ABN AMRO Bank N.V.

Pillar 3 Report 2022

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About this report

Welcome to ABN AMRO's 2022 Pillar 3 Report.

The purpose of this report is to provide information about ABN AMRO's regulatory capital adequacy, risk exposure and risk management.

Our annual reporting suite

Every year we publish our annual reporting suite, combining relevant annual disclosures on our performance of the year and other topics. Our Integrated Annual Report is our primary statutory and regulatory reporting disclosure. In addition, we publish other reports, including the bank's Impact Report, Pillar 3 Report and Human Rights Update.

Though published as part of our annual reporting suite, all reports (including this Pillar 3 Report) have their own individual purpose and should be read as stand-alone reports. Content in this report may draw on the Integrated Annual Report, but should not be seen as a substitute for it.

Notes to the reader

This Pillar 3 Report provides the consolidated disclosures of ABN AMRO Bank N.V. required by Capital Requirements Regulation (EU) No 575/2013 on prudential requirements for credit institutions and investment firms (Part Eight) and the final draft Implementing Technical Standards (ITS) on public disclosures by institutions of the information referred to in Titles II and III of Part Eight of Regulation (EU) No 575/2013. The Pillar 3 Report 2022 includes all the required disclosures, which have been prepared in accordance with the above-mentioned regulations.

Presentation of information

This report is presented in euros (EUR), which is ABN AMRO's functional and presentation currency, rounded to the nearest million (unless otherwise stated). Certain figures in this report may not tally exactly due to rounding. Furthermore, certain percentages in this document have been calculated using rounded figures. The capital figures in the Pillar 3 Report are based on CRR fully-loaded figures, as the phase-in period came to an end on 1 January 2022. The figures presented in this document are not required to be, nor have they been, audited or reviewed by our external auditor. In this report, the terms 'Risk-weighted assets (RWA)', 'Risk-weighted exposure amount (RWEA)' are used interchangeably. Similarly, this report may use the terms 'banking book' and 'non-trading book' interchangeably.

Waiver policy (omitting templates and tables)

In accordance with Article 432 of the CRR, ABN AMRO may omit one or more of the required disclosures where the information provided by those disclosures is not regarded as material or is not applicable to its operations. Information in disclosures shall be regarded as material where its omission or misstatement could change or influence the assessment or decision of a user of that information relying on it for the purpose of making economic decisions.

ABN AMRO shall, in accordance with Article 432 of the CRR, explain the reasons for omitting any information required in the templates and tables included in the final draft ITS.

The following templates have been identified as not applicable to ABN AMRO and are therefore not included in this report:

- **EU INS1 – Insurance participations and EU INS2** – **Financial conglomerates information on own funds and capital adequacy ratio** are not applicable as we do not apply the option provided for in CRR Article 49.1 of not deducting investments in insurance subsidiaries from regulatory capital. Instead, we record investments in insurance subsidiaries under significant investments in accordance with CRR Article 48.
- This ITS applies a 5% NPE ratio threshold. ABN AMRO is below this 5% threshold and for that reason parts of and/or complete tables for **EU CR2a, EU CQ2, EU CQ4, EU CQ5, EU CQ6 and EU CQ8** are not applicable.
- **EU CR7 – IRB approach – Effect on the RWEA of credit derivatives used as CRM techniques:** ABN AMRO does not typically secure its credit exposure by buying protection via credit derivatives. At present, the credit derivatives ABN AMRO has are not used for RWEA reduction via credit risk mitigation. ABN AMRO does use credit derivatives to hedge CVA risk.
- **EU CR9.1 – IRB approach – Back-testing of PD per exposure class (only for PD estimates according to point (f) of Article 180(1) CRR)** is not applicable as we do not apply Article 180(1)(f).
- **EU CR10 – Specialised lending and equity exposures under the simple risk-weighted approach:** Templates EU CR10.1 - EU CR10.4 are for specialised lending calculated based on the slotting approach, which is not applied by ABN AMRO. These templates are therefore not applicable to ABN AMRO.
- **EU CCR7 – RWEA flow statements of CCR exposures under the IMM**: ABN AMRO does not use the Internal Model Method (IMM) methodology for measuring the EAD for counterparty credit risk exposures. Instead, we apply the Standardised Approach for Counterparty Credit Risk (SA-CCR) to calculate the EAD for derivatives and the Financial Collateral Comprehensive Method (FCCM) for securities financing transactions (CRR 220/222). Therefore, this template is not applicable.
- **EU SEC2** – **Securitisation exposures in the trading book**: ABN AMRO does not have any exposure to securitisation positions in its trading book.
- **EU SEC3** – **Securitisation exposures in the non-trading book and associated regulatory capital requirements - Bank acting as originator or as sponsor**: As at 31 December 2022 there are no securitisation positions where ABN AMRO has the role of originator or sponsor.
- **EBA/GL/2020/02 Template 1: Information on loans and advances subject to legislative and non-legislative moratoria:** From 31 December 2021 onwards there were no active loans and advances subject to EBA-compliant moratoria since all applicable loans had expired.

Comparative figures for first-time reporting of new or adjusted templates

Comparative figures for first-time reporting of new templates or templates adjusted by the final draft ITS are not required to be disclosed. ABN AMRO will disclose comparative figures for comparability and analytical purposes, if available. As a result, narratives of new or adjusted templates might not provide explanations at a detailed level.

Regulation implemented

From 31 December 2022, ABN AMRO will also disclose information on environmental, social and governance risks (ESG risks), including physical risks and transition risks. In March 2021 EBA published a Consultation Paper, followed by the final ITS on ESG disclosures on 24 January 2022. The ITS supports comparable disclosures that show how climate change may exacerbate other risks within banks' balance sheets, how banks are mitigating those risks and banks' exposures on sustainable activities. The framework allows investors and stakeholder to compare sustainability performances of banks. The ITS entered into force in June 2022. ABN AMRO's first disclosure is included in the 2022 Pillar 3 Report. From then onwards, disclosures will be biannual. The qualitative disclosures (tables 1, 2 and 3) and templates 1, 2, 4, 5 and 10 are applicable as from 31 December 2022, whereas templates 6, 7 and 8 will be effective as from 31 Decemeber 2023, template 3 as from 30 June 2024 and template 9 (voluntary) as from 31 December 2024.

Covid-19-related disclosures

On 16 December 2022, the EBA published its closure report of Covid-19 measures and repealed its Guidelines on Covid-19 reporting and disclosure as from 1 January 2023.

