ANNUAL REPORT 2024

BMW FINANCE N.V.

BMW GROUP

THE NEXT 100 YEARS

ROLLS-ROYCE MOTOR CARS LTD

Contents

Dear Ladies and Gentlemen,

In 1983, BMW Finance N.V. (hereafter also referred to as the "Company") was founded as a wholly owned subsidiary of BMW Holding B.V., who in turn is a wholly owned subsidiary of BMW Intec Beteiligungs GmbH, a wholly owned subsidiary of BMW AG, and incorporated in the Netherlands. The main purpose of the Company was and is to assist in the financing of business activities conducted by companies of the BMW Group and its affiliates as well as to provide financial services in connection therewith.

During the year under report, the Company has successfully managed many challenges and embraced important growth opportunities. The Board of Directors gives an overview of these developments in the paragraphs below.

The Company's activities and risk management
The core business of the Company comprises primarily financing BMW Group companies priced in accordance with the "at arm's length" principle. Consequently, the main activities are providing long-term liquidity and intercompany funding for and the factoring receivables of BMW Group companies. Based on its activities, the Company has identified the most important risks associated with its activities. Group policies, guidelines, control systems, and threshold structures are essential to making the Company's risk appetite an intrinsic part of the business, as they help minimize all the risks and control them at an acceptable level.

Firstly, protection against such risks is provided by so-called natural hedges, that arise when the values of non-derivative financial assets and liabilities have matching maturities, amounts (netting), and other characteristics. Derivative financial instruments are used to reduce the risk remaining after considering the effects of natural hedges. With regard to interest rate risk, the Company is using the financial strategy of the BMW Group, which is explained in more detail in note 21.

The main categories of risk are credit and counterparty default risk, currency risk, interest rate risk, liquidity risk, and operational risk. Non-financial risk could arise from operating risks such as the risk of fraud and compliance risk. Risk of fraud is mainly identified in the area of misappropriation of assets. The Company has aligned its internal control and risk management system on misappropriation of assets and financial reporting with the BMW Group policy. Risk management is based on the COSO model, where the relevant processes include the early identification of risks and opportunities, their measurement and the use of suitable instruments to manage and monitor risks. The Company has established an encompassing reporting system that provides decision makers with comprehensive, up-to-date information and insights into developments regarding the capital markets.

The Company has locally implemented the BMW Group's Company-wide Compliance Management System ('CMS'). CMS is based on the Prevent, Detect, Respond Model, which defines specific prevention, monitoring, control and response measures, on the basis of clearly assigned roles and responsibilities. The CMS is tailored to the Company's specific risk situation. It addresses all relevant compliance topics, including fraud prevention. An effective and efficient compliance organisation is fundamental to reducing sanction and liability risks, as well as risks arising from other (non)financial disadvantages, such as reputational risks. The Company also implemented the BMW Group's Code of Conduct.

By regularly sharing experiences with other counterparties, we ensure that innovative ideas and approaches are included in the risk management system and that risk management is subjected to continuous improvement. The employees of the Company follow regular trainings as well as information events, which are invaluable ways to be prepared for new or additional requirements. The overall risk management process within the BMW Group is managed centrally and reviewed for appropriateness and effectiveness by the BMW Group's internal audit department, which is acting upon this as an independent authority. Please refer to the BMW Group's financial statements for more detailed information.

Given the objectives of the Company, the Company is economically interrelated with the ultimate holding company, BMW AG, Germany. In assessing the solvency of the Company, the solvency of the BMW Group as a whole, headed by BMW AG, needs to be considered. Solvency is assured by managing and monitoring the liquidity situation based on a rolling cash flow forecast. The resulting funding requirements are secured by a variety of instruments placed on the world's financial markets. The objective is to minimize risk by matching maturities for the BMW Group's financing requirements within the framework of the target debt ratio. The BMW

Group has good access to capital markets as a result of its solid financial position and a diversified refinancing strategy. This is supported by the long-term and short-term credit ratings issued by Moody's and S&P as of 2024. Moody's maintains its long-term rating at "A2 with a stable outlook" and its short-term rating at "P-1." Similarly, S&P reaffirms its long-term rating at "A with a stable outlook" and its short-term rating at "A-1." These ratings highlight BMW AG's strong financial position and creditworthiness in a challenging market environment. The debt securities are guaranteed by BMW AG.

At present, no risks have been identified which could threaten the going concern status of the Company or which could have a materially adverse impact on the net assets, financial position or results of operations of the Company. Further, there are no special events that should be taken into account for the financial statements 2024.

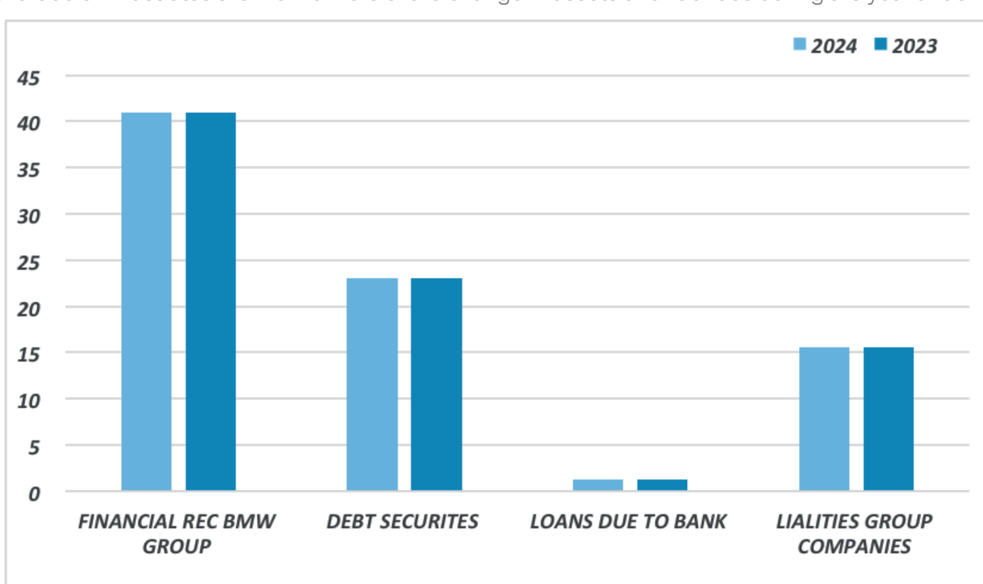
Operations during the year

The year 2024 resulted in a loss before tax of euro 167.7 million (2023: loss before tax of euro 507.0 million). The result of the Company is mainly composed of a positive interest margin of euro 30.3 million (2023: positive interest margin of euro 26.2 million) and a loss on financial transactions of euro 199.4 million (2023: loss of euro 528.9 million). The impact on the result in 2024 is mainly due to the valuation of financial instruments at fair value. Specifically, it is caused by the negative trend of the two-year euro swap curve. The financial instruments that generate these losses will be held to maturity. Therefore, over the lifetime of the instrument the fair value result will be nil.

The Company presented a stable interest margin in 2024 with a profit of euro 30.3 million (2023: euro 26.2 million). An interest remuneration between the Company and BMW AG is established in order to ensure that the Company earns an "at arm's length" net interest result for its financing activity based on its function and risk profile as a strategic liquidity reserve provider to BMW AG and its focus on the financing business of BMW Group. The Company paid a liquidity fee of euro 63.0 million (2023: paid euro 21.8 million) related to the positive interest margin in 2024.

The Company's balance sheet total decreased by euro 311 million to euro 41,969 million by 31 December 2024 (2023: euro 42,280 million). The Company's portfolio stays stable, and the decrease was mainly due to minor business fluctuations. Debt securities declined to euro 19,369 million in 2024 (2023: euro 23,051 million), but were offset by an increase in Liabilities due to BMW Group companies to euro 18,392 million (2023: euro 15,631 million).

The chart below illustrates the main drivers of the change in assets and liabilities during the year under report.



The Company did not pay dividend to its parent company BMW Holding B.V. in 2024 (2023: nil). During 2024, the Company did not engage in any research and development or other events, and no such events are expected to occur during 2025.

Debt capital markets

The Company continues to have good access to the international capital markets and also benefits from attractive refinancing conditions. A variety of instruments in the international capital markets are used to finance the business.

The Company has successfully utilized the Euro Medium Term Note ("EMTN") Program of euro 50.0 billion, the euro 5.0 billion Multi-Currency Commercial Paper Program together with the 2.0 billion French Commercial Paper (Billets de Trésorerie) Program in the year under report with the objective to refinance the BMW Group companies. The programs give the Company the ability to raise funds without significant administrative efforts.

During 2024, under the EMTN Program, the Company issued three new debt securities (2023: eleven new debt securities). During the year the Company redeemed eight EMTN's (2023: thirteen EMTN's).

In 2024, the Company issued no new private Chinese placements, so-called "Panda Bonds" (2023: no new Panda Bonds) and redeemed four Panda Bonds with a nominal amount of Chinese renminbi 7.0 billion (2023: redeemed two Panda Bonds with a nominal amount of Chinese renminbi 3.5 billion).

Furthermore, the Company has access to the US capital markets through the issuance of 144a bonds, leading to even more flexibility in securing funds and showing its possibility to access the world's largest capital markets. In the year under report the Company did not issue nor redeemed any 144a bonds on the US capital market (2023: nil).

The Company also utilised successfully its French Commercial paper program and issued 69 new liabilities (2023: 46 new liabilities) with a nominal amount of euro 6.0 billion (2023: 3.2 billion), whereof the Company repaid euro 5.9 billion in 2024 (2023: 3.1 billion).

Further, under the euro 5.0 billion Multi-Currency Paper Program the Company issued 108 new liabilities (2023: 94 new liabilities) with a nominal amount of euro 11.5 billion in 2024 (2023: 12.0 billion), whereof the Company repaid euro 11.2 billion in 2024 (2023: 12.0 billion).

Despite the political, economic, and financial climate in 2024, the Company managed to maintain a healthy liquidity level in 2024 and successfully issued EMTNs, European as well as French Commercial Papers. This ensured that the Company remained one of the BMW Group's most frequent issuers of corporate bonds globally.

Global developments and outlook

Going into 2025, the global economy is expected to remain affected by central bank policies, geopolitical uncertainties and changing regulations. Global growth is expected to stabilise around 3.3% in both 2025 and 2026, a figure below the historical average of 3.7%. Inflation is projected to remain moderate, with estimates of 2.5% in 2025 and 2.2% in 2026, largely due to effective price stabilisation measures. These forecasts are in line with the general economic outlook of organisations such as the IMF and OECD, but may be revised if global conditions change.

Focussing on the eurozone, a modest recovery is anticipated in 2025, with an expected growth rate of 1.0%, a slight improvement on the previous year. This expected growth is supported by several factors, including lower inflation rates, moderate cuts in key interest rates and a gradual increase in private consumer spending. As inflation eases, households are expected to benefit from rising real wages, which should encourage stronger spending patterns.

Despite this positive outlook, Europe's economic landscape remains challenging and uncertain. Many companies are reluctant to invest and exports are lagging, with some sectors struggling to maintain their competitive edge. However, the labour market is showing resilience, with employment figures exceeding expectations and offering some hope in a cautious economic climate.

Looking ahead, growth in the eurozone depends on a number of critical factors. If global trade tensions do not escalate, an increase in global demand could boost exports, further supporting the recovery. In addition, more affordable credit is likely to boost both consumption and investment, creating a more favourable environment for economic activity.

The German economy is expected to grow, but at a slow pace of only 0.3%. Other countries in the region, such as France and Italy, are expected to experience similar growth of 0.7%, while Spain stands out with a more robust forecast of 2.4%. In contrast, the UK is expected to see a slightly higher rebound in economic output of 1.2%, thanks to falling interest rates and higher government spending.

Across the Atlantic, the US economy is expected to do well, with growth of 2.2% in 2025, supported by tax cuts and deregulation. However, possible tariff increases and a drop in immigration could jeopardise this momentum.

In short, the eurozone will experience a modest recovery by 2025, but the path forward is uncertain. The interaction between global trade dynamics, domestic policies and consumer behaviour will be crucial in determining the economic landscape in the region.

The Company acknowledges the potential challenges that may arise due to various factors. These include the economic outlook, political climate and potential trade frictions. Despite the potential difficulties, we firmly believe that our status as a going concern will not be threatened. Our management team is dedicated to proactively address any challenges that may arise, ensuring the long-term sustainability of our operations. Furthermore, we expect our financial position to remain stable in 2025. We have taken measures to meet our current liquidity needs by utilising available resources to secure the necessary funding to support our operations and growth.

Regular in-depth dialogue with capital market participants has always been a high priority for the BMW Group. Within a short space of time, sustainability has become a key driver for the financial market. Investors and analysts are increasingly considering environment, social and governance (ESG) aspects in their investment recommendations and decision-making processes. For the main features of corporate social responsibility, we refer to the BMW AG group annual report.

Climate change
BMW Finance N.V.'s exposure is solely through BMW AG's potential impact from climate change, which BMW AG mitigates through geographic and technological diversification of assets and the existence of dedicated areas and plans for Crisis Management and Business Continuity at corporate level, among other mitigation measures. No significant impacts are expected for BMW Finance N.V.'s financial position. For further details, we refer to the BMW AG Group annual report.

ESG reporting regulation, Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive (CSRD), is being implemented in Europe. The broader group is implementing CSRD at a group level to report over financial year 2024. The Company is monitoring the enactment of the regulation into Dutch law. After this enactment is completed and Omnibus proposals are further discussed and enacted in Europe it will become final what the standalone reporting requirements, if any, of the Company will be. The Company will monitor the developments with focus on complying with expectations of the law and society.

Company information
During 2024 the Company employed 16 people (2023: 16 people).

In November 2024, Hubert Pickl replaced Peter Picker as member of the Board of Directors. The Company's Board of Directors is unbalanced since less than 30% of its members are female. The Company's Board members have been appointed based on their qualifications and availability, irrespective of gender.

