 500 registered class B shares with a nominal of CHF 100 000 each, 100% of which is paid-in. The unpaid subscribed share capital may be called in unconditionally at any time by decision of the Board of Directors, as described in Article 21 of the Statutes.

The statutory reserves are made up of the ordinary reserve and the guarantee reserve. In the event of a default under an equipment financing contract, the guarantee reserve, as described in Article 29 of the Statutes, may be called upon.

The fund for general risks includes amounts which the entity decides to put aside to cover risks associated with equipment financing contracts and other financial operations, such as swaps, having regard to the particular risks attached to such operations.

The other reserves include the reserve for other value adjustments due to changes in the fair value of Fair Value through OCI financial assets and the elements of the cost of hedging approach. Furthermore, the other reserves include that part of other comprehensive income that is attributable to the entity's defined benefit pension plan.

## 2.11. Dividends

Dividend distribution to the entity's shareholders is recognized as a liability after the dividends are approved by the General Assembly.

## 2.12. Accrued income, prepaid expenses, accrued expenses and deferred income

Accrued income and prepaid expenses comprise income related to the current financial year, to be received in a subsequent financial year, and expenditures, incurred during the financial year but relating to a subsequent financial year.

Accrued expenses and deferred income comprise expenses related to the current financial year, to be paid in a subsequent financial year and income received at or before the balance sheet date but relating to a subsequent financial year.

## 2.13. Recognition of income and expenses

Revenue is recognized to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the entity and the revenue can be reliably measured. The below specific recognition criteria must also be met before revenue is recognized.

### 2.13.1. Interest income and expense

The income from financial instruments classified at fair value through profit or loss is presented in interest income. The income from financial instruments classified at fair value through other comprehensive income and at amortized cost is presented in interest income calculated using the effective interest rate method and recorded using the effective interest rate method.

The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments or receipts through the expected life of the financial instrument or a shorter period, where appropriate, to the carrying amount of the financial asset or financial liability. The calculation takes into account all contractual terms of the financial instrument (for example, prepayment options) and includes any fees or incremental costs that are directly attributable to the instrument and are an integral part of the effective interest rate, but not future credit losses. Once the recorded value of a financial asset or a group of similar financial assets has been reduced due to an impairment loss, interest income continues to be recognized using the rate of interest used to discount the future cash flows for the purpose of measuring the impairment loss.

The entity may act as an agent in a limited number of financing transactions. Where this is the case, only the net amount earned will be presented in interest income or other similar income.

### 2.13.2. Commission income and fees paid

Issuance fees and redemption premiums or discounts are accrued over the period to maturity of the related borrowings.

Any early redemption fees are recognized when a contract is early terminated.

Commission income on equipment financing contracts is recorded on an accrual basis.

## 2.13.3. Net gains/(losses) on financial instruments

The entity recognizes both realized and unrealized gains and losses on debt securities and other financial instruments including the results from the sale of fair value through other comprehensive income financial assets in net gains/(losses) on financial instruments.

## 2.14. Taxation

As a public international body set up by a large number of States, the entity benefits from comprehensive tax exemptions pursuant to the Additional Protocol to the Convention. In Switzerland, besides being exempt from any income and capital taxes otherwise levied on corporations, such provisions include the following privileges relevant to the capital market: exemption from stamp duties on any issuance of debt instruments by the entity and exemption of the entity's debt instruments issued outside Switzerland from turnover taxes, and finally exemption of debt instruments issued outside Switzerland from Swiss withholding taxes.

## 2.15. Segment reporting

EUROFIMA is a single entity without subsidiaries and operates as a one segment entity, which is in accordance with the internal reporting structure to the Management and the Board of Directors.

## 2.16. Related parties

Germany and France hold 22.6% of EUROFIMA's share capital each through their fully owned state railways DB AG and SNCF. Consequently, these countries qualify as related parties together with their railways.

EUROFIMA has identified members of the Board of Directors, the Management Committee and the Unit Heads as key management personnel.

## 2.17. Hedge accounting

EUROFIMA only uses interest rate swaps and cross-currency swaps in accordance with its risk management policies to mitigate the interest rate and foreign currency risks arising from its borrowing and lending activities.

At the inception of a hedge relationship EUROFIMA formally documents the risk management strategy and objectives for undertaking the hedge transaction, the type of the hedging relationship, the nature of the hedged risk(s), the identification of the hedged item and that of the hedging instrument(s), the hedge effectiveness and the expected causes for the hedge ineffectiveness.

The entity ensures that credit risk does not dominate the hedge relationship by designating as hedging instruments only swaps with counterparties with which a credit support annex collateral agreement has been signed. It also manages the market risk by conducting a micro-hedging strategy in which the cashflows of

the swaps match those of related assets and liabilities; the hedge ratio is consistently 1:1 across all the hedge relationships.

All hedged items are classified at amortized cost. The changes in the fair value of the hedged items attributable to the hedge risk(s) are included in the income statement under the heading 'Net gains/(losses) on financial instruments'. Hedge ineffectiveness arises when the changes in the fair value of the hedging instrument do not match with the changes in the fair value of the hedged item attributable to the benchmark interest rate risk. The hedge ineffectiveness is also included in the income statement under the heading 'Net gains/(losses) on financial instruments'.

The entity uses the 'cost of hedging' approach as introduced by IFRS 9 when hedging the foreign exchange spot risk. The changes in the fair value of the cross-currency swap attributable to the changes of the foreign currency basis spreads are deferred in other comprehensive income and are accumulated in the 'cost of hedging' reserve of the equity.

In the event of a discontinuation of a hedge relationship prior to the derecognition of the hedged item, the adjustment to the carrying amount of the hedged item is amortized and recognized in the income statement over its remaining life using the effective interest rate method. If a cross-currency swap was designated as belonging to the hedge relationship, any remaining deferral of the time value of the foreign currency basis spreads is released from the 'cost of hedging' reserve and recognized in the income statement.

## 2.18. Standards issued but not yet effective

The IASB has issued IFRS 18 – Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements, which will replace IAS 1 and is effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2027. IFRS 18 introduces revised requirements for the structure and presentation of financial statements, including new subtotals in the statement of profit or loss, enhanced disaggregation principles, and improved disclosure requirements.

Eurofima has not early adopted IFRS 18 and is currently assessing the potential impact of its application on future financial statement disclosures. The standard will be considered for implementation in the relevant reporting periods once effective.

There are no other standards that are not yet effective and that would be expected to have a material impact on the entity in the current or future reporting periods and on foreseeable future transactions.

## 3. RISK AND CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

The identification, measurement, monitoring and control of risks are key management responsibilities. The principles and policies for risk management are established by the Board of Directors. The compliance with these guidelines and the implementation of



controls are the Management's responsibility. Risk management within the entity is based on a risk management framework that provides the overarching principles for the risk management activities and incorporates the risk appetite as defined by the Board of Directors.

Within the normal course of its activities, EUROFIMA is exposed to a variety of financial risks, mainly credit risk, market risk and liquidity risk. EUROFIMA's risk management focuses on the unpredictability of financial markets and aims at minimizing potential adverse effects on its financial position and performance.

EUROFIMA's risk management seeks to appropriately identify, measure, monitor and report all types of risks inherent in the entity's operations. The risk management and control processes are reviewed and refined on a regular basis.

### 3.1. Managing financial risk

The Board of Directors approves the policies regulating the entity's capital market, lending and treasury activities. These policies cover the management of credit risk, market risk and liquidity risk. In this regard, systems and procedures are in place to control and report on the main financial risks. Exposure to credit risk, market risk and liquidity risk is controlled by a system of pre-approved risk limits. Such limits are reviewed and adjusted periodically in light of external developments and experience. Compliance with established limits and policies is monitored by middle office and accounting, controlling and compliance unit which are independent from the units carrying out the transactions. The results of such compliance checks are periodically reviewed by the internal and/or external audit.

On a quarterly basis, the Board of Directors receives from the Management both a risk report and a status report on the financial results of the entity. The risk report provides the Board of Directors with the status of various quantitative risk parameters, including a mapping of risks in a risk matrix where these risks are assessed for their likelihood of occurrence and potential impact.

Quantitative key financial risk figures that are regularly monitored and reported upon are, among other things, the following:

- » Credit risk:
  - Credit risk concentration/Credit exposure per consolidated obligor
  - Breakdown of assets per external credit rating provided by various rating agencies
  - Composition of the derivatives book and the collateral coverage Risk weight of assets
- » Market risk:
  - Sensitivity analysis and impacts on the net profit and on the other comprehensive income
  - Net foreign currency position

- » Liquidity risk:
  - Debt service coverage ratio
  - Liquidity stress tests
- » Equity risk:
  - Basel III ratio
  - Leverage and capitalization ratios

The Management provides the Board of Directors with regular updates on key financial risk issues and other significant events deemed appropriate or requested.

A review of the major risks which could affect the entity's balance sheet and income statement is included in the agenda of every quarterly Board meeting. The latest assessment of risks by the Board of Directors was performed on March 11, 2025.

EUROFIMA is an end-user of derivative financial instruments. It does not perform any proprietary trading activities and uses derivative financial instruments solely for hedging of market risk exposures. It predominantly uses interest rate and cross currency swaps. It does not use any credit derivatives.

### 3.2. Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss resulting from a counterparty failing to honor its payment obligation. Credit risk is the main financial risk in EUROFIMA's operations. It primarily originates from EUROFIMA's core lending activities. EUROFIMA is also exposed to credit risk from treasury investments held to manage its liquidity and market risks.

EUROFIMA follows a prudent approach towards credit risk. Policies approved by the Board of Directors set out minimum credit quality levels for counterparties on the basis of the ratings attributed to counterparties and/or instruments by the rating agencies Standard & Poor's and Moody's. Furthermore, other observable information is used to assess and monitor the credit risk.

Individual counterparty limits are set and reviewed on a monthly basis by the Management. Loan exposure is reported to the Board of Directors quarterly on an obligor basis, i.e. the exposure to connected individual counterparties is consolidated. The entity's maximum exposure to credit risk, before taking into account any collateral or other credit enhancements, is represented by the carrying amounts of its financial assets.

As at December 31, 2024, all financial assets were fully performing (2023: fully performing). No amount was overdue as per December 31, 2024 (2023: none).

#### Equipment financing contracts

Each financial year, the General Assembly determines the maximum amount of borrowings which may be concluded for the purpose of equipment financing. The Board of Directors decides a financing budget within such maximum amount. Financing limits can be adjusted in response to credit relevant developments.