Key metrics and overview of RWEA

Highlights

- The CET1 ratio under Basel III remained unchanged at 15.2% (30 September 2022: 15.2%), mainly due to a decrease in RWEA combined with a decrease in CET1 capital.
- Total RWEA decreased marginally to EUR 128.6 billion (30 September 2022: EUR 131.0 billion), reflecting decreases in credit risk RWEA and, to a lesser extent, market risk RWEA and operational risk RWEA. Credit risk RWEA decreased due to lower loans and advances, partly offset by methodology and policy changes.
- Total capital decreased to EUR 26.9 billion (30 September 2022: EUR 27.8 billion), mostly due to a decrease in Tier 2 capital instruments and the permission granted by the ECB to repurchase shares totalling EUR 500 million, superseding the EUR 250 million conditional share buyback permission communicated in Q2 2022.
- The leverage ratio increased to 5.2% (30 September 2022: 4.9%), mainly due to a decrease in on-balance sheet exposures including those due to TLTRO-III repayments, partly offset by the decrease in Tier 1 capital.
- The LCR came to 144%, down from 168% at 31 December 2021, driven by outflows related to partial repayment of TLTRO-III and a lower amount of wholesale funding throughout the year.
- NSFR ratio decreased to 133% (31 December 2021: 138%). This was mainly due to the decrease in available stable funding as a result of the partial repayment of TLTRO-III.

EU OV1 – Overview of total risk exposure amounts

(in millions)		31 December 2022 RWEA	31 December 2022 Total own funds requirements	30 September 2022 RWEA	30 September 2022 Total own funds requirements	31 December 2021 RWEA	31 December 2021 Total own funds requirements
1	**Credit risk (excluding CCR)**	**104,939**	**8,395**	**105,296**	**8,424**	**93,202**	**7,456**
2	*- of which the Standardised Approach*	*7,134*	*571*	*7,670*	*614*	*6,579*	*526*
3	*- of which the foundation IRB (F-IRB) approach*[1]	*10,144*	*812*	*10,534*	*843*	*1,561*	*125*
4	*- of which slotting approach*						
EU 4a	*- of which equities under the simple risk-weighted approach*	*1,923*	*154*	*1,971*	*158*	*1,925*	*154*
5	*- of which the advanced IRB (A-IRB) approach*[2]	*62,701*	*5,016*	*62,998*	*5,040*	*69,738*	*5,579*
6	**Counterparty Credit Risk (CCR)**	**5,428**	**434**	**7,031**	**563**	**6,658**	**533**
7	*- of which the Standardised Approach*	*2,794*	*224*	*3,354*	*268*	*3,637*	*291*
8	*- of which internal model method (IMM)*						
EU 8a	*- of which exposures to a CCP*	*413*	*33*	*613*	*49*	*577*	*46*
EU 8b	*- of which credit valuation adjustment (CVA)*	*274*	*22*	*311*	*25*	*202*	*16*
9	*- of which other CCR*	*1,947*	*156*	*2,754*	*220*	*2,242*	*179*
15	**Settlement risk**						
16	**Securitisation exposures in the non-trading book (after the cap)**	**253**	**20**	**210**	**17**	**116**	**9**
17	*- of which SEC-IRBA approach*						
18	*- of which SEC-ERBA (including IAA)*	*19*	*1*	*8*	*1*	*5*	
19	*- of which SEC-SA approach*	*235*	*19*	*203*	*16*	*111*	*9*
EU 19a	*- of which 1250%*						
20	**Position, foreign exchange and commodities risks (Market risk)**	**2,005**	**160**	**2,254**	**180**	**1,668**	**133**
21	*- of which Standardised Approach*	*2*		*2*		*6*	*1*
22	*- of which IMA*	*2,003*	*160*	*2,252*	*180*	*1,662*	*133*
EU 22a	**Large exposures**						
23	**Operational risk**	**15,967**	**1,277**	**16,167**	**1,293**	**16,049**	**1,284**
EU 23a	*- of which basic indicator approach*	*533*	*43*	*533*	*43*	*604*	*48*
EU 23b	*- of which Standardised Approach*						
EU 23c	*- of which advanced measurement approach*	*15,434*	*1,235*	*15,634*	*1,251*	*15,444*	*1,236*
24	**Amounts below the thresholds for deduction (subject to 250% risk weight) (For information)**	**1,495**	**120**	**1,292**	**103**	**1,559**	**125**
29	**Total**	**128,593**	**10,287**	**130,959**	**10,477**	**117,693**	**9,415**

1 Following the implementation of the new ITS regulation effective from Q2 2021 reporting, the amount reported under F-IRB also includes Other non-credit obligation assets.
2 Adjustments have been made to the comparative figures for the "of which" rows for Credit Risk, this to bring it in alignment with EBA's mapping rules.

Total RWEA rose to EUR 128.6 billion (31 December 2021: EUR 117.7 billion), predominantly driven by credit risk RWEA. Credit risk RWEA was up as a result of a new model risk add-on and the migration of specific portfolios from the Advanced IRB approach to Foundation IRB and to the Standardised Approach, partly offset by model updates and changes in asset quality. Market risk RWEA also increased over the year as a whole, but decreased in the second half of the year. CVA risk RWEA (counterparty credit risk) rose slightly over the year as a whole, while operational risk RWEA remained relatively stable.

EU KM1 - Key metrics template

	(in millions)	31 December 2022	30 September 2022	30 June 2022	31 March 2022	31 December 2021
	Available own funds (amounts)					
1	Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) capital	19,507	19,923	19,628	19,500	19,206
2	Tier 1 capital	21,489	21,906	21,610	21,482	21,188
3	Total capital	26,938	27,841	26,862	26,589	26,386
	Risk-weighted exposure amount					
4	Total risk-weighted exposure amount	128,593	130,959	126,676	124,342	117,693
	Capital ratios (as a % of RWEA)					
5	Common Equity Tier 1 ratio (%)	15.2%	15.2%	15.5%	15.7%	16.3%
6	Tier 1 ratio (%)	16.7%	16.7%	17.1%	17.3%	18.0%
7	Total capital ratio (%)	20.9%	21.3%	21.2%	21.4%	22.4%
	Additional own funds requirements to address risks other than the risk of excessive leverage (as % of RWEA)					
EU 7a	Additional own funds requirements to address risks other than the risk of excessive leverage (%)	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%
EU 7b	- of which to be made up of CET1 capital (percentage points)	1.1%	1.1%	1.1%	1.1%	1.1%
EU 7c	- of which to be made up of Tier 1 capital (percentage points)	1.5%	1.5%	1.5%	1.5%	1.5%
EU 7d	Total SREP own funds requirements (%)	10.0%	10.0%	10.0%	10.0%	10.0%
	Combined buffer requirement (as % of RWEA)					
8	Capital conservation buffer (%)	2.5%	2.5%	2.5%	2.5%	2.5%
EU 8a	Conservation buffer due to macro-prudential or systemic risk identified at the level of a Member State (%)					
9	Institution specific countercyclical capital buffer (%)	0.1%	0.04%	0.03%	0.02%	0.02%
EU 9a	Systemic risk buffer (%)					
10	Global Systemically Important Institution buffer (%)					
EU 10a	Other Systemically Important Intitution buffer	1.5%	1.5%	1.5%	1.5%	1.5%
11	Combined buffer requirement (%)	4.10%	4.04%	4.03%	4.02%	4.02%
EU 11a	Overall capital requirements (%)	14.10%	14.04%	14.03%	14.02%	14.02%
12	CET1 available after meeting the total SREP own funds requirements (%)	9.21%	9.23%	9.56%	9.78%	10.50%
	Leverage ratio					
13	Total exposure measure	413,525	450,510	449,999	377,423	360,779
14	Leverage ratio (%)	5.2%	4.9%	4.8%	5.7%	5.9%
	Additional own funds requirements to address risks of excessive leverage (as % of total exposure amount)					
EU 14a	Additional own funds requirements to address the risk of excessive leverage (%)					
EU 14b	- of which to be made up of CET1 capital (percentage points)					
EU 14c	Total SREP leverage ratio requirements (%)	3.0%	3.0%	3.0%	3.3%	3.3%
	Leverage ratio buffer and overall leverage ratio requirement (as % of total exposure measure)					
EU 14d	Leverage ratio buffer requirement (%)					
EU 14e	Overall leverage ratio requirements (%)	3.0%	3.0%	3.0%	3.3%	3.3%
	Liquidity Coverage Ratio					
15	Total high-quality liquid assets (HQLA) (Weighted value-average)	103,019	104,751	106,385	107,168	106,092
EU 16a	Cash outflows - Total weighted value	103,038	101,854	98,492	95,530	92,569
EU 16b	Cash inflows - Total weighted value	31,664	31,889	30,852	29,614	29,211
16	Total net cash outflows (adjusted value)	71,374	69,965	67,641	65,917	63,360
17	Liquidity coverage ratio (%)	144%	150%	158%	163%	168%
	Net Stable Funding Ratio					
18	Total available stable funding	252,330	267,407	268,263	286,337	289,148
19	Total required stable funding	189,530	195,586	193,326	210,025	209,367
20	NSFR ratio (%)	133%	137%	139%	136%	138%

