



**ANNUAL REPORT 2025**

# **BMW INTERNATIONAL INVESTMENT B.V.**

**BMW  
GROUP**



**ROLLS-ROYCE**  
MOTOR CARS LTD



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Dear Ladies and Gentlemen,

BMW International Investment B.V. (the “Company”) was incorporated in the Netherlands and is a wholly owned subsidiary of BMW Holding B.V. (“BMW Holding”) who in turn is a wholly owned subsidiary of BMW Intec Beteiligungs GmbH, a wholly owned subsidiary of BMW AG. The statutory seat of BMW International Investment B.V. is the Hague, The Netherlands. The main purpose of the Company was and is to assist the financing of business activities conducted by companies of the BMW Group and its affiliates in the United Kingdom as well as to provide financial services in connection therewith.

### The Company’s activities and risk management

The core business of the Company comprises mainly financing BMW Group companies in the United Kingdom (UK) that are priced in accordance with the “at arm’s length” principle. As a consequence, the main activities are providing long-term liquidity, intercompany funding for BMW Group companies and factoring of receivables of BMW Group companies in the United Kingdom. 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 our 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 properties. Derivative financial instruments are used, such as interest rate swaps and cross-currency swaps, to reduce the risk remaining after taking into account the effects of natural hedges. With regard to interest rate risk, the Company successfully implemented the financial strategy of the BMW Group, which is explained in more detail in note 19.

The main categories of risks are credit and counterparty default risk, currency risk, interest rate risk, liquidity risk, and operational risk. The Company has aligned its internal control and risk management system on financial reporting in accordance with the BMW Group policy. Risk management is based on the COSO (Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission) 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 mandatory BMW Group 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 contracted staff of the Company follow regular trainings as well as information events, which are invaluable ways of preparing employees 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 and general risk profile 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 minimise risk by matching maturities for the 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. In 2024, the rating agencies Moody's and Standard & Poor's (S&P) both confirmed BMW AG's high investment-grade credit ratings. Moody's long-term rating remains at "A2 with stable outlook", while the short-term rating is unchanged at "P-1". Standard & Poor's has confirmed its long-term rating of "A" and its short-term rating of "A-1". However, given the challenging market and industry environment, S&P has adjusted the outlook for its long-term rating from stable to negative. The debt securities of the Company 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 2025.

### **Operations during the year**

In 2025, the Company reported a loss before tax of GBP 41.1 million (2024: loss of 51.2 million). This result was primarily driven by a positive interest margin of GBP 5.8 million (2024: profit of GBP 5.4 million), a negative result from financial transactions of GBP 50.2 million (2024: loss of GBP 56.2 million) and a factoring commission income related to factoring activities of GBP 3.6 million (2024: income of GBP 0.5 million).

The Company presented a stable interest margin with a profit of GBP 5.8 million (2024: profit of GBP 5.4 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 in the UK. The Company received a liquidity fee of GBP 17.5 million (2024: paid GBP 5.5 million).

The negative result from financial transactions of GBP 50.2 million (2024: loss of GBP 56.2 million) mainly stems from the fair valuation of financial instruments, which was significantly influenced by the downward movement of the two-year GBP swap curve.

The Company's balance sheet total increased by GBP 701.1 million to GBP 11,095.2 million at 31 December 2025 (2024: GBP 10,394.1 million). The main factor of the increase in assets was the increase in Receivables from BMW Group companies. Such increase is mainly related to the increased funding needs of the BMW Group companies in the United Kingdom. Debt securities increased to GBP 8,883.3 million (2024: GBP 6,555.5 million) offset by the full repayment of loans due to banks GBP 121 million (2024: GBP 197 million) and a decrease in liabilities due to BMW Group companies to GBP 1,939.4 million (2024: GBP 3,335.9 million).

The Company did not pay dividend to its parent company BMW Holding B.V. in 2025 (2024: nil).

During 2025, the Company did not engage in any research and development or other events, and no such events are expected to occur during 2026.

### **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 Euro Medium Term Note ("EMTN") Program of euro 50.0 billion together with the euro 5.0 billion Multi-Currency Commercial Paper Program has been successfully utilised during 2025 to refinance BMW Group companies in the United Kingdom. Both programs give the Company the ability to raise funds without significant administrative efforts.

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During 2025, under the EMTN Program, the Company issued seven new EMTN's (2024: thirteen EMTN's). The Company redeemed no EMTN's (2024: four EMTN's).

Under the euro 5.0 billion Multi-Currency Paper Program the Company issued no new liabilities (2024: 24 European Commercial paper with a nominal value of GBP 1.734 million).

### Global developments and outlook

Global growth over 2025–2027 is expected to be steady but below pre pandemic norms, with the eurozone recovering modestly and the US remaining a key growth engine, all against a backdrop of easing inflation, lower interest rates and tightening sustainability regulation. Structural forces such as AI driven investment, the energy transition and stricter ESG rules are increasingly shaping both macroeconomic conditions and corporate strategies.

The IMF projects global GDP growth of about 3.3% in 2026 and 3.2% in 2027, roughly the same pace as in 2025 but still below the pre pandemic average of around 3.7%. This steady, moderate growth reflects a balance between headwinds from trade tensions and geopolitical risks and tailwinds from strong technology related investment, more accommodative monetary policy and private sector adaptability.

Global headline inflation is forecast to fall from an estimated 4.1% in 2025 to 3.8% in 2026 and 3.4% in 2027, helped by weaker demand, lower energy prices and fading supply bottlenecks. However, inflation is expected to remain slightly above central bank targets in several advanced economies, implying that interest rates are likely to stay supportive but not overly loose. Across Europe, labour markets have been surprisingly resilient, with unemployment generally low despite weak investment and slower exports.

The projections and forecasts above are based on the IMF Outlook of January 2026. Shortly before the finalisation of this annual report (on 14 April 2026), the IMF published an updated Outlook. The IMF has downgraded the Global GDP growth in 2026 to 3.0 %, while global inflation is raised to 4.4 %, confirming a stagflationary shock from the energy disruption caused by geopolitical developments in the Middle East. The BMW Group is closely monitoring these developments in the Middle East, including tensions involving Iran. A further escalation, and prolongation, of the situation could negatively impact global economic activity, particularly through higher energy prices, increased volatility in financial markets and disruptions to international supply chains and logistics routes. Such developments could lead to deviations from expected performance.

The IMF forecasts real GDP growth of approximately 1.3% for the United Kingdom in 2026 and 1.5% in 2027, suggesting modest yet positive growth. The IMF expects inflation in the United Kingdom to reach the Bank of England's target of 2% by the end of 2026 and remain close to that level thereafter. Although growth in the UK is slower than the average for advanced economies (around 1.8% in 2026 and 1.7% in 2027), the country still ranks among the faster-growing G7 nations, mainly behind the US and Canada. The IMF has identified key risks for the UK, including high public debt, potential trade and geopolitical shocks, and uncertainty regarding the extent to which new technologies, such as AI, will boost productivity. Overall, the UK's outlook is one of low but stable growth, largely controlled inflation, and average performance by international standards.

In the euro area, growth is expected to gradually recover after a period of near stagnation, with real GDP projected at around 1.3% in 2026 and 1.4% in 2027. The improvement is driven mainly by stronger domestic demand as real wages rise, financing conditions ease and public investment in defence, infrastructure and the green transition picks up. Eurozone inflation has fallen sharply from its peak and is now close to the ECB's 2% target, with headline inflation expected to hover around that level over the next two years. The ECB has already cut rates from their earlier highs and is expected to keep policy settings consistent with maintaining price stability while cautiously supporting growth.

Growth within Europe remains uneven. Germany is projected to grow only slowly as it emerges from a period marked by weak industry and energy price shocks, while France and Italy see modest but positive growth on the back of domestic demand. Spain continues to outperform, supported by tourism, EU funds and relatively strong labour market dynamics.

The United States remains a key driver of global activity, with growth in the range of about 2–2.4% expected for 2026–2027, supported by solid consumption, fiscal measures and strong investment in AI and related technologies. Over time, higher tariffs, elevated public debt and tighter immigration policy may weigh on potential growth and slow the return of inflation to the Federal Reserve’s 2% target. In emerging markets, China is projected to grow a bit above 4% in the medium term as policy support and easing US tariffs offset structural headwinds, while India remains one of the fastest growing major economies with growth above 6%. Many lower income countries are expected to see gradually improving growth but continue to face constraints from high debt levels, climate shocks and limited fiscal space.

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 2026. 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 International Investment B.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 International Investment B.V.’s financial position. For further details, we refer to the BMW AG Group annual report.

The Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive (CSRD) is being implemented in the European Union for financial year 2025. The broader group applies the CSRD at group level and prepares consolidated sustainability disclosures in accordance with the directive. The Company monitors the implementation of the CSRD into Dutch law. In line with the Omnibus proposal, the Company has been confirmed as exempt from standalone CSRD-related reporting requirements. The Company will continue to monitor developments and comply with legal and societal expectations.

### **Company Information**

During 2025 the Company did not employ people by itself (2024: nil), but instead contracted the staff of BMW Finance N.V.

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, 22 April 2026

**R. Edelmann**  
Managing Director

**G. Ramcharan**  
Financial Director

**H. Pickl**  
Director

## BMW Finance B.V. Responsibility statement

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### 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 the Company, and the Company's Annual Management 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 International Investment B.V.