Besides the state guarantee and the Shareholder's Guarantee, equipment financing contracts are secured by railroad rolling stock. The entity either holds title to equipment or has a direct or indirect security interest deemed equivalent, in particular pledges, until all contractual obligations are fulfilled. Where rolling stock provided as collateral does no longer meet the requirements laid down in the financing contract, it is substituted. The collateral is administered by the entity. The regular verification of technical and accounting information assures that the entity keeps track of the rolling stock collateral and initiates collateral substitutions in a timely manner.

Moreover, EUROFIMA may engage independent experts to support its recurring technical and economic evaluations of the rolling stock collateral and to perform onsite examinations as necessary. In its years of operation, EUROFIMA has never needed to take physical possession of any rolling stock collateral or to redeem a pledge.

Pursuant to Article 26 of the Statutes, each shareholder guarantees the fulfillment of all equipment financing contracts on a pro rata basis of its participation in EUROFIMA's subscribed share capital and up to a maximum amount equal to its participation in EUROFIMA's share capital. Such shareholder guarantee can only be called where (i) a railway and its Contracting State have not discharged obligations under equipment financing contracts and (ii) the guarantee reserve, as stipulated by Article 29 of EUROFIMA's Statutes, is not sufficient to cover the loss resulting from such non-payment. The Shareholders' Guarantee was discontinued as from January 1, 2018; it will not apply to any equipment financing contract concluded by the Company on or after January 1, 2018.

The credit risk inherent in the portfolio of equipment financing contracts is reviewed and monitored on an ongoing basis. A breakdown of the equipment financing contracts by counterparty and by credit rating is provided in note 9.

#### Derivatives

The net positive replacement value of derivatives concluded with financial counterparties amounted to EUR 560 million as at December 31, 2024 (2023: EUR 737 million). The International Swaps and Derivatives Association ("ISDA") Master Agreement is the entity's preferred agreement for documenting derivatives activity. It provides the contractual framework within which the over-the-counter products are concluded, and contractually binds both parties to apply close-out netting across all outstanding transactions covered by an agreement if either party defaults or other contractually defined termination events occur.

In order to reduce the credit exposures of derivatives, EUROFIMA has entered into ISDA Master Agreements with one-way and two-way credit support annex (CSA) collateral agreements with most derivative counterparties. One-way CSA agreements require that security collateral be posted by the derivative counterparty once the exposure exceeds a contractually defined threshold. Securities received as collateral are held on a segregated EUROFIMA account. Two-way CSA agreements require that cash collateral

be posted either by EUROFIMA or by the derivative counterparty depending on whether the exposure is positive or negative.

The net fair value of the collateral paid by EUROFIMA under its CSA's as at December 31, 2024, amounted to EUR 255 million (2023: EUR 213 million paid). As at year end 2024, 76% of the net positive replacement value of all derivatives concluded with financial counterparties was covered by collateral (2023: 87%). This collateral consisted exclusively of cash and bonds issued by governments with a high credit rating. All derivatives are valued at their net present value and the positions per counterparty are monitored on a daily basis.

#### Liquid assets

Liquid assets comprise of cash and cash equivalents and financial investments. For investments in securities with maturities greater than one year, the minimum rating at the time of purchase is A-/A3 (based on Standard & Poor's and/or Moody's ratings) or similar credit quality. For instruments maturing in less than one year, a prerequisite minimum rating is A-1/P-1 or similar credit quality.

#### Expected credit loss allowance

For each financial instrument in the business model classified as "at amortized cost" and as "at fair value through other comprehensive income" an expected credit loss (ECL) needs to be recognized. The basis for calculation is the actual credit risk inherent in the instrument and the development of the credit risk since initial recognition. As long there is no significant increase in credit risk and credit risk remains low, a 12-month ECL needs to be recognized. As soon as there is a significant decrease in the credit quality the ECL is calculated on a lifetime basis. The drop in the internal credit rating of the financial assets by two or more notches since initial recognition is one of the main indicators that is used to assess the significance of the deterioration of the credit quality. The assessment of the stage of an asset is purely based on the change in the probability of default and does not reflect the expected recovery.

The expected credit loss allowance for a financial asset is calculated by multiplying the present value of all of its contractual cash flows by the respective loss given default (LGD) and probability of default (PD) for either 12 months or its remaining lifetime. EUROFIMA uses its own internal risk management model to determine the PD and LGD associated to a financial asset.

12-month expected credit losses are those that result from default events on the financial instruments that are possible within 12 months after the end of the reporting period. It covers the potential cash shortfall over the lifetime of an instrument that can be caused by events over the next 12 months. Lifetime expected credit losses are those that result from all possible default events over the remaining life of the financial instrument.



## December 31, 2024

(amounts in EUR '000)	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
	12-month	Lifetime	Lifetime	
Credit grade	ECL	ECL	ECL	
<b>Cash and cash equivalents</b>				
Investment grade	2 227 161	0	0	2 227 161
Special monitoring	0	0	0	0
Default	0	0	0	0
<b>Financial investments</b>				
Investment grade	3 043 208	0	0	3 043 208
Special monitoring	0	0	0	0
Default	0	0	0	0
<b>Equipment financing contracts</b>				
Investment grade	5 197 523	0	0	5 197 523
Special monitoring	1 644	0	0	1 644
Default	0	0	0	0
<b>Gross carrying amount</b>	<b>10 469 536</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>10 469 536</b>
Expected credit loss allowance	-1 514	0	0	-1 514
<b>Carrying amount</b>	<b>10 468 022</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>10 468 022</b>

## December 31, 2023

(amounts in EUR '000)	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
	12-month	Lifetime	Lifetime	
Credit grade	ECL	ECL	ECL	
<b>Cash and cash equivalents</b>				
Investment grade	2 745 917	0	0	2 745 917
Special monitoring	0	0	0	0
Default	0	0	0	0
<b>Financial investments</b>				
Investment grade	2 765 012	0	0	2 765 012
Special monitoring	0	0	0	0
Default	0	0	0	0
<b>Equipment financing contracts</b>				
Investment grade	4 818 892	0	0	4 818 892
Special monitoring	1 930	0	0	1 930
Default	0	0	0	0
<b>Gross carrying amount</b>	<b>10 331 750</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>10 331 750</b>
Expected credit loss allowance	-1 349	0	0	-1 349
<b>Carrying amount</b>	<b>10 330 401</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>10 330 401</b>

A part of the loan book (EUR 5 199 million) was measured at amortized cost as at December 31, 2024. Part of these assets were disbursed to railways with a low credit quality. However, their credit quality did not decrease significantly since the initial recognition of the related assets. As a result, the 12-month expected credit loss of these assets are recognized.

## 3.3. Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk comprises three types of risk: currency risk, interest rate risk and other price risk. The entity does not invest in equity instruments. In its core activities, EUROFIMA is exposed to foreign exchange and interest rate fluctuations primarily from the fact that debt is often issued in a currency and with interest rate structures differing from those of the equipment financing contracts. Without hedging, this would result in currency and interest rate mismatches between assets and liabilities. The key risk management principle adopted by EUROFIMA in its lending portfolio is a systematic hedging of such mismatches so that the potential adverse effect of foreign exchange and interest rate fluctuations is effectively reduced to nil. In order to hedge such mismatches, EUROFIMA enters into interest rate and currency swaps. These instruments are used within the ambit of economic micro-hedging with their cash flows matching those of related

assets and liabilities. As a result, the currency and interest rate profile of the borrowings is matched with the profile of equipment financing contracts. The hedging for very short-term money market instruments may not be fully effective for tactical asset allocation purposes.

EUROFIMA applies a framework of limits to control and manage such residual market risk exposure. Investments of the funded liquidity and of the equity are exposed to changes in market interest rates. Firstly, the future interest income derived from such investments is influenced by the level of market interest rates prevailing at the time of their investment or reinvestment. Secondly, the institution's net profit and equity (in case of investments classified as "at fair value through profit or loss" or "at fair value through other comprehensive income" are also affected by the fluctuations in the fair value of such investments caused by changes in market interest rates and credit spreads. EUROFIMA measures its exposure to interest rate risks through sensitivity analysis. Such an analysis indicates the sensitivity of the fair value of financial instruments classified as "at fair value through profit or loss" and "at fair value through other comprehensive income" to parallel shifts in all yield curves.

A parallel shift in the yield curve by 100 bps for each respective currency would have had the following impact on the entity's equity and net profit, based on all positions the entity had:

## Sensitivity to changes in interest rates

(amounts in EUR million)	December 31, 2024		December 31, 2023	
	Impact on equity	Impact on net profit	Impact on equity	Impact on net profit
+100bps	-3.2	-0.1	-2.9	-0.1
-100bps	3.7	0.1	3.4	0.1



The interest rate sensitivity in the other comprehensive income is due to the debt securities classified as "at fair value through other comprehensive income" and, due to the adoption of the cost of hedging approach under hedge accounting. EUROFIMA measures and manages its foreign exchange risk in terms of the difference between assets and liabilities per currency on a daily basis. It aims at keeping such foreign exchange risk as close as possible

to zero. Future net interest income and commission income in foreign currencies are not hedged. As at December 31, 2024, the counter value in Euros of all net foreign exchange positions amounted to EUR 0.8 million (2023: EUR 0.6 million).

The tables below show the net foreign currency position of the main currencies at each balance sheet date:

#### December 31, 2024

(amounts in EUR million)	CHF	USD	AUD	SEK	GBP	Other	Total
<b>Assets</b>							
Liquid assets	1 438	378	0	0	0	0	1 816
Equipment financing contracts	2 824	161	0	0	0	593	3 578
Derivative financial instruments	-59	1 534	0	0	0	-202	1 273
Other assets	10	0	0	0	0	0	10
Accrued income and prepaid expenses	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
Fixed assets	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>4 213</b>	<b>2 074</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>391</b>	<b>6 679</b>
<b>Liabilities and equity</b>							
Borrowings	2 219	2 132	854	206	193	338	5 941
Derivative financial instruments	1 992	-58	-854	-206	-193	53	736
Other liabilities & Post-employment benefit liability	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Accrued expenses and deferred income	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other reserves	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total liabilities and equity</b>	<b>4 213</b>	<b>2 074</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>391</b>	<b>6 678</b>
<b>Net currency position</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>

#### December 31, 2023

(amounts in EUR million)	CHF	USD	AUD	SEK	GBP	Other	Total
<b>Assets</b>							
Liquid assets	1 781	261	0	0	0	0	2 041
Equipment financing contracts	3 153	164	0	0	0	424	3 741
Derivative financial instruments	1 931	55	0	0	0	214	2 200
Other assets	12	0	1	0	0	0	12
Accrued income and prepaid expenses	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
Fixed assets	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>6 878</b>	<b>479</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>638</b>	<b>7 996</b>
<b>Liabilities and equity</b>							
Borrowings	2 887	2 174	877	254	196	349	6 738
Derivative financial instruments	3 944	-1 695	-877	-254	-196	288	1 209
Other liabilities & Post-employment benefit liability	49	0	1	0	0	0	50
Accrued expenses and deferred income	-1	0	0	0	0	0	-1
Other reserves	-2	0	0	0	0	0	-2
<b>Total liabilities and equity</b>	<b>6 878</b>	<b>479</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>637</b>	<b>7 995</b>
<b>Net currency position</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>

### 3.4. Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the entity is unable to meet, from available funds, all payment obligations as they fall due, or will have access to such funds only at disproportionate cost.