EU OVC - ICAAP information

The bank assesses the adequacy of its capital on an ongoing basis. This is embedded in the Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process (ICAAP), which is an integral part of the bank's risk-management.

The bank has a structured process in place to identify, assess and quantify risks that may have a material impact on its capital position. The potential impact of risks on the capital position is assessed and quantified using several techniques, including modelling, scenario-analysis and stress testing.

Capital adequacy is assessed from both a regulatory (or 'normative') perspective and an internal economic perspective. Under the regulatory perspective, the bank endeavours to fulfil all regulatory and supervisory requirements (e.g. CET1 ratio, Leverage ratio, MREL). The economic perspective is complementary to the regulatory perspective and aims to identify and quantify all material risks that may cause economic losses, based on Economic Capital (EC) modelling.

Capital is managed in such a way that it supports ABN AMRO's strategy and is within the risk appetite. Risk appetite limits and checkpoints are set and monitored to ensure capital adequacy from a regulatory as well as an economic perspective (available capital versus required capital). The limits and checkpoints are evaluated and updated at least annually. Capital planning is performed to assess and manage the capital position over a medium-term horizon, based on strategic targets which are set above the risk appetite checkpoints and limits. Stress testing is performed in order to assess the capital position under adverse conditions.

On an annual basis, the results of the ICAAP process are reflected in a Capital Adequacy Statement which, together with supporting documentation, is provided to ECB and assessed as part of the Supervisory Review and Evaluation Process (SREP).

Risk management objectives and policies

EU OVA – Institution risk management approach & EU OVB – Information on governance arrangements

Information requirements of EU OVA and EU OVB templates are merged into this section.

Risk management approach

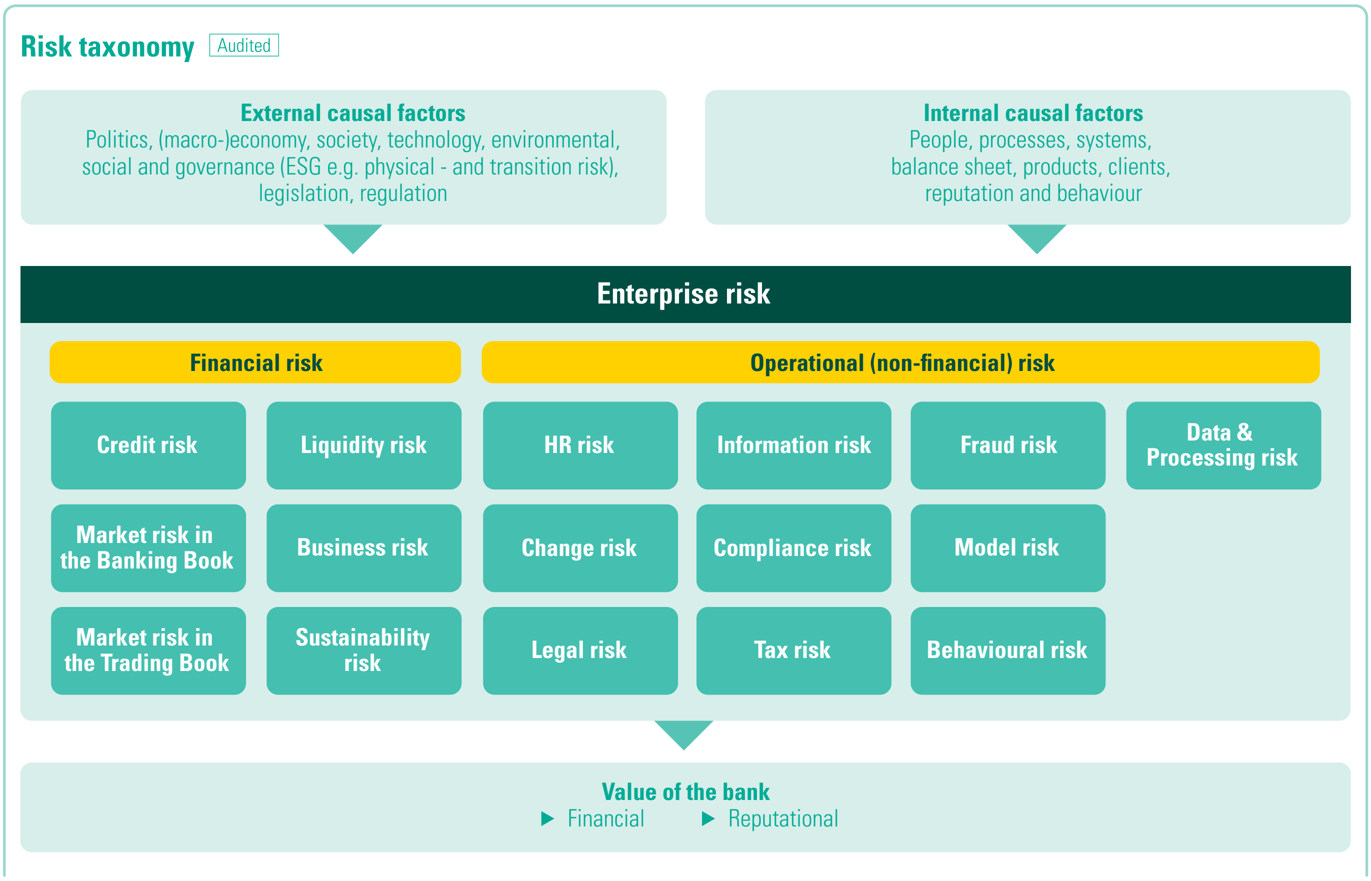
ABN AMRO is committed to being a well-capitalised and sufficiently liquid bank that focuses on delivering sustainable value to all of its stakeholders, as defined in our strategic risk appetite statement. This is ensured by our risk management framework, which is further explained in this chapter.