The Hague, 22 April 2026

**R. Edelmann**  
Managing Director

**G. Ramcharan**  
Financial Director

**H. Pickl**  
Director

Dear Ladies and Gentlemen,

In the course of 2025, BMW International Investment B.V. (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 their capacity, the Supervisory Board provided the Board of Directors with in-depth advice on matters relating to the management and further development of the Company and monitored the Board of Director's running of the business, both continuously and thoroughly. In 2025, 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 2024, 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 and audit plan 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 their qualifications and availability, irrespective of gender. In order to maintain balanced, the Supervisory 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 GBP 8,724 in 2025. No further benefits, bonuses, or incentives were received by members of the Supervisory Board.

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### **Examination of the financial statements**

The 2025 Annual Report of BMW International Investment B.V. as presented by the Board of Directors, has been audited by PricewaterhouseCoopers Accountants N.V., as the Company's independent external auditors. The Audit Committee carefully examined and discussed the proposed financial statements. Consequently, the Supervisory Board authorised the 2025 Annual Report of the Company for issue by the Board of Directors on 22 April 2026 and will be submitted for approval to the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders on 22 April 2026.

The Supervisory Board wishes to express their appreciation to the members of the Board of Directors and the entire Company for their dedication, their ideas and achievements during the financial year 2025.

The Hague, 22 April 2026

**F. Altmann**  
**Chairman**

**C. Philipp**

**A. Brons**

**J. Messerschmidt-Otten**

**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 Directors 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, 22 April 2026

**F. Altmann**  
**Chairman**

**C. Philipp**

**A. Brons**

**J. Messerschmidt-Otten**

**BMW INTERNATIONAL INVESTMENT B.V.**  
**Financial statements**  
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| in GBP thousand                                                | Note | 2025               | 2024             |
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| Interest income BMW Group companies                            |      | 1,081,893          | 985,252          |
| Interest income third parties                                  |      | 84                 | 1,773            |
| Interest related income                                        |      | 17,533             | -                |
| <b>Interest and interest related income</b>                    | [2]  | <b>1,099,510</b>   | <b>987,025</b>   |
| Interest expense BMW Group companies                           |      | (811,490)          | (844,546)        |
| Interest expense third parties                                 |      | (282,249)          | (131,672)        |
| Interest related expense                                       |      | -                  | (5,453)          |
| <b>Interest expense</b>                                        | [2]  | <b>(1,093,739)</b> | <b>(981,671)</b> |
| <b>Interest margin</b>                                         | [2]  | <b>5,771</b>       | <b>5,354</b>     |
| Factoring commission income                                    | [3]  | 3,586              | 466              |
| <b>Net commission income</b>                                   |      | <b>3,586</b>       | <b>466</b>       |
| Other financial income and expenses                            | [4]  | 204                | (1,308)          |
| (Impairment loss)/impairment reversal on financial receivables | [5]  | (28)               | 782              |
| Result from financial transactions                             | [6]  | (50,227)           | (56,155)         |
| <b>Financial result</b>                                        |      | <b>(40,694)</b>    | <b>(50,861)</b>  |
| Miscellaneous income & expenses                                | [7]  | (372)              | (336)            |
| <b>(Loss) before taxation</b>                                  |      | <b>(41,066)</b>    | <b>(51,197)</b>  |
| Taxes                                                          | [8]  | 10,057             | 13,230           |
| <b>Net (loss)</b>                                              |      | <b>(31,009)</b>    | <b>(37,967)</b>  |

**Other comprehensive income/(expense):**

**Items that can be reclassified to the income statement in the future**

|                                                        |      |                 |                 |
|--------------------------------------------------------|------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Cost of hedging (net effect after tax)                 | [12] | 14,808          | (8,101)         |
| <b>Total comprehensive (expense) for the year</b>      |      | <b>(16,201)</b> | <b>(46,068)</b> |
| Basic loss per share of common stock in pound sterling |      |                 |                 |
| from net income                                        | [12] | (1,723)         | (2,109)         |

The total comprehensive expense for the year is attributable to the shareholder of BMW International Investment B.V.

The notes from page 16 to 41 form an integral part to the financial statements.

**BMW INTERNATIONAL INVESTMENT B.V.**  
**Balance Sheet at 31 December 2025**

13

Before profit appropriation

| <b>Assets</b>                        | Note | 2025              | 2024              |
|--------------------------------------|------|-------------------|-------------------|
| in GBP thousand                      |      |                   |                   |
| Receivables from BMW Group companies | [10] | 3,170,000         | 4,170,000         |
| Derivative assets                    | [18] | 241,613           | 37,422            |
| Deferred tax assets                  | [11] | 9,616             | –                 |
| <b>Non-current assets</b>            |      | <b>3,421,229</b>  | <b>4,207,422</b>  |
| Receivables from BMW Group companies | [10] | 7,622,846         | 6,171,401         |
| Derivative assets                    | [18] | 51,094            | 10,998            |
| Tax receivables                      | [11] | –                 | 4,273             |
| <b>Current assets</b>                |      | <b>7,673,940</b>  | <b>6,186,672</b>  |
| <b>Total assets</b>                  |      | <b>11,095,169</b> | <b>10,394,094</b> |

| <b>Equity and liabilities</b>          | Note | 2025              | 2024              |
|----------------------------------------|------|-------------------|-------------------|
| in GBP thousand                        |      |                   |                   |
| Issued capital                         | [12] | 18                | 18                |
| Share premium reserve                  | [12] | 62,241            | 62,241            |
| Cost of hedging reserve                | [12] | 4,964             | (9,844)           |
| Retained earnings                      | [12] | 79,660            | 117,627           |
| Result for the year                    | [12] | (31,009)          | (37,967)          |
| <b>Equity</b>                          |      | <b>115,874</b>    | <b>132,075</b>    |
| Debt Securities                        | [13] | 7,290,728         | 6,162,423         |
| Derivative liabilities                 | [18] | 83,337            | 195,723           |
| Deferred tax liabilities               | [11] | –                 | 1,514             |
| <b>Non-current liabilities</b>         |      | <b>7,374,065</b>  | <b>6,359,660</b>  |
| Debt Securities                        | [13] | 1,592,599         | 393,105           |
| Loans due to banks                     | [14] | –                 | 121,217           |
| Liabilities due to BMW Group companies | [15] | 1,939,431         | 3,335,878         |
| Derivative liabilities                 | [18] | 68,852            | 49,351            |
| Other liabilities                      | [16] | 3,891             | 2,808             |
| Tax liabilities                        | [11] | 457               | –                 |
| <b>Current liabilities</b>             |      | <b>3,605,230</b>  | <b>3,902,359</b>  |
| <b>Total equity and liabilities</b>    |      | <b>11,095,169</b> | <b>10,394,094</b> |

The notes from page 16 to 41 form an integral part to the financial statements.

# BMW INTERNATIONAL INVESTMENT B.V.

## Cash Flow Statement for the year ended 31 December 2025

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| 23 | 7. Miscellaneous income & expenses                                    |
| 24 | 8. Taxes                                                              |
| 24 | 9. Remuneration of Board of Directors                                 |
| 25 | 10. Receivables from BMW Group companies                              |
| 26 | 11. Deferred tax assets and liabilities                               |
| 26 | 12. Equity                                                            |
| 27 | 13. Debt securities                                                   |
| 28 | 14. Loans due to banks                                                |
| 28 | 15. Liabilities due to BMW Group companies                            |
| 29 | 16. Other liabilities                                                 |
| 29 | 17. Movement schedule liabilities                                     |
| 30 | 18. Financial instruments                                             |
| 36 | 19. Risk management                                                   |
| 40 | 20. Related parties                                                   |
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| in GBP thousand                                                            | Note | 2025             | 2024             |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|------------------|------------------|
| <b>Net (loss) for the year</b>                                             |      | <b>(31,009)</b>  | <b>(37,967)</b>  |
| <b>Adjustments for non-cash items</b>                                      |      |                  |                  |
| Fair value measurement losses/(gains) derivatives                          | [6]  | (291,391)        | 208,970          |
| Fair value measurement losses/(gains) non-derivative financial instruments | [6]  | 336,046          | (125,145)        |
| Amortisation financial instruments                                         |      | 3,821            | (225)            |
| Interest income                                                            | [2]  | (1,099,511)      | (987,026)        |
| Interest expense                                                           | [2]  | 1,093,739        | 981,671          |
| Change in impairment allowance                                             | [5]  | (28)             | 782              |
| Taxes                                                                      | [8]  | (10,057)         | (13,230)         |
| Profit/(loss) on revaluation on financial instruments                      |      | 19,958           | (10,918)         |
| <b>Changes in operating assets and liabilities</b>                         |      |                  |                  |
| Receivables from BMW Group companies                                       | [10] | (446,759)        | (903,937)        |
| Derivatives                                                                |      | (45,780)         | 53,910           |
| Liabilities to BMW Group companies                                         | [15] | (1)              | (1,500)          |
| Other liabilities                                                          |      | 1,083            | 2,658            |
| Other receivables                                                          |      | –                | 2                |
| Interest received                                                          |      | 1,094,853        | 944,000          |
| Interest paid                                                              |      | (1,062,079)      | (990,565)        |
| Deferred tax                                                               |      | (14,765)         | 2,817            |
| Deferred tax liability                                                     |      | (1,514)          | (13,523)         |
| Tax paid                                                                   |      | 14,786           | 61,755           |
| <b>Cash flow used from operating activities</b>                            |      | <b>(438,608)</b> | <b>(827,471)</b> |
| <b>Cash flow from investing activities</b>                                 |      |                  |                  |
|                                                                            |      | –                | –                |
| Proceeds from the issuance of Dept securities                              |      | 2,270,987        | 7,312,354        |
| Repayment Debt Securities                                                  |      | (338,164)        | (2,342,779)      |
| Repayment Loans due to banks                                               |      | (121,134)        | (197,048)        |
| Proceeds from the issuance of Liabilities to BMW Group companies           |      | 9,694,684        | 21,170,336       |
| Repayment Liabilities to BMW Group Companies                               |      | (11,067,765)     | (25,115,392)     |
| <b>Cash flow from financing activities</b>                                 |      | <b>438,608</b>   | <b>827,471</b>   |
| <b>Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents</b>                |      |                  |                  |
|                                                                            |      | –                | –                |
| Cash and cash equivalents at January 1                                     |      | –                | –                |
| <b>Cash and cash equivalents at December 31</b>                            |      | <b>–</b>         | <b>–</b>         |

The notes from page 16 to 41 form an integral part to the financial statements.