The main objective of liquidity management is to make sure that EUROFIMA can meet its payment obligations punctually and in full. The planning of liquidity takes into account all known future cash flows, especially the need to service debts, disbursements and repayments from equipment financing contracts as well as

cash flows from derivative financial instruments. The projected liquidity position is reported and monitored daily.

The tables below show the undiscounted contractual cash flows of the entity's financial assets and liabilities. The entity's derivatives are generally gross settled instruments. Therefore, the entity shows the contractual cash inflows and outflows of these gross settled derivatives on a gross basis.

For floating rate instruments, the entity used the implied forward rates at the balance sheet date to calculate the future cash flows.

#### Maturity analysis

##### December 31, 2024

(amounts in EUR million)	Cash collateral <sup>(1)</sup>	0 - 6 months	6 - 12 months	1 - 2 years	2 - 3 years	3 - 5 years	5 - 10 years	More than 10 years	Total	Difference to book value	Book value
<b>Assets</b>											
Liquid assets	692	2 706	294	206	215	379	407	314	5 213	56	5 269
Equipment financing contracts	0	196	615	1 105	904	1 335	5 192	987	10 335	-1 216	9 120
Other financial assets	0	34	8	13	12	22	41	8	138	-104	33
<b>Total</b>	<b>692</b>	<b>2 936</b>	<b>916</b>	<b>1 325</b>	<b>1 132</b>	<b>1 737</b>	<b>5 640</b>	<b>1 309</b>	<b>15 686</b>	<b>-1 264</b>	<b>14 422</b>
<b>Liabilities</b>											
Borrowings	-387	-2 142	-541	-2 150	-1 346	-1 137	-5 252	-928	-13 883	1 462	-12 421
Other financial liabilities	0	-266	0	0	0	0	0	0	-266	0	-266
<b>Total</b>	<b>-387</b>	<b>-2 408</b>	<b>-541</b>	<b>-2 150</b>	<b>-1 346</b>	<b>-1 137</b>	<b>-5 252</b>	<b>-928</b>	<b>-14 149</b>	<b>1 462</b>	<b>-12 686</b>
<b>Cash flows from gross settled derivative assets</b>											
Contractual amounts receivable	0	2 073	187	1 836	420	553	2 108	176	7 353		
Contractual amounts payable	0	-1 993	-182	-1 326	-328	-505	-1 939	-137	-6 410		
	<b>0</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>510</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>169</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>943</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>968</b>
<b>Cash flows from gross settled derivative liabilities</b>											
Contractual amounts receivable	0	142	553	671	868	1 051	3 514	798	7 597		
Contractual amounts payable	0	-191	-697	-753	-984	-1 299	-3 849	-844	-8 617		
	<b>0</b>	<b>-49</b>	<b>-144</b>	<b>-82</b>	<b>-116</b>	<b>-248</b>	<b>-335</b>	<b>-46</b>	<b>-1 020</b>	<b>-60</b>	<b>-1 080</b>
Net during the period	305	559	236	-397	-239	400	222	374	1 460		
<b>Cumulative net during period</b>	<b>305</b>	<b>864</b>	<b>1 100</b>	<b>703</b>	<b>464</b>	<b>863</b>	<b>1 086</b>	<b>1 460</b>			

<sup>(1)</sup> daily margining



### Maturity analysis December 31, 2023

(amounts in EUR million)	Cash collateral <sup>(1)</sup>	0 - 6 months	6 - 12 months	1 - 2 years	2 - 3 years	3 - 5 years	5 - 10 years	More than 10 years	Difference to book value	Book value	
<b>Assets</b>											
Liquid assets	871	2 645	264	163	205	421	524	241	5 334	175	5 510
Equipment financing contracts	0	719	405	814	1 108	1 512	3 819	2 541	10 917	-1 366	9 551
Other financial assets	0	27	8	13	12	22	41	13	137	-110	26
<b>Total</b>	<b>871</b>	<b>3 391</b>	<b>676</b>	<b>990</b>	<b>1 325</b>	<b>1 955</b>	<b>4 385</b>	<b>2 795</b>	<b>16 388</b>	<b>-1 301</b>	<b>15 087</b>
<b>Liabilities</b>											
Borrowings	-514	-2 785	-177	-1 192	-2 105	-1 925	-3 555	-2 358	-14 610	1 602	-13 009
Other financial liabilities	0	-328	0	0	0	0	0	0	-328	0	-328
<b>Total</b>	<b>-514</b>	<b>-3 112</b>	<b>-177</b>	<b>-1 192</b>	<b>-2 105</b>	<b>-1 925</b>	<b>-3 555</b>	<b>-2 358</b>	<b>-14 938</b>	<b>1 602</b>	<b>-13 336</b>

#### Cash flows from gross settled derivative assets

Contractual amounts receivable	0	997	411	220	1 174	451	1 515	432	5 201		
Contractual amounts payable	0	-574	-411	-157	-660	-296	-1 291	-389	-3 777		
	<b>0</b>	<b>423</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>514</b>	<b>155</b>	<b>225</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>1 424</b>	<b>-43</b>	<b>1 381</b>

#### Cash flows from gross settled derivative liabilities

Contractual amounts receivable	0	2 636	123	1 213	1 243	1 467	2 788	1 997	11 467		
Contractual amounts payable	0	-2 723	-173	-1 393	-1 337	-1 761	-3 306	-2 180	-12 873		
	<b>0</b>	<b>-87</b>	<b>-51</b>	<b>-181</b>	<b>-94</b>	<b>-294</b>	<b>-518</b>	<b>-182</b>	<b>-1 406</b>	<b>-133</b>	<b>-1 540</b>

Net during the period	357	614	449	-319	-359	-108	536	298	1 468		
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<b>Cumulative net during period</b>	<b>357</b>	<b>971</b>	<b>1 420</b>	<b>1 101</b>	<b>742</b>	<b>634</b>	<b>1 170</b>	<b>1 468</b>			
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<sup>(1)</sup> daily margining

EUROFIMA maintains a pool of liquidity and spreads the maturities of its placements taking into account the forecasted liquidity needs. The pool of liquidity is invested in highly rated debt instruments and placements with credit institutions.

EUROFIMA applies several liquidity risk measures, including stress tests. EUROFIMA strives to secure a level of net liquidity

that meets its liquidity targets for a period of 12 months under stressed economic conditions. To compute such liquidity targets, credit risk haircuts are applied to all maturing assets and liquidity risk haircuts to all securities that are assumed to be sold. Furthermore, EUROFIMA is assumed to have no access to the financial markets for the same period of time (together called "stressed economic conditions").

### 3.5. Operational risk

Operational risk is the risk of loss resulting from inadequate or failed internal processes, people, and systems, or from external events.

EUROFIMA continuously identifies, assesses, and manages operational risk in order to minimize potential adverse impacts. The key operational risk management principles are laid out in the operational policies and guidelines. They comprise of, among other things, the internal control system, the limit system, the IT management policy, the public communication policy and the security directives. EUROFIMA's systems of internal control, checks and balances, segregation of duties and supervision are designed to cover the most significant aspects of operational risk. Emphasis is placed on the continuous upgrading of information systems,

business continuity planning, and the cross-training and development of staff.

### 3.6. Capital Management

As a supranational institution, EUROFIMA is not subject to regulatory capital requirements. However, the adequacy of the capital base is assessed and monitored monthly and reported to the Board of Directors quarterly.

The Basel III capital ratio is one of the tools used to estimate the capital requirements for each major risk. The standardized approach is adopted to calculate the capital requirement for the credit risk and the Basic Indicator Approach is adopted to estimate the operational risk charge.

## 4. NET INTEREST INCOME

### Net interest income

(amounts in EUR '000)	2024	2023
Equipment financing contracts	102 310	104 589
Derivative financial instruments	133 725	144 149
Other interest income	0	0
<b>Total interest income from lending activities</b>	<b>236 036</b>	<b>248 739</b>
Cash and cash equivalents	2 201	1 709
Financial investments	823	673
Equipment financing contracts	102 474	82 967
Derivative financial instruments	0	0
Other interest income	760	827
<b>Total interest income from lending activities calculated using the effective interest rate method</b>	<b>106 258</b>	<b>86 176</b>
Equipment financing contracts	-4 252	-5 649
Amounts due to credit institutions and customers	-6 057	-7 534
Debt evidenced by certificates	-196 308	-183 342
Debt securities in issue	-170 290	-167 681
Others	-26 017	-15 662
Derivative financial instruments	-134 281	-137 653
Other interest expenses	-205	-527
<b>Total interest and similar charges from lending activities</b>	<b>-341 103</b>	<b>-334 704</b>
<b>Net interest income from lending activities</b>	<b>1 191</b>	<b>211</b>



(amounts in EUR '000)	2024	2023
Derivative financial instruments	54 335	50 139
<b>Total interest income from treasury activities</b>	<b>54 335</b>	<b>50 139</b>
Cash and cash equivalents	83 543	78 173
Financial investments	45 996	36 114
Other interest income	0	151
<b>Total interest income from treasury activities calculated using the effective interest rate method</b>	<b>129 540</b>	<b>114 437</b>
Cash and cash equivalents	-41	-745
Financial investments	-225	-337
Amounts due to credit institutions and customers	-15 993	-16 463
Debt evidenced by certificates	-121 365	-92 542
Debt securities in issue	-50 714	-28 138
Others	-70 651	-64 403
Derivative financial instruments	-16 758	-28 809
Other interest expenses	-385	0
<b>Total interest and similar charges from treasury activities</b>	<b>-154 767</b>	<b>-138 896</b>
<b>Net interest income from treasury activities</b>	<b>29 107</b>	<b>25 680</b>