The Hague, 16 April 2025

R. Edelmann	**G. Ramcharan**	**H. Pickl**
Managing Director	**Financial Director**	**Director**

Dear Ladies and Gentlemen,

In the course of 2024, the Company had to tackle a variety of challenges, caused by the changing international market environment within Europe but also globally, which was accompanied by an increase in the perceived financial market uncertainty.

Monitoring and advisory activities of the Supervisory Board

In our capacity as the Supervisory Board, we provided the Board of Directors with in-depth advice on matters relating to management and further development of the Company and monitored the Board of Director's running of the business, both continuously and thoroughly. In 2024, the Supervisory Board convened for two regular meetings.

Moreover, the Supervisory Board collectively and individually interacted with members of the Board of Directors and with senior management outside the formal Supervisory Board meetings.

Key topics that were addressed in the Supervisory Board meetings were the financial statements of 2023, strategy updates as well as the financial outlook, and the fulfilment of all risk and compliance requirements.

Description of the Audit Committee work

The Supervisory Board has assigned certain of its tasks to the Audit Committee. The Audit Committee is formed by Jolanda Messerschmidt-Otten and Fredrik Altmann. The function of the Audit Committee is to prepare the decision-making of the full Supervisory Board. A list of activities performed were the review of the Company's accounting policies and practices, including adherence to accounting and reporting standards. Assessing the appropriateness of material judgments and the interpretation and application of accounting principles.

The Audit Committee convened for two regular meetings. During the meetings, the board report 2023 and audit plan 2024 of the independent auditor were presented. The full Supervisory Board retains overall responsibility for the activities of its committee.

Composition of the Supervisory Board

The Supervisory Board comprises of four members: Fredrik Altmann, Caroline Philipp, Anne Brons, and Jolanda Messerschmidt-Otten. The Supervisory Board is balanced as more than 30% of its members are female and its members have been appointed based on qualifications and availability, irrespective of gender. In order to maintain balanced, the Board will take these regulations into account to the extent possible with respect to future appointments of Board members.

The members of the board will continue to be selected based on their experience, knowledge and background. Future successors will be hired based on required qualifications for the job.

The external member of the Supervisory Board received a remuneration of euro 10,000 in 2024. No further benefits, bonuses, or incentives were received by members of the Supervisory Board.

Examination of financial statements

The 2024 Annual Report of BMW Finance N.V. as presented by the Board of Directors, has been audited by PricewaterhouseCoopers Accountants N.V., as the Company's independent external auditor. The Audit Committee carefully examined and discussed the proposed financial statements. Consequently, the Supervisory Board authorised the 2024 Annual Report of the Company for issue by the Board of Directors on 16 April 2025. The Annual Report will further be submitted for approval to the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders on 16 April 2025.

The Supervisory Board wishes to express their appreciation to the members of the Board of Directors and the entire workforce of the Company for their dedication, their ideas and achievements during the financial year 2024.

The Hague, 16 April 2025

F. Altmann **Chairman**	**C. Philipp**	**A. Brons**	**J. Messerschmidt-Otten**

BMW Finance N.V.
Financial statements
Income Statement and Statement of comprehensive income
For the year ended 31 December 2024

in euro thousand	Note	2024	2023
Interest income BMW Group companies		1,902,450	1,537,821
Interest income third parties		340,705	427,471
Interest and interest related income	[2]	**2,243,155**	**1,965,292**
Interest expenses BMW Group companies		(793,199)	(605,075)
Interest expenses third parties		(1,356,616)	(1,312,227)
Interest related expenses		(63,045)	(21,813)
Interest expenses	[2]	**(2,212,860)**	**(1,939,115)**
Interest margin	[2]	**30,295**	**26,177**
Factoring comission income	[3]	91	–
Net comission income		**91**	**–**
Other financial income and expenses	[4]	(534)	(2,079)
Impairment gain/ (loss) on financial receivables	[5]	4,076	71
Result from financial transactions	[6]	(199,397)	(528,937)
Financial result		**(165,469)**	**(504,768)**
Miscellaneous income & expenses	[7]	(2,208)	(2,194)
Income/(loss) before taxation		**(167,677)**	**(506,962)**
Taxes	[8]	34,887	112,674
Net income / (loss)		**(132,790)**	**(394,288)**
Other comprehensive income:			
Items that can be reclassified to the income statement in the future			
Cost of hedging (net effect after tax)	[13]	5,807	3,004
Total comprehensive income/(loss) for the period		**(126,983)**	**(391,284)**
Basic earnings/(loss) per share of common stock in euro			
From profit for the year	[13]	**(37.94)**	**(112.65)**

The total comprehensive expense for the period is attributable to the shareholder of BMW Finance N.V.

The notes from page 14 to 41 form an integral part to the financial statements.

BMW Finance N.V.
Balance Sheet at 31 December 2024
Before profit appropriation

Assets in euro thousand	Note	2024	2023
Receivables from BMW Group companies	[10]	18,403,047	17,099,629
Derivative assets	[20]	552,153	485,746
Non-current assets		**18,955,200**	**17,585,375**
Receivables from BMW Group companies	[10]	22,539,007	24,066,650
Derivative assets	[20]	276,587	422,477
Other receivables	[11]	162,777	204,513
Deffered tax	[19]	35,097	–
Cash and cash equivalents	[12]	26	755
Current assets		**23,013,494**	**24,694,395**
Total assets		**41,968,694**	**42,279,770**

Equity and liabilities in euro thousand	Note	2024	2023
Issued capital	[13]	1,750	1,750
Share premium reserve	[13]	55,488	55,488
Cost of hedging reserve	[13]	8,724	2,917
Retained earnings	[13]	256,877	651,165
Undistributed income	[13]	(132,790)	(394,288)
Equity		**190,049**	**317,032**
Debt securities	[14]	12,550,706	15,836,775
Loans due to banks	[15]	2,019,196	1,130,167
Derivative liabilities	[20]	1,297,614	1,509,861
Deferred Tax Liability	[19]	–	14,328
Non-current liabilities		**15,867,516**	**18,491,131**
Debt securities	[14]	6,818,099	7,214,445
Loans due to banks	[15]	348,190	175,221
Liabilities due to BMW Group companies	[16]	18,391,601	15,631,113
Derivative liabilities	[20]	341,668	449,478
Other liabilities	[17]	11,571	1,350
Current liabilities		**25,911,129**	**23,471,607**
Total equity and liabilities		**41,968,694**	**42,279,770**

The notes from page 14 to 41 form an integral part to the financial statements.

BMW Finance N.V.
Cash Flow Statement for the year ended 31 December 2024

in euro thousand	Note	2024	2023
Net income/(loss) for the year		(132,790)	(394,288)
Adjustments for non-cash items			
Fair value measurement losses/gains derivatives	[6]	(283,618)	(106,768)
Fair value measurement losses debt securities	[6]	432,178	669,784
Amortisation financial instruments		(3,236)	(13,106)
Loss/ (gain) on revaluation of financial instruments		7,827	4,049
Change in impairment allowance	[5]	(3,485)	3,313
Taxes	[8]	(34,887)	(112,674)
Defered tax		(51,444)	13,314
Interest income	[2]	(2,243,155)	(1,965,292)
Interest expense	[2]	2,212,860	1,939,115
Changes in operating assets and liabilities			
Receivables from BMW Group companies	[10]	190,278	1,056,568
Receivables and other assets		41,737	(139,358)
Derivatives		43,045	85,811
Liabilities to BMW Group companies	[16]	(307,064)	54,687
Other liabilities	[17]	10,219	(86)
Interest received		2,205,321	1,806,216
Interest paid		(2,237,653)	(1,913,196)
Tax paid		41,471	(35,092)
Cash flow from operating activities		**(112,396)**	**952,997**
Cash flow from investing activities		**–**	**–**
Proceeds from the issuance of Debt securities		18,742,746	19,944,666
Repayment Debt securities		(22,842,506)	(21,907,186)
Proceeds from Liabilities to BMW Group companies		188,189,030	168,954,388
Repayment Liabilities to BMW Group companies		(184,993,270)	(167,496,503)
Proceeds from Loans due to banks		1,197,875	100,000
Repayment Loans due to banks		(182,208)	(548,648)
Cash flow from financing activities		**111,667**	**(953,283)**
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents		(729)	(286)
Cash and cash equivalents at January 1		755	1,041
Cash and cash equivalents at December 31	[12]	**26**	**755**

The notes from page 14 to 41 form an integral part to the financial statements.

BMW Finance N.V.
Statement of Changes in Equity

in euro thousand	Note	Issued Capital	Share premium reserve	Cost of hedging reserve	Retained earnings	Undis-tributed income for the year	**Total**
1 January 2023	[13]	**1,750**	**55,488**	**(87)**	**247,222**	**403,943**	**708,316**
Net income/(loss)		–	–	–	–	(394,288)	**(394,288)**
Other comprehensive income for the period after tax		–	–	3,004	–	–	**3,004**
Comprehensive income for the year ended 31 December 2023		**–**	**–**	**3,004**	**–**	**(394,288)**	**(391,284)**
Appropriation of results 2022		–			403,943	(403,943)	**–**
31 December 2023		**1,750**	**55,488**	**2,917**	**651,165**	**(394,288)**	**317,032**
1 January 2024		**1,750**	**55,488**	**2,917**	**651,165**	**(394,288)**	**317,032**
Net income/(loss)		–	–	–	–	(132,790)	**(132,790)**
Other comprehensive income for the period after tax		–	–	5,807	–	–	**5,807**
Comprehensive income for the year ended 31 December 2024		**–**	**–**	**5,807**	**–**	**(132,790)**	**(126,983)**
Appropriation of results 2023		–			(394,288)	394,288	**–**
31 December 2024	[13]	**1,750**	**55,488**	**8,724**	**256,877**	**(132,790)**	**190,049**

The notes from page 14 to 41 form an integral part to the financial statements.

Reporting entity

BMW Finance N.V. (the "Company") was incorporated in the Netherlands and is a wholly owned subsidiary of BMW Holding B.V. who in turn is a wholly owned subsidiary of BMW Intec Beteiligungs GmbH, a wholly owned subsidiary of BMW AG. The statutory seat of the Company is The Hague in the Netherlands. The Company has its registered office and principal place of business in Rijswijk in the Netherlands. The Company was registered in the Commercial Register on 14 June 1983, number 27.106.340. The Company's purpose is to assist the financing of business activities conducted by companies of the BMW Group and its affiliates and to provide financial services in connection therewith. The core business of the Company comprises mainly financing BMW Group companies priced in accordance with the "at arm's length" principle and to contribute to the liquidity requirements of the BMW Group.

During the year the Company employed 16 persons (2023: 16 persons), all of which work in the Netherlands.

A Supervisory Board, established in December 2014, currently consists of four members.

The financial statements of the Company have been drawn up in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), as adopted by the European Union and issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) and with Part 9 of Book 2 of the Dutch Civil Code.

The financial statements of the Company are included in the BMW AG consolidated financial statements prepared according to IFRS as endorsed in the EU. These financial statements are available on BMW Group's website at www.bmwgroup.com.

Solvency

Given the objectives of the Company, the Company is economically interrelated with the ultimate holding company, BMW AG, Germany. In assessing the solvency and general risk profile of the Company, the solvency of the BMW Group as a whole, headed by BMW AG, needs to be considered. The Board of Directors considers it appropriate to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing these financial statements based on a forecast analysis which supports the going concern assumption. Further, a guarantee agreement is in place with BMW AG in case the aggregated losses on financial receivables exceed euro 2 million.

Further, a guarantee agreement is in place with BMW AG in case the aggregated losses on financial receivables exceed euro 2 million. Additionally, the loss incurred this year relates to fair value losses on financial instruments. The financial instruments that generate these losses will be held to maturity. Therefore, over the lifetime of the instrument the fair value result will be nil.

Basis of preparation

Functional and presentation currency

The financial statements are presented in euro which is the Company's functional currency. Items included in the financial statements are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates. All financial information presented in euro has been rounded to the nearest thousand, unless otherwise stated in the notes.

Comparison with previous year

The valuation principles and methods of determining the result are the same as those used in the previous year, with the exception of the changes in accounting policies as set out in the relevant sections.

The valuation principles and method of determining the result remained the same as those used in the previous year.

Basis of measurement

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for the following material items in the statement of financial position:
Financial assets and liabilities are measured at their fair value:

– derivative financial instruments, and
– recognised financial assets and liabilities that are part of fair value hedge relationships are measured at fair value in respect of the risk that is hedged.

Other financial assets and liabilities and non-financial assets and liabilities are stated at amortised cost or historical cost.

Use of estimates and judgements

The preparation of the financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires management to make certain assumptions and judgements and to use estimations that can affect the application of accounting policies and reported amounts of assets and liabilities, income and expenses. The assumptions used are continuously checked for their validity. Actual amounts could differ from the assumptions and estimations used if business conditions develop differently to the Company's expectations.

Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimates are revised and in future periods affected. Due to the current financial market conditions, the estimates contained in these financial statements concerning the operations, economic performance and financial condition of the Company are subject to known and unknown risks, uncertainties and contingencies, many of which are beyond the control of the management of the Company, which may cause actual results, performance or achievements to differ materially from anticipated results, performance or achievements. Also, the estimates are based on management's estimates of fair values and of future costs, using currently available information. Factors that could cause differences include, but are not limited to:

- risks of economic slowdown, downturn or recession
- risks inherent in changes in market interest rates and quality spreads, especially in an environment of unpredictable financial market conditions
- lending conditions to companies turning to the worse, thereby increasing the cost of borrowing
- changes in funding markets, including commercial paper and term debt
- uncertainties associated with risk management, including credit, prepayment, asset/liability, interest rate and currency risks changes in laws or regulations governing our business and operations, and
- changes in competitive factors

For the valuation of financial instruments, the most significant assumptions and estimates relate to the interest rates and exchange rates used in the valuation models (note 20). More details are disclosed in the notes 20 and 21.