**BMW INTERNATIONAL INVESTMENT B.V.**  
**Statement of Changes in Equity**

15

| in GBP thousand                                                              | Note | Issued<br>Capital | Share<br>premium<br>reserve | Cost of<br>hedging<br>reserve | Retained<br>earnings | Undis-<br>tributed<br>income | <b>Total</b>    |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|-------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------|------------------------------|-----------------|
| <b>1 January 2024</b>                                                        |      | <b>18</b>         | <b>62,241</b>               | <b>(1,743)</b>                | <b>198,593</b>       | <b>(80,966)</b>              | <b>178,143</b>  |
| Net income                                                                   |      | -                 | -                           | -                             | -                    | (37,967)                     | <b>(37,967)</b> |
| Other comprehensive (expense)<br>for the year after tax                      |      | -                 | -                           | (8,101)                       | -                    | -                            | <b>(8,101)</b>  |
| <b>Comprehensive (expense)<br/>for the year ended 31 December 2024</b>       |      | -                 | -                           | <b>(8,101)</b>                | -                    | <b>(37,967)</b>              | <b>(46,068)</b> |
| Appropriation of results 2023                                                |      | -                 | -                           | -                             | (80,966)             | 80,966                       | -               |
| <b>31 December 2024</b>                                                      | [12] | <b>18</b>         | <b>62,241</b>               | <b>(9,844)</b>                | <b>117,627</b>       | <b>(37,967)</b>              | <b>132,075</b>  |
| <b>1 January 2025</b>                                                        | [12] | <b>18</b>         | <b>62,241</b>               | <b>(9,844)</b>                | <b>117,627</b>       | <b>(37,967)</b>              | <b>132,075</b>  |
| Net (loss)                                                                   |      | -                 | -                           | -                             | -                    | (31,009)                     | <b>(31,009)</b> |
| Other comprehensive income<br>for the year after tax                         |      | -                 | -                           | 14,808                        | -                    | -                            | <b>14,808</b>   |
| <b>Total Comprehensive (expense)<br/>for the year ended 31 December 2025</b> |      | -                 | -                           | <b>14,808</b>                 | -                    | <b>(31,009)</b>              | <b>(16,201)</b> |
| Appropriation of results 2024                                                |      | -                 | -                           | -                             | (37,967)             | 37,967                       | -               |
| <b>Transactions with owner recorded<br/>directly in equity</b>               |      |                   |                             |                               |                      |                              |                 |
| <b>31 December 2025</b>                                                      | [12] | <b>18</b>         | <b>62,241</b>               | <b>4,964</b>                  | <b>79,660</b>        | <b>(31,009)</b>              | <b>115,874</b>  |

The notes from page 16 to 41 form an integral part to the financial statements.

# BMW INTERNATIONAL INVESTMENT B.V.

## Notes to the Financial Statements

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| 23 | 5. Impairment loss on financial receivables                           |
| 23 | 6. Result from financial transactions                                 |
| 23 | 7. Miscellaneous income & expenses                                    |
| 24 | 8. Taxes                                                              |
| 24 | 9. Remuneration of Board of Directors                                 |
| 25 | 10. Receivables from BMW Group companies                              |
| 26 | 11. Deferred tax assets and liabilities                               |
| 26 | 12. Equity                                                            |
| 27 | 13. Debt securities                                                   |
| 28 | 14. Loans due to banks                                                |
| 28 | 15. Liabilities due to BMW Group companies                            |
| 29 | 16. Other liabilities                                                 |
| 29 | 17. Movement schedule liabilities                                     |
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### Reporting entity

BMW International Investment B.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. The Company has its registered office and principal place of business in Rijswijk in the Netherlands. The Company was recorded in the commercial register on 14 December 2004, number 17.171.669. 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 in the United Kingdom that are priced in accordance with the “at arm’s length” principle and to contribute to the liquidity requirements of the BMW Group.

The Company did not employ personnel itself, but instead contracted the staff of BMW Finance N.V.

A Supervisory Board, established in April 2016, exists and 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](http://www.bmwgroup.com).

### Going concern

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.

### Basis of preparation

#### Functional and presentation currency

The financial statements are presented in British Pound Sterling. 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 British Pound Sterling 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. Where applicable, prior year information has been updated to conform to the current year presentation.

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 18). More details are disclosed in the notes 18 and 19.

### **Financial reporting rules**

(a) Financial reporting standards applied for the first time in the financial year 2025:

Standards and Revised Standards applied for the first time in the financial year 2025 did not have any significant impact on the Company Financial Statements.

(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 Company is analysing the impact of IFRS 18 on the Group Financial Statements. Early adoption of IFRS 18 is not intended.

Other financial reporting standards issued by the IASB and not yet applied are not expected to have any significant impact on the Company's financial statements.

## **[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 a daily basis.

### **Financial result**

The financial result comprises the Interest margin, Factoring commission income, Other financial income and expenses, Impairment loss on financial receivables and the 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 model 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. Interest income and expense is recognised as it accrues in profit or loss, using the effective interest method.

Factoring administration charges and other fee income is recognised in profit or loss at the time the debts are factored. The discount charge is recognised in profit or loss as it accrues, taking into account the effective yield on the asset.

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 for determining the impairment losses on financial receivables which is based on expected credit losses and is comprised

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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 it relates 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 and 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 and liability are recognised for unused tax losses, tax credits and deductible temporary differences, to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which they can be utilised. 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.

### 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 dilute 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 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.

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

A number 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 18. 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 cost comprise receivables from BMW Group companies. 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, liabilities 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 on the basis of 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).

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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.

Where fair value hedge accounting is applied, changes in fair value are recognised in the income statement (in Result from financial transactions) or in Other comprehensive income as a component of the Cost of hedging reserve. The changes in the fair value relating to the ineffective portion of the hedge relationship are also recognised in profit or loss within Results from financial transactions. Ineffectiveness mainly results from first day losses at the moment of inception of the hedging instrument.

Changes in the fair value of a derivative hedging instrument designated as a fair value hedge are recognised in profit or loss. The hedged item is also stated at fair value in respect of the risk being

hedged; the gain or loss attributable to the hedged risk is recognised in profit or loss with an adjustment to the carrying amount of the hedged item. Hedges are mainly used to hedge interest rate risks and foreign currency risks relating to debt securities and loans due to banks. Cross currency basis spreads are not designated as part of the hedging relationship in the case of interest rate hedges accounted for as fair value hedges. Accordingly, changes in the market value of such instruments are recorded as costs of hedging within the Cost of hedging reserve. Amounts recorded in equity are reclassified 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 financial assets 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 two stages. Impairment allowances on financial assets are measured at initial recognition based on the expected 12-months credit loss. 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. 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 in the course of 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.

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 do not therefore 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 in the United Kingdom. This assistance is considered to be an operating activity for the Company. Movements related to debt securities 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 income could be identified. The Company derives its revenues interest income and factoring commission fee by financing and factoring receivables of BMW Group companies in the United Kingdom and trading in derivatives 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.

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## [2] Interest income and expense

Interest income and expense (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 GBP thousand                      | 2025               | 2024             |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------|------------------|
| Interest income BMW Group companies  | 1,081,893          | 985,252          |
| Interest income third parties        | 84                 | 1,773            |
| Interest related income              | 17,533             | -                |
| <b>Interest income</b>               | <b>1,099,510</b>   | <b>987,025</b>   |
| Interest expense BMW Group companies | (811,490)          | (844,546)        |
| Interest expense third parties       | (282,249)          | (131,672)        |
| Interest related expense             | -                  | (5,453)          |
| <b>Interest expense</b>              | <b>(1,093,739)</b> | <b>(981,671)</b> |
| <b>Interest Margin</b>               | <b>5,771</b>       | <b>5,354</b>     |

The interest income from BMW Group companies is earned over the Receivables from BMW Group companies. The interest expense from BMW Group companies is mainly related to loans due to BMW Group companies and derivatives. The interest expense third parties of GBP 282 million (2024: GBP 132 million) comprise the interest expense due to activities in Debt securities and loans due to banks. 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 GBP 1,096,757 thousand (2024: GBP 986,058 thousand). Total interest expense arising on financial liabilities measured at amortised costs amounted to GBP 700,532 thousand (2024: GBP 791,741 thousand). Total interest income on financial assets included in a fair value hedge relationship amounted to GBP 2,440 thousand (2024: nil). Total interest expense on financial

liabilities included in a fair value hedge relationship amounted to GBP 228,360 thousand (2024: GBP 73,714 thousand). Total interest income on derivatives not included in a hedge relationship amounted to GBP 314 thousand (2024: GBP 967 thousand). Total interest expense on derivatives not included in a hedge relationship amounted to GBP 164,847 thousand (2024: GBP 116,216 thousand).