#### Net interest income presented per financial instrument category

(amounts in EUR '000)	2024	2023
Derivatives	37 021	27 826
Financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss	100 221	101 093
Fair Value through OCI	281	325
Financial assets at amortized cost	202 444	167 034
Liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss	-121 909	-137 095
Financial liabilities at amortized cost	-187 406	-132 949
	<b>30 652</b>	<b>26 235</b>
Other interest income	260	257
Other interest expenses	-614	-601
<b>Net interest income</b>	<b>30 299</b>	<b>25 891</b>

#### 5. NET COMMISSION INCOME

(amounts in EUR '000)	2024	2023
Commission on equipment financing contracts - designated at fair value through profit or loss	4 132	5 092
Commission on equipment financing contracts - amortized cost	9 808	8 892
Commission expenses and fees paid	-1 199	-1 601
<b>Net commission income</b>	<b>12 741</b>	<b>12 383</b>

#### 6. NET GAINS/LOSSES ON FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

(amounts in EUR '000)	2024	2023
Gains/(losses) on the sale of Fair Value through OCI financial assets	-1	-550
Gains/(losses) on derivative financial instruments	44 039	184 435
Gains/(losses) on financial assets designated as at fair value through profit or loss	9 325	71 728
Gains/(losses) on financial liabilities designated as at fair value through profit or loss	1 648	-65 622
Fair value adjustments on financial assets at amortized cost under hedge accounting	43 867	111 038
Fair value adjustments on financial liabilities at amortized cost under hedge accounting	-99 994	-302 006
<b>Net gains/(losses) on financial instruments</b>	<b>-1 116</b>	<b>-977</b>

The net gains/(losses) on financial instruments consist of TEUR 349 realized losses and TEUR 767 unrealized losses.

#### 7. GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

(amounts in EUR '000)	2024	2023
Personnel costs	-4 710	-4 707
Social security	-419	-387
Defined benefit pension plan income/(costs)	-609	-663
Office premises costs	-411	-398
Other general administrative expenses	-2 980	-3 495
<b>Total general administrative expenses</b>	<b>-9 129</b>	<b>-9 651</b>

The item «Other general administrative expenses» includes in its majority IT related expenses, legal counsel fees, representation expenses and independent auditors fees.

#### Auditing and additional fees

The external auditor charged the following fees for professional services rendered for the financial year:

(amounts in EUR '000)	2024	2023
Audit services	-179	-175
Audit-related services	-10	-55
<b>Total</b>	<b>-189</b>	<b>-230</b>

Audit services are defined as the standard audit work performed each year in order to issue an opinion on the entity's financial statements.

Audit-related Services include those other assurance services provided by the independent auditor but not restricted to those that can only be provided by the auditor signing the audit report. They comprise amounts for services such as audits of IT infrastructure and consultation regarding accounting topics.

### 8. LIQUID ASSETS

The portfolio of liquid assets is composed of and measured as follows:

(amounts in EUR '000)	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Cash at banks	4 015	3 502
Collaterals	691 764	871 128
Placements with credit institutions	1 178 000	966 443
Debt securities - bonds	1 864 489	1 713 983
Certificates of deposit	0	83 949
Other liquid assets <sup>(1)</sup>	1 530 713	1 870 674
<b>Total liquid assets</b>	<b>5 268 981</b>	<b>5 509 679</b>

of which

Cash and cash equivalents at fair value	0	0
Cash and cash equivalents at amortized cost	2 226 492	2 745 304
<b>Total cash and cash equivalents</b>	<b>2 226 492</b>	<b>2 745 304</b>
Financial investments at fair value	80 246	93 997
Financial investments at amortized cost	2 962 243	2 670 377
<b>Total financial investments</b>	<b>3 042 489</b>	<b>2 764 375</b>

<sup>(1)</sup> Other liquid assets mainly include term deposits and repurchase agreements.

#### Credit rating structure of liquid assets

Below, the liquid assets are shown with their long-term rating (amounts in EUR '000). If a specific rating is not available, the issuer or the guarantor rating is applied, whichever is stronger.

EUROFIMA groups the Standard & Poor's ratings as follows: AAA, AA for ratings from AA+ to AA-, A for ratings from A+ to A-, BBB for ratings from BBB+ to BBB-, and <BBB for ratings below BBB-.

EUROFIMA groups the Moody's ratings as follows: Aaa, Aa for ratings from Aa1 to Aa3, A for ratings from A1 to A3, Baa for ratings from Baa1 to Baa3, and <Baa for ratings below Baa3.

#### Cash at banks

Standard & Poor's	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023	Moody's	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
AAA	0	25	Aaa	0	25
AA	178	102	Aa	3 807	3 332
A	3 824	3 350	A	17	17
BBB	8	22	Baa	8	22
<BBB	0	0	<Baa	0	0
N.R.	4	4	N.R.	182	106
<b>Total</b>	<b>4 015</b>	<b>3 502</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>4 015</b>	<b>3 502</b>

#### Placements with credit institutions

Standard & Poor's	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023	Moody's	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
AAA	58 961	72 121	Aaa	0	0
AA	344 393	162 078	Aa	277 788	440 529
A	185 327	239 203	A	53 253	59 271
BBB	0	0	Baa	0	0
<BBB	0	0	<Baa	0	0
N.R.	589 319	493 041	N.R.	846 958	466 642
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 178 000</b>	<b>966 443</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>1 178 000</b>	<b>966 443</b>

#### Debt securities - bonds

Standard & Poor's	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023	Moody's	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
AAA	399 785	315 860	Aaa	571 259	516 871
AA	668 384	680 592	Aa	585 258	622 289
A	335 045	363 726	A	272 387	313 425
BBB	0	0	Baa	0	0
<BBB	0	0	<Baa	0	0
N.R.	461 275	353 805	N.R.	435 584	261 399
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 864 489</b>	<b>1 713 983</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>1 864 489</b>	<b>1 713 983</b>

#### Certificates of deposit

Standard & Poor's	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023	Moody's	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
AAA	0	0	Aaa	0	0
AA	0	43 836	Aa	0	54 676
A	0	40 112	A	0	29 273
BBB	0	0	Baa	0	0
<BBB	0	0	<Baa	0	0
N.R.	0	0	N.R.	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>83 949</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>83 949</b>

#### Other liquid assets and collaterals

Standard & Poor's	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023	Moody's	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
AAA	60 810	5 432	Aaa	78 461	112 588
AA	510 035	548 068	Aa	337 596	827 001
A	1 322 533	1 547 750	A	1 410 536	1 122 452
BBB	0	0	Baa	0	0
<BBB	0	0	<Baa	0	0
N.R.	329 098	640 551	N.R.	395 884	679 761
<b>Total</b>	<b>2 222 477</b>	<b>2 741 802</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>2 222 477</b>	<b>2 741 802</b>



## Liquid assets neither rated by Standard &amp; Poor's nor Moody's

	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Cash at banks	4	4
Placements with credit institutions	389 584	261 452
Debt securities - bonds	215 776	87 197
Debt securities - other	0	0
Other liquid assets	167 315	313 562
<b>Total</b>	<b>772 678</b>	<b>662 215</b>

Liquid assets neither rated by Standard & Poor's nor Moody's consisted of fixed income instruments issued by Swiss local authorities, cantonal banks and public sector entities.

## 9. EQUIPMENT FINANCING CONTRACTS

Equipment financing contracts were concluded exclusively with shareholders and their guaranteed affiliates.

(amounts in EUR '000)	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Equipment financing contracts at fair value	3 920 303	4 729 241
Equipment financing contracts at amortized cost <sup>(1)</sup>	5 199 236	4 821 745
<b>Total equipment financing contracts</b>	<b>9 119 540</b>	<b>9 550 986</b>

<sup>(1)</sup> Thereof TEUR 4 134 627 designated for fair value hedge accounting (2023: TEUR 4 283 121)

## Credit rating structure of equipment financing contracts

The equipment financing contracts are shown with the long-term rating of the respective member State (amounts in EUR '000).

EUROFIMA groups the Standard & Poor's ratings as follows: AAA, AA for ratings from AA+ to AA-, A for ratings from A+ to A-, BBB for ratings from BBB+ to BBB-, and <BBB for ratings below BBB-.

EUROFIMA groups the Moody's ratings as follows: Aaa, Aa for ratings from Aa1 to Aa3, A for ratings from A1 to A3, Baa for ratings from Baa1 to Baa3, and <Baa for ratings below Baa3.

Standard & Poor's	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023	Moody's	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
AAA	3 057 330	3 396 137	Aaa	3 057 330	3 396 137
AA	2 426 788	2 298 010	Aa	2 426 788	2 298 010
A	1 644 597	1 486 818	A	101 176	50 874
BBB	1 989 192	2 367 946	Baa	3 532 613	3 694 259
<BBB	1 632	2 076	<Baa	1 632	111 707
N.R.	0	0	N.R.	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>9 119 540</b>	<b>9 550 986</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>9 119 540</b>	<b>9 550 986</b>

## Distribution of equipment financing contracts

(amounts in EUR '000)						Principal at December 31, 2024	
Contracting State	Railway	Principal at January 1, 2024	Exchange rate difference	Financing	Redemptions	EUR	%
France <sup>(1)</sup>	SNCF <sup>(1)</sup>	117 500	0	0	0	117 500	1.3%
Italy	FS	2 115 100	0	0	-122 200	1 992 900	21.6%
Belgium	SNCB	1 240 667	9 754	8 767	-29 464	1 229 725	13.3%
Spain	RENFE	1 684 100	0	280 000	-250 000	1 714 100	18.6%
Switzerland	SBB	3 253 241	-45 141	1 939 609	-2 283 005	2 864 704	31.0%
Luxembourg	CFL	154 000	0	0	0	154 000	1.7%
Austria	ÖBB	402 829	0	0	-15 000	387 829	4.2%
Portugal	CP	50 000	0	0	-50 000	0	0.0%
Greece	OSE	106 100	0	0	-106 100	0 <sup>(2)</sup>	0.0%
Czech Republic	ČD	458 443	-6 655	178 986	0	630 774	6.8%
Croatia	HŽ	88 200	0	24 000	0	112 200	1.2%
Montenegro	ŽPCG	1 929	0	0	-286	1 643	0.0%
Denmark	DSB	25 188	0	0	-3 875	21 313	0.2%
<b>Total principal</b>		<b>9 697 296</b>	<b>-42 041</b>	<b>2 431 361</b>	<b>-2 859 930</b>	<b>9 226 687</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
Difference to book value		-146 310				-107 147	
<b>Total book value</b>		<b>9 550 986</b>				<b>9 119 540</b>	