Financial reporting rules

(a) Financial reporting standards applied for the first time in the financial year 2024:

There are no financial reporting standards issued by the IASB that are applied for the first time during the financial year 2024.

(b) Financial reporting pronouncements issued by the IASB, but not yet applied:

In April 2024, the IASB published IFRS 18 Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements. The Standards replaces IAS 1 and contains new rules on the structure of the income statement, on key performance indicators defined by management, and on the aggregation and disaggregation of items in the income statement. The new rules are mandatory for financial years beginning on or after 1 January 2027. The BMW Group is analysing the impact of IFRS 18 on the Group Financial Statements. Early adoption of IFRS 18 is not currently intended.

[1] Significant accounting policies

The accounting policies set out below have been applied consistently to all periods presented in these financial statements.

Foreign currency

Transactions in foreign currencies are recorded at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the individual transactions. At the end of the accounting period the unsettled balances on foreign currency receivables and liabilities are valued at the rates of exchange prevailing at the year-end. Exchange rate differences arising on translation are recognised in the income statement, within Other financial income and expenses. Quotations of market rates are obtained from Reuters Ltd. Real time rates are frozen on daily basis.

Financial result

The financial result comprises the Interest margin, Other financial income and expenses, Impairment loss on financial receivables and Result from financial transactions.

The Interest margin is the difference between Interest income and Interest expenses. The Interest income comprises interest income on funds invested as well as an interest remuneration between the Company and BMW AG. The latter is established in order to ensure that the Company earns an "at arm's length" net interest result for its financing activity based on its business models and risk profile as a strategic liquidity reserve provider to BMW AG and its focus on the financing business of BMW Group. Interest expenses include interest expense on borrowings as well as a possible negative interest renumeration between the Company and BMW AG. Interest income and expenses are recognised as they accrue in profit or loss, using the effective interest method.

Other financial income and expenses cover the exchange rate differences of the monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currency. Foreign currency gains and losses are reported on a net basis.

A model is used to determine the impairment losses on financial receivables which is based on expected credit losses and is comprised in the Impairment loss on financial receivables. More information on the model itself can be found under the paragraph "Impairment".

The Result from financial transactions include changes in the fair value of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss and gains and losses on hedging instruments that are recognised in profit or loss.

Income tax

Income tax expense comprises current and deferred tax. Current tax and deferred tax are recognised in profit or loss except to the extent that they relate to items recognised directly in equity or in other comprehensive income.

Current tax is the expected tax payable or receivable on the taxable income or loss for the year, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date, and any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous years. Current tax payable also includes any tax liability arising from the declaration of dividends (i.e. withholding taxes).

Deferred tax asset or liability are recognised in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes. Deferred tax is measured at the tax rates that are expected to be applied to temporary differences when they reverse, based on the laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

A deferred tax asset or liability is recognised for unused tax losses, tax credits and deductible temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realised.

Employee benefits

In the financial year 2024 all employees participated in a defined contribution plan. The related costs to the defined contribution plan are recognised as Miscellaneous expenses in the income statement.

Earnings per share

The Company presents basic earnings per share (EPS) data for its ordinary shares. Basic EPS is calculated by dividing the profit or loss attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Company by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the period, adjusted for own shares held. There is no program which dilutes the number of shares outstanding.

Financial instruments

Categories of financial assets

The categories of financial assets that are held by the Company are:
- at amortised costs, and
- financial assets at fair value through profit and loss

Recognition and derecognition

Regular way purchases and sales of financial assets are recognised on trade-date, the date on which the Company commits to purchase or sell the asset. Financial assets are derecognised when the rights to receive cash flows from the financial assets have expired or have been transferred and the Company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership.

The Company derecognises a financial liability when its contractual obligations are discharged, cancelled or expired.

Measurement

At initial recognition, the Company measures a financial asset at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. Transaction costs of financial assets carried at fair value through profit or loss are expensed in profit or loss.

Financial assets at amortised cost are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment losses.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are subsequently carried at fair value. Gains or losses arising from changes in the fair value for 'financial assets at fair value through profit or loss' are recognised in profit or loss within Result from financial transactions.

Interest income from financial assets at fair value through profit or loss and interest on loans and receivables are included in the Interest income and expense (note 2).

Determination of fair value

Several of the Company's accounting policies and disclosures require the determination of fair value, for both financial and non-financial assets and liabilities. Fair values have been determined for measurement and/or disclosure purposes. For the methods used see note 20. When applicable, further information about the assumptions made in determining fair values is disclosed in the notes specific to that asset or liability.

Offsetting of financial assets and liabilities

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount is presented in the statement of financial position when, and only when, the Company has a legal right to offset the amounts and intends either to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. Fair value, which is determined for disclosure purposes, is calculated based on the present value of future principal and interest cash flows, discounted at the market rate of interest at the reporting date.

Non-derivative financial assets

The Company initially recognises financial assets at fair value on the date that they are originated. The Company derecognises a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or it transfers the rights to receive the contractual cash flows on the financial asset in a transaction in which substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred. Any interest in transferred financial assets that is created or retained by the Company is recognised as a separate asset or liability.

Financial assets at amortized cost

Financial assets are classified as “at amortised cost” if the following two conditions are both met:

1) the financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows, and
2) the contractual terms of the financial asset generate cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding

Assets at amortised costs comprise receivables from BMW group companies and Other receivables. The fair value, which is determined for disclosure purposes, is calculated based on the present value of future principal and interest cash flows, discounted at the market rate of interest and relevant credit spreads at the reporting date.

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash balances and call deposits with original maturities of three months or less.

Non-derivative financial liabilities

The Company initially recognises debt securities issued on the date that they are originated. All other financial liabilities are recognised initially on the trade date at which the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. The Company derecognises a financial liability when its contractual obligations are discharged or cancelled or expired. Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount is presented in the statement of financial position when, and only when, the Company has a legal right to offset the amounts and intends either to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

The Company has the following non-derivative financial liabilities: debt securities, loans due to banks, loans due to BMW Group companies and Other liabilities. Such financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value plus any directly attributable transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition these financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

The determination of the fair value of the non-derivative financial instruments which are allocated to level 1 are based on quoted prices in an active market. The fair value of non-derivative financial instruments classified at level 2 are determined using a measurement model, which takes the Group’s own default risk and that of counterparties into account in the form of credit default swap (CDS) contracts which have matching terms and which can be observed on the market.

Derivative financial instruments and hedging activities

Derivative financial instruments are used within the Company for hedging purposes. The Company holds derivative financial instruments to hedge its foreign currency and interest rate risk exposures. All derivative financial instruments are measured at fair value. Fair values are determined on the basis of valuation models (discounted cash flow models). The observable market price, tenor and currency basis spreads are taken into account in the measurement of derivative financial instruments. Furthermore, the Company’s own credit risk and that of counterparties is taken into account based on credit default swap values. Interest rate and currency swaps are valued by using discounted cash flow models. The changes in the fair values of these contracts are reported in the income statement (in Result from financial transactions).

The Company applies the option to recognise credit risks arising from the fair values of a group of derivative financial assets and liabilities on the basis of their total net amount. Portfolio-based valuation adjustments (credit valuation adjustments and debit valuation adjustments) to the individual derivative financial assets and financial liabilities are allocated using the relative fair value approach (net method).

Forward foreign exchange contracts are valued by using discounted cash flow models. Changes in fair value are calculated by comparing this with the original amount calculated by using the contract forward rate prevailing at the beginning of the contract.

Derivatives are recognised initially at fair value; attributable transaction costs are recognised in profit or loss as incurred. Subsequent to initial recognition, derivatives are measured at fair value, and changes therein are accounted for as described below.

When the Company holds derivative financial instruments due to risk management policies, but no hedge accounting can be applied in line with IFRS 9, then all changes in its fair value are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

Fair value hedges

On initial designation of the hedge, the Company formally documents the relationship between the hedging instrument(s) and hedged item(s), including the risk management objectives and strategy in undertaking the hedge transaction, together with the methods that will be used to assess the effectiveness of the hedging relationship. The Company makes an assessment, both at the inception of the hedge relationship as well as through periodic prospective effectiveness assessments to ensure that an economic relationship exists between the hedged item and hedging instrument. Items are hedged on the basis of a constant ratio of one to one between hedging instrument and risk exposure.

Derivative hedging instruments are mainly used to hedge interest rate risks and foreign currency risks relating to debt securities and loans due to banks. Where fair value hedge accounting is applied, changes in fair value of a designated derivative hedging instrument are recognised in the income statement (in Result from financial transactions). In addition, changes in the fair value due to changes in the hedged risk only of the hedged item are recognized in profit or loss and as an adjustment to the carrying value of the hedged item (basis adjustment). The changes in the fair value relating to the ineffective portion of the hedge relationship are recognised in profit or loss within result from financial transactions. Ineffectiveness mainly results from first day losses at the moment of inception of the hedging instrument. Where cross-currency swaps are used as derivative hedging instruments in a fair value hedge, cross currency basis spreads are not designated as part of the hedging relationship. Accordingly, changes in the cross-currency basis spreads are separated from the changes in the market value of the cross currency derivative hedging instruments and are recognized in a separate component of equity (the cost of hedging reserve) to the extent that they are aligned to the hedged item. Subsequently, the cross-currency basis spreads recorded in the cost of hedging reserve are amortized to the income statement over the term of the hedging relationship.

The Company discontinues hedge accounting prospectively when the hedge no longer meets the criteria for hedge accounting. Any hedging adjustment made previously to a hedged financial instrument for which the effective interest method is used, is amortised to profit or loss by adjusting the effective interest rate of the hedged item from the date on which amortisation begins over the remaining period of the hedge relationship before discontinuing. If the hedged item is derecognised, then the adjustment is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

Impairment

Financial assets

The Company applies the approach described in IFRS 9 to determine impairment of all trade receivables in place. IFRS 9 requires the implementation of an 'expected credit loss' (ECL) model, which aims to be forward looking and requires to recognise an impairment loss for all financial assets as an expected expense. In accordance with this model, valuation allowances for expected credit losses on financial assets classified at amortised cost are recognised in three stages. Impairment allowances on financial assets are measured at initial recognition based on the expected 12-months credit loss (Stage 1). If, at subsequent balance sheet dates, the credit loss risk has increased significantly since the date of initial recognition, the impairment allowance will instead be measured based on the lifetime expected credit losses (Stage 2- general approach). The calculations of impairment allowances on receivables from affiliates are primarily based on information which is available in the market (e.g. ratings and probabilities of default) as well as on internal and external information on recovery rates. The Company generally assumes creditworthiness is impaired if a receivable is more than 90 days overdue. Credit-impaired assets are identified as such on the basis of this definition of default. In the case of credit-impaired assets which had not been credit-impaired at the time they were acquired or originated, an impairment allowance is recognised at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses (Stage 3). There were no significant changes in the assumptions or methodology applied in the assessment of expected credit losses, compared with the prior year.

Share capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. There is no preference share capital or compound financial instruments issued by the Company.

Cash flow statement

The cash flow statement shows how the cash and cash equivalents of the Company have changed over the year as a result of cash inflows and cash outflows. In accordance with IAS 7 (Statement of Cash Flows), cash flows are classified into cash flows from operating, investing, and financing activities.

Cash and cash equivalents included in the cash flow statement comprise cash deposits and cash at bank, to the extent that they are available within three months from the end of the reporting period and are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

The cash flows from investing and financing activities are based on actual payments and receipts. While the cash flow from operating activities is derived indirectly from the net profit for the year. Under this method, changes in assets and liabilities relating to operating activities are adjusted for currency translation effects. The changes in balance sheet positions shown in the cash flow statement therefore do not agree directly with the amounts shown in the Company balance sheets.

The Company's purpose is to assist the financing of the activities conducted by companies of the BMW Group. This assistance is considered to be an operating activity for the Company. Movements related to debt securities, loans due to banks and liabilities to BMW Group companies are considered to be financing activities.

Segment reporting

Under IFRS 8 the Company is required to disclose segmental information of its performance. Only one operating segment could be identified as interest income. The Company derives its revenue interest income by trading with entities that are owned and controlled by BMW AG and trading in derivatives with third parties to hedge the market risks of the Company. Furthermore, the interest revenue is derived by contributing to the liquidity requirements of the BMW Group. The interest revenue streams are related to the business model of the Company.

[2] Interest income and expense

Interest income and expenses (paid and accrued interest) are recognised in the income statement using the effective interest method. Assets and liabilities at fair value stem from financial derivative instruments. Non-derivative financial instruments are measured at amortised cost. The carrying amount is adjusted for the changes in the value of the hedged risks when the instrument is included in a fair value hedge relationship. Fair value movements are not presented under interest income and expense, but under Result from financial transactions (see note 6).

Total interest income and expense split in BMW Group companies and third parties:

in euro thousand	2024	2023
Interest income BMW Group companies	1,902,450	1,537,821
Interest income third parties	340,705	427,471
Interest income	**2,243,155**	**1,965,292**
Interest expenses BMW Group companies	(793,199)	(605,075)
Interest expenses third parties	(1,356,616))	(1,312,227)
Interest related expenses	(63,045)	(21,813)
Interest expenses	**(2,212,860)**	**(1,939,115)**
Interest margin	**30,295**	**26,177**

The interest income from BMW Group companies of euro 1,902.5 million is earned over the receivables from BMW Group companies (2023: euro 1,537.8 million). The interest expense from BMW Group companies of euro 793.2 million is mainly related to loans due to BMW Group companies and derivatives (2023: euro 605.1 million). The interest income third parties of euro 340.7 million (2023: euro 427.5 million) is mainly earned over the derivatives traded with financial institutions to hedge the market risks of the Company. The interest expenses third parties of euro 1,356.6 million (2023: euro 1,312.2 million) comprises the expense due to transactions in debt securities, loans due to banks, and derivatives with financial institutions. The interest income and expenses are presented as non-cash items in the Cash flow statement.