A net 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 provider to BMW AG and its focus on the financing the business of the BMW Group. The Company received a liquidity fee of GBP 17.5 million (2024: paid GBP 5.5 million). In addition, a guarantee fee was paid to BMW AG of GBP 10.2 million (2024: GBP 4.5 million), as the latter unconditionally and irrevocably guarantees the Company's issuances on the capital markets.

## [3] Factoring commission income

Factoring commission income consists of fee related to factoring of short-term BMW Group trade receivables and amounted to GBP 3.6 million (2024: GBP 0.5 million).

Factoring administration charges and other fee income is recognised in profit or loss at the time the debts are factored. The discount charge is recognised in profit or loss as it accrues, taking into account the effective yield on the asset.

## [4] Other financial income and expenses

The item comprises a profit of GBP 204 thousand (2024: loss of GBP 1,308 thousand) due to currency exchange rate differences.

#### [5] Impairment loss on financial receivables

The Company recognised a provision 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

loss of GBP 28 thousand (2024: impairment allowance release of GBP 782 thousand). No significant changes to estimation techniques or assumptions were made during the reporting period.

#### [6] Result from financial transactions

| in GBP thousand                                                               | 2025            | 2024            |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Ineffective portion of financial instruments included in a hedge relationship | (1,730)         | 262             |
| Revaluation of derivatives not included in a hedge relationship               | (48,497)        | (56,417)        |
| <b>Total</b>                                                                  | <b>(50,227)</b> | <b>(56,155)</b> |

The increase of the Result from financial transactions to a loss of GBP 50,227 thousand (2024: loss of GBP 56,155 thousand) refers to 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 to hedge the portfolio of receivables with a fixed rate from BMW Group companies (see note 10). This result in turn was impacted by an overall decrease in the 2-year GBP swap curve through the financial year 2025.

#### [7] Miscellaneous income & expenses

| in GBP thousand                       | 2025         | 2024         |
|---------------------------------------|--------------|--------------|
| Management fee to related parties     | (182)        | (192)        |
| Advisory & audit cost                 | (134)        | (110)        |
| Rent and leasing                      | (37)         | (24)         |
| Other miscellaneous income & expenses | (19)         | (10)         |
| <b>Total</b>                          | <b>(372)</b> | <b>(336)</b> |

The audit 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 2025 and 2024 have been charged by PricewaterhouseCoopers Accountants N.V.

| 31.12.2025<br>in GBP thousand     | PwC<br>Accountants N.V. | Other PwC<br>network | Total PwC<br>network |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| Audit of the financial statements | (97)                    | -                    | (97)                 |
| Other audit services              | (31)                    | -                    | (31)                 |
| Tax services                      | -                       | -                    | -                    |
| Other non-audit services          | -                       | -                    | -                    |
| <b>Total</b>                      | <b>(128)</b>            | <b>-</b>             | <b>(128)</b>         |

  

| 31.12.2024<br>in GBP thousand     | PwC<br>Accountants N.V. | Other PwC<br>network | Total PwC<br>network |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| Audit of the financial statements | (75)                    | -                    | (75)                 |
| Other audit services              | (24)                    | -                    | (24)                 |
| Tax services                      | -                       | -                    | -                    |
| Other non-audit services          | -                       | -                    | -                    |
| <b>Total</b>                      | <b>(99)</b>             | <b>-</b>             | <b>(99)</b>          |

The fees listed above relate to the procedures applied to the Company by accounting firms and external independent auditor 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. The other audit services relate to the review procedures performed on the Half-Year Reporting.

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## [8] Taxes

Income taxes comprise the following:

| in GBP thousand                                       | 2025          | 2024          |
|-------------------------------------------------------|---------------|---------------|
| Current tax income/(expense)                          | (2,440)       | (1,258)       |
| Deferred tax income/(expense)                         | 12,497        | 14,488        |
| <b>Total tax income/(expense) in income statement</b> | <b>10,057</b> | <b>13,230</b> |

Reconciliation of the effective tax rate:

| in GBP thousand                                        | 2025          | 2024          |
|--------------------------------------------------------|---------------|---------------|
| (Loss) before tax                                      | (41,066)      | (51,197)      |
| Income tax using the domestic corporate tax rate 25.8% | 10,595        | 13,209        |
| Tax (charges)/credits related to other periods         | (490)         | 4             |
| Other differences                                      | (48)          | 17            |
| <b>Total tax income/(expense) in income statement</b>  | <b>10,057</b> | <b>13,230</b> |
| <b>Effective tax rate</b>                              | <b>24.5%</b>  | <b>25.8%</b>  |

The Company is stand-alone liable to corporate income tax (i.e. not part of a fiscal unity) and independently liable for the payment of any tax liabilities. Consequently, the Company calculates its taxable profit in GBP and translates the amount into euro at year-end against the average exchange rate of the respective year.

For 2025 Dutch corporation tax rate is 25.8% (2024: 25.8%). For the taxable amount up to and including euro 200,000, the applicable corporation income tax rate in 2025 is 19% (2024: 19% amount up to euro 200,000).

The Company has agreed with the Dutch tax authorities to use the IFRS accounting as a basis for the current tax calculation in the Netherlands.

## [9] Remuneration of Board of Directors

The Company has three directors. All directors are paid by other BMW Group companies outside the scope of the Company.

The external member of the Supervisory Board received a remuneration of GBP 8,724 in 2025 (2024: GBP 8,382). No further benefits, bonuses, or incentives were received by members of the Supervisory Board.

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

| in GBP thousand                                   | 2025              | 2024              |
|---------------------------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| Non-current receivables from BMW Group companies  | 3,170,000         | 4,170,000         |
| Current receivables from BMW Group companies      | 7,622,846         | 6,171,401         |
| <b>Total receivables from BMW Group companies</b> | <b>10,792,846</b> | <b>10,341,401</b> |

The Company recognised an impairment loss on Receivables from BMW Group companies of GBP 1.0 million in 2025 (2024: GBP 1.0 million) in

accordance with IFRS 9. No significant changes to estimation techniques or assumptions were made during the reporting period.

Of the total receivables from BMW Group Companies 100% have a fixed interest rate. The weighted average maturity period and the weighted average effective

interest rate of the receivables from BMW Group companies during the financial year 2025 are:

| in GBP thousand                            | Outstanding<br>31.12.2025 | Weighted average<br>maturity period<br>(in years) | Weighted average<br>effective interest rate<br>(in %) |
|--------------------------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------|
| Receivables from affiliated companies      | 9,344,016                 | 0.9                                               | 1.83 – 6.94                                           |
| Inhouse Bank BMW AG                        | 526,381                   | Daily                                             | SONIA* + spread                                       |
| Trade receivables from BMW Group companies | 922,449                   | –                                                 | –                                                     |
| <b>Total</b>                               | <b>10,792,846</b>         |                                                   |                                                       |

\*SONIA = Sterling Overnight Index Average (per 31-12-2025: 3.7254%).

All 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). Trade receivables are not guaranteed.

The weighted average maturity period and the weighted average effective interest rate of the receivables

from BMW Group companies during the financial year 2024 are:

| in GBP thousand                            | Outstanding<br>31.12.2024 | Weighted average<br>maturity period<br>(in years) | Weighted average<br>effective interest rate<br>(in %) |
|--------------------------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------|
| Receivables from affiliated companies      | 9,481,044                 | 0.2                                               | 1.67 – 6.96                                           |
| Inhouse Bank BMW AG                        | 104,979                   | Daily                                             | SONIA* + spread                                       |
| Trade receivables from BMW Group companies | 755,378                   | –                                                 | –                                                     |
| <b>Total</b>                               | <b>10,341,401</b>         |                                                   |                                                       |

\*SONIA = Sterling Overnight Index Average (per 31-12-2024: 4.70030%).

The Company participate in the Global Payment Platform from BMW AG. Therefore, the cash position with the external bank is reflected in the Inhouse

Bank position with BMW AG. The balance is accounted for as Receivables from BMW Group companies.

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

| in GBP thousand | Maturity within one year | Maturity between one and five years | Maturity later than five years | <b>Total</b>      |
|-----------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------|
| 31.12.2025      | 7,622,846                | 3,170,000                           | –                              | <b>10,792,846</b> |
| 31.12.2024      | 6,171,401                | 4,170,000                           | –                              | <b>10,341,401</b> |

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

### [11] Tax assets and liabilities

The tax liability of GBP 0.5 million (2024: tax receivable of GBP 4.3 million), is related to the Corporate Tax (CIT) to be paid to the Dutch tax authorities.

The Company is stand-alone liable to CIT (i.e. not part of a fiscal unity) and independently liable for the payment of any tax liabilities.