(amounts in EUR '000)						Principal at December 31, 2023	
Contracting State	Railway	Principal at January 1, 2023	Exchange rate difference	Financing	Redemptions	EUR	%
France <sup>(1)</sup>	SNCF <sup>(1)</sup>	117 500	0	0	0	117 500	1.2%
Italy	FS	2 015 100	0	100 000	0	2 115 100	21.8%
Belgium	SNCB	1 462 881	-77	202 123	-424 259	1 240 667	12.8%
Spain	RENFE	1 684 100	0	0	0	1 684 100	17.4%
Switzerland	SBB	3 176 525	202 315	1 551 613	-1 677 213	3 253 241	33.5%
Luxembourg	CFL	154 000	0	0	0	154 000	1.6%
Austria	ÖBB	732 829	0	15 000	-345 000	402 829	4.2%
Portugal	CP	50 000	0	50 000	-50 000	50 000	0.5%
Greece	OSE	106 100	0	0	0	106 100 <sup>(2)</sup>	1.1%
Czech Republic	ČD	0	-11 763	470 206	0	458 443	4.7%
Croatia	HŽ	57 200	0	31 000	0	88 200	0.9%
Montenegro	ŽPCG	0	0	2 000	-71	1 929	0.0%
Denmark	DSB	29 063	0	0	-3 875	25 188	0.3%
<b>Total principal</b>		<b>9 585 297</b>	<b>190 475</b>	<b>2 421 942</b>	<b>-2 500 418</b>	<b>9 697 296</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
Difference to book value		-353 166				-146 310	
<b>Total book value</b>		<b>9 232 131</b>				<b>9 550 986</b>	

<sup>(1)</sup> Germany and France hold 22.6% of EUROFIMA's share capital each through their fully owned state railways DB AG and SNCF and are thus related parties together with their railways

<sup>(2)</sup> all of which assumed by Greece.

## 10. DERIVATIVE FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

(amounts in EUR '000)	December 31, 2024			December 31, 2023		
	Assets	Liabilities	Notional amount	Assets	Liabilities	Notional amount
Cross currency swaps	683 064	-546 019	6 162 783	1 147 292	-844 130	6 833 601
Interest rate swaps	255 760	-533 848	6 129 403	233 852	-639 058	6 832 686
Currency swaps	29 606	0	1 483 884	0	-56 347	1 696 798
Forward foreign exchange	1	0	375	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>968 431</b>	<b>-1 079 867</b>	<b>13 776 446</b>	<b>1 381 144</b>	<b>-1 539 535</b>	<b>15 363 085</b>

Derivative financial instruments are carried at fair value net per contract.

In accordance with its risk management policy, EUROFIMA uses derivatives for risk mitigation purposes only. Where hedged positions are not valued at fair value, the "fair value option" is applied to accurately reflect the effects from the economic hedging performed by the entity in the income statement.

Derivatives most commonly used by the entity are:

## Swaps

Swaps are contractual agreements between two parties to exchange streams of payments over time based on specified notional amounts, in relation to movements in a specified underlying index such as an interest rate and foreign currency rate.

## Forward contracts

Forward contracts are contractual agreements to buy or sell a specified financial instrument, currency or interest rate at a specific price and date in the future. Forwards are customized contracts transacted over-the-counter.

## 11. OFFSETTING

The entity offsets amounts in the balance sheet when a legal right of offset exists and the parties involved intend to settle the cash flows on a net basis or settle the asset and liability simultaneously. Under some contracts, the entity has only a conditional right of set-off, for example in the case of a default of a counterparty. Even though such contractual arrangements limit the credit risk to the entity, amounts that can only be netted conditionally are not offset in the balance sheet.

The table below shows the collateral held and conditional netting for different positions:

(amounts in EUR '000)	December 31, 2024		December 31, 2023	
	Derivative financial assets	Derivative financial liabilities	Derivative financial assets	Derivative financial liabilities
Amount presented in the balance sheet	968 431	-1 079 867	1 381 144	-1 539 535
Value of derivatives to be offset in case of default of a counterparty	366 650	-366 650	622 763	-622 763
Coverage by cash and securities held or pledged as collateral	428 215	-679 430	642 637	-867 489
<b>Net amount</b>	<b>173 566</b>	<b>-33 787</b>	<b>115 744</b>	<b>-49 283</b>

## 12. ACCRUED INCOME AND PREPAID EXPENSES

(amounts in EUR '000)	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Commissions on equipment financing contracts	4 718	5 055
Other accrued income and prepaid expenses	-35	4
<b>Total accrued income and prepaid expenses</b>	<b>4 683</b>	<b>5 060</b>

## 13. TANGIBLE AND INTANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

(amounts in EUR '000)	Hardware, vehicles and other equipment	Software and licenses	Total
<b>January 1, 2023</b>			
Cost	323	3 482	3 805
Accumulated depreciation/amortization	-323	-3 482	-3 805
<b>Net book value</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>At January 1, 2023</b>			
Additions	0	0	0
Disposals	0	0	0
Depreciation/amortization	0	0	0
Derecognition	0	0	0
<b>December 31, 2023</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>At December 31, 2023</b>			
Cost	323	3 482	3 805
Accumulated depreciation/amortization	-323	-3 482	-3 805
<b>Net book value</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>At January 1, 2024</b>			
Additions	0	0	0
Disposals	0	0	0
Depreciation/amortization	0	0	0
Derecognition	0	0	0
<b>December 31, 2024</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>At December 31, 2024</b>			
Cost	323	3 482	3 805
Accumulated depreciation/amortization	-323	-3 482	-3 805
<b>Net book value</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

In December 2019, EUROFIMA has committed itself to an office building lease which commenced in January 2022 with a lease term of 10 years.

The present value of all future cash outflows from this lease contract are estimated at around EUR 2.4 million and is considered immaterial.



## 14. BORROWINGS

### EUROFIMA's borrowings comprise of the following

(amounts in EUR '000)	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Amounts due to credit institutions and customers	564 621	704 535
Loans	177 633	190 365
Collaterals	386 988	514 170
Debt evidenced by certificates	11 856 004	12 304 291
Debt securities in issue <sup>(1)</sup>	10 063 425	10 503 060
Others	1 792 579	1 801 231
<b>Total borrowing</b>	<b>12 420 626</b>	<b>13 008 826</b>

<sup>(1)</sup> Thereof TEUR 5 296 148 designated for fair value hedge accounting (2023: TEUR 5 344 635)

### Borrowings per financial instrument category

(amounts in EUR '000)	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Borrowings at fair value through profit or loss	3 947 723	5 096 565
Borrowings at amortized cost	8 472 903	7 912 261
<b>Total borrowings</b>	<b>12 420 626</b>	<b>13 008 826</b>

The entity's borrowings are not subject to any financial covenants.

### Maturity structure of borrowings

(amounts in EUR '000)	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
0-6 months	2 141 951	2 784 658
6-12 months	541 332	177 126
1-2 years	2 149 530	1 192 206
2-3 years	1 346 153	2 104 601
3-5 years	1 136 679	1 924 873
5-10 years	5 252 119	3 555 070
More than 10 years	928 288	2 357 763
Cash Collateral	386 988	514 170
<b>Total principal</b>	<b>13 883 041</b>	<b>14 610 467</b>
Total borrowings principal	13 883 041	14 610 467
Difference to book value	-1 462 416	-1 601 641
<b>Total borrowings</b>	<b>12 420 626</b>	<b>13 008 826</b>

The maturity structure is based on the contractual settlement dates of the borrowings.

### Debt securities in issue - listed bonds

Maturity	Interest rate in %	Year of issuance	December 31, 2024		December 31, 2023	
			Principal in issue currency '000	Book value in EUR '000	Principal in issue currency '000	Book value in EUR '000
<b>AUD</b>						
19.12.2025	3.900	2015	500 000	297 512	500 000	306 283
13.01.2027	2.600	2016	325 000	190 121	325 000	193 842
21.05.2029	3.350	2018	500 000	288 681	500 000	297 367
30.12.2030	1.600	2020	50 000	25 206	50 000	25 463
20.02.2038	5.150	2023	48 000	28 702	48 000	30 163
<b>CAD</b>						
30.03.2027	4.550	2007	300 000	209 276	300 000	214 294
<b>CHF</b>						
22.05.2024	3.000	2007	0	0	600 000	660 511
15.05.2026	3.000	2006	1 000 000	1 122 892	1 000 000	1 140 213
28.04.2027	0.125	2020	200 000	212 976	200 000	215 584
04.02.2030	2.875	2005	450 000	551 011	450 000	544 080
22.12.2031	0.000	2021	200 000	206 604	200 000	195 391
<b>EUR</b>						
09.02.2024	0.250	2018	0	0	500 000	499 080
28.07.2026	0.000	2019	300 000	288 705	300 000	278 930
20.07.2027	1.625	2022	500 000	494 351	500 000	486 452
23.06.2028	0.010	2021	335 500	316 719	335 500	309 727
20.05.2030	0.100	2018	800 000	698 571	800 000	676 287
15.10.2030	FRN	2015	80 000	80 050	80 000	81 859
09.11.2031	3.125	2022	614 350	634 531	500 000	514 776
30.03.2033	3.125	2023	570 000	601 302	570 000	599 476
10.10.2034	0.150	2019	2 000 000	1 592 252	2 000 000	1 554 032
31.01.2035	2.875	2024	500 000	498 728	0	0
30.06.2036	3.136	2024	61 000	67 233	0	0
23.04.2041	0.500	2021	250 000	177 431	250 000	171 469
<b>GBP</b>						
07.06.2032	5.500	2001	150 000	192 530	150 000	196 274
<b>SEK</b>						
04.12.2024	0.100	2020	0	0	550 000	47 726
03.12.2025	0.213	2020	1 000 000	85 459	1 000 000	84 978
27.11.2028	0.490	2020	1 500 000	120 187	1 500 000	121 478
<b>USD</b>						
02.08.2024	5.650	2023	0	0	59 000	54 704
16.05.2025	3.125	2022	500 000	489 032	500 000	450 948
22.07.2026	4.875	2023	600 000	593 366	600 000	551 673
<b>Total listed bonds</b>				<b>10 063 425</b>		<b>10 503 060</b>

### Debt evidenced by certificates - other

(amounts in EUR '000)	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Unlisted stand-alone issues	125 757	131 521
Unlisted issues under the Programme for the Issuance of Debt Instruments	204 844	202 846
Commercial paper	1 461 978	1 466 864
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 792 579</b>	<b>1 801 231</b>