Total interest income arising on financial assets measured at amortised cost amounted to euro 1,999 million (2023: euro 1,630 million). Total interest expense arising on financial liabilities measured at amortised costs amounted to euro 1,140 million (2023: 836 million). Total interest income arising on financial assets included in a fair value hedge relationship amounted to euro 685 million (2023: euro 1,102 million). Total interest expense on financial liabilities included in a fair value hedge relationship amounted to euro 858 million (2023: euro 855 million). Total interest income on derivatives not included in a hedge relationship amounted to euro 244 million (2023: euro 334 million). Total interest expense on derivatives not included in a hedge relationship amounted to euro 215 million (2023: euro 248 million).

An interest remuneration between the Company and BMW AG is established in order to ensure that the Company earns an "at arm's length" net interest result for its financing activity based on its function and risk profile as a strategic liquidity reserve provider to BMW AG and its focus on the financing business of BMW Group. The Company paid a liquidity fee of euro 63.0 million (2023: paid euro 21.8 million), which is presented as "interest related expense" in the income statement. In addition, BMW AG was paid a guarantee fee of euro 29.95 million (2023: euro 33.6 million), as the latter unconditionally and irrevocably guarantees the Company's issuances on the capital markets.

[3] Factoring comission income

Factoring commission income consists of fees related to the factoring of short-term BMW Group trade receivables and amounted to euro 91.0 thousand (2023: nil).

[4] Other financial income and expenses

The item comprises a loss of euro 0.5 million (2023: loss of euro 2 million) due to exchange rate differences.

[5] Impairment loss on financial receivables

The Company recognised an allowance for expected credit losses according to IFRS 9 in respect of Receivables from BMW Group companies measured at amortised cost.

This resulted in an impairment release of euro 4.1 million (2023: release of euro 71.0 thousand).

[6] Result from financial transactions

in euro thousand	2024	2023
Ineffective portion of financial instruments included in a hedge relationship	3,791	(7,027)
Revaluation of derivatives not included in a hedge relationship	(203,188)	(521,910)
Total	**(199,397)**	**(528,937)**

The change of the result from financial transactions to a loss of euro 199.4 million (2023: loss of euro 528.9 million) is the result of the fair value measurement of financial instruments.

The revaluation of derivatives not included in a hedge relationship proves to be the main driver of this result and is related to interest rate swaps and cross currency swaps to hedge the portfolio of receivables with a fixed rate from BMW Group companies (see note 10) as well as the credit value and debit value adjustment required under IFRS 13. The decrease in loss was caused by an increase of the 2-year euro swap curve compared to 2023, as well as the cross-currency swap curves of various currencies.

[7] **Miscellaneous income & expenses**

in euro thousand	2024	2023
Salaries & social security charges	(1,282)	(1,396)
Pension costs – defined contribution plan	(123)	(109)
Advisory & audit cost	(427)	(397)
Other miscellaneous income & expenses	(376)	(292)
Total	**(2,208)**	**(2,194)**

The fees charged are presented as advisory & audit cost.

With reference to Section 2:382a (1) and (2) of the Netherlands Civil Code, the following fees for the financial year have been charged to the Company:

2024 in euro thousand	PwC Accountants N.V.	Other PwC network	Total PwC network
Audit of the financial statements	(237)	–	(237)
Other audit services	(49)	–	(49)
Tax services	–	–	–
Other non-audit services	–	–	–
Total	**(286)**	**–**	(286)

2023 in euro thousand	PwC Accountants N.V.	Other PwC network	Total PwC network
Audit of the financial statements	(270)	–	(270)
Other audit services	(42)	(156)	(198)
Tax services	–	–	–
Other non-audit services	–	–	–
Total	**(312)**	**(156)**	(468)

The fees listed above relate to the procedures applied to the Company by accounting firms and independent external auditors as referred to in Section 1, subsection 1 of the Audit Firms Supervision Act (Wet toezicht accountantsorganisaties - Wta) as well as by Dutch and foreign-based accounting firms, including their tax services and advisory groups.

[8] **Taxes**

Income taxes comprise the following:

in euro thousand	2024	2023
Current tax (expense)/income	(3,879)	124,776
Deferred tax expense	48,600	(10,469)
Withholding taxes	(9,834)	(1,633)
Total tax income in income statement	**34,887**	**112,674**

Reconciliation of the effective tax rate:

in euro thousand	2024	2023
Income/(loss) before tax	(167,677)	(506,962)
Income tax using the domestic corporate tax rate (25.8%) (2023: 25.8%)	43,260	130,796
Tax expense relating to other periods	(1,103)	(16,929)
Other differences	2,564	440
Withholding taxes	(9,834)	(1,633)
Total tax income in income statement	**34,887**	**(112,674)**
Effective tax rate	**20.8%**	**22.2%**

The 2024 Dutch corporation tax applies at 25.8% (2023: 25.8%).

BMW Finance N.V., a member of the fiscal unity headed by BMW Holding B.V., is jointly and severally liable for the payment of any tax liability of the fiscal unity. The following companies are part of the fiscal unity per 31 December 2024:
- BMW Holding B.V. (head of the fiscal unity)
- BMW Finance N.V.
- BMW Nederland B.V.
- BMW Financial Services B.V.
- BMW China Capital B.V.

The compliance with Pillar 2 regulation is the responsibility of the head of the fiscal unity.

[9] **Remuneration of Board of Directors**

In 2024, the remuneration of the Board of Directors, which is short-term in nature, amounted euro 0.6 million (2023: euro 0.64 million). The total remuneration consists of periodic remuneration and bonuses plus other remuneration:

in euro thousand	2024	2023
Periodic remuneration	442	446
Bonuses	118	93
Other remuneration	80	97
Total remuneration of Board of Directors	**640**	**636**

The external member of the Supervisory Board received a remuneration of euro 10,000 in 2024 (2023: euro 10,000). No further benefits, bonuses, or incentives were received by members of the Supervisory Board.

[10] **Receivables from BMW Group companies**

in euro thousand	2024	2023
Non-current receivables from BMW Group companies	18,403,047	17,099,629
Current receivables from BMW Group companies	22,539,007	24,066,650
Total receivables from BMW Group companies	**40,942,054**	**41,166,279**

The Company reversed the accumulated impairment loss on Receivables from BMW Group companies with euro 4.1 million in 2024 (2023: euro 71.0 thousand) in accordance with IFRS 9. No significant changes to estimation techniques or assumptions were made during the reporting period.

From the total receivables from BMW Group Companies, 79% (2023: 78%) have a fixed interest rate. The weighted average maturity period and the interest range of the receivables from BMW Group companies during the financial year 2024 are:

in euro thousand	Outstanding 31.12.2024	Weighted average maturity period (in years)	Interest range (in %)
Receivables from parent (BMW Holding B.V.)	–	–	–
Receivables from affiliated companies	39,808,790	0.8	0.08%-16.81%
Inhouse Bank BMW AG	683,746	Daily	ESTER* + spread
Trade receivables from parent (BMW Holding B.V.)	27,616	–	–
Trade receivables from BMW Group companies	421,902	–	–
Total	**40,942,054**		

* ESTER = Euro Short Term Rate (per 31-12-2024: 2.905% positive)

The weighted average maturity period and the weighted average effective interest rate of the receivables from BMW Group companies during the financial year 2023 are:

in euro thousand	Outstanding 31.12.2023	Weighted average maturity period (in years)	Interest range (in %)
Receivables from parent (BMW Holding B.V.)	–	–	–
Receivables from affiliated companies	39,341,781	0.9	-0.13%-14.34%
Inhouse Bank BMW AG	720,327	Daily	ESTER* + spread
Trade receivables from parent (BMW Holding B.V.)	169,484	–	–
Trade receivables from BMW Group companies	934,687	–	–
Total	**41,166,279**		

* ESTER = Euro Short Term Rate (per 31-12-2023: 3.882% positive)

The following table shows the maturity structure of the receivables from BMW Group companies:

in euro thousand	Maturity within one year	Maturity between one and five years	Maturity later than five years	**Total**
2024	22,537,007	18,403,047	–	**40,942,054**
2023	24,066,650	17,088,629	11,000	**41,166,279**

The Company has not and has not been asked to grant any payment holidays on their loans to BMW Group companies.

[11] Other receivables

In 2024 the Company recognised an amount of euro 162,777 thousand (2023: euro 204,513 thousand) as other receivables. The balance at the end of the financial year 2024 relates primarily to cash in transit at year end.

[12] Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and Cash equivalents have a maturity of less than three months and are freely disposable to the Company. The Company participates in the Global Payment Platform of BMW AG. Therefore, a part of the cash position with the external banks is reflected in the Inhouse Bank position with BMW AG. The balance is accounted for as a Receivable from BMW Group companies (note 10) and a Liability due to BMW Group companies (note 16). The total cash position that is not part of the Global Payment Platform amounted to euro 26 thousand (2023: euro 755 thousand), is mainly denominated in Chinese renminbi and caused by decreased activity on the Company's external bank accounts.

[13] Equity

Issued Capital

The authorised share capital consists of 5,000 ordinary shares of euro 500 each of which 3,500 shares have been called up and fully paid-in. The holders of ordinary shares are entitled to execute the rights under the Dutch Civil Code without any restrictions. In comparison with the year-end 2023, there were no changes in these figures. The Company generated earnings per share of euro 37,940 (2023: euro 112,654).

Share premium reserve

The share premium reserve comprises additional paid-in capital on the issue of the shares.

Cost of hedging reserve

On 31 December 2024, the amount of the fair value measurement of financial instruments recognised directly in equity amounted to euro 8.7 million (2023: euro 2.9 million) net of deferred taxes. The hedging reserve as of 31 December 2024 is related to the cost of hedging of fair value hedges. The cross-currency basis spread is excluded from the hedge designation and effectiveness measurement in accordance with IFRS 9, posted to Other comprehensive income (OCI) as cost of hedging, and amortised into P&L over the lifetime of the hedge. The amounts recorded in the cost of hedging reserve are amortized to the income statement over the term of the hedging relationship.

in euro thousand	2024	2023
Opening balance at 01 January	**2,917**	**(87)**
Thereof gains/(losses) arising in the period under report	5,807	9,413
Thereof reclassifications to the income statement, net of deferred tax	–	(6,409)
Closing balance at 31 December	**8,724**	**2,917**

Appropriation of result

The appropriation of the result for the year 2023 amounting to a loss of euro 394,288 thousand to retained earnings has been endorsed by the General meeting of Shareholders dated April 25, 2024.

Proposed appropriation of result

The Board of Directors proposes to add the net loss for the year 2024 amounting to euro 132,790 thousand to the retained earnings.

Capital management

The Company's objectives when managing capital at an individual company level are to safeguard the Company's ability to continue as a going concern in order to provide returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders as well as to maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce the cost of capital. In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may issue new shares or adjust the number of dividends paid to shareholders. The Company has no prescribed dividend policy.

The Company's equity, as disclosed on the face of the statement of financial position, constitutes its capital. The Company maintains its level of capital by reference to its financial obligations and commitments arising from operational requirements. In view of the extent of the Company's borrowings or debt, the capital level as at the end of the reporting period is deemed adequate by the Board of Directors of the Company.

There were no changes in the Company's approach to capital management during the year.

The Company is not subject to externally imposed capital requirements.

[14] Debt securities

Debt securities include both hedged and unhedged debt securities, as well as commercial paper.

in euro thousand	2024	2023
Debt securities part of a fair value hedge relationship	15,658,912	19,517,240
Debt securities at amortised cost	1,846,581	2,233,748
Commercial paper	1,863,312	1,300,232
Total	**19,368,805**	**23,051,220**

The Bonds under the EMTN Program and other securities issued by the Company during the financial year 2024 comprise:

Interest	Currency	Issue volume in thousands	Weighted average maturity period (in years)	Weighted average interest rate (in %)
Variable	EUR	1,500,000	2.0	3.9
Fixed	AUD	273,000	10.0	3.2
Panda Bond	CNY	2,500,000	3.0	3.1
Fixed	EUR	15,150,000	7.6	1.4
Fixed	HKD	1,670,000	6.2	3.5
Fixed	USD	500,000	10.0	2.9

The Bonds under the EMTN Program and other securities issued by the Company during the financial year 2023 comprise:

Interest	Currency	Issue volume in thousands	Weighted average maturity period (in years)	Weighted average interest rate (in %)
Variable	EUR	1,000,000	1.7	3.8
Fixed	AUD	273,000	10.0	3.2
Panda Bond	CNY	9,500,000	3.0	3.0
Fixed	EUR	19,000,000	7.4	4.1
Fixed	HKD	1,224,000	6.6	2.9
Fixed	USD	1,000,000	7.5	2.6

Under the EMTN Program, the Company issued 3 new debt securities during the year 2024 (2023: 11 new debt securities). During the year the Company redeemed 8 EMTN's (2023: 13 EMTN's). Further issuers are BMW AG, BMW US Capital LLC, BMW International Investment B.V. and BMW Japan Finance Corp. Furthermore, the Company participates in the euro 5.0 billion Multi-Currency Commercial Paper Program established by BMW AG, BMW Finance N.V. and BMW International Investment B.V. The Multi-Currency Commercial Paper Program support flexible and broad access to capital markets. Since May 2006, the Company acts as an issuer under the euro 2.0 billion French Commercial Paper (Billets de Trésorerie) Program established by the Company.

The outstanding balances with respect to the commercial paper programs at year-end are related to the euro 5.0 billion Multi-Currency Commercial Paper Program and the French Commercial Paper Program. The average maturity and interest rates are presented in the table below.