The deferred tax assets of GBP 9.6 million (2024: deferred tax liabilities of GBP 1.5 million) for derivatives relates to the temporary differences

between the carrying amount of derivatives for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes.

Deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which they can be utilised. The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available.

### [12] Equity

#### Issued capital

Authorised share capital consists of 18,001 ordinary shares of GBP 1 per share, all of which 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 2024, there were no changes in these figures. The Company generated a loss per share of GBP 1,723 (2024: GBP 2,109).

#### Share premium reserve

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

#### Cost of hedging reserve

As of 31 December 2025, the amount of the fair value measurement of financial instruments recognised directly in equity amounted to GBP 4,964 thousand positive (2024: GBP 9,844 thousand negative) net of

deferred taxes. The hedging reserve is related to the cost of hedging of fair value hedges. The currency basis spread is excluded from the hedge designation and effectiveness measurement in accordance with IFRS 9, and posted to Other comprehensive income (OCI) as cost of hedging and amortised into P&L over the lifetime of the hedge.

#### Appropriation of result

The appropriation of the result for the year 2024 amounting to a loss of GBP 37,967 thousand to retained earnings has been endorsed by the General meeting of Shareholders dated 16 April 2025.

#### Proposed appropriation of result

The Board of Directors proposes to deduct the net loss for the year 2025 amounting to GBP 31,009 thousand from the retained earnings. No dividend was proposed or paid during 2025.

### 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 and 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 amount of dividends paid to shareholders. The Company has no prescribed dividend policy.

The Company maintains its level of capital by reference to its financial obligations and commitments arising from operations 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.

### [13] Debt securities

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

| in GBP thousand                                         | 31.12.2025       | 31.12.2024       |
|---------------------------------------------------------|------------------|------------------|
| Debt securities part of a fair value hedge relationship | 7,637,933        | 5,145,941        |
| Debt securities at amortised cost                       | 1,245,394        | 1,070,903        |
| Commercial paper                                        | -                | 338,684          |
| <b>Total</b>                                            | <b>8,883,327</b> | <b>6,555,528</b> |

The Bonds under the EMTN Program and other securities issued by the Company during the financial year 2025:

| Interest | Currency | Issue volume<br>in millions | Weighted average<br>maturity period<br>(in years) | Weighted average<br>effective interest rate<br>(in %) |
|----------|----------|-----------------------------|---------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------|
| Fixed    | CHF      | 765                         | 6.6                                               | 1.1                                                   |
| Fixed    | EUR      | 5,950                       | 6.1                                               | 3.3                                                   |
| Fixed    | GBP      | 1,400                       | 4.6                                               | 5.0                                                   |
| Fixed    | NOK      | 2,500                       | 9.4                                               | 4.0                                                   |
| Fixed    | SEK      | 500                         | 3.0                                               | 2.6                                                   |
| Variable | AUD      | 100                         | 2.0                                               | 4.1                                                   |
| Variable | EUR      | 1,200                       | 2.0                                               | 2.8                                                   |
| Variable | SEK      | 1,750                       | 2.0                                               | 2.8                                                   |

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

| Interest | Currency | Issue volume<br>in millions | Weighted average<br>maturity period<br>(in years) | Weighted average<br>effective interest rate<br>(in %) |
|----------|----------|-----------------------------|---------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------|
| Fixed    | GBP      | 750                         | 4.6                                               | 5.1                                                   |
| Fixed    | CHF      | 765                         | 6.6                                               | 1.1                                                   |
| Fixed    | NOK      | 2,500                       | 9.4                                               | 4.0                                                   |
| Fixed    | EUR      | 4,200                       | 6.2                                               | 3.2                                                   |
| Variable | EUR      | 1,200                       | 2.0                                               | 3.7                                                   |
| Variable | SEK      | 1,000                       | 2.0                                               | 3.7                                                   |

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| 22 | 4. Other financial income and expenses                                |
| 23 | 5. Impairment loss on financial receivables                           |
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The Euro Medium Term Note (“EMTN”) Program of euro 50.0 billion has been used in several currencies by the Company. In 2025 the Company issued 7 notes (2024: 13 notes). Further issuers are BMW AG, BMW US Capital LLC, BMW Finance N.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. Debt issuances under these programs have unconditional and irrevocable guarantees from BMW AG.

There are no outstanding balances with respect to the Euro 5.0 billion Multi-Currency Commercial Paper Program as of 31 December 2025 (2024: GBP 339 million).

#### [14] Loans due to banks

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

| in GBP thousand | Outstanding |                | Weighted average maturity period (in years) |            | Weighted average interest rates (in %) |            |
|-----------------|-------------|----------------|---------------------------------------------|------------|----------------------------------------|------------|
|                 | 2025        | 2024           | 2025                                        | 2024       | 2025                                   | 2024       |
| <b>Total</b>    | -           | <b>121,217</b> | -                                           | <b>5.0</b> | -                                      | <b>7.0</b> |

#### [15] Liabilities due to BMW Group companies

| in GBP thousand                                     | 31.12.2025       | 31.12.2024       |
|-----------------------------------------------------|------------------|------------------|
| Current Liabilities due to BMW Group companies      | 1,939,431        | 3,335,878        |
| <b>Total liabilities due to BMW Group companies</b> | <b>1,939,431</b> | <b>3,335,878</b> |

| in GBP thousand | Maturity within one year | Maturity between one and five years | Maturity later than five years | <b>Total</b>     |
|-----------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------|
| 31.12.2025      | 1,939,431                | -                                   | -                              | <b>1,939,431</b> |
| 31.12.2024      | 3,335,878                | -                                   | -                              | <b>3,335,878</b> |

From the total liabilities from BMW Group Companies 100% have a fixed interest rate. The weighted average maturity period and the weighted average

effective interest rate for the liability due to BMW group companies during the financial year 2025 are:

| in GBP thousand                           | Outstanding 31.12.2025 | Weighted average maturity period (in years) | Weighted average interest rates (in %) |
|-------------------------------------------|------------------------|---------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------|
| Liability due to affiliated companies     | 1,936,922              | 0.2                                         | 4.11 – 4.21                            |
| Trade payables due to BMW Group companies | 2,509                  |                                             |                                        |
| <b>Total</b>                              | <b>1,939,431</b>       |                                             |                                        |

\*SONIA = Euro Overnight Index Average (per 31-12-2025: 3.7254%).

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

| in GBP thousand                           | Outstanding<br>31.12.2024 | Weighted average<br>maturity period<br>(in years) | Weighted average<br>interest rates<br>(in %) |
|-------------------------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------|
| Liability due to affiliated companies     | 3,310,002                 | 0.4                                               | 5.12 – 5.67                                  |
| Inhouse Bank BMW AG                       | 1                         | Daily                                             | SONIA* + spread                              |
| Trade payables due to BMW Group companies | 25,875                    |                                                   |                                              |
| <b>Total</b>                              | <b>3,335,878</b>          |                                                   |                                              |

\* SONIA = EURO Overnight Index Average (per 31-12-2024: 4.70030%).

#### [16] Other liabilities

This item comprises of trade payables GBP 3,891 thousand (2024: GBP 2,808 thousand).

#### [17] Movement schedule liabilities

| 2025<br>in GBP thousand | Balance as of<br>January 1,<br>2025 | Cash<br>inflows/<br>(outflows) | Changes in basis<br>adjustment hedge<br>accounting | Other<br>changes | Balance as of<br>December 31,<br>2025 |
|-------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------|------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Debt securities         | 6,162,423                           | 2,270,987                      | 333,941                                            | 4,860            | 8,772,211                             |
| Loans due to banks      | 119,550                             | (121,134)                      | 2,105                                              | (521)            | –                                     |
| Commercial papers       | 338,684                             | (338,164)                      | –                                                  | (520)            | –                                     |
| Other liabilities       | 2,808                               | 1,083                          | –                                                  | –                | 3,891                                 |
| <b>Total</b>            | <b>6,623,465</b>                    | <b>1,812,772</b>               | <b>336,046</b>                                     | <b>3,819</b>     | <b>8,776,102</b>                      |

| 2024<br>in GBP thousand | Balance as of<br>January 1,<br>2024 | Cash<br>inflows/<br>(outflows) | Changes in basis<br>adjustment hedge<br>accounting | Other<br>changes | Balance as of<br>December 31,<br>2024 |
|-------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------|------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Debt securities         | 1,667,897                           | 4,631,613                      | (118,594)                                          | (18,293)         | 6,162,423                             |
| Loans due to banks      | 305,602                             | (197,048)                      | 11,650                                             | (654)            | 119,550                               |
| Commercial papers       | –                                   | 338,164                        | 520                                                | –                | 338,684                               |
| Other liabilities       | 150                                 | 2,658                          | –                                                  | –                | 2,808                                 |
| <b>Total</b>            | <b>1,973,649</b>                    | <b>4,775,187</b>               | <b>(106,424)</b>                                   | <b>(18,947)</b>  | <b>6,623,465</b>                      |

Bonds and liabilities to banks in the table above are shown without accrued interest. The accrued interest per 31 December 2025 for bonds amounts to GBP 111,116 thousand (2024: GBP 54,421 thousand) and for liabilities to banks the accrued interest is nil (2024: GBP 1,667 thousand).