## Reconciliation of liabilities arising from financing activities

(amounts in EUR '000)	Long-term borrowings	Short-term borrowings	Total
<b>December 31, 2022</b>	<b>10 754 637</b>	<b>1 781 788</b>	<b>12 536 424</b>
Issues / placements	1 420 849	10 927 572	12 348 421
Redemptions	-1 642 375	-10 701 924	-12 344 299
Foreign exchange movements	93 073	-20 242	72 831
Fair value changes	401 608	-6 160	395 449
<b>December 31, 2023</b>	<b>11 027 792</b>	<b>1 981 034</b>	<b>13 008 826</b>
Issues / placements	675 520	12 807 261	13 482 781
Redemptions	-1 226 712	-12 967 631	-14 194 344
Foreign exchange movements	-21 707	70 769	49 062
Fair value changes	116 766	-42 465	74 301
<b>December 31, 2024</b>	<b>10 571 659</b>	<b>1 848 967</b>	<b>12 420 626</b>

## 15. OTHER LIABILITIES

(amounts in EUR '000)	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Unsettled collaterals	2 750	36 990
Unsettled deposits	216 300	267 518
Unsettled equipment financing contracts	45 700	21 700
Unsettled debt securities in issue	0	609
Withholding tax	808	821
Payables	3	3
<b>Total other liabilities</b>	<b>265 562</b>	<b>327 641</b>

## 16. POST-EMPLOYMENT BENEFIT LIABILITY

EUROFIMA participates in a group administration post-employment benefit plan in Switzerland. The plan qualifies as a defined benefit plan under IFRS. The entity has a full insurance coverage solution with a Swiss insurer. <sup>(1)</sup> The insurance coverage is not taken into account in the below computations.

The amount recognized in the balance sheet for this defined benefit pension plan is determined as follows:

(amounts in EUR '000)	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Present value of funded obligations	13 811	8 287
Fair value of plan assets	-11 019	-7 892
<b>Liability recognized on the balance sheet</b>	<b>2 792</b>	<b>395</b>

<sup>(1)</sup> Full insurance coverage includes both investment risk and biometric risk such as longevity, disability, and death risks.

The movement in the net defined benefit obligation over the year is as follows:

(amounts in EUR '000)	Present value of funded obligation	Fair value of plan assets	Total
<b>As at January 1, 2023</b>	<b>13 300</b>	<b>-12 422</b>	<b>878</b>
Service cost for the year 2023	681	0	681
Interest expense/(income)	278	-255	23
	<b>14 259</b>	<b>-12 677</b>	<b>1 582</b>
<b>Remeasurements</b>			
Return on plan assets, excluding amounts included in interest expense/(income)	0	39	39
Experience (gains)/losses	-343	0	-343
(gain)/loss from change in demographic assumptions	0	0	0
(gain)/loss from change in financial assumptions	-34	0	-34
	<b>-377</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>-338</b>
<b>Past service costs and settlements</b>			
Contributions by:			
Employer	0	-804	-804
Participants	266	-266	0
Benefit payments	-5 817	5 817	0
Past service cost	-45	0	-45
<b>December 31, 2023</b>	<b>8 287</b>	<b>-7 892</b>	<b>395</b>

(amounts in EUR '000)	Present value of funded obligation	Fair value of plan assets	Total
<b>As at January 1, 2024</b>	<b>8 287</b>	<b>-7 892</b>	<b>395</b>
Service cost for the year 2024	653	0	653
Interest expense/(income)	205	-188	17
	<b>9 145</b>	<b>-8 080</b>	<b>1 066</b>
<b>Remeasurements</b>			
Return on plan assets, excluding amounts included in interest expense/(income)	0	75	75
Experience (gains)/losses	829	0	829
(gain)/loss from change in demographic assumptions	24	0	24
(gain)/loss from change in financial assumptions	1 218	0	1 218
Valuation adjustment	1 277	0	1 277
	<b>3 348</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>3 423</b>
<b>Past service costs and settlements</b>			
Contributions by:			
Employer	0	-840	-840
Participants	307	-307	0
Benefit payments	-141	141	0
Past service cost	-61	0	-61
Foreign currency translation	1 213	-2 007	-794
<b>December 31, 2024</b>	<b>13 811</b>	<b>-11 019</b>	<b>2 792</b>



### Allocation of plan assets

Plan assets are comprised of the following:

(in %)	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Fixed interest, cash and cash equivalents, time deposits	46.8	50.3
Mortgages and other claims on nominal value	12.3	10.5
Equities and units in investment funds	13.1	10.2
Private equity and hedge funds	0.0	0.0
Investment in participations and associated companies	0.9	1.2
Real estate	24.6	23.7
Other investments	2.4	4.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

### Significant assumptions

Significant assumptions applied in the calculation of the defined benefit liability:

	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Discount rate	0.8%	1.9%
Pension growth rate	0.0%	0.0%
Salary growth rate (including inflation)	1.5%	2.0%
<b>Retirement age</b>		
Men	65	65
Women	65	64
Demographic assumptions	bvg 2020 GT	bvg 2020 GT

### Sensitivity analysis

The sensitivity of the liability recognized for the post employment benefit plan to changes in the principal assumptions is depicted in the table below. The present value of funded obligations and service cost are recalculated to include the effect from the changed assumption:

(amounts in EUR '000)	Change in assumption	December 31, 2024		December 31, 2023	
		Recalculated present value of funded obligations	Recalculated service cost	Recalculated present value of funded obligations	Recalculated service cost
Discount rate	+50 basis points	12 832	952	10 200	823
	-50 basis points	14 929	1 123	11 701	954
Salary increase	+50 basis points	13 914	1 052	10 971	901
	-50 basis points	13 715	1 012	10 842	868
Life expectancy	+1 year	13 998	1 042	11 027	891
	-1 year	13 617	1 020	10 777	877

The above sensitivity analyses are based on a change in an assumption while holding all other assumptions constant. In practice, this is unlikely to occur, and changes in some of the assumptions may be correlated. When calculating the sensitivity of the defined benefit obligation to significant actuarial assumptions, the same method (present value of the defined benefit obligation calculated with the projected unit credit method at the end of the reporting period) has been applied as when calculating the pension liability recognized within the statement of financial position.

### Other information

The expected contribution to the post-employment benefit plan to be paid by EUROFIMA for the year ending December 31, 2025, amounts to EUR 839 436.

The projected benefits that are expected to be paid for the following years are as follows:

(amounts in EUR '000)	December 31, 2024
2025	536
2026	699
2027	1 052
2028	841
2029	1 379
2030-2034	2 977

The weighted average duration of the defined benefit obligation is 15.0 years.

## 17. EQUITY

### Statutory reserves

In 2024, EUROFIMA increased its share capital through the issuance of 500 newly created class B registered shares by converting freely distributable reserves (guarantee reserve), each with a nominal value of CHF 100,000, raising the total subscribed share capital from EUR 2.39 billion to EUR 2.45 billion (CHF 2.60 billion to CHF 2.65 billion). These issued shares remain with EUROFIMA and have not yet been allocated to shareholders. The issued class B shares are retained for strategic purposes, specifically to facilitate the acquisition of new shareholders.

(amounts in CHF '000)	December 31, 2024				December 31, 2023			
	Number of shares	Subscribed share capital	Callable share capital	Paid-in share capital	Number of shares	Subscribed share capital	Callable share capital	Paid-in share capital
Registered class A shares, nominal value CHF 10'000	260 000	2 600 000	2 080 000	520 000	260 000	2 600 000	2 080 000	520 000
Registered class B shares, nominal value CHF 100'000	500	50 000	0	50 000	0	0	0	0
<b>Total share capital in CHF</b>		<b>2 650 000</b>	<b>2 080 000</b>	<b>570 000</b>		<b>2 600 000</b>	<b>2 080 000</b>	<b>520 000</b>

(amounts in EUR '000)	December 31, 2024				December 31, 2023			
	Number of shares	Subscribed share capital	Callable share capital	Paid-in share capital	Number of shares	Subscribed share capital	Callable share capital	Paid-in share capital
Registered class A shares, nominal value CHF 10'000	260 000	2 393 248	1 914 598	478 650	260 000	2 393 248	1 914 598	478 650
Registered class B shares, nominal value CHF 100'000	500	53 150	0	53 150	0	0	0	0
<b>Total share capital in EUR</b>		<b>2 446 398</b>	<b>1 914 598</b>	<b>531 800</b>		<b>2 393 248</b>	<b>1 914 598</b>	<b>478 650</b>

### Share Capital

(amounts in EUR '000)	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Ordinary reserve	79 690	78 310
Guarantee reserve	689 405	729 055
<b>Total statutory reserves</b>	<b>769 095</b>	<b>807 365</b>

According to Article 29 of the Statutes, 5% of the annual profit is to be allocated to the ordinary reserve until the ordinary reserve has reached 20% of the paid-in share capital.

In the event of a default by a railway, the guarantee reserve, as outlined in Article 29 of the Statutes, may be called upon. According to this article, the yearly allocation to the guarantee reserve corresponds to the balance of the annual profit, after allocation to the ordinary reserve of 5% of the net profit and the eventual payment of a dividend, statutorily limited to a maximum of 4% of the paid-in share capital, unless the General Assembly decides otherwise.

#### Other reserves

The other reserves contain the reserve for Fair Value through OCI financial instruments and the reserve for remeasurements on the entity's defined benefit pension plan and cost of hedging reserve.

#### Reserve for Fair Value through OCI financial instruments

(amounts in EUR '000)	
January 1, 2023	-8 218
Changes in fair value	3 863
Reclassification to income statement	0
December 31, 2023	-4 355
Changes in fair value	2 605
Reclassification to income statement	0
December 31, 2024	-1 750

#### Cost of Hedging

(amounts in EUR '000)	
January 1, 2023	-8 639
Change in Cost of Hedging	8 589
December 31, 2023	-50
Change in Cost of Hedging	9 795
December 31, 2024	9 746

Further information can be found in note 2.17.

#### Reserve for remeasurements of the post-employment benefit liability

(amounts in EUR '000)	
January 1, 2023	-298
Actuarial gains & losses	377
Return on plan assets	-39
December 31, 2023	40
Actuarial gains & losses	-3 348
Return on plan assets	-75
December 31, 2024	-3 383

## 18. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENT

The table below shows the allocation of the entity's financial instruments to the different financial instrument categories and to the different fair value levels. Furthermore, the fair value for all instruments is disclosed, including those measured at amortized cost.