Euro 5.0 billion Multi-Currency Commercial Paper Program and French Commercial Paper Program outstanding balance:

in euro thousand	Outstanding		Weighted average maturity period (in years)		Weighted average interest rates (in %)	
	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023
Total	**1,863,311**	**1,300,232**	**0.14**	**0.06**	**3.01**	**3.98**

The Company utilised successfully its French Commercial paper program and issued 69 new liabilities (2023: 46 new liabilities) with a nominal amount of euro 6.0 billion in 2024 (2023: 3.2 billion), whereof the Company repaid euro 5.9 billion in 2024 (2023: 3.1 billion).

Further, under the euro 5.0 billion Multi-Currency Paper Program the Company issued 108 new liabilities (2023: 94 new liabilities) with a nominal amount of euro 11.5 billion in 2024 (2023: 12.0 billion), whereof the Company repaid euro 11.2 billion in 2024 (2023: 12.0 billion).

In 2024, the Company issued no new Panda Bonds on the Chinese capital market (2023: nil), and redeemed 4 Panda Bonds with a nominal amount of Chinese renminbi 7.0 billion (2023: redeemed 2 Panda Bonds with a nominal amount of Chinese renminbi 3.5 billion).

In the year under report the Company did not issue nor redeemed any 144a bonds on the US capital market (2023: nil).

Debt issuances under these programs have unconditional and irrevocable guarantees from BMW AG.

[15] Loans due to banks

The average maturity and interest rates are presented in the table below:

in euro thousand	Outstanding		Weighted average maturity period (in years)		Weighted average interest rates (in %)	
	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023
Total	**2,367,386**	**1,305,388**	**9.84**	**10.77**	**1.75**	**1.49**

[16] **Liabilities due to BMW Group companies**

in euro thousand	Maturity within one year	Maturity between one and five years	Maturity later than five years	**Total**
2024	18,391,601	–	–	**18,391,601**
2023	15,631,113	–	–	**15,631,113**

From the total liabilities from BMW Group Companies 100% have a fixed interest rate (2023: 100%). The weighted average maturity period and the interest range for the liabilities due to BMW Group companies during the financial year 2024 are:

in euro thousand	Outstanding 31.12.2024	Weighted average maturity period (in years)	Interest range (in %)
Liability due to Parent (BMW Holding B.V.)	17,872,500	0.14	2.82-4.15
Liability due to affiliated companies	408,143	0.27	2.25-3.57
Inhouse Bank BMW AG	49,822	Daily	ESTER* + spread
Trade payables due to BMW Group companies	40,730	30 days	none
Trade payables due to Parent (BMW Holding B.V.)	20,406	0	0
Total	**18,391,601**		

*ESTER = Euro Short Term Rate (per 31-12-2024: 2.905% positive).

For the liabilities these figures were during the financial year 2023 as follows:

in euro thousand	Outstanding 31.12.2023	Weighted average maturity period (in years)	Interest range (in %)
Liability due to Parent (BMW Holding B.V.)	14,755,000	0.11	0.21-4.42
Liability due to affiliated companies	520,432	0.12	3.59-4.16
Inhouse Bank BMW AG	199,386	Daily	ESTER* + spread
Trade payables due to BMW Group companies	9,904	30 days	none
Trade payables due to Parent (BMW Holding B.V.)	146,391	0	0
Total	**15,631,113**		

*ESTER = Euro Short Term Rate (per 31-12-2023: 3.882% positive).

[17] **Other liabilities**

in euro thousand	2024	2023
Other liabilities	11,571	1,350
Total	**11,571**	**1,350**

Other liabilities mainly relate to settlement differences with external counterparties.

[18] Movement schedule liabilities

2024 in euro thousand	Balance as of January 1, 2024	Cash inflows/ outflows	Changes in basis adjustment hedge accounting	Other changes	Balance as of December 31, 2024
Debt securities	21,560,931	(4,651,343)	466,300	(15,593)	17,360,295
Loans due to banks	1,295,490	1,015,730	32,452	800	2,344,472
Commercial papers	1,300,233	562,158	–	921	1,863,312
Other liabilities	1,350	10,219	–	–	11,571
Total	**24,158,004**	**(3,063,236)**	**498,752**	**(13,872)**	**21,579,650**

2023 in euro thousand	Balance as of January 1, 2023	Cash inflows/ outflows	Changes in basis adjustment hedge accounting	Other changes	Balance as of December 31, 2023
Debt securities	22,983,953	(2,082,470)	678,716	(19,268)	21,560,931
Loans due to banks	1,674,478	(448,585)	69,725	(128)	1,295,490
Commercial papers	1,174,056	126,126	–	51	1,300,233
Other liabilities	1,436	(86)	–	–	1,350
Total	**25,833,923**	**(2,405,015)**	**748,441**	**(19,345)**	**24,158,004**

Bonds and liabilities to banks in the table above are shown without accrued interest. The accrued interest per 31 December 2024 for bonds amounts to euro 145.2 million (2023: euro 190.1 million) and for liabilities to banks the accrued interest amounts to euro 22.9 million (2023: 9.8 million). Bonds and liabilities to banks in the table above are shown without accrued interest.

[19] Deferred tax asset/liability

The deferred tax asset of euro 35.1 million (2023: liability of euro 14.3 million) for derivates relates to the temporary differences between the carrying amount of derivatives for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes.

The deferred tax asset/liability is calculated with a tax rate of 25.8%.

[20] Financial instruments

The carrying amounts of financial instruments are assigned to IFRS 9 categories in the following table:

31 December 2024 in euro thousand	At amortised cost	Fair value through profit or loss	**Total**
Assets			
Derivative instruments			
Fair value hedges	–	359,091	**359,091**
Other derivative instruments	–	469,649	**469,649**
Other Receivables	162,777	–	**162,777**
Cash and Cash equivalents	26	–	**26**
Receivables from BMW Group companies	40,942,054	–	**40,942,054**
Total of financial assets	**41,104,857**	**828,740**	**41,933,597**

31 December 2024 in euro thousand	At amortised cost	Fair value through profit or loss	**Total**
Liabilities			
Debt securities	19,368,804	–	**19,368,804**
Loans due to banks	2,367,386	–	**2,367,386**
Derivative instruments			–
Fair value hedges	–	852,512	**852,512**
Other derivative instruments	–	786,770	**786,771**
Other liabilities	11,571	–	**11,571**
Liabilities due to BMW Group companies	18,391,601	–	**18,391,601**
Total of financial liabilities	**40,139,362**	**1,639,282**	**41,778,645**

For the financial year 2023, the items are also assigned to IFRS 9 categories in the following table:

31 December 2023 in euro thousand	At amortised cost	Fair value through profit or loss	Total
Assets			
Derivative instruments			
Fair value hedges	–	300,069	**300,069**
Other derivative instruments	–	608,154	**608,154**
Other Receivables	204,513	–	**204,513**
Cash and Cash equivalents	755	–	**755**
Receivables from BMW Group companies	41,166,279	–	**41,166,279**
Total of financial assets	**41,371,547**	**908,223**	**42,279,770**

31 December 2023 in euro thousand	At amortised cost	Fair value through profit or loss	Total
Liabilities			
Debt securities	23,051,220	–	**23,051,220**
Loans due to banks	1,305,388	–	**1,305,388**
Derivative instruments			
Fair value hedges	–	1,283,009	**1,283,009**
Other derivative instruments	–	676,330	**676,330**
Other liabilities	1,350	–	**1,350**
Liabilities due to BMW Group companies	15,631,113	–	**15,631,113**
Total of financial liabilities	**39,989,071**	**1,959,339**	**41,948,410**

The hedge ratio applied by the Company is 100%.

Fair value measurement of financial instruments

The fair values shown are computed using the market information available at the balance sheet date through appropriate measurement methods, e.g. discounted cash flow models. In the latter case, amounts were discounted at 31 December 2024 on the basis of the following interest rates:

%	EUR	GBP	AUD	JPY	ZAR
interest rate for 6 months	2.57	4.56	4.49	0.63	7.88
interest rate for one year	2.33	4.45	4.00	0.51	7.39
interest rate for five years	2.24	4.05	4.04	0.79	7.69
interest rate for 10 years	2.35	4.06	4.34	1.05	8.72

The interest rates at 31 December 2023 were:

%	EUR	GBP	AUD	RUB	JPY	ZAR
interest rate for 6 months	3.86	5.16	4.29	15.25	0.06	8.73
interest rate for one year	3.48	4.75	4.13	14.30	0.12	9.13
interest rate for five years	2.45	3.40	3.65	10.12	0.51	8.04
interest rate for 10 years	2.51	3.32	3.92	9.02	0.89	9.11

Interest rates taken from interest rate curves were adjusted, where necessary, to take account of the credit quality and risk of the underlying financial instrument. Derivative financial instruments are measured at their fair value. The fair values of derivative financial instruments are determined using measurement models, because of which there is a risk that the amounts calculated could differ from realisable market prices on disposal. Observable financial market prices are taken into account in the measurement of derivative financial instruments. The valuation takes into account the Company's own default risk and that of counterparties in the form of credit default swap (CDS) spreads which have appropriate terms, and which can be observed in the market.

Financial instruments measured at fair value are allocated to different levels:

1. Level 1 inputs are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the entity can access at the measurement date;
2. Level 2 inputs are inputs other than quoted prices included within level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly;
3. Level 3 inputs are unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.

At 31 December 2024 the financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value according to IFRS 9 are classified as follows in the measurement levels in accordance with IFRS 13:

in euro thousand	Level hierarchy in accordance with IFRS 13		
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Derivative instruments (assets)			
Fair value hedges	–	359,091	–
Other derivative instruments	–	469,649	–
Derivative instruments (liabilities)			
Fair value hedges	–	852,512	–
Other derivative instruments	–	786,771	–

At 31 December 2023 the financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value according to IFRS 9 are classified as follows in the measurement levels in accordance with IFRS 13:

in euro thousand	Level hierarchy in accordance with IFRS 13		
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Derivative instruments (assets)			
Fair value hedges	–	300,069	–
Other derivative instruments	–	608,154	–
Derivative instruments (liabilities)			
Fair value hedges	–	1,283,009	–
Other derivative instruments	–	676,330	–

The other derivative instruments are derivatives not included in a hedge relationship and are related to interest rate swaps and foreign currency swaps to hedge the portfolio of fixed rated receivables from BMW Group companies.

There were no reclassifications within the level hierarchy either in the financial year 2024 or in the financial year 2023.

Where the fair value is required for a financial instrument for disclosure purposes, the discounted cash flow method was used, taking account of the BMW Group's credit risk. These fair values are allocated as Level 2. The fair value of level 2 financial instruments is determined using valuation techniques (the income approach) which maximise the use of observable market data and rely as little as possible on entity-specific estimates. Financial instruments recognised at fair value for which no market prices are available, are categorised as Level 3. Level 3 financial assets relate mainly to marketable securities of the Company. The valuation technique to determine the fair value of these marketable securities is based on the expected amortisation schedule of the notes and the credit spreads as observed in the financial market. These parameters have not changed significantly since the first date of adoption.

The notional amounts and fair values of derivative financial instruments of the Company are shown in the following analysis. In accordance with internal guidelines, the notional amounts of the derivative financial instruments correspond to the volume of exposures being covered with derivatives.

in euro thousand	Notional amount 2024	Fair value amount 2024	Notional amount 2023	Fair value amount 2023
Assets				
Combined derivatives (IRS and FX)	6,441,258	268,016	1,437,370	109,780
Foreign currency derivatives	2,163,829	58,507	986,254	81,675
Interest rate derivatives	11,464,635	225,630	11,231,902	294,291
Non-current assets	**20,069,722**	**552,153**	**13,655,526**	**485,746**
Combined derivatives (IRS and FX)	1,046,518	64,382	1,408,141	93,228
Foreign currency derivatives	3,765,465	116,725	5,297,592	139,131
Interest rate derivatives	6,939,960	95,480	10,543,946	190,118
Current assets	**11,751,943**	**276,587**	**17,249,679**	**422,477**
Total assets	**31,821,665**	**828,740**	**30,905,205**	**908,223**
Liabilities				
Combined derivatives (IRS and FX)	7,830,033	313,847	3,166,243	248,721
Foreign currency derivatives	2,499,454	68,341	1,424,081	47,948
Interest rate derivatives	26,481,629	915,426	23,693,293	1,213,192
Non-current liabilities	**36,811,116**	**1,297,614**	**28,283,617**	**1,509,861**
Combined derivatives (IRS and FX)	1,643,381	95,932	2,508,522	164,965
Foreign currency derivatives	6,583,068	82,065	7,741,243	114,824
Interest rate derivatives	12,576,110	163,671	9,280,834	169,689
Current liabilities	**20,802,559**	**341,668**	**19,530,599**	**449,478**
Total liabilities	**57,613,675**	**1,639,282**	**47,814,216**	**1,959,339**

The fair values in the financial asset and liability categories approximate their carrying values, except for the BMW Group receivables with a fixed interest rate, non-current debt securities and other (intercompany) payables with a fixed interest rate. The fair values shown are computed using market information available at the balance sheet date.

The following table shows the fair values and carrying amounts of financial assets and liabilities that are measured at cost or amortised cost and where carrying amounts differ from their fair value. For some balance sheet items, fair value corresponds to the carrying amount due to their short maturity.

31 December 2024:

in euro thousand	Note	Fair value	Carrying value	Difference
BMW Group receivables (level 2)	[10]	41,492,265	40,942,054	550,211
BMW Group liabilities (level 2)	[16]	18,456,386	18,391,601	64,785
Non-current debt securities (level 2)	[14]	12,597,959	12,550,706	47,253
Loans due to banks (level 2)	[15]	2,372,915	2,367,386	5,529

BMW Group receivables are valued at amortised cost. The underlying changes to the fair value of these assets are therefore not recognised in the balance sheet. The Company does not apply hedge accounting to loans in the intercompany receivables with a fixed interest rate. The change of fair value of the BMW Group receivables are valued according to level 2 methodologies.