Risk taxonomy

The ABN AMRO risk appetite follows from the ABN AMRO risk taxonomy, which ensures that all identified material risks are defined and taken up in the risk governance framework. The visual below summarises these risks. The risk taxonomy is reviewed and updated on an annual basis, or sooner if any new material risk type emerges and requires an update.

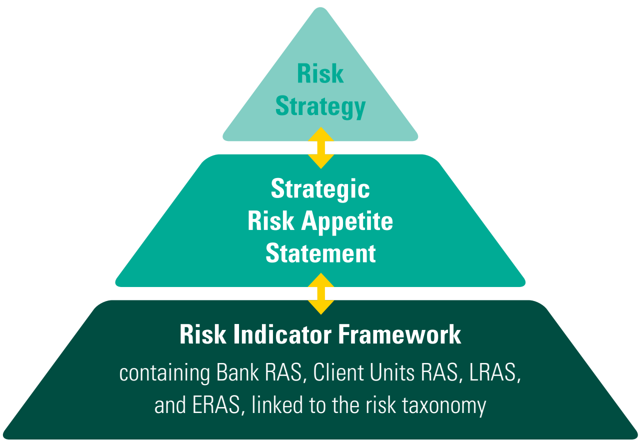
The financial impact is assessed based on the capital and net profit. The non-financial impact is determined by the Net Promoter Score (NPS), sustainability (acceleration) asset volume and environmental and social footprint. In 2022, ABN AMRO recognised sustainability risk as a stand-alone risk type and defined it in the broader context of Environmental, Social and Governance-related risks factors. More information on this can be found under the EU ESG disclosures.

Risk taxonomy



Risk appetite framework

Our risk appetite determines the level of risk that the bank is willing to take in order to pursue its strategy, and safeguards the bank's moderate risk profile. It is regularly evaluated and updated to ensure continuous alignment with our strategy.



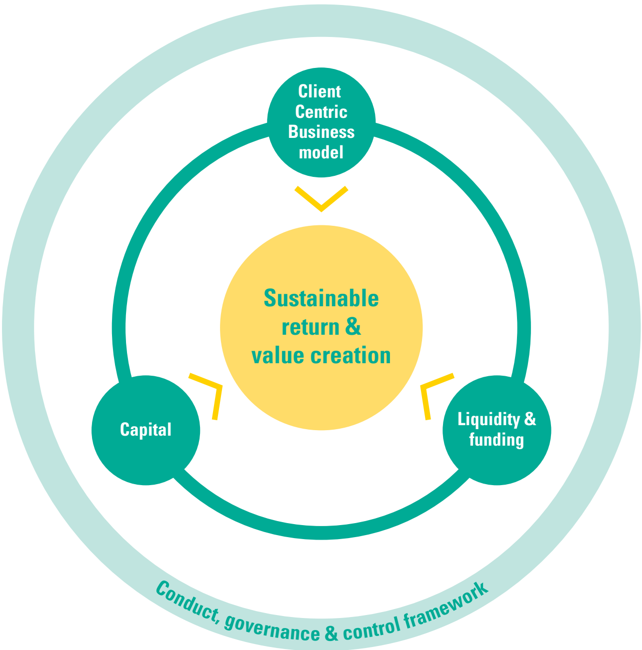
The Strategic Risk Appetite Statement cascades into the risk indicator framework at every appropriate level: bank-wide (BRAS), client unit level RAS, local level (LRAS) and entity level (ERAS). The risk indicator framework consists of quantitative and/or qualitative key risk indicators (KRIs). For every KRI, a limit and checkpoint is set, against which the actual risk profile is monitored. Examples of KRIs in our risk appetite include:

- Regulatory and internal capital ratios;

- Risk-adjusted return measures;
- Concentration limits for single counterparties, sectors and countries;
- Economic capital and risk-weighted asset limits for various risk types;
- Liquidity ratios (LtD, LCR, NSFR);
- Market risk parameters (NII-at-Risk);
- Operational/non-financial risk parameters (effectiveness of internal control environment);
- Reputational parameters (NPS, employee engagement score);
- A social risk indicator on facilitating financial inclusiveness.

The status of adherence to the risk appetite and the outlook are discussed monthly by the Executive Board and quarterly by the Supervisory Board, based on the Enterprise Risk Management report.

Strategic Risk Appetite Statement



Risk profile

We manage our risk profile by way of an integrated risk management framework, which identifies all types of risks and overarching risks, in order to provide a single, integrated view on the bank and its client units. By taking an integrated view, we strive to carefully balance our actions to manage our moderate risk profile. The Enterprise Risk Management policy provides a formal approach to risk management at an enterprise level that is aligned with the bank's strategic objectives, including its risk profile.

The key financial risk types related to our business model are credit risk, market risk in the banking book and liquidity risk. Regarding material intra-group transactions, ABN AMRO provides liquidity and capital guarantees to its subsidiaries as a consequence of its centralised treasury approach. By means of a 403 statement, the bank is jointly and severally liable for all liabilities of its material subsidiaries, particularly ABN AMRO Clearing Bank N.V. and ABN AMRO Hypotheken Groep N.V.

Adequacy of risk management arrangements

ABN AMRO's internal risk management and control process is designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the achievement of several categories of objectives, including strategic objectives. ABN AMRO's first and second lines of defence perform a variety of tests and controls on risk management and control systems. Group Audit, as the third line of defence, evaluates the design and effectiveness of ABN AMRO's governance, as well as its risk management and control processes. In 2022, the evaluation of the adequacy of ABN AMRO's internal risk management and control systems was regularly discussed with the Audit Committee, the Risk & Capital Committee and the full Supervisory Board. ABN AMRO continuously upgrades the effectiveness of its risk control framework via the Risk Management Foundation Plan. More attention is also being paid to responding to factors that affect the effectiveness of the risk control framework, such as clarity, achievability and engagement.

Risk culture

Strengthening our culture in the areas of risk, compliance and integrity was an important objective of ABN AMRO's strategy review. We place strong emphasis on sound risk control in our remuneration policies, which are in line with our risk profile.

ABN AMRO enables and expects its employees to understand the need for and be willing to have a continuous focus on risk, compliance and integrity as an integral part of decision-making. Pursuing a moderate risk profile is embedded in our culture by means of continuous communication, awareness, education and training, enabled through tools and systems and is guided by performance management and management KPIs that help underpin our belief that mitigating risks is everybody's responsibility.

ABN AMRO runs a bank-wide Culture Change Plan to further enhance execution power and sound risk-taking. The plan comprises various risk culture-relevant initiatives contributing towards that objective. In June 2022, ABN AMRO's Executive Board articulated its vision on change in its Change Narrative and has committed to implementing this vision through top-down Reflection Dialogues throughout all functional layers of our organisation. These dialogues address and aim to clear away recurring behavioural patterns that impact on execution power and sound risk-taking.