The three-level hierarchy used for financial instruments measured at fair value is the following:

Level 1: quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities

Level 2: inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly

Level 3: inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data

(amounts in EUR million)	Financial instrument categories				Carrying amount December 31, 2024	Fair value December 31, 2024	Fair value level		
	DFVPL	FVPL	FVOCI	AC			Level 1	Level 2 <sup>(1)</sup>	Level 3
<b>Financial assets</b>									
CCE at amortized cost	0	0	0	2 226	2 226	2 229	0	2 229	0
CCE at fair value	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Financial investments at amortized cost	0	0	0	2 962	2 962	2 863	1 587	1 276	0
Financial investments at fair value	0	0	80	0	80	80	80	0	0
Derivative financial instruments - assets	0	968	0	0	968	968	0	968	0
EFC contracts at amortized cost	0	0	0	5 199	5 199	5 272	0	5 272	0
EFC contracts at fair value	3 920	0	0	0	3 920	3 920	0	3 920	0
Other financial assets	1	0	0	32	33	33	0	33	0
<b>Total assets</b>					<b>15 390</b>	<b>15 366</b>	<b>1 667</b>	<b>13 699</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Financial liabilities</b>									
Borrowings at amortized cost	0	0	0	8 473	8 473	8 600	0	8 600	0
Borrowings at fair value	3 948	0	0	0	3 948	3 948	0	3 948	0
Derivative financial instruments - liabilities	0	1 080	0	0	1 080	1 080	0	1 080	0
Other financial liabilities	0	0	0	266	266	266	0	266	0
<b>Total liabilities</b>					<b>13 766</b>	<b>13 893</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>13 893</b>	<b>0</b>

<sup>(1)</sup> The fair value of level 2 instruments is based on a discounted cash flow model.

(amounts in EUR million)	Financial instrument categories				Carrying amount December 31, 2023	Fair value December 31, 2023	Fair value level		
	DFVPL	FVPL	FVOCI	AC			Level 1	Level 2 <sup>(1)</sup>	Level 3
<b>Financial assets</b>									
CCE at amortized cost	0	0	0	2 745	2 745	2 747	0	2 747	0
CCE at fair value	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Financial investments at amortized cost	0	0	0	2 670	2 670	2 542	1 458	1 084	0
Financial investments at fair value	0	0	94	0	94	94	94	0	0
Derivative financial instruments - assets	0	1 381	0	0	1 381	1 381	0	1 381	0
EFC contracts at amortized cost	0	0	0	4 822	4 822	4 855	0	4 855	0
EFC contracts at fair value	4 729	0	0	0	4 729	4 729	0	4 729	0
Other financial assets	2	1	0	24	26	26	0	26	0
<b>Total assets</b>					<b>16 468</b>	<b>16 375</b>	<b>1 552</b>	<b>14 823</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Financial liabilities</b>									
Borrowings at amortized cost	0	0	0	7 912	7 912	8 010	0	8 010	0
Borrowings at fair value	5 097	0	0	0	5 097	5 097	0	5 097	0
Derivative financial instruments - liabilities	0	1 540	0	0	1 540	1 540	0	1 540	0
Other financial liabilities	0	0	0	328	328	328	0	328	0
<b>Total liabilities</b>					<b>14 876</b>	<b>14 974</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>14 974</b>	<b>0</b>

<sup>(1)</sup> The fair value of level 2 instruments is based on a discounted cash flow model.



There were no transfers between any of the levels of the fair value hierarchy during the year 2024 (2023: none)

DFVPL	Financial instruments designated at Fair Value through profit or loss by the company
FVPL	Held for Trading: Fair Value through profit or loss
FVOCI	Fair Value through OCI
FLAC	Financial liabilities at amortized cost
AC	Financial instruments at amortized cost

#### Financial assets and liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss

##### *Financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss*

The carrying amount at December 31, 2024, of financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss was EUR 67 million lower (2023: EUR 71 million lower) than the contractual amount at maturity. The change in fair value of financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss that is attributable to changes in credit risk for the year 2024 amounts to EUR 19 million gain (2023: EUR 13 million gain).

##### *Financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss*

The carrying amount at December 31, 2024, of financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss was EUR 1 511 million higher (2023: EUR 1 663 million higher) than the contractual amount at maturity. The change in fair value in financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss that is attributable to changes in credit risk for the year 2024 amounts to EUR 39 million loss (2023: EUR 6 million loss).

## 19. HEDGE ACCOUNTING

EUROFIMA designates fair value hedges as part of an overall risk management strategy that incorporates the use of derivative instruments to minimize fluctuations in earnings that are caused by interest rate volatility associated with equipment financing contracts and long-term debt instruments.

For instruments traded before January 1, 2020 and for which hedge accounting was not applied but that were economically hedged, the company has generally elected the Fair Value Option.

#### Hedging instruments and hedged items

##### *Equipment financing contracts*

(amounts in EUR '000)	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
<b>Hedging instruments</b>		
Nominal amount		
Derivative financial instruments	-4 134 627	-4 283 121
Carrying amount		
Derivative financial instruments	-78 194	-112 555
Change in net fair value		
Derivative financial instruments	34 361	-216 877

##### *Debt securities in issue*

(amounts in EUR '000)	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
<b>Hedging instruments</b>		
Nominal amount		
Derivative financial instruments	5 296 148	5 344 635
Carrying amount		
Derivative financial instruments	-431 894	-617 560
Change in net fair value		
Derivative financial instruments	185 666	153 590

The critical terms of the hedged items and hedging instrument perfectly or almost perfectly match. As a result, the ineffectiveness is considered insignificant and therefore has no material impact on the income statement.

Further information can be found in the notes 9 & 14 and in accounting policies note 2.17.

## 20. RELATED PARTIES

Transactions and outstanding balances with related party shareholders (DB AG and SNCF) are disclosed in Note 9 - Equipment financing contracts.

Salaries and other benefits paid to key management personnel are included within general administrative expenses and amounted to EUR 2.7 million in 2024 (2023: EUR 2.6 million).

There are no outstanding amounts due to key management personnel at year end 2024 (2023: none).

## 21. POST BALANCE SHEET EVENTS

There were no material events subsequent until the approval of the financial statements for issue, that have not been disclosed elsewhere in the financial statements.

Upon proposal from the Management, the Board of Directors adopted the Financial Statements on March 11, 2025, and authorized their submission to the General Assembly for approval on the same date. The General Assembly approved the financial statements.

## 22. PROPOSED APPROPRIATION OF THE SURPLUS

The net profit for the financial year 2024 of EUR 32 791 551 equals the surplus to be distributed. In accordance with Article 29 of the Statutes, the Board of Directors proposes the following allocation of the surplus to the General Assembly:

	EUR
Appropriation to the ordinary reserve	1 640 000
Dividend of 3.2% (statutory maximum is 4%) on the capital entitled to dividend of CHF 520 million	17 700 000
Appropriation to the guarantee reserve	13 000 000
Appropriation to the fund for general risks	451 551

The Board of Directors proposes that the General Assembly meeting on March 11, 2025 approve an ordinary dividend distribution of EUR 17.7 million which represents the Euro equivalent of 3.2% of the capital entitled to dividend of CHF 520 million (CHF 16.6 million) as per the balance sheet date. Dividends are declared and paid in Euros. Due to potential foreign exchange movements between balance sheet and General Assembly date as well as statutory limits, the paid dividend amount will be capped at the Euro equivalent of 4% of the paid-in share capital of CHF 520 million (CHF 20.8 million) as per the date of the General Assembly.

The 500 class B shares <sup>(1)</sup>, amounting to CHF 50 million, are not included in the dividend calculation as they remain held by EUROFIMA and have not yet been allocated to shareholders. The unallocated shares do not carry dividend rights until they are transferred to shareholders.

<sup>(1)</sup> See note 17 on page 65.



Solothurn, Switzerland - Source: Marc Schür

## AUDITOR'S REPORT



### EUROFIMA European Company for the Financing of Railroad Rolling Stock Basel

Report of the statutory auditor  
to the General Assembly

on the financial statements 2024





# Report of the statutory auditor to the General Assembly of EUROFIMA European Company for the Financing of Railroad Rolling Stock, Basel

## Report on the audit of the financial statements

### Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of EUROFIMA European Company for the Financing of Railroad Rolling Stock (the Company), which comprise the income statement and statement of comprehensive income for the year ended 31 December 2024, the balance sheet as at 31 December 2024, the statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the financial statements (pages 32 to 69) give a true and fair view of the financial position of EUROFIMA European Company for the Financing of Railroad Rolling Stock as at 31 December 2024 and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year ended in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) and comply with the international Convention for the establishment of the Company and the Statutes.

### Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with the International Standards on Auditing (ISAs) and Swiss Standards on Auditing (SA-CH). Our responsibilities under those provisions and standards are further described in the "Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements" section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the provisions of Swiss law and the requirements of the Swiss audit profession, as well as the International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards) of the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants (IESBA Code), and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

### Our audit approach



#### Overview

Overall materiality: EUR 76'900'000

We tailored the scope of our audit in order to perform sufficient work to enable us to provide an opinion on the financial statements as a whole, taking into account the structure of the Company, the accounting processes and controls, and the industry in which the Company operates.

As key audit matters the following areas of focus have been identified:

- Valuation of level 2 financial instruments
- Derivative financial instruments and hedge accounting

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### Materiality

The scope of our audit was influenced by our application of materiality. Our audit opinion aims to provide reasonable assurance that the financial statements are free from material misstatement. Misstatements may arise due to fraud or error. They are considered material if, individually or in aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of the financial statements.

Based on our professional judgement, we determined certain quantitative thresholds for materiality, including the overall materiality for the financial statements as a whole as set out in the table below. These, together with qualitative considerations, helped us to determine the scope of our audit and the nature, timing and extent of our audit procedures and to evaluate the effect of misstatements, both individually and in aggregate, on the financial statements as a whole.

<b>Overall materiality</b>	EUR 76'900'000
<b>Benchmark applied</b>	Total assets
<b>Rationale for the materiality benchmark applied</b>	We have applied this benchmark based on our analysis of the common information needs of users of the financial statements. As there is no profit maximization and no distribution of retained earnings, we believe that total assets are an important metric for the financial performance of the Company and it is a generally accepted benchmark.

We agreed with the Audit and Risk Committee that we would report to them misstatements above EUR 3'845'000 identified during our audit as well as any misstatements below that amount which, in our view, warranted reporting for qualitative reasons.