For the current debt securities, the fair value approximates the carrying value. The change of fair value of the loans due to banks are valued according to level 2 methodologies.

31 December 2023:

in euro thousand	Note	Fair value	Carrying value	Difference
BMW Group receivables (level 2)	[10]	41,429,072	40,942,054	487,018
BMW Group liabilities (level 2)	[16]	15,636,174	15,631,115	5,059
Non-current debt securities (level 2)	[14]	16,257,064	15,836,775	420,289
Loans due to banks (level 2)	[15]	1,403,699	1,305,388	98,311

Gain and loss of financial instruments

The following table shows the net gains and losses arising on financial instruments in the financial year 2024 pursuant to IFRS 9:

in euro thousand	2024	2023
Financial instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss	205,279	353,096
Financial assets measured at amortized cost	194,686	(163,230)
Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost	(404,676)	(882,033)

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are subsequently carried at fair value. Gains or losses arising from changes in the fair value for 'financial assets at fair value through profit or loss' are recognised in profit or loss within Result from financial transactions.

For interest income and expenses related to financial instruments, see note 2.

Fair value hedges

The following table shows gains and losses on hedging instruments and hedged items which are deemed to be part of fair value hedge relationship:

in euro thousand	2024	2023
Revaluation on hedging instruments (Foreign Currency Derivatives)	4,495	37,437
Revaluation on hedging instruments (Interest Rate Derivatives)	405,902	837,569
Profit/loss from hedged items	(404,676)	(882,003)
Ineffective portion of fair value hedges	**5,721**	**(7,027)**

The profit/loss from hedged items relates to the liabilities of the Company. The difference between the gains or losses on hedging instruments and the result recognised on hedged items represents the ineffective portion of fair value hedges. Fair value hedges are mainly used to hedge interest rate risk and foreign currency risk on bonds and other financial liabilities.

Maturity structure hedging instruments

The following table illustrates a breakdown of the nominals of the hedging instruments according to their maturity structure in 2024:

31 December 2024 in euro thousand	Maturity within one year	Maturity between one and five years	Maturity later than five years	**Total Nominal**
Assets				
Combined derivatives (FX and IRS)	–	157,612	–	**157,612**
Interest Rate Derivatives	1,450,000	1,337,500	1,862,500	**4,650,000**
Liabilities				
Foreign Currency Derivatives (FX and IRS)	–	565,563	129,117	**694,680**
Interest Rate Derivatives	2,847,158	7,132,644	1,819,000	**11,798,802**

31 December 2023 in euro thousand	Maturity within one year	Maturity between one and five years	Maturity later than five years	**Total Nominal**
Assets				
Combined derivatives (FX and IRS)	95,235	–	–	**95,235**
Interest Rate Derivatives	750,000	1,750,000	1,850,000	**4,350,000**
Liabilities				
Foreign Currency Derivatives (FX and IRS)	451,467	86,275	579,659	**1,117,401**
Interest Rate Derivatives	3,202,208	9,422,114	3,326,688	**15,951,010**

The following table summarises the key information on hedged items for each risk category:

31 December 2024 in euro thousand	Fair Values Assets	 Liabilities	Change in values of hedged items
Combined risk (FX and IRS)	–	778,861	996
Interest rate risk	–	15,967,571	403,679

31 December 2023 in euro thousand	Fair Values Assets	 Liabilities	Change in values of hedged items
Combined risk (FX and IRS)	–	1,137,972	35,554
Interest rate risk	–	19,401,420	846,479

The following table summarises the key information on the hedging instruments for each risk category:

31 December 2024 in euro thousand	Fair Values Assets	 Liabilities	Change in values of hedged instruments
Combined risk (FX and IRS)	201,927	223,971	4,495
Interest rate risk	157,164	628,541	405,902

31 December 2023 in euro thousand	Fair Values Assets	 Liabilities	Change in values of hedged instruments
Combined risk (FX and IRS)	130,302	198,344	37,437
Interest rate risk	169,768	1,084,664	837,569

The accumulated amount of hedge-related fair value adjustments is euro 405 million (2023: euro 882 million) for liabilities related to debt securities and loans due to banks.

Offsetting of financial instruments

The offsetting of the financial assets and liabilities for derivatives with external parties of the Company is taken into account. Actual balance sheet netting does not occur due to non-fulfilment of required conditions. Since enforceable master netting agreements or similar contracts are in place actual offsetting would in principle be possible, for instance in the case of insolvency of the counterparty. Offsetting would have the following impact on the balance sheet values of the derivatives:

in euro thousand	2024		2023	
	Assets	Liabilities	Assets	Liabilities
Gross amounts as presented in the balance sheet	828,740	(1,639,282)	908,223	(1,959,339)
Amounts subject to an enforceable master netting agreement	(485,690)	485,690	(820,004)	820,004
Net amount after offsetting	**343,050**	**(1,153,592)**	**88,219**	**(1,139,335)**

[21] Risk management

The exposure of the Company can be broken down into two main categories: financial and non-financial risks.

Risk Management Framework

The formal procedures and policies operated by the Company to cover banking, foreign exchange and other treasury matters are consistent with objectives and policies for financial risk management within the BMW Group. The Company's policy is not to take positions in derivative financial instruments with the aim of profit realisation. The Company's risk management policy strives to achieve interest rate and foreign currency exposure neutrality.

The Company has exposure to the following risks from its use of financial instruments:

- credit risk
- liquidity risk and
- market risk

This note presents information about the BMW Groups' exposure to each of the above risks, the BMW Groups' objectives, policies and processes for measuring and managing risk, and the BMW Group's management of capital. Further quantitative disclosures are included throughout these financial statements.

Financial Risks

Credit Risk

Credit risk comprises concentration risk and counterparty risk. The Company however did not recognise any concentration risk and is not aware of the existence of a significant concentration of credit risk.

The Company is exposed to counterparty credit risks if an internal- or external counterparty is unable or only partially able to meet their contractual obligations. As a general rule, the Company assumes that a receivable is in default if it is more than 90 days overdue or if there are objective indications of insolvency. When a receivable is uncollectible, it is written off against the related provision. The Company extended the days of overdue from 30 to 90 days given the activities of the Company which are mainly related to intergroup financing.

The Company applies the general approach described in IFRS 9 and this follows and expected credit loss (ECL) approach to determine the impairment of financial assets. Since based on historical performance and forward-looking information the Receivables from BMW Group companies are considered to be low risk, under the general approach, loss allowances are measured on initial recognition on the basis of the expected 12-month credit loss (stage 1). If the credit loss risk at the end of the reporting period has increased significantly since initial recognition, the impairment allowance is measured on the basis of lifetime expected credit losses (stage 2 – general approach). Further disclosures relating to the model used are provided in the explanatory note 1 in the paragraph "Impairment of financial assets". The measurement of the change in default risk is based on a comparison of the default risk at the date of initial recognition and at the end of the reporting period. The default risk at the end of each reporting period is determined on the basis of credit checks, current key economic indicators and any overdue payments. Loss allowances on trade receivables are determined primarily on the basis of information relating to overdue amounts. The loss allowance on these assets is calculated using the input factors available on the market (i.e. Corporate Default Studies), such as ratings and default probabilities.

The amount recognised in the balance sheet of the Company for financial assets is the maximum credit risk in the case that counterparties are unable to fulfil their contractual obligations. In the case of derivative financial instruments, the Company is also exposed to credit risk, which results from the non-performance of contractual agreement on the part of the counterparty. This credit risk, for Treasury activities is mitigated by entering into such contracts only with parties of first-class credit standing. Furthermore, the Company participates in a BMW Group wide limit system that continually assesses and limits the credit exposure to any single external counterparty.

The financial receivables from BMW Group companies are guaranteed by BMW AG when the aggregated losses on these receivables exceed euro 2 million, excluding any accrued interest of these transactions. As a result, credit risk of intergroup financial receivables is substantially mitigated.

The maximum exposure to credit risk at reporting date was:

in euro thousand	2024	2023
Loans and Receivables		
Receivables from BMW Group companies	40,942,054	41,166,279
Other receivables	162,777	204,513
Marketable securities	–	–
Cash and cash equivalents	26	755
Derivative assets	828,740	908,223
Gross exposure	**41,933,597**	**42,279,770**
Guaranteed by BMW AG	40,454,687	40,626,629
ISDA Agreement (netting with liability derivative positions)	485,690	820,004
Residual maximum exposure	**933,220**	**833,137**

Due to a debt monitoring collection system implemented by the Company no credit defaults were encountered in the current and previous financial year. Hence all the Company's receivables at 31 December 2024 are recoverable at their recognised amount.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company cannot meet its financial liabilities when they become due, at reasonable costs and in a timely manner. As a result, the Company's borrowing capacity may be influenced, and its financing costs may fluctuate. The cash and short-term deposits as well as the Multi Currency Revolving Credit Facility of the BMW Group mitigate the liquidity risk for the Company. The diversification of debt instruments for debt financing reflects the successful financial strategy of the BMW Group. BMW AG unconditionally and irrevocably guarantees all debt securities issued under the EMTN Programs. Concentration of liquidity risk therefore doesn't exist, as the Company is using different types of debt instruments with different maturity structures.

The following table shows the maturity structure of expected contractual cash flows (undiscounted) for financial liabilities:

31 December 2024 in euro thousand	Maturity within one year	Maturity between one and five years	Maturity later than five years	**Total**	**Carrying amount**
Debt securities	10,610,163	3,313,603	6,992,870	**20,916,636**	**19,368,804**
Loans due to banks and BMW Group companies	1,376,302	943,612	18,737,701	**21,057,615**	**20,758,987**
Derivative instruments – outflow	9,453,543	3,267,603	9,335,976	**22,057,122**	**1,639,282**
Derivative instruments – inflow	8,218,204	2,968,283	8,570,949	**19,757,436**	**–**
Other financial liabilities	11,569	–	–	**11,569**	**11,569**
Total	**13,233,373**	**4,556,535**	**26,495,599**	**44,285,507**	**41,778,642**

31 December 2023 in euro thousand	Maturity within one year	Maturity between one and five years	Maturity later than five years	**Total**	**Carrying amount**
Debt securities	7,478,945	12,397,609	5,373,602	**25,250,156**	**23,051,220**
Loans due to banks and BMW Group companies	15,188,972	663,868	850,420	**16,703,260**	**16,936,501**
Derivative instruments – outflow	4,731,048	851,198	10,367,093	**15,949,339**	**1,959,339**
Derivative instruments – inflow	3,767,789	713,120	9,632,142	**14,113,051**	**–**
Other financial liabilities	1,350	–	–	**1,350**	**1,350**
Total	**23,632,526**	**13,199,555**	**6,958,973**	**43,791,054**	**41,948,410**

The maturity analysis is based on undiscounted cash flows. Changes in maturity structure result from exploiting funding opportunities in a tense market.

Market risk

The Company is exposed to market risk, which comprises interest rate risk and currency risk.

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk refers to potential changes of value in financial assets, liabilities or derivatives in response to fluctuations in interest rates. The Company holds a substantial volume of interest rate sensitive financial assets, liabilities and derivatives for operational, financial and investment activities. Changes in interest rates can have adverse effects on the financial position and operating result of the Company. In order to mitigate the impact of interest rate risk the Company aims in general to change fixed to floating interest rates. Furthermore, the Company continually assesses its exposure to this risk by using gap analysis, value at risk analysis, and duration analysis. Interest rate risk is managed through natural hedges and hedged through the use of derivative financial instruments, such as interest rate swaps. To manage the maturity gaps appropriate interest rate derivatives are used. The interest rate contracts used for hedging purposes comprise mainly swaps, which, if hedge accounting is applied, are accounted as fair value hedges. The economic relationship between the hedged item and the hedging instrument is based on the fact that the main parameters of the hedged item and the related hedging instrument, such as start date, term and currency, are the same.

The fair values of the Company's derivative financial instruments portfolio to manage the interest rate risk of its fixed income financial instruments were as follows at the balance sheet date:

in euro thousand	Nominal amount 2024	Fair value 2024	Nominal amount 2023	Fair value 2023
EUR	57,462,334	(757,987)	54,749,975	(898,472)

The Company applies a value at risk-approach for internal reporting purposes and to control the frequency, extent, and size of possible losses in such a way as to provide the minimum surprise. The approach to value at risk is based on a modern historical simulation, in which the potential future fair value losses of the interest rate portfolios are compared across the BMW Group with probable amounts measured on the basis of a holding period of 250 days and a confidence level of 99.98%. Due to the aggregation of these results, a risk reduction effect due to correlations between the various portfolios is accomplished.

The Company implemented the Financial Strategy of the BMW Group. The objective of interest rate risk neutrality is accomplished when interest rate gaps are managed in a manner that the economic value of the portfolio of financial instruments is immunised to a considerable degree against changes in interest rates. The Company monitors its interest rate risk exposure continuously and prepares a monthly report submitted to the BMW Group treasury department. A primary risk measure when judging the interest rate exposure of the Company is the present value of a basis point change of the portfolio. This concept indicates the impact on profit and loss, representing the sum of discounted cash flows of the financial instruments, by assuming a parallel shift of the interest rate curve of one basis point. Looking at this primary risk measure, the interest rate risk of a shift of one basis point on 31 December 2024 was euro 11,556 negative (2023: euro 97,207 positive).

Across the BMW Group, a considerable number of contracts are directly affected by the benchmark interest rates reform. Hedging relationships entered into by the BMW Group are based on EURIBOR 3-months, USD and GBP overnight rates, which are designated as hedged risks in fair value hedging relationships. The transition to the newly created or revised benchmark rates is being managed and monitored as part of a multidisciplinary project. The conversion project will involve making changes to systems, processes, risk and valuation models, as well as dealing with the associated accounting implications.