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| 27 | 13. Debt securities                                                   |
| 28 | 14. Loans due to banks                                                |
| 28 | 15. Liabilities due to BMW Group companies                            |
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## [18] Financial instruments

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

| 31 December 2025                       | At amortised cost | Fair value through profit or loss | Total             |
|----------------------------------------|-------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------|
| in GBP thousand                        |                   |                                   |                   |
| <b>Assets</b>                          |                   |                                   |                   |
| Derivative instruments                 |                   |                                   |                   |
| Fair Value Hedges                      | –                 | 264,926                           | <b>264,926</b>    |
| Other derivative instruments           | –                 | 27,781                            | <b>27,781</b>     |
| Receivables from BMW Group companies   | 10,792,846        | –                                 | <b>10,792,846</b> |
| <b>Total of financial assets</b>       | <b>10,792,846</b> | <b>292,707</b>                    | <b>11,085,553</b> |
| <b>Liabilities</b>                     |                   |                                   |                   |
| Debt securities                        | 8,883,327         | –                                 | <b>8,883,327</b>  |
| Derivative instruments                 |                   |                                   |                   |
| Fair value hedges                      | –                 | 22,694                            | <b>22,694</b>     |
| Other derivative instruments           | –                 | 129,495                           | <b>129,495</b>    |
| Other liabilities                      | 3,891             | –                                 | <b>3,891</b>      |
| Liabilities due to BMW Group companies | 1,939,431         | –                                 | <b>1,939,431</b>  |
| <b>Total of financial liabilities</b>  | <b>10,826,649</b> | <b>152,189</b>                    | <b>10,978,838</b> |

For the financial year 2024, the items are allocated by categories in accordance with the requirements of IFRS 9 as applied in that year:

| 31 December 2024                       | At amortised cost | Fair value through profit or loss | Total             |
|----------------------------------------|-------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------|
| in GBP thousand                        |                   |                                   |                   |
| <b>Assets</b>                          |                   |                                   |                   |
| Derivative instruments                 |                   |                                   |                   |
| Fair Value Hedges                      | –                 | 5,393                             | <b>5,393</b>      |
| Other derivative instruments           | –                 | 43,027                            | <b>43,027</b>     |
| Receivables from BMW Group companies   | 10,341,401        | –                                 | <b>10,341,401</b> |
| <b>Total of financial assets</b>       | <b>10,341,401</b> | <b>48,420</b>                     | <b>10,389,821</b> |
| <b>Liabilities</b>                     |                   |                                   |                   |
| Debt securities                        | 6,555,528         | –                                 | <b>6,555,528</b>  |
| Loans due to banks                     | 121,217           | –                                 | <b>121,217</b>    |
| Derivative instruments                 |                   |                                   |                   |
| Fair value hedges                      | –                 | 132,033                           | <b>132,033</b>    |
| Other derivative instruments           | –                 | 113,041                           | <b>113,041</b>    |
| Other liabilities                      | 2,808             | –                                 | <b>2,808</b>      |
| Liabilities due to BMW Group companies | 3,335,878         | –                                 | <b>3,335,878</b>  |
| <b>Total of financial liabilities</b>  | <b>10,015,431</b> | <b>245,074</b>                    | <b>10,260,505</b> |

### Fair value measurement of financial instruments

The fair values shown in the financial statements and disclosure to the financial statements are computed using market information available at the balance sheet date using appropriate measurement methods

like discounted cash flow models. In the latter case, the amounts were discounted at 31 December 2025 on the basis of the following interest rates:

| %                            | EUR  | GBP  |
|------------------------------|------|------|
| interest rate for six months | 2.11 | 3.64 |
| interest rate for one year   | 2.17 | 3.54 |
| interest rate for five years | 2.57 | 3.65 |
| interest rate for 10 years   | 2.92 | 3.99 |

The interest rates at 31 December 2024 were:

| %                            | EUR  | GBP  |
|------------------------------|------|------|
| interest rate for six months | 2.57 | 4.58 |
| interest rate for one year   | 2.36 | 4.48 |
| interest rate for five years | 2.27 | 4.08 |
| interest rate for 10 years   | 2.38 | 4.10 |

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, as a consequence 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 on 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, and
3. Level 3 inputs are unobservable inputs for the asset or liability

At 31 December 2025 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 GBP thousand                      | Level hierarchy in accordance with IFRS 13 |         |         |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------|---------|---------|
|                                      | Level 1                                    | Level 2 | Level 3 |
| Derivative instruments (assets)      |                                            |         |         |
| Fair value hedges                    | –                                          | 264,926 | –       |
| Other derivative instruments         | –                                          | 27,781  | –       |
| Derivative instruments (liabilities) |                                            |         |         |
| Fair value hedges                    | –                                          | 22,694  | –       |
| Other derivative instruments         | –                                          | 129,495 | –       |

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The classification of financial assets and liabilities at fair value according to IFRS 9 to measurement levels in accordance with IFRS 13 at 31 December 2024 was as follows:

| in GBP thousand                      | Level hierarchy in accordance with IFRS 13 |         |         |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------|---------|---------|
|                                      | Level 1                                    | Level 2 | Level 3 |
| Derivative instruments (assets)      |                                            |         |         |
| Fair value hedges                    | –                                          | 5,393   | –       |
| Other derivative instruments         | –                                          | 43,027  | –       |
| Derivative instruments (liabilities) |                                            |         |         |
| Fair value hedges                    | –                                          | 132,033 | –       |
| Other derivative instruments         | –                                          | 113,041 | –       |

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 neither in the financial year 2025 nor in the financial year 2024.

Where the fair value was 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 allo-

cated as Level 2. The fair value of level 2 financial instruments is determined using valuation techniques (income approach) which maximise the use of observable market data and rely as little as possible on entity-specific estimates.

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 GBP thousand                           | Notional amount 2025 | Fair value amount 2025 | Notional amount 2024 | Fair value amount 2024 |
|-------------------------------------------|----------------------|------------------------|----------------------|------------------------|
| <b>Assets</b>                             |                      |                        |                      |                        |
| Combined derivatives (CCS Fixed to float) | 5,634,875            | 229,320                | 409,421              | 31,073                 |
| Foreign currency derivatives              | 107,835              | 2,298                  | 165,580              | 681                    |
| Interest rate derivative                  | 1,050,000            | 9,995                  | 1,461,500            | 5,669                  |
| <b>Non-current assets</b>                 | <b>6,792,710</b>     | <b>241,613</b>         | <b>2,036,501</b>     | <b>37,422</b>          |
| Foreign currency derivatives              | 1,084,602            | 42,582                 | 170,669              | 2,453                  |
| Interest rate derivatives                 | 350,000              | 8,512                  | 979,000              | 8,545                  |
| <b>Current assets</b>                     | <b>1,434,602</b>     | <b>51,094</b>          | <b>1,149,669</b>     | <b>10,998</b>          |
| <b>Total assets</b>                       | <b>8,227,312</b>     | <b>292,707</b>         | <b>3,186,170</b>     | <b>48,420</b>          |
| <b>Liabilities</b>                        |                      |                        |                      |                        |
| Combined derivatives (CCS Fixed to float) | 511,053              | 22,694                 | 3,914,059            | 129,166                |
| Foreign currency derivatives              | –                    | –                      | 919,022              | 23,981                 |
| Interest rate derivative                  | 3,053,300            | 60,643                 | 3,391,000            | 42,576                 |
| <b>Non-current liabilities</b>            | <b>3,564,353</b>     | <b>83,337</b>          | <b>8,224,081</b>     | <b>195,723</b>         |
| Foreign currency derivatives              | –                    | –                      | 49,853               | 2,257                  |
| Interest rate derivatives                 | 4,101,000            | 68,852                 | 2,395,500            | 47,094                 |
| <b>Current liabilities</b>                | <b>4,101,000</b>     | <b>68,852</b>          | <b>2,445,353</b>     | <b>49,351</b>          |
| <b>Total liabilities</b>                  | <b>7,665,353</b>     | <b>152,189</b>         | <b>10,669,434</b>    | <b>245,074</b>         |

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 (inter-company) 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 2025:

| in GBP million                         | Note | Fair value | Carrying value | Difference |
|----------------------------------------|------|------------|----------------|------------|
| BMW Group receivables (level 2)        | [10] | 10,839     | 10,793         | 46         |
| Non-current debt securities            | [18] | 7,434      | 7,291          | 143        |
| Loans due to banks (level 2)           | [14] | -          | -              | -          |
| Other liabilities (level 2)            | [16] | -          | -              | -          |
| Liabilities due to BMW Group companies | [15] | 1,940      | 1,939          | 1          |

#### 31 December 2024:

| in GBP million                         | Note | Fair value | Carrying value | Difference |
|----------------------------------------|------|------------|----------------|------------|
| BMW Group receivables (level 2)        | [10] | 10,446     | 10,341         | 105        |
| Non-current debt securities            | [18] | 6,208      | 6,162          | 46         |
| Loans due to banks (level 2)           | [14] | 122        | 121            | 1          |
| Other liabilities (level 2)            | [16] | -          | -              | -          |
| Liabilities due to BMW Group companies | [15] | 3,339      | 3,336          | 3          |

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 is valued according to level 2 methodologies.

For the current debt securities, the fair value approximates the carrying value. The change in fair value of the loans due to banks and other liabilities is valued according to level 2 methodologies.