### Audit scope

We designed our audit by determining materiality and assessing the risks of material misstatement in the financial statements. In particular, we considered where subjective judgements were made; for example, in respect of significant accounting estimates that involved making assumptions and considering future events that are inherently uncertain. As in all of our audits, we also addressed the risk of management override of internal controls, including among other matters consideration of whether there was evidence of bias that represented a risk of material misstatement due to fraud.

### Key audit matters

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

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**Valuation of level 2 financial instruments**

Key audit matter	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
<p>As described in Note 18 to the financial statements, large parts of financial assets and liabilities are recorded at fair value in the statements of financial positions. As at 31 December 2024, EUR 4.9 billion or 32 % (assets) and EUR 5.0 billion or 37 % (liabilities) of the financial instruments are held at fair value and classified as level 2 instruments in accordance with IFRS 13.</p> <p>We focused on this area because of the complexity of the valuation models used to fair value the financial instruments.</p> <p>We identified and assessed the following risks that could result in inaccurate fair values:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• EUROFIMA uses a number of model types to value its level 2 financial instruments. Model deficiencies or inaccurate model parameters could lead to material differences.</li> <li>• Whilst the majority of the model inputs used to price financial instruments are observable, there are indirectly observable inputs, which could lead to valuation variances. On a financial instrument basis these variances are negligible; however once extrapolated over the entire population of financial instruments they could lead to material differences.</li> </ul> <p>See notes 2.5 and 18 to the financial statements on pages 39 - 41 and 66 – 68.</p>	<p>We assessed and tested the design and existence of the key controls related to financial reporting including the process over contract approval, the control over accuracy of contract components in the system, and the control over the review of the models and model parameters. Additionally, we performed on a sample basis the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• We performed an independent recalculation using our own model of fair value valuation for a sample of financial instruments categorized as level 2 instruments covering the relevant supported features such as the appropriate valuation model, adequate parameters and correct calculations.</li> <li>• We tested the market input data (interest rates, foreign exchange rates) with external information and challenged the indirectly observable inputs for market consistency with observable market data and/or instrument prices.</li> <li>• We checked sensitivities to changes in interest rates and yield curves of currencies for all instruments in the sample that are booked under fair value.</li> </ul> <p>We consider management’s approach for the valuation of level 2 financial instruments as acceptable.</p>

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**Derivative financial instruments and hedge accounting**

Key audit matter	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
<p>EUROFIMA’s core activity and public mission consists of supporting the development of rail transportation in Europe by providing its shareholders, 26 national railway operators, and other railway bodies with cost-effective financing to renew and modernize their railway equipment (equipment financing contracts). Those contracts (including derivatives) represent EUR 10.1 billion or 66 % of the assets.</p> <p>The borrowing operations (consisting of debts evidenced by certificates, including derivatives), which represent EUR 12.9 billion or 94% of the liabilities as at December 31, 2024, provide long-term funds via bond issuances in the international capital markets, to support EUROFIMA’s core lending business and liquidity position.</p> <p>Derivative financial instruments are used to manage and hedge the interest rate and foreign currency exchange risks in the lending/borrowing operations. Many of these instruments are designated in a fair value hedge relationship and qualify for hedge accounting under IFRS 9.</p> <p>We focused on this area because it represents the core activity of EUROFIMA and the complexity related to hedge accounting under IFRS 9 is significant.</p> <p>We identified and assessed the following risk that could lead to inaccurate financing matters:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The hedging relationships do not qualify for hedge accounting.</li> <li>• The risk components for financial instruments and financial items are not adequately recognized and designated as the hedged instrument and hedged item.</li> <li>• The hedging relationships may be ineffective and result in mismatches between assets and liabilities and cause undesirable volatility in the Income Statement.</li> </ul> <p>See notes 2.17 and 19 to the financial statements on pages 43 and 68 - 69.</p>	<p>We assessed and tested the design and existence of the key controls related to financial reporting and hedge accounting. Additionally, we performed the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Obtaining an understanding EUROFIMA’s risk management strategy, objectives and policies in respect of hedging activities and testing key controls for the use, the recognition and the measurement of derivative financial instruments.</li> <li>• Review master hedge documentation for consistency with accounting requirements under IFRS 9.</li> <li>• Assessing, on a sample basis, whether hedging instruments and hedge items designated by EUROFIMA qualify for hedge accounting.</li> <li>• Testing, on a sample basis, the appropriateness of the hedge documentation.</li> <li>• Verify that the effective portion of the gains or losses on the hedging instrument and the hedged item are properly presented in the Financial Statements and that the ineffective portion of a hedge is recognized in the Income Statement.</li> <li>• Reconciling derivative financial instruments data to third party confirmations.</li> <li>• Considering the appropriateness of disclosures in relation to financial risk management, derivative financial instruments and hedge accounting.</li> </ul> <p>The procedures that we carried out and described above gave us sufficient audit evidence to address the aforementioned risks.</p>

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#### Other information

The Board of Directors is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises all information included in the annual report, but does not include the financial statements of EUROFIMA European Company for the Financing of Railroad Rolling Stock and our auditor's report thereon.

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

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information in the annual report and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

#### Board of Directors' responsibilities for the financial statements

The Board of Directors is responsible for the preparation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with IFRS, the accounting and valuation principles described in the annual report, the requirements of the international Convention for the establishment of the Company and the Statutes, and for such internal control as the Board of Directors determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material mis-statement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

#### Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs and SA-CH will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs and SA-CH, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the Board of Directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.

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

We communicate with the Board of Directors or its relevant committee regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

We also provide the Board of Directors or its relevant committee with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and communicate with them regarding all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, actions taken to eliminate threats or safeguards applied.

From the matters communicated with the Board of Directors or its relevant committee, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

#### Report on other legal and regulatory requirements

In accordance with article 728a paragraph 1 item 3 CO and PS-CH 890, we confirm that an internal control system exists which has been designed for the preparation of financial statements according to the instructions of the Board of Directors.

We recommend that the financial statements submitted to you be approved.

PricewaterhouseCoopers AG

Stefan Wüest  
Licensed audit expert  
Auditor in charge

Marco Tiefenthal  
Licensed audit expert

Basel, 11 March 2025

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Spain - Source: Renfe

## MILESTONES IN DEVELOPMENT



## MILESTONES IN DEVELOPMENT

1957	First issue in Swiss francs	1998	First issue in Czech koruna	2021	Acknowledgement of Climate Bond Initiative as a 100%-climate aligned issuer
1961	First issue in Dutch guilders		First issue in Polish zlotys		Launch of Sustainability Committee to emphasize EUROFIMA's commitment towards sustainability
1962	First share capital increase from 50 to 100 million Swiss francs		First issue in Greek drachmas		First EU Taxonomy aligned issuer in the transportation sector
1964	First issue in Deutsche Mark	1999	First issue in euro		Official signatory of the UN Global Compact, the world's largest corporate sustainability initiative
1967	First issue in US dollars		Admission of the Bulgarian State Railways (BDZ)		EUROFIMA's Sustainalytics ESG Rating among the top 10 issuers out of 14 000
1970	Second share capital increase from 100 to 300 million Swiss francs	2001	Admission of the Railways of the Slovak Republic (ŽSSK)	2022	Creation of EUROFIMA values "We DARE" to keep the train rolling
1971	First issue in French francs		First domestic "Kangaroo" issue in Australian dollars	2023	Fully fledged Responsible Investment Activities reporting under the UN PRI Reporting Framework
	First issue in Luxembourg francs	2002	First issue in Norwegian krona		Publication of first Sustainability report under GRI standards
1972	First issue in Belgian francs		Admission of the Railways of the Czech Republic (ČD)		Development of Shareholder Engagement Framework and publication of the first Annual Engagement Report with our Investees
1976	Third share capital increase from 300 to 500 million Swiss francs	2004	First US dollar 1 billion benchmark issue		Evaluation and revision of ESG risk targets per Treasury & Asset Management portfolio
1978	First issue in Yen in the "Samurai" market	2005	First issue in Mexican pesos		Official Recognition as a 'Great Place to Work'
1979	First issue in Austrian shillings		First issue in Turkish lira	2024	New 10-year 2035 EUR Green Bond issued, bringing outstanding Green Bonds to over EUR 5 billion
1982	First issue in Sterling	2006	First issue in Icelandic krona		Share capital increased in preparation for share sale to new shareholders
1984	Extension of the duration of the company for another 50 years, until 2056	2007	First Swiss franc 1 billion benchmark issue		Scope 3 measurements completed for the entire credit portfolio
	Fourth share capital increase from 500 to 750 million Swiss francs	2008	First domestic "Kauri" issue in New Zealand dollars		Best Workplace in Switzerland in the "very small" category
1986	First issue in Italian lira		First issue in the Japanese "Uridashi" market		Return to AA "stable" rating by S&P
1987	EUROFIMA opens the Spanish "Matador" market	2010	First euro 1 billion benchmark issue		Increased market awareness through Swiss Sustainable Finance membership, press appearances and increased LinkedIn activity on financed assets and our colleagues
	First issue in Australian, Canadian and New Zealand dollars	2013	First US dollar FRN 1 billion benchmark issue		
1989	First issue in Swedish krona	2017	First issue in Socially Responsible Investment (SRI) format		
	First issue in Portuguese escudos	2018	Completion of the strategy project "Project Horizon"		
1990	Fifth share capital increase from 750 to 1 050 million Swiss francs		Amendment to EUROFIMA's Statutes		
1992	Admission of the Hungarian State Railways (MAV)	2019	Opening for new shareholders and customers		
1993	Sixth share capital increase from 1 050 to 2 100 million Swiss francs		Inaugural Green Bond in the volume of EUR 500 million		
1994	Admission of the Croatian (HŽ) and the Slovenian (SŽ) Railways	2020	Implementation of the new strategy leading to a steady development of the loan book		
1995	First issue in Hong Kong dollars		Second Green Bond issuance in the volume of EUR 500 million		
1996	Admission of the Railways of Bosnia and Herzegovina (ŽBH) and the Railways of the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (CFARYM)		First significant increase in the loan book since the global financial crisis of 2008		
1997	First issue in South African rand		Official signatory of the UN Principles for Responsible Investments (PRI)		
	Seventh share capital increase from 2 100 to 2 600 million Swiss francs		3rd and 4th EUR denominated Green bonds with combined outstanding EUR 2.9 billion		
			Publication of the 1st Green Bond Impact report		
			Inaugural Green Bond in Swedish krona		



Czech Republic - Source: České Dráhy



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