Currency risk

Currency risk or exchange rate risk refers to potential changes of value in financial assets, liabilities or derivatives in response to fluctuations in exchange rates. Changes in exchange rates can have adverse effects on the financial position and operating result of the Company. In order to mitigate the impact of currency risk arising from operational, financial and investment activities, the Company continually assesses its exposure to this risk. Currency risk is managed and hedged through the use of derivative instruments, such as forward contracts and cross currency swaps. The economic relationship between the hedged item and the hedging instrument is based essentially on the fact that they are denominated in the same currency, same amount and have the same maturities. The Company has minor unhedged foreign currency debt positions. These positions are causing the exchange rate result displayed in the profit and loss account as explained in note 4.

in thousand (all local currency)	Non derivative financial assets	Non derivative financial liabilities	Derivative financial instruments	Net exposure
AUD	1,849,060	(273,000)	(1,576,060)	–
CHF	1,303,462	–	(1,303,462)	–
CNH	–	–	–	–
CNY	2,492,400	(2,500,045)	–	(7,645)
CZK	13,789,175	–	(13,789,175)	–
DKK	4,382,846	–	(4,383,654)	(808)
GBP	3,362,627	–	(3,362,627)	–
HKD	85,000	(1,670,000)	1,585,000	–
HUF	21,075,577	–	(21,075,577)	–
INR	900,000	–	(900,000)	–
JPY	160,933,691	–	(160,933,691)	–
MXN	17,776,592	–	(17,776,592)	–
NOK	3,315,839	–	(3,315,839)	–
NZD	314,060	–	(314,060)	–
PLN	6,858,718	–	(6,858,718)	–
SEK	10,157,064	–	(10,157,064)	–
USD	245,090	(500,000)	254,910	–
ZAR	25,546,741	–	(25,546,741)	–

The sensitivity of the Company's results to changes in foreign currencies against the functional currency shows:

in thousand (all local currency)	Net exposure in thousand euro equivalent	Effects on result of a 10% rise in the euro against the respective currency (in euro thousand)	Effects on result of a 10% decrease in the euro against the respective currency (in euro thousand)
AUD	–	–	–
CHF	–	–	–
CNH	–	–	–
CNY	(1,009)	92	(10)
CZK	–	–	–
DKK	(108)	10	(1)
GBP	–	–	–
HKD	–		–
HUF	–	–	–
INR	–	–	–
JPY	–	–	–
MXN	–	–	–
NOK	–	–	–
NZD	–	–	–
PLN	–	–	–
RUB	–	–	–
SEK	–	–	–
USD	–	–	–
ZAR	–	–	–
Total	**(1,117)**	**102**	**(11)**

The sensitivity analysis assumes that all other variables, in particular the interest rates remain the same.

A concentration of currency risk has not been identified.

The methods and assumptions used in preparing the sensitivity analysis have not changed compared to previous year.

Non-Financial Risks

Operating and Compliance Risks

Non-financial risks could arise from operating risks. Risks mainly result from the use of IT systems and information technology. The Company uses IT systems to monitor financial positions and daily cash flows and to process payments to internal and external counterparties. System failures can, therefore, lead to delays in payment processes. Further operating risks can arise in connection with the settlement of financial transactions. The management of daily cash flows at the Company depends on the timely receipt of funds from external institutions who act as counterparties to financial transactions, such as bonds, swaps or other derivative financial instruments. To avoid negative impacts of system failures, all key systems are set up in parallel and/or backup facilities or available within the BMW Group. Likewise, the security of all IT systems is continuously and thoroughly checked, to ensure a high level of information safety is maintained at all times.

Business Continuity Management (BCM) aims to minimise the effects of emergencies and crises, and to (initially) ensure the survival of the Company at the level of an emergency operation, thus safeguarding stakeholders' interest and the organisation's reputation and value-creating activities. BCM focusses on:

– analysing threats and the business impact of emergencies and crises
– determining the strategies and solutions to be applied in the event of a crisis, such as business recovery, crisis management and IT disaster recovery planning, so as to enable continuity of business operations
– documenting and periodically assessing these strategies and solutions

Business continuity mitigation controls, such as business continuity plans, crisis management, business relocation plans and IT disaster recovery plans are in place to prepare and deal with incidents and crises threatening the continuity of critical business processes.

[22] Related parties

Identity of related parties

A comprehensive exchange of internal services between affiliates of a multinational corporation as the BMW Group is common practice. In its responsibility to assist the financing of business activities conducted by companies of the BMW Group and its affiliates, the Company applies transfer prices for financial instruments in conformity with market levels and in accordance with national and international tax requirements (arm's length principle, principle of economic allegiance, separate entity approach, Art 9 OECD-MA Rz 126).

Key management personnel

The Board of Directors consists of three directors, where two of whom receive a compensation from the Company itself. The other director is paid by a BMW Group company outside the scope of the Company. The Company does not have other key management personnel than the board of directors. Therefore, the details regarding the compensation of key management personnel including the relevant categories of benefits are described in note 9 "Remuneration of the Board of Directors". This is the remuneration of the managing director and financial director.

Intercompany pricing

In principle, the transfer prices for financial instruments are determined based on three components: the price for BMW Credit Default Swaps, the three months Commercial Paper Spread and a transfer pricing margin.

The price for BMW Credit Default Swaps is applied for maturities >6 months, taken from Bloomberg. For uneven maturities and maturities between Overnight and six months the method of linear inter-/extrapolation based on the available BMW Credit Default Swaps is used to calculate the appropriate credit risk with regard to market prices. To enhance efficiency and ensure consistency throughout the BMW Group, a transfer pricing sheet is provided monthly by the Middle Office, which is daily filled with actual data to calculate the credit and term spread for every transaction. Finally, a transfer pricing margin is applied to account for the running costs of the Company.

Ultimate parent company

The interest rate result was negatively affected by a liquidity fee of BMW AG of euro 63.0 million (2023: euro 21.8 million) related to the business model of the Company. Furthermore, the Company paid a guarantee fee for its outstanding debt securities for an amount of euro 30.0 million (2023: euro 33.6 million) to BMW AG. The receivable Inhouse Bank position that the Company had with BMW AG amounted to euro 684 million (2023: euro 720 million). All outstanding receivables with the ultimate parent Company are disclosed in detail in note 10 and all outstanding liabilities in note 16. There were no outstanding derivatives with BMW AG at year-end 2024. With BMW Holding B.V., the Company had a total amount of euro 84 million (2023: euro 13 million) in derivative assets and euro 24 million (2023: euro 64 million) in derivative liabilities outstanding per year-end. The Company had interest income of euro 99 million (2023: euro 90 million) and interest expenses of euro 720 million (2023: euro 459 million) with BMW Holding B.V.

Investments in associates

There were no investments in associates in the year under report.

Transactions with affiliated companies

With regards to outstanding derivatives, the Company had an amount of euro 218 million (2023: euro 131 million) outstanding in derivative assets and euro 75 million (2023: euro 207 million) in derivative liabilities with BMW Group companies.

[23] **Subsequent events**
No subsequent events occurred after the balance sheet date 31 December 2024.

The Hague, 16 April 2025

The Board of Directors:

R. Edelmann	**G. Ramcharan**	**H. Pickl**
Managing Director	**Financial Director**	**Director**

The Supervisory Board:

F. Altmann	**C. Philipp**	**A. Brons**	**J. Messerschmidt-Otten**
Chairman			

Statutory rules as to appropriation of result

According to article 21 of the articles of association, undistributed income is at the disposition of the General Meeting of Shareholders.

Independent auditor's report

The independent auditor's report is added to page 45.

Responsibility statement

To the best of our knowledge, and in accordance with the applicable reporting principles of International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the European Union and with Part 9 of Book 2 of the Netherlands Civil Code, the Annual Report gives a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities, financial position and profit or loss of BMW Finance N.V., and the Company's Directors' Report includes a fair review of the development and performance of the business and the position of the Company, together with a description of the principal opportunities and risks associated with the expected development of the Company.

BMW Finance N.V.

The Hague, 16 April 2025

R. Edelmann	**G. Ramcharan**	**H. Pickl**
Managing Director	**Financial Director**	**Director**

BMW Finance N.V.
Declaration by the Supervisory Board

Declaration by the Supervisory Board

- The responsibility for the audit committee function for the Company has been placed and will be executed by the Supervisory Board.
- The Annual Report, which both the Supervisory Board and the Board of Management have signed, has been audited by PricewaterhouseCoopers Accountants N.V.
- The independent auditor's report is included in the other information section of the Annual Report.

The Hague, 16 April 2025

F. Altmann **Chairman**	**C. Philipp**	**A. Brons**	**J. Messerschmidt-Otten**

Independent auditor's report
To: the general meeting and the supervisory board of BMW Finance N.V

Report on the financial statements 2024

Our opinion
In our opinion, the financial statements of BMW Finance N.V. ('the Company') give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company as at 31 December 2024, and of its result and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards as adopted by the European Union ('EU') and with Part 9 of Book 2 of the Dutch Civil Code.

What we have audited
We have audited the accompanying financial statements 2024 of BMW Finance N.V., Rijswijk.
The financial statements comprise:
– the balance sheet as at 31 December 2024;
– the following statements for 2024: the income statement, the statements of comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows; and
– the notes to the financial statements, including material accounting policy information and other explanatory information.

The financial reporting framework applied in the preparation of the financial statements is IFRS Accounting Standards as adopted by the EU and the relevant provisions of Part 9 of Book 2 of the Dutch Civil Code.

The basis for our opinion
We conducted our audit in accordance with Dutch law, including the Dutch Standards on Auditing. We have further described our responsibilities under those standards in the section 'Our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements' of our report.
We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Independence
We are independent of BMW Finance N.V. in accordance with the European Union Regulation on specific requirements regarding statutory audit of public-interest entities, the 'Wet toezicht accountantsorganisaties' (Wta, Audit firms supervision act), the 'Verordening inzake de onafhankelijkheid van accountants bij assuranceopdrachten' (ViO, Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants, a regulation with respect to independence) and other relevant independence regulations in the Netherlands. Furthermore, we have complied with the 'Verordening gedrags- en beroepsregels accountants' (VGBA, Dutch Code of Ethics).

Our audit approach
We designed our audit procedures with respect to the key audit matters, fraud and going concern, and the matters resulting from that, in the context of our audit of the financial statements as a whole and in forming our opinion thereon. The information in support of our opinion, such as our findings and observations related to individual key audit matters, the audit approach fraud risk and the audit approach going concern was addressed in this context, and we do not provide separate opinions or conclusions on these matters.

Overview and context
The Company's main activity is the financing of BMW group companies, through bond offerings on the international capital markets. The repayment of the bonds to the investors is guaranteed by BMW AG as disclosed in note 14 to the financial statements. The Company has derivative financial instruments in place to mitigate interest rate risk and currency risk.

As part of designing our audit, we determined materiality and assessed the risks of material misstatement in the financial statements. In particular, we considered where the board of directors made important judgements, for example, in respect of significant accounting estimates that involved making assumptions and considering future events that are inherently uncertain. We also paid attention to climate-related risks.

In the notes of the financial statements, the Company describes the areas of judgement in applying accounting policies and the key sources of estimation uncertainty. Given the significant estimation uncertainty and the related higher inherent risks of

material misstatement in in the valuation of derivatives and the measurement of expected credit losses, we considered these matters as key audit matters as set out in the section 'Key audit matters' of this report. Furthermore, we identified hedge accounting as a key audit matter because of the detailed requirements for hedge accounting under IFRS 9 - Financial Instruments.

Another area of focus that was not considered as key audit matter, was (income) taxation.

BMW Finance N.V. assessed the possible effects of climate change on its financial position, refer to the section 'Climate change' in the Annual Management report . We discussed BMW Finance N.V.'s assessment and governance thereof with the board of directors and evaluated the potential impact on the financial position including underlying assumptions and estimates included in the financial statements. Our procedures did not result in outcomes contrary to the board of directors' assessment. Given the nature of the Company's activities, the impact of climate change is not considered a key audit matter.

We ensured that the audit team included the appropriate skills and competences which are needed for the audit of a finance company. We therefore included experts and specialists in the areas of hedge accounting and derivatives in our team.

Materiality:

– Overall materiality: €419,686,000

Key audit matters

– Measurement of expected credit losses;
– Derivative valuation; and
– Hedge accounting.

Materiality

The scope of our audit was influenced by the application of materiality, which is further explained in the section 'Our responsibilities for the audit 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 nature, timing and extent of our audit procedures on the individual financial statement line items and disclosures and to evaluate the effect of identified misstatements, both individually and in aggregate, on the financial statements as a whole and on our opinion.

Overall materiality	€419,686,000 (2023: €422,700,000)
Basis for determining materiality	We used our professional judgement to determine overall materiality. As a basis for our judgement, we used 1% of total assets.
Rationale for benchmark applied	Rationale for benchmark applied We used total assets as the primary benchmark, a generally accepted auditing practice, based on our analysis of the common information needs of the users of the financial statements. On this basis, we believe that total assets is the most relevant metric for the financial performance of the Company. Inherent to the nature of the Company's business, the amounts in the balance sheet are large in proportion to the income statement line items miscellaneous income & expenses and taxes. Based on qualitative considerations, we performed audit procedures on those income statement line items, applying a benchmark of 10% of the total of those expenses.

We also take misstatements and/or possible misstatements into account that, in our judgement, are material for qualitative reasons.

We agreed with the supervisory board that we would report to them any misstatement identified during our audit above €20.9 million (2023: €21.1 million) as well as misstatements below that amount that, in our view, warranted reporting for qualitative reasons.

Audit approach fraud risks

We identified and assessed the risks of material misstatements of the financial statements due to fraud. During our audit we obtained an understanding of BMW Finance N.V. and its environment and the components of the internal control system. This included the board of directors' risk assessment process, the board of directors' process for responding to the risks of fraud and monitoring the internal control system and how the supervisory board exercised oversight, as well as the outcomes. We refer to section 'The Company's activities and risk management' of the Annual Management Report.