#### Gains and losses of financial instruments

The following table shows the net gains and losses arising on financial instruments in the financial year 2025 pursuant to IFRS 9:

| in GBP thousand                                                     | 2025     | 2024     |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------|----------|----------|
| Financial instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss | (85,822) | 5,455    |
| Financial assets measured at amortized cost                         | (28)     | 782      |
| Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost                    | 35,595   | (61,610) |

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.

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### 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 GBP thousand                                                   | 2025           | 2024       |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------|------------|
| Revaluation on hedging instruments (Foreign Currency Derivatives) | (48,591)       | 61,729     |
| Revaluation on hedging instruments (Interest Rate Derivatives)    | 11,267         | 143        |
| Profit/(loss) from hedged items                                   | 35,595         | (61,610)   |
| <b>Ineffective portion of fair value hedges</b>                   | <b>(1,729)</b> | <b>262</b> |

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 hedge 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 on bonds.

### Maturity structure hedging instruments

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

| 31 December 2025<br>in GBP thousand | Maturity within<br>one year | Maturity between<br>one and five years | Maturity later<br>than five years | <b>Total<br/>Nominal</b> |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------|
| <b>Assets</b>                       |                             |                                        |                                   |                          |
| Combined derivatives (IRS and FX)   | –                           | 3,718,690                              | 1,916,184                         | <b>5,635,874</b>         |
| Interest rate derivatives           | 350,000                     | 700,000                                | 350,000                           | <b>1,400,000</b>         |
| <b>Liabilities</b>                  |                             |                                        |                                   |                          |
| Combined derivatives (IRS and FX)   | –                           | 73,877                                 | 437,176                           | <b>511,053</b>           |
| Interest rate derivatives           | –                           | –                                      | –                                 | –                        |

31 December 2024:

| 31 December 2024<br>in GBP thousand | Maturity within<br>one year | Maturity between<br>one and five years | Maturity later<br>than five years | <b>Total<br/>Nominal</b> |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------|
| <b>Assets</b>                       |                             |                                        |                                   |                          |
| Combined derivatives (IRS and FX)   | –                           | 233,326                                | 176,095                           | <b>409,421</b>           |
| Interest rate derivatives           | –                           | 350,000                                | –                                 | <b>350,000</b>           |
| <b>Liabilities</b>                  |                             |                                        |                                   |                          |
| Combined derivatives (IRS and FX)   | –                           | 1,864,726                              | 2,049,332                         | <b>3,914,058</b>         |
| Interest rate derivatives           | –                           | –                                      | 400,000                           | <b>400,000</b>           |

The following table summarises key information on hedged items for each risk category:  
31 December 2025:

| in GBP thousand            | Carrying Amounts |             | Change in values of hedged items |
|----------------------------|------------------|-------------|----------------------------------|
|                            | Assets           | Liabilities |                                  |
| Foreign currency risk      | -                | -           | -                                |
| Interest rate risk         | -                | 1,403,404   | 10,839                           |
| Combined risk (FX and IRS) | -                | 6,128,315   | (46,434)                         |

The accumulated amount of hedge-related fair value adjustments is GBP 35.6 million positive (2024: GBP 61.6 million negative) for liabilities related to debt securities and loans due to banks.

31 December 2024:

| in GBP thousand            | Carrying Amounts |             | Change in values of hedged items |
|----------------------------|------------------|-------------|----------------------------------|
|                            | Assets           | Liabilities |                                  |
| Foreign currency risk      | -                | -           | -                                |
| Interest rate risk         | -                | 743,043     | (536)                            |
| Combined risk (FX and IRS) | -                | 4,354,394   | 62,146                           |

The following table summarises key information on hedging instruments for each risk category:  
31 December 2025:

| in GBP thousand            | Carrying Amounts |             | Change in values of hedged instruments |
|----------------------------|------------------|-------------|----------------------------------------|
|                            | Assets           | Liabilities |                                        |
| Foreign currency risk      | -                | -           | -                                      |
| Interest rate risk         | 35,606           | -           | 11,267                                 |
| Combined risk (FX and IRS) | 229,320          | (22,694)    | (48,591)                               |

31 December 2024:

| in GBP thousand            | Carrying Amounts |             | Change in values of hedged instruments |
|----------------------------|------------------|-------------|----------------------------------------|
|                            | Assets           | Liabilities |                                        |
| Foreign currency risk      | -                | -           | -                                      |
| Interest rate risk         | 11,955           | (2,867)     | 143                                    |
| Combined risk (FX and IRS) | 31,073           | (129,166)   | 61,729                                 |

### Offsetting of financial instruments

The offsetting of the financial assets and liabilities for derivatives with internal 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 agree-

ments 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 GBP thousand                                            | 2025           |               | 2024            |                  |
|------------------------------------------------------------|----------------|---------------|-----------------|------------------|
|                                                            | Assets         | Liabilities   | Assets          | Liabilities      |
| Gross amounts as presented in the balance sheet            | 292,707        | (152,189)     | 48,420          | (245,074)        |
| Amounts subject to an enforceable master netting agreement | (174,059)      | 174,059       | (75,439)        | 75,439           |
| <b>Net amount after offsetting</b>                         | <b>118,648</b> | <b>21,870</b> | <b>(27,019)</b> | <b>(169,635)</b> |

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## [19] 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 to not 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.

### Overview

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 monitors concentration risk by assessing exposure towards individual BMW Group counterparties. Through this lens the Company is not aware of the existence of a significant concentration in credit risk. Furthermore, given the objectives of the Company, the Company is economically inter-related with the ultimate holding company, BMW AG, Germany and as such, in assessing the concentration of credit risk, the credit risk of the BMW Group as a whole, headed by BMW AG, needs to be considered. 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 to determine impairment of financial assets. 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, excluding accrued interest, are guaranteed by BMW AG when the aggregated losses on these receivables exceed euro 2 million. As a result, credit risk of intergroup financial receivables is substantially mitigated.

The maximum exposure to credit risk at reporting date was:

| in GBP thousand                      | 31.12.2025        | 31.12.2024        |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| Loans and Receivables                |                   |                   |
| Receivables from BMW Group companies | 10,792,846        | 10,341,401        |
| Derivative assets                    | 292,707           | 48,420            |
| <b>Gross exposure</b>                | <b>11,085,553</b> | <b>10,389,821</b> |
| Guaranteed by BMW AG                 | 9,868,648         | 9,584,369         |
| <b>Residual maximum exposure</b>     | <b>1,216,905</b>  | <b>805,452</b>    |

Furthermore, due to the debt monitoring collection system implemented by the Company no credit defaults were encountered. Hence all the Company's

receivables at 31 December 2025 and 2024 are or were recoverable at their recognised amount.

#### Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company cannot meet its financial liabilities when they come 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 2025<br>in GBP thousand | Maturity within<br>one year | Maturity between<br>one and five years | Maturity later<br>than five years | <b>Total</b>      | <b>Carrying<br/>amount</b> |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------|----------------------------|
| Debt securities                     | 1,761,122                   | 5,348,323                              | 2,949,668                         | <b>10,059,113</b> | <b>8,883,327</b>           |
| Liabilities to                      |                             |                                        |                                   |                   |                            |
| BMW Group companies                 | 1,207,510                   | –                                      | –                                 | <b>1,207,510</b>  | <b>1,939,431</b>           |
| Derivative instruments – outflow    | 291,394                     | 330,690                                | 514,192                           | <b>1,136,276</b>  | <b>152,189</b>             |
| Derivative instruments – inflow     | 215,172                     | 218,315                                | 496,195                           | <b>929,682</b>    | –                          |
| Other liabilities                   | 3,891                       | –                                      | –                                 | <b>3,891</b>      | <b>3,891</b>               |
| <b>Total</b>                        | <b>3,048,745</b>            | <b>5,460,698</b>                       | <b>2,967,665</b>                  | <b>11,477,108</b> | <b>10,978,838</b>          |

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| 31 December 2024<br>in GBP thousand | Maturity within<br>one year | Maturity between<br>one and five years | Maturity later<br>than five years | <b>Total</b>      | <b>Carrying<br/>amount</b> |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------|----------------------------|
| Debt securities                     | 195,213                     | 4,055,178                              | 2,868,783                         | <b>7,119,174</b>  | <b>6,555,528</b>           |
| Liabilities to                      |                             |                                        |                                   |                   |                            |
| BMW Group companies                 | 2,780,597                   | –                                      | –                                 | <b>2,780,597</b>  | <b>3,335,878</b>           |
| Derivative instruments – outflow    | 547,078                     | 3,796,195                              | 2,444,450                         | <b>6,787,723</b>  | <b>245,074</b>             |
| Derivative instruments – inflow     | 398,746                     | 3,381,439                              | 2,285,221                         | <b>6,065,406</b>  | –                          |
| Loans due to banks and              |                             |                                        |                                   |                   |                            |
| other liabilities                   | 123,724                     | –                                      | –                                 | <b>123,724</b>    | <b>121,217</b>             |
| Other liabilities                   | 2,808                       | –                                      | –                                 | <b>2,808</b>      | <b>2,808</b>               |
| <b>Total</b>                        | <b>3,250,674</b>            | <b>4,469,934</b>                       | <b>3,028,012</b>                  | <b>10,748,620</b> | <b>10,260,505</b>          |

The maturity analysis is based on undiscounted cash flows. All interest payables mature within one year. Besides the financing the Company receives from BMW Finance N.V. the financial receivables

from the Company are guaranteed by BMW AG when the aggregated losses on these receivables exceed 2 million, excluding any accrued interest on these transactions.