Code of Conduct

Employees are expected to act in line with ABN AMRO's core values and our Code of Conduct, which sets out standards of behaviour. Our core values are fundamental to everything we do and describe how we act as a bank, how we make decisions and how we deal with various dilemmas. The Code of Conduct, which was implemented through an impactful and inspiring global campaign, is an integral part of our education and is supported by a well-used interactive online platform that continuously creates awareness on topics in our Code of Conduct. We are intensifying our monitoring of compliance with the Code of Conduct. Our employees are also required to confirm their adherence to the Code of Conduct annually. The Code of Conduct is transparently shared and published on our external website.

Risk measurement

We develop and use internal models to quantify the risk for most risk types in the risk taxonomy. The models for credit, operational, market, liquidity and business risk are the most widely used to measure the level of risk. They support day-to-day decision-making, as well as periodic monitoring and reporting on developments in the bank's portfolios and activities. In many cases, models quantify the probability and severity of an event, i.e. the likelihood that an event will occur and the loss the bank may suffer as a consequence of that event occurring. This outcome of the models serve as the basis for ABN AMRO's internal measures of risk (economic capital) and as key input for calculating the minimum regulatory capital requirements according to the Basel framework (regulatory capital).

New models require approval before being implemented and used. Internal approval for the use (or continued use) of a model is obtained from the Methodology Acceptance Group (MAG), a sub-committee of the Group Risk Committee. This approval usually follows the validation performed by independent model validators, who highlight the potential risks and deficiencies of the models and formulate advice to the MAG accordingly. If required, external approval is requested from the supervisor. Supervisory approval is always required for Pillar 1 new models and for models that witness a material change due to redevelopment.

The modelling departments develop models in close cooperation with the relevant business and risk experts. Important models are reviewed every 3 years, or more frequently if there is a marked deterioration in the performance of the model or in the risk profile of the portfolio that the model relates to. A model review includes back-testing against historical data and, where relevant, benchmarking the calibration of the models with external studies or data.

The independent model risk management department validates internal models. The model risk management framework, which includes model validation standards and procedures, ensures that models are validated in a consistent manner. Model data, methodology, performance and implementation are checked against these standards and reviewed against internal and regulatory requirements.

Capital

Regulatory capital (CRD V/CRR2)

Under the Basel framework as implemented in European legislation (CRD V and CRR2), banks are required to hold capital to cover financial and non-financial risks. As an intermediate step in determining the minimum level of capital, banks have to calculate risk exposure amounts for three major risk types (credit, operational and market risk). The outcome of the internal models serves as input for this calculation. The capital requirements are stated as a percentage of RWEA. Under Pillar 1, banks are required to hold a regulatory fixed percentage of RWEA in capital. Under Pillar 2, supervisors impose a bank-specific percentage of RWEA in addition to the Pillar 1 requirement.

Economic capital

For Pillar 2, we calculate the economic capital (EC) in addition to regulatory required capital. The economic capital covers all risk types in our risk taxonomy for which capital is deemed to be the mitigating instrument to cover unexpected losses, and is used as the key metric for internal risk measurement and management. It is the amount of capital we reserve in order to achieve a sufficient level of protection against large unexpected losses that could result from extreme market conditions or events.

Internal models are used to calculate EC at a 99.95% confidence level and a one-year time horizon. This implies that the estimated capital figure for the coming year is sufficient to cover a level of loss that will be exceeded in only 0.05% of all possible cases. The confidence level is aligned with the definition of total available financial resources (total AFR). In addition, the ratio of core AFR versus EC is monitored. Core AFR is the amount of capital that is available to cover losses on a continuity-based approach (i.e. excluding AT1, Tier 2 and senior non-preferred instruments).

EC is aggregated for all risk types (without applying inter-risk diversification) to determine the total EC at a bank level and to support capital adequacy assessment, capital allocation, ex-post performance measurement and risk appetite setting, such as industry concentration risk limits.

EC quality assessment

The EC models described above form the core of the Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process (ICAAP). In order to monitor and secure the quality of the EC framework and its outcome in terms of capital adequacy, an EC Quality Assessment (ECQA) is performed annually as part of the ICAAP. For each main risk type, the calculated EC figure is evaluated in terms of risk coverage and responsiveness to internal and external developments such as in the areas of regulation and data quality. If considered necessary, an additional capital buffer ('EC add-on') is taken to cover any identified shortfalls in the EC.

Capital performance

RWEA and EC are also used to evaluate capital performance at a business level, as well as at a transactional level in loan-pricing tools. These tools act as a decision-making mechanism for assessing the profitability of a new or existing transaction. Both ex-ante and ex-post performance are evaluated in terms of risk-adjusted return on equity (RAROE) with a risk-adjusted return on risk-adjusted capital (RARORAC) limit to safeguard sufficient risk-sensitivity. EC is used as an ingredient in RARORAC, whereas RWEA is used in RAROE.

Stress testing and scenario analysis

ABN AMRO uses stress testing and scenario analysis as an important risk management instrument, looking at profitability, capital and liquidity from a bank-wide perspective in various scenarios on a regular basis. The stress testing framework covers both internal and external stress test requirements. In addition, sub-portfolio and risk type-specific stress testing and scenario analysis are performed.

Stress testing purposes

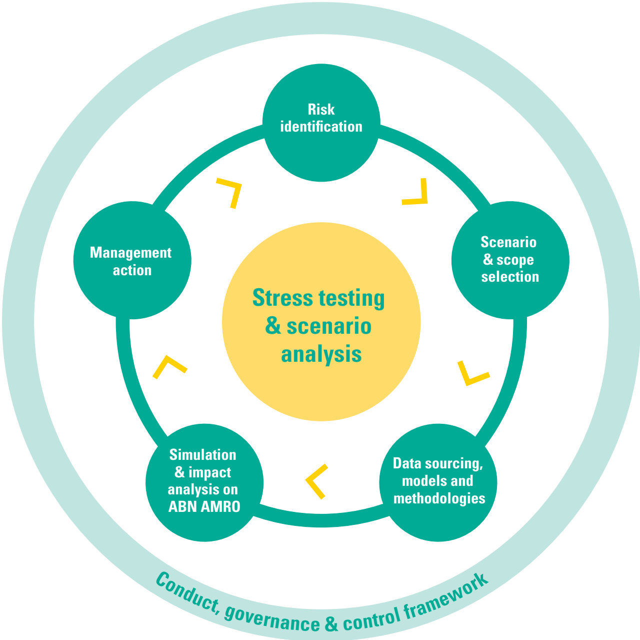
ABN AMRO applies stress testing and scenario analyses for several purposes, including:

- Business planning: various macroeconomic scenarios for budget purposes;
- Capital planning: stress testing is used to gain insight into the resilience of our capital under adverse changes in the economic environment and ABN AMRO specific circumstances;
- Risk appetite setting and monitoring: the outcome of stress testing is used for setting and monitoring risk appetite limits and targets, including limits under stress;

- Contingency planning: stress testing is used to assess and strengthen the triggers and measures in the liquidity and capital contingency and recovery plans. Reverse stress testing is performed to gain deeper insight into plausible events that could put the continuity of ABN AMRO under pressure;
- Risk type-specific and client unit stress testing, such as market risk trading and banking book and mortgage stress testing;
- Supervisory stress testing, based on prescribed scenarios and assumptions. This includes the EBA's stress test programme designed to assess banks' resilience to adverse economic or financial developments, and an ECB economy-wide climate stress test aimed at evaluating the impact of alternative climate scenarios on the bank's resilience over a time horizon of 30 years in the future.