We evaluated the design and relevant aspects of the internal control system with respect to the risks of material misstatements due to fraud and in particular the fraud risk assessment, We evaluated the design and the implementation and, where considered appropriate, tested the operating effectiveness of internal controls designed to mitigate fraud risks.

We asked the board of directors and the supervisory board whether they are aware of any actual or suspected fraud.This did not result in signals of actual or suspected fraud that may lead to a material misstatement.

As part of our process of identifying fraud risks, we evaluated the fraud risk factors with respect to financial reporting fraud, misappropriation of assets and bribery and corruption. We evaluated whether these factors indicate that a risk of material misstatement due to fraud is present.

We identified the following fraud risks and performed the following specific procedures:

Identified fraud risk	Audit work and observations
The risk of management override of control The board of directors is in a unique position to perpetrate fraud because of the board of directors' ability to manipulate accounting records and prepare fraudulent financial statements by overriding controls that otherwise appear to be operating effectively. That is why, in all our audits, we pay attention to the risk of management override of controls in: – the appropriateness of journal entries and other adjustments made in the preparation of the financial statements. – estimates. – significant transactions, if any, outside the normal course of business for the entity. We pay particular attention to tendencies due to possible interests of the board of directors.	We inspected monthly management reviews, performed unpredictability testing as well as journal entry testing. Journal entry testing focused on unexpected account combinations, unusual days and unexpected users. We performed both control and substantive audit procedures. We have selected journal entries based on risk criteria and performed specific audit procedures on these, also paying attention to significant transactions outside the normal business operations. We also performed specific audit procedures related to important estimates of the board of directors, including the valuation of derivatives and ECL. We refer to the section 'Key audit matters' for the audit procedures performed. We specifically paid attention to the inherent risk of bias of the board of directors in the determination of estimates. We did not identify any significant transactions outside the normal course of business. Our audit procedures did not lead to specific indications of fraud or suspicions of fraud with respect to management override of the internal controls.

We incorporated an element of unpredictability in our audit. During the audit, we remained alert to indications of fraud. Furthermore, we considered the out-come of our other audit procedures and evaluated whether any findings were indicative of fraud or non-compliance with laws and regulations. Whenever we identify any indications of fraud, we re-evaluate our fraud risk assessment and its impact on our audit procedures.

Audit approach going concern

As disclosed in section 'Basis of measurement' in the financial statements, the board of directors performed their assessment of the entity's ability to continue as a going concern for at least 12 months from the date of preparation of the financial statements and has not identified events or condi-tions that may cast significant doubt on the entity's ability to continue as a going concern (hereafter: going-concern risks). Our procedures to evaluate the board of directors' going-concern assessment included, amongst others:

- considering whether the board of directors' going-concern assessment included all relevant information of which we were aware as a result of our audit by inquiring with the board of directors regarding the board of directors' most important assumptions underlying its going-concern assessment;
- evaluating the financial position of the Company, the counterparties of loans to group companies (including the financial position of the guarantor to the bonds issued on capital markets) and their ability to repay the notional and interest to the Company, by assessing observable data from rating agencies, developments in credit spreads, current financial data (such as recent financial information and cash flows) and other publicly available data and by discussing and obtaining information from the group auditor;
- We have assessed the Company's (positive) Q1 2025 results and looked at post balance sheet market activities of the entity;
- performing inquiries of the board of directors as to its knowledge of going-concern risks beyond the period of the board of directors' assessment.

Our procedures did not result in outcomes contrary to the board of directors' assumptions and judge-ments used in the application of the going-concern assumption.

Key audit matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our pro-fessional judgement, were of most significance in the audit of the financial statements. We have communi-cated the key audit matters to the supervisory board. The key audit matters are not a comprehensive re-flection of all matters identified by our audit and that we discussed. In this section, we described the key audit matters and included a summary of the audit procedures we performed on those matters.

Key audit matter	Our audit work and observations
Measurement of expected credit losses We considered the valuation of the loans to group companies, as disclosed in Note 10 - 'Receivables from BMW Group Companies', Note 20 - 'Financial Instruments' and Note 21 - 'Risk Management' to the financial statements for a total amount of €40,942,054; to be a key audit matter. This is due to the size of the loan portfolio and impairment rules introduced by IFRS 9. The impairment rules of IFRS 9 are complex and require judgement to calculate the ECL. Amongst other things, this applies to choices and judgements made in the impairment methodology, including the determination of the probability of default ('PD'), the loss given default ('LGD') and the exposure at default ('EAD'). With the application of the impairment rules of IFRS 9, these calculations must also take into account forward-looking information of macroeconomic factors considering multiple scenarios. The board of directors monitors the need for changes in the methods, significant assumptions or the data used in making the accounting estimate by monitoring key performance indicators that may indicate unexpected or inconsistent performance. Mainly with respect to the PD and LGD used in the determination of the expected credit losses, the board of directors has applied judgement given the low default character of the Company's loan portfolio. As a result, there is limited internal historical data to support and back-test the PD and LGD. In the absence of internal historical losses and default information, the board of directors used data from external data source providers in determining the ECL. The Company has received a guarantee on the loans granted to BMW AG group companies. This has been considered as part of the calculation of the EAD.	We performed the following procedures to test the board of directors' assessment of the expected credit loss to support the valuation of the loans to BMW AG group companies: – With respect to the ECL calculation, we determined that the loans qualify as stage 1 loans by assessing the actual performance of the loans (i.e. no significant deterioration of credit risk). – We evaluated the financial position of the guarantor by assessing observable data from rating agencies, developments in credit spreads, the latest available financial information and other publicly available data in order to assess if there are no adverse conditions present suggesting to classify the loans as stage 2 or stage 3 loans. – For the expected credit loss, we assessed that the impairment methodology and model applied by the entity were in accordance with the impairment requirements of IFRS 9. We assessed that the forward-looking information used by the client as part of the impairment methodology was appropriate considering the characteristics of the loan portfolio of BMW Finance N.V. – We assessed for a sample of financial instruments that the PD and LGD and the assumptions applied by the board of directors are appropriate, were based upon data from external data source providers including indicators for potential management bias. We have recalculated the impairment recorded in the financial statements. – We observed that the board of directors has determined that all loans to group companies are categorised as stage 1 loans, hence only a twelve-month expected credit loss ('ECL') has been recognised. We found the board of directors' assessment to be adequate. Our procedures as set out above did not indicate material differences. Furthermore, we assessed the adequacy of the disclosures, including disclosures on estimation uncertainty and judgements, and concluded that the disclosures comply with the disclosure requirements included in EU-IFRS.

Key audit matter	Our audit work and observations
Derivative valuation We considered the fair value of the derivative portfolio of €828,740 thousand (derivatives assets) and €1,639, 282 thousand (derivatives liabilities) as disclosed in 'Note 18 - Movement schedule liabilities' and 'Note 20 - Financial instruments' to the financial statements and used in the Company's hedge effectiveness testing to be a key audit matter. This is due to the nature of the portfolio that includes longer-dated interest rate swaps and cross-currency interest rate swaps. The board of directors monitors the need for changes in the methods, significant assumptions or the data used in making the accounting estimate by monitoring key performance indicators that may indicate unexpected or inconsistent performance. The market for these swaps is not always fully liquid, and therefore valuation is a complex area.	We performed the following procedures to assess the valuation of derivatives: – For level 2 instruments, we, with the assistance of our specialists, performed an independent valuation of positions, taking into consideration different categories of financial instruments divided in, amongst others, maturity, currency classes, curves and various valuation models applied. – On a sample basis we tested the input data in the company's valuation system and compared this to contractual data and information. – We reconciled the interest rate curves and other market data with independent sources with the assistance of our specialists. – We also tested the mathematical accuracy of the models used and reconciled the outcome of the valuation system with the general ledger. – We found the board of directors' assumptions used in the valuation of derivatives to be in a range of reasonable outcomes reasonable and appropriate compared to market data and the chosen models to be in line with market practice. Based on the procedures as set out above we found no material differences Furthermore, we assessed the adequacy of the disclosures, including disclosures on estimation uncertainty and judgements, and concluded that the disclosures comply with the disclosure requirements included in EU-IFRS.
Hedge accounting We considered the application of hedge accounting to be a key audit matter. Refer to Note 18 - 'Movement schedule liabilities' and Note 20 - 'Financial instruments' to the financial statements. This is because of the detailed formal and technical requirements that are relevant to the application of hedge accounting and because inappropriate application of these requirements can lead to a material effect on the financial statements.	We performed the following procedures to support the appropriateness of the application of hedge accounting: – We tested on a sample basis whether the hedge documentation and hedge effectiveness testing as prepared by the board of directors met the IFRS requirements and whether the hedge effectiveness test was mathematically accurate. – We reconciled the outcome of the effectiveness testing for the derivative portfolio as a whole to the financial statements. Based on the procedures as set out above we found the application of hedge accounting to be appropriate as per IFRS 9 - Financial Instruments. Furthermore, we assessed the adequacy of the disclosures, including disclosures on estimation uncertainty and judgements, and concluded that the disclosures comply with the disclosure requirements included in EU-IFRS.

Report on the other information included in the annual report

The annual report contains other information. This includes all information in the annual report in addition to the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

Based on the procedures performed as set out below, we conclude that the other information:

- is consistent with the financial statements and does not contain material misstatements; and
- contains all the information regarding the directors' report and the other information that is required by Part 9 of Book 2 of the Dutch Civil Code.

We have read the other information. Based on our knowledge and the understanding obtained in our audit of the financial statements or otherwise, we have considered whether the other information contains material misstatements.

By performing our procedures, we comply with the requirements of Part 9 of Book 2 of the Dutch Civil Code and the Dutch Standard 720. The scope of such procedures was substantially less than the scope of those procedures performed in our audit of the financial statements.

The board of directors is responsible for the preparation of the other information, including the directors' report and the other information in accordance with Part 9 of Book 2 of the Dutch Civil Code.

Report on other legal and regulatory requirements and ESEF

Our appointment

We were appointed as auditors of BMW Finance N.V. on 1 January 2020 by the supervisory board. This followed the passing of a resolution by the shareholders at the annual general meeting held on 4 June 2020. Our appointment has been renewed annually by shareholders and now represents a total period of uninterrupted engagement of 5 years.

European Single Electronic Format (ESEF)

BMW Finance N.V. has prepared the annual report in ESEF. The requirements for this are set out in the Delegated Regulation (EU) 2019/815 with regard to regulatory technical standards on the specification of a single electronic reporting format (hereinafter: the RTS on ESEF).

In our opinion, the annual report prepared in XHTML format, including the financial statements of BMW Finance N.V., complies in all material respects with the RTS on ESEF.

The board of directors is responsible for preparing the annual report, including the financial statements in accordance with the RTS on ESEF.

Our responsibility is to obtain reasonable assurance for our opinion whether the annual report complies with the RTS on ESEF

We performed our examination in accordance with Dutch law, including Dutch Standard 3950N 'Assuranceopdrachten inzake

het voldoen aan de criteria voor het opstellen van een digitaal verantwoordingsdocument' (assurance engagements relating to compliance with criteria for digital reporting).

Our examination included amongst others:

- Obtaining an understanding of the entity's financial reporting process, including the preparation of the annual report in XHTML format.
- Identifying and assessing the risks that the annual report does not comply in all material respects with the RTS on ESEF and designing and performing further assurance procedures responsive to those risks to provide a basis for our opinion, including examining whether the annual report in XHTML format is in accordance with the RTS on ESEF.

No prohibited non-audit services

To the best of our knowledge and belief, we have not provided prohibited non-audit services as referred to in article 5(1) of the European Regulation on specific requirements regarding statutory audit of public-interest entities.

Services rendered

The services, in addition to the audit, that we have provided to the Company, for the period to which our statutory audit relates, are disclosed in note 7 to the financial statements.

Responsibilities for the financial statements and the audit

Responsibilities of the board of directors and the supervisory board for the financial statements

The board of directors is responsible for:

- the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards as adopted by the EU and Part 9 of Book 2 of the Dutch Civil Code; and for
- such internal control as the board of directors determines is necessary to enable the preparation of the financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the board of directors is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. Based on the financial reporting frameworks mentioned, the board of directors should prepare the financial statements 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. The board of directors should disclose in the financial statements any event and circumstances that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern.

The supervisory board is responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

Our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our responsibility is to plan and perform an audit engagement in a manner that allows us to obtain sufficient and appropriate audit evidence to provide a basis for our opinion. 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 but not absolute level of assurance, and is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with the Dutch Standards on Auditing will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements may arise due to fraud or error. They 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 the financial statements.

Materiality affects the nature, timing and extent of our audit procedures and the evaluation of the effect of identified misstatements on our opinion.

A more detailed description of our responsibilities is set out in the appendix to our report.

Rotterdam, 16 April 2025

PricewaterhouseCoopers Accountants N.V.
F.J.C Jonker MSc RA

Appendix to our auditor's report on the financial statements 2024 of BMW Finance N.V.

In addition to what is included in our auditor's report, we have further set out in this appendix our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements and explained what an audit involves.

The auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

We have exercised professional judgement and have maintained professional scepticism throughout the audit in accordance with Dutch Standards on Auditing, ethical requirements and independence requirements. Our audit consisted, among other things of the following:

- Identifying and assessing the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, designing and performing audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtaining 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 intentional override of internal control.
- Obtaining 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.
- Evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the board of directors.
- Concluding on the appropriateness of the board of directors' use of the going-concern basis of accounting, and based on the audit evidence obtained, concluding whether a material uncertainty exists related to events and/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 and are made in the context of our opinion on the financial statements as a whole. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluating the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and evaluating whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with the supervisory board 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. In this respect, we also issue an additional report to the audit committee in accordance with article 11 of the EU Regulation on specific requirements regarding statutory audit of public-interest entities. The information included in this additional report is consistent with our audit opinion in this auditor's report.

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

From the matters communicated with the supervisory board, 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.