### 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 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 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 shift of one basis point on 31 December 2025 was GBP 725 thousand positive (2024: GBP 933 thousand positive).

### 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 does not have any currency risk per 31 December 2025.

| 31 December 2025<br>in thousand<br>(all local currency) | Non derivative<br>financial assets | Non derivative<br>financial liabilities | Derivative financial<br>instruments | Net<br>exposure |
|---------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------|
| AUD                                                     | –                                  | (100,000)                               | 100,000                             | –               |
| CHF                                                     | –                                  | (765,000)                               | 765,000                             | –               |
| EUR                                                     | –                                  | (7,150,000)                             | 7,150,000                           | –               |
| NOK                                                     | –                                  | (2,500,000)                             | 2,500,000                           | –               |
| SEK                                                     | –                                  | (2,250,000)                             | 2,250,000                           | –               |

| 31 December 2024<br>in thousand<br>(all local currency) | Non derivative<br>financial assets | Non derivative<br>financial liabilities | Derivative financial<br>instruments | Net<br>exposure |
|---------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------|
| CHF                                                     | –                                  | (765,000)                               | 765,000                             | –               |
| NOK                                                     | –                                  | (2,500,000)                             | 2,500,000                           | –               |
| USD                                                     | –                                  | (150,000)                               | 150,000                             | –               |
| SEK                                                     | –                                  | (1,000,000)                             | 1,000,000                           | –               |

### 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 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.

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## [20] Related parties

### Identification 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, BMW International Investment B.V. 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 Company has three directors. All directors are paid by a BMW Group company outside the scope of the Company.

The Company does not have other key management personnel other than the board of directors. The details regarding the compensations are described in note 9 "Remuneration of the board of directors".

### Intercompany pricing

In principle, the transfer prices for financial instruments are determined on the basis of 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 department of the BMW Group, 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 positively affected by a liquidity fee of BMW AG of GBP 17.5 million (2024: negatively affected by GBP 5.5 million) related to the business model of the Company. In addition, a guarantee fee was paid of GBP 10.2 million (2024: GBP 4.5 million), as the latter unconditionally and irrevocably guarantees the Company's issuances on the capital markets. The outstanding balances of the Company with its ultimate parent company are disclosed in detail in note 10 "Receivables from BMW Group companies" and note 15 "Liabilities due to BMW Group companies".

Since July 2017 the Company has signed a factoring agreement with BMW AG for buying trade receivables. In 2021, the Company stopped with the purchase of these trade receivables, however in December 2024 the Company started again with the purchases. The related factoring commission income is amounting to GBP 3.6 million (2024: GBP 0.5 million).

### Transactions with affiliated companies

Since the nature of the Company is to act as a finance company within the larger BMW AG Group, the majority of transactions are with related parties. These transactions are agreed in contracts between the parties involved and are proved from a statutory and tax perspective. All significant transactions are disclosed in these accounts. For details reference is made to the notes 10 "Receivables from BMW Group companies" and note 15 "Liabilities due to BMW Group companies". The Company entered into derivative agreements with Group companies as included in the balance of GBP 292.7 million Derivatives assets (2024: GBP 48.4 million derivative assets) and of GBP 152.2 million derivative liabilities (2024: GBP 245.1 million Derivative liabilities). The Company had an interest income of GBP 1,099 million (2024: GBP 977 million) and interest expense of GBP 811 million (2024: GBP 850 million) with BMW Group companies.

[21] **Subsequent events**

No subsequent events occurred after the balance sheet date 31 December 2025.

The Hague, 22 April 2026

The Board of Directors:

**R. Edelmann**  
**Managing Director**

**G. Ramcharan**  
**Financial Director**

**H. Pickl**  
**Director**

The Supervisory Board:

**F. Altmann**  
**Chairman**

**C. Philipp**

**A. Brons**

**J. Messerschmidt-Otten**

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### **Statutory rules as to appropriation of result**

According to article 9 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 43.

To: the general meeting and the supervisory board of BMW International Investment B.V.

### **Report on the audit of the financial statements 2025**

#### **Our opinion**

In our opinion, the financial statements of BMW International Investment B.V. ('the Company') give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company as at 31 December 2025, 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 2025 of BMW International Investment B.V., The Hague.

The financial statements comprise:

- the balance sheet as of 31 December 2025;
- the following statements for 2025: the income statement, the statements of comprehensive income, changes in equity and the cash flow statement; 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 International Investment B.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. Therefore, we do not provide separate opinions or conclusions on information in support of our opinion, such as our findings and observations related to individual key audit matters and the audit approach to address fraud risk and going concern.

#### **Overview and context**

The Company's main activity is the financing of group companies, through bond offerings on the international capital markets. The repayment of the bonds to the investors is guaranteed by BMW AG. 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 considered 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 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 key audit matter because of the detailed requirements for hedge accounting under IFRS 9 - Financial Instruments.

BMW International Investment B.V. assessed the possible effects of climate change on its financial position, refer to the section 'Climate change' in

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the Annual Management Report. We discussed the BMW International Investment B.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

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 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.

Based on our professional judgement, we determined the materiality for the financial statements as a whole at £110,951,000 (2024: £103,940,000). As a basis for our judgement, we used 1% of total assets. 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 consid-

erations, 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 £5.5 million (2024: £5.2 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 in the financial statements due to fraud. During our audit we obtained an understanding of BMW International Investment B.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 implementation of 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 were 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 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.

| Identified fraud risk                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        | Our audit work and observations                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <p><b>The risk of management override of control</b></p> <p>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.</p> <p>That is why, in all our audits, we pay attention to the risk of management override of controls in:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– The appropriateness of journal entries and other adjustments made in the preparation of the financial statements.</li> <li>– Estimates.</li> <li>– Significant transactions, if any, outside the normal course of business for the entity.</li> </ul> <p>We pay particular attention to tendencies due to possible bias of the board of directors.</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              | <p>We inspected monthly management reviews and performed unpredictability testing.</p> <p>We have selected journal entries based on risk criteria and performed specific audit procedures on these, also paying attention to unexpected account combinations, unusual days, unexpected users and significant transactions outside the normal business operations.</p> <p>We did not identify any significant transactions outside the normal course of business.</p> <p>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 estimates.</p> <p>Our audit procedures did not lead to specific indications of fraud or suspicions of fraud with respect to management override of controls.</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
| <p>We incorporated an element of unpredictability in our audit. During the audit, we remained alert to indications of fraud. Furthermore, we considered the outcome 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.</p> <p><b>Audit approach going concern</b></p> <p>As disclosed in section 'Going Concern' in the financial statements, the board of directors performed their assessment of the Company'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 conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern (hereafter: going-concern risks).</p> <p>Our procedures to evaluate the board of directors' going-concern assessment included, amongst others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– 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;</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– 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;</li> <li>– we have assessed the Company's (positive) Q1 2026 results and looked at post balance sheet market activities of the entity, and reviewed the sensitivity analysis prepared by management in support of the going concern assumption;</li> <li>– performing inquiries of the board of directors as to its knowledge of going-concern risks beyond the period of the board of directors' assessment.</li> </ul> <p>Our procedures did not result in outcomes contrary to the board of directors' assumptions and judgements used in the application of the going-concern assumption.</p> <p><b>Key audit matters</b></p> <p>Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgement, were of most significance in</p> |

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the audit of the financial statements. We have communicated the key audit matters to the supervisory board. The key audit matters are not a comprehensive reflection 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.

Due to the nature of the Company, key audit matters do not change significantly year-over-year. As compared to last year there have been no changes in key audit matters.

## Key audit matters

### 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 18 - 'Financial Instruments' and Note 19 - 'Risk Management' to the financial statements for a total amount of £10,792,846 thousand, to be a key audit matter. This is due to the size of the loan portfolio and the inherent complexity involved in estimating the expected credit losses (ECL), which requires significant judgement and involves estimation uncertainty.

Measurement of ECL under IFRS 9 amongst other things, requires application of choices and judgements made, including the determination of the probability of default ('PD'), the loss given default ('LGD') and the exposure at default ('EAD'). ECL calculations must also take into account forward-looking information of macro-economic 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 significant 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.

The board of directors has determined that all loans to group companies are categorised as stage 1 loans, hence only a 12-month expected credit loss ('ECL') has been recognised.

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.

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.

## How our audit addressed the matter

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 counterparties of loans to group companies and 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 classifying 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 Company 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 International Investment B.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 and 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 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 observed that the disclosures comply with the disclosure requirements included in EU-IFRS.

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**Key audit matters**
**How our audit addressed the matter**


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**Derivative valuation**

We considered the fair value of the derivatives portfolio of £292,707 thousand (derivative assets) and £152,189 thousand (derivative liabilities) as disclosed in Note 18 - 'Financial Instruments' and Note 19 - 'Risk Management' 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 support 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 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 17 - 'Movement Schedule Liabilities' and Note 18 - '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 requirements and whether the hedge effectiveness test was mathematically correct.
- 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.

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## 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 concluded 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 International Investment B.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 6 years.

### European Single Electronic Format (ESEF)

BMW International Investment B.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 International Investment B.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.

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 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.

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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.

Rotterdam, 22 April 2026

PricewaterhouseCoopers Accountants N.V.  
Original has been signed by F.J.C. Jonker MSc RA