The figure below shows the stress testing and scenario analysis cycle.

Stress test & scenario analysis cycle Audited



Scenario projections for stress testing purposes are based on quantitative models as well as expert opinion procedures. In general, the results are presented excluding and including potential mitigating actions, taking into account contingency plans. The stress testing framework also comprises the sensitivity scenarios that address the impact of various severe events on specific portfolios, countries and/or sectors, as well as the annual reverse stress test in line with regulatory requirements.

Moreover, climate related and environmental risks are incorporated into our bank-wide stress testing framework through inclusion of specific events related to physical risks and drivers (such as carbon prices) to transition risk. In 2022, ABN AMRO took part in the EU-wide ECB Climate Stress Test. This exercise was aimed at identifying vulnerabilities and industry best practices, and assessed the challenges faced by banks due to increasing climate risks. Even though the exercise was of a regulatory nature, it did not have any capital or SREP implications. The results and lessons learned from the ECB Climate Stress Test will be integrated into a more robust framework to improve methodology, internal scenario development and data collection, and will also be used further in the Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process (ICAAP).

Given the importance of stress testing in terms of sound risk management, the Executive Board (previously the Executive Committee) is involved throughout the process and its governance. The Executive Board, together with the Scenario & Stress Test Committee (SSC, a sub-committee of the Group Risk Committee), discusses and decides on the scenario selection, the results and the implications.

Risk governance

The Risk Management organisation operates under the direct responsibility of the Chief Risk Officer, who is a member of the Executive Board. The Executive Board and Supervisory Board of ABN AMRO define the governance arrangements designed to ensure effective and prudent management of the bank and oversee their implementation. They are accountable for setting, approving and overseeing the implementation of the bank's risk management framework, including:

- An adequate and effective internal governance and control framework. This includes a clear organisational structure and effective independent internal control functions (Risk Management, Compliance and Group Audit) that have sufficient authority, stature and resources to perform their functions;
- The three lines of defence model at all levels of the bank;
- A risk culture that addresses risk awareness and risk-taking behaviour in the bank;
- Key policies of the bank within the applicable legal and regulatory framework;
- The bank's overall strategy, risk strategy and risk appetite;
- The amounts, types and distribution of internal capital and regulatory capital that are required to ensure that the risks the bank is exposed to are adequately covered;
- Targets for the bank's liquidity and funding management.

Supervisory Board and Board risk committees

Risk & Capital Committee

The Risk & Capital Committee (R&CC) is responsible for supervising and advising the Supervisory Board on topics like: (i) risk management and risk control, (ii) strategies for capital and liquidity management, (iii) the bank's risk appetite and risk strategy and reviewing the business activities in relation to these matters, (iv) compliance with applicable laws and regulations (including codes of conduct and internal procedures), (v) risk and compliance awareness within the bank, (vi) sound remuneration policies and practices in light of risk, capital, liquidity and expected earnings, (vii) proposing corrective and/or disciplinary measures against members of the Executive Board in the event of a breach of applicable laws and regulations, and (viii) periodic review of the bank's actual risk profile. The Risk & Capital Committee meets every quarter, and otherwise when required.

Executive Board and Executive risk committees

The Executive Board is responsible for setting, monitoring and reviewing the bank's purpose, strategy, risk appetite and risk framework. The Executive Board makes a balanced assessment of the bank's commercial interests and the risks to be taken within the boundaries of the risk appetite.

Members of the Executive Board are appointed and reappointed by the Supervisory Board for a term of up to four years, provided that the term of office continues up to and including the first General Meeting to be held after expiry of the term. Members of the Executive Board hold no directorships in subsidiaries of the bank that may create potential conflicts of interest.

In the risk decision-making framework, the Executive Board is supported by three executive risk committees: the Group Risk Committee, the Group Central Credit Committee and the Group Regulatory Committee, each of which is chaired by the Chief Risk Officer. The mandates of the executive risk committees are summarised below.

Group Risk Committee

The Group Risk Committee (GRC) is mandated by the Executive Board to monitor, assess and manage the bank's risk profile within the approved risk appetite. The GRC monitors and approves all material risks as defined in the bank's risk taxonomy. The GRC has delegated specific approval powers to sub-committees, including Business Risk Committees for the bank's main client units, the Financial Crime Risk Committee, the Methodology Acceptance Group, the Scenario and Stress Testing Committee, and the Impairment and Provisioning Committee. The GRC meets once a month and otherwise when required.

Group Central Credit Committee

The Group Central Credit Committee (CCC) is mandated by the Executive Board to make decisions on the acceptance of credit and counterparty risk in respect of individual persons, legal persons and public administrative bodies relating to credit proposals falling within the scope of the risk appetite and limits determined by the Executive Board. In addition, the CCC is also responsible for approving and monitoring large intercompany credit facilities. The CCC meets three times a week and otherwise when required.

Group Regulatory Committee

The Group Regulatory Committee is mandated by the Executive Board to ensure a good understanding and adequate overview, making choices and taking decisions on matters relating to timely regulatory compliance to new and changing national and international legislation and regulations affecting the bank. The Group Regulatory Committee meets once every two months and otherwise when required.

During 2022, there were no material changes to the composition and mandates of the executive risk committees.

Diversity and Inclusion policy

The composition of the Supervisory Board and the Executive Board is based on ABN AMRO's guiding principle that diversity of thought, expertise, background, competences and interpersonal styles, including but not limited to gender diversity, is a prerequisite for effective management and, by extension, for long-term value creation. In line with ABN AMRO's suitability and diversity policy on gender, ABN AMRO has set a target for at least one-third of its Supervisory Board and its Executive Board to consist of the underrepresented gender. Similar targets also apply for ABN AMRO subsidiaries. At the end of 2022, gender diversity within the Supervisory Board and the Executive Board was 50% (excluding vacancies, above target) and 47% (above target), respectively.

Risk reporting

The Chief Risk Officer is responsible for reporting to the Executive Board and the Supervisory Board on the risks of the group. Risk type owners provide regular reporting to executive risk committees. Portfolio reports are provided to the Executive Board and Supervisory Board on a quarterly basis.

Three lines of defence

The three lines of defence model aims to clarify the relationship between risk takers and the various internal control functions, and provides clarity for all the bank's employees with regard to their risk management responsibilities. This model is applied across all risk types and covers the whole organisation, including the client-facing client units, functions, the Risk Management organisation, outsourced activities and distribution channels.

Three lines of defence

1 1st Line of Defence

Risk Ownership

Responsible for
- Delivering value-added services to clients
- Taking primary ownership to identify and assess, measure, mitigate, monitor and report the risk that it incurs
- Striking the right balance between return and risk in its decisions
- Seeking outside-in views and advice, where necessary
- Ensuring systems, processes and reporting capabilities are commensurate to its activities and risk appetite

2 2nd Line of Defence

Risk Control & Oversight

Responsible for
- Setting the bank-wide risk management framework
- Setting risk policies and ensures regulations are translated into policies
- Maintaining risk control and oversight through monitoring, reporting and escalating, where necessary
- Providing independent challenge and expertise to the First Line
- Proactively opining on how to identify and mitigate risks
- Providing outside-in views and ensures consistency in risk management practices across First Line
- Consolidated risk reporting to the Executive Board on all areas of risk

3 3rd Line of Defence

Risk Assurance

Responsible for
- Protecting and enhancing organisational value by providing risk-based and objective assurance, insight and added value to support the achievement of our objectives
- Evaluating the design and effectiveness of Governance, Risk Management & Control processes, agrees with management on remediation and monitors follow-up

- The first line of defence consists of management within each client unit or function (such as Finance, Innovation & Technology, HR, Asset & Liability Management/Treasury) who are responsible for managing the risks they incur in conducting their activities and for the design and execution of effective and efficient controls.
- The second line of defence consists of dedicated departments in the Risk Management organisation who are responsible for setting the risk management framework within which the first line must operate. These dedicated departments are headed by risk type owners.
- The third line of defence consists of Group Audit, which evaluates the effectiveness of the governance, risk management and control processes in order to strengthen management's solution focus and accountability. Group Audit has a coordinating role towards the external auditor and the supervisor.

Personal details of the members of the Executive Board and Executive Committee

The information below refers to the members of the Executive Board as at 7 March 2023.

Robert Swaak (Dutch, male, 1960)

Chief Executive Officer and Chair of the Executive Board

Robert Swaak was appointed Chief Executive Officer (CEO) and Chair of the Executive Board of ABN AMRO Bank N.V. for four years with effect from 22 April 2020. As CEO he is also responsible for Audit, Legal & Corporate Office, Strategy & Sustainability, Brand, Marketing & Communications. He is also responsible on an interim basis for Human Resources, Detecting Financial Crime and the Execution Office. His current term ends at the close of ABN AMRO's annual general meeting in 2024.

Previously, Robert Swaak held various positions at PwC (Amsterdam, the Netherlands) where he started in 1988 and became a partner in 1998. From 2006 until 2013 he was a member of the Management Board of PwC the Netherlands (CFO, COO, CHRO), and served as Chairman of the Management Board from 2008 onwards. From 2013 until 2017 he was Global Vice Chairman/Global Clients and Industries leader at PwC International. In this role he was responsible for PwC's Global Clients, Industries and Markets, including the Financial Services Industry Group, and for setting PwC's client delivery vision and strategy. In 2017 he became Global Relationship Partner and continued his responsibilities as Lead Audit Partner in the Financial Service practice of PwC the Netherlands. Until 30 June 2020 he was a member of the Board of Trustees of Stichting Bernard van Leer Foundation and Stichting Van Leer Group Foundation. From 1 October 2021 until 1 August 2022 he was a non-executive director of The Value Reporting Foundation. The IFRS Foundation announced the completion of The Value Reporting Foundation's consolidation into the IFRS Foundation on 1 August 2022.

- Chartered Accountant (RA), Erasmus University, Rotterdam (1994)
- Master's in Business Economics, Erasmus University, Rotterdam (1988)

Relevant positions pursuant to CRD V: Chief Executive Officer and Chair of the Executive Board of ABN AMRO Bank N.V.

- Member of the Supervisory Council of Stichting Nationale Opera & Ballet
- Member of the Supervisory Council of Stichting Paleis Het Loo
- Member of the Board of Stichting Amerika-Europese Gemeenschap (Nederland) of Stichting American-European Community Association (Netherlands)
- Member of the Board of the Dutch Banking Association (NVB)
- Member of the Advisory Board of the IRCC (Integrated Reporting and Connectivity Council) of the IFRS Foundation
- Member of the Board of Stichting Nationaal Fonds 4 en 5 mei

Lars Kramer (Dutch, male, 1967)

Chief Financial Officer and Vice-Chair of the Executive Board

Lars Kramer was appointed as CFO of the Executive Board of ABN AMRO effective 1 June 2021. As CFO, Lars Kramer is responsible for Finance, including Asset & Liability Management and Treasury, Controlling, Financial Accounting, Tax and Investor Relations. Lars Kramer was also appointed as Vice-Chair of the Executive Board with effect from 1 May 2022. His current term was due to end at the close of ABN AMRO's annual general meeting in 2025; he has, however, decided to step down from his position and will leave ABN AMRO on 30 April 2023.

Lars Kramer has extensive experience in the financial sector, having worked for various institutions in many different geographies for more than 25 years. After his postgraduate diploma from Cape Town University, he started his career at Credit Suisse in 1994. From 1998 until 2017 he held various positions at ING. As regional CFO ING Wholesale Banking Asia, he was responsible for ING's Wholesale Banking Asia Finance division. From 2008 he was Global CFO of ING Direct N.V. and responsible for ING's Retail Banking International division. From 2012 he was Global CFO of the Wholesale Banking division of ING. In this role he was responsible for ING's Wholesale Banking Finance organisation across multiple jurisdictions. Prior to joining ABN AMRO as its CFO, Lars Kramer was Group CFO at Hellenic Bank and also responsible for Strategy, Leveraged Finance, Marketing and Communications.

- Chartered Accountant (SA), South Africa (1994)
- MBA, University of Cape Town Graduate School of Business, South Africa (1993)
- Postgraduate Diploma, Accounting, University of Cape Town, South Africa (1992)
- Bachelor's Degree, Accounting Sciences, University of South Africa, South Africa (1990)

Relevant positions pursuant to CRD V: Chief Financial Officer and Vice-Chair of the Executive Board of ABN AMRO Bank N.V.

Other relevant ancillary positions: None

Tanja Cuppen (Dutch, female, 1969)

Chief Risk Officer and member of the Executive Board

Tanja Cuppen was appointed to the Executive Board of ABN AMRO Bank N.V. effective 1 October 2017 and reappointed on 21 April 2021 for a period of three years. As Chief Risk Officer (CRO) she is responsible for Risk, including Risk Management, Financial Restructuring & Recovery, Compliance, Security & Intelligence Management and Regulatory Execution Oversight. Her current term of appointment will expire at the close of ABN AMRO's annual general meeting in 2024.

Tanja Cuppen began her career in 1994 at Rabobank, where she had various roles before becoming Global Head of Corporate Finance in 2007. In that position she was responsible for such areas as Acquisition Finance, Renewable Energy & Infrastructure Finance and Client Solutions.

In 2013 she assumed the role of Chief Financial & Risk Officer at Rabobank International. In 2014 she was appointed Chief

Risk Officer at Rabobank North America, where her responsibilities included establishing a regional head office in the US, leading a regulatory change programme, establishing an enterprise-wide risk management function and overseeing Rabobank's activities in North America.

She was also Commissioner of the Financial Sector Commission on Modern Slavery and Human Trafficking.
- Master's in Econometrics, University of Groningen (1994)
- Master's in Business Administration, University of Groningen (1994)
- MBA, London Business School (2003)

Relevant positions pursuant to CRD V: Chief Risk Officer and Member of the Executive Board of ABN AMRO Bank N.V., member of the Supervisory Board, Coöperatie Menzis U.A.

Other relevant ancillary positions: None

Choy van der Hooft-Cheong (Dutch, female, 1971)

Chief Commercial Officer Wealth Management and member of the Executive Board
Choy van der Hooft-Cheong was appointed to the Executive Board of ABN AMRO Bank N.V. as Chief Commercial Officer Wealth Management for four years with effect from 24 November 2021. Her current term of appointment ends at the close of ABN AMRO's annual general meeting in 2026.

Choy has over 25 years of experience in the financial sector. She started as a management trainee at ABN AMRO Bank N.V. in 1996. Afterwards, she held various roles as an account manager, business manager, Manager of Information Control and Services, Regional Manager of Cash Management and Manager of Regional Treasury Desks. In 2010, she became Head of Sector Advisory in the Netherlands and a member of the Corporate Banking Products & Business Development management team. She was jointly responsible for products (cash management, loan products), business development (strategy, marketing, communications) and the sector expertise in the Corporate Bank. This position was followed by a period in Mumbai in 2012 and 2013, when she was Project Manager for ABN AMRO Business Services India. She then became Head of Corporate Sales Global Markets and as such was jointly responsible for strategy and for running the Global Markets business of ABN AMRO Bank N.V.

In April 2017, Choy was appointed Chief Executive of ABN AMRO MeesPierson and in this role was jointly responsible for Private Banking strategy and execution within the ABN AMRO group. From 25 July 2017 until 23 November 2021 she was a Supervisory Board member at Bethmann Bank A.G., one of ABN AMRO Bank N.V.'s subsidiaries.
- General bank training courses in finance, corporate finance, lending and financial markets; various sales, management and personal development training courses (1997)
- Management traineeship, ABN AMRO Bank (1997)
- Master in International Economics, Erasmus University Rotterdam, the Netherlands (1996)
- Pre-university education, Peter Stuyvesant College, Curaçao (1989)

Relevant positions pursuant to CRD V: Chief Commercial Officer Wealth Management and member of the Executive Board of ABN AMRO Bank N.V.

Other relevant ancillary positions: Founder and board member of Stichting Children's Khazana Foundation

Dan Dorner (Dutch, male, 1976)

Chief Commercial Officer Corporate Banking and member of the Executive Board
Dan Dorner was appointed to the Executive Board of ABN AMRO Bank N.V. as Chief Commercial Officer Corporate Banking for four years with effect from 24 November 2021. As CCO Corporate Banking, he is responsible for the Corporate Banking client unit. His current term of appointment ends at the close of the ABN AMRO's annual general meeting in 2026.

Dan started his career in 1999 at ABN AMRO in Romania, where he was a relationship manager corporate clients and subsequently became a branch manager, a regional director and the head of the branch network in Romania. In 2009, he joined ABN AMRO in the Netherlands in the loan syndication team. After various roles, including Global Head of Loans & Debt Capital Markets and Global Head of Financial Restructuring & Recovery, he led the Structured Finance, Lending and

Portfolio Management activities and was part of the Corporate & Institutional Banking management team.

From September 2020, Dan was Senior Managing Director, Head of Corporate & Institutional Banking Non-Core Units, where he was responsible for winding down ABN AMRO's non-core activities including Trade & Commodities Finance and corporate banking activities in the APAC region, United States and Brazil.

From 12 October 2021 until 24 November 2021 Dan was interim CEO Corporate & Institutional Banking.
- New Board Program, Nyenrode Business University (2019)
- Advance Strategic Management, IMD Lausanne (2012)
- Art of Leadership - Top Class Leadership, Ian McMonagle Partnership (2009)
- Executive MBA - ASEBUSS / Kennesaw State University Atlanta, USA (2006)
- Babes-Bolyai University, Faculty of Economics, Cluj-Napoca, Romania (1998)
- Moise Nicoara High School, Mathematics & Physics, Romania (1994)

Relevant positions pursuant to CRD V: Chief Commercial Officer Corporate Banking and member of the Executive Board of ABN AMRO Bank N.V.
- Member of the Advisory Board of Euronext N.V.
- Member of the Executive Board of Vereniging VNO-NCW (Confederation of Netherlands Industry and Employers)

Annerie Vreugdenhil (Dutch, female, 1963)

Chief Commercial Officer Personal & Business Banking and member of the Executive Board

Annerie Vreugdenhil was appointed to the Executive Board of ABN AMRO Bank N.V. as Chief Commercial Officer Personal & Business Banking on 1 March 2022. As CCO Personal & Business Banking, she is responsible for the Personal & Business Banking client unit. Her current term of appointment ends at the close of ABN AMRO's annual general meeting in 2026.

Annerie has over 30 years of experience in the financial sector. She started her career at British Petroleum Maatschappij Nederland B.V., but soon afterwards moved to the financial sector as an assistant account manager for large corporates at the Nederlandse Credietbank N.V. (subsequently acquired by Credit Lyonnais Bank Nederland B.V.).

In April 1992, Annerie joined ING, where she held various positions. She was appointed Head of Commercial Banking in the Netherlands in 2010 and became a member of the executive team of ING Netherlands. In this role, she was responsible for strategy towards and for all ING's business client relationships in the Netherlands (covering the full range from SME to large corporates), as well as for lease and commercial finance products. From 2016 until 2018 she was Global Head of Real Estate Finance at ING Wholesale Banking, managing international teams in Europe, USA, Asia and Australia.

In 2018, Annerie was appointed Head of Innovation at ING Wholesale Banking and in 2020 Head of ING Neo and Chief Innovation Officer at ING. In this role, she was responsible for creating impact with innovations, through a buy, build or partner concept.
- IMD, Lausanne, Switzerland, Booster programme (2006)
- Insead, Fontainebleau, France, Inter-Alpha Banking programme (2003)
- International law, University of Amsterdam, focus: EU law (not completed) (1988)
- Master in Dutch Law, University of Amsterdam, specialising in corporate law (1987)
- Political Science, University of Amsterdam, focus: International Relations (not completed) (1987)

Relevant positions pursuant to CRD V: Chief Commercial Officer Personal & Business Banking and member of the Executive Board of ABN AMRO Bank N.V.
- Member of the Board of the Dutch Banking Association
- Member of the Supervisory Board of Stadsherstel Amsterdam N.V.

Carsten Bittner (German, male, 1971)

Chief Innovation & Technology Officer and member of the Executive Board

Carsten Bittner was appointed to the Executive Board of ABN AMRO Bank N.V. as Chief Innovation & Technology Officer (CI&TO) for four years with effect from 1 January 2023. As CI&TO he is responsible for Innovation, IT and Corporate Information Security. His term of appointment will end at the close of the annual general meeting in 2027. Carsten Bittner was Chief Technology Officer and Divisional board member of Technology Foundations at Commerzbank AG. He had a leading role in Commerzbank's digital transformation and was responsible for the operation, governance and stability of IT and innovation topics API, CI/CD, Blockchain and Cloud. Prior to joining Commerzbank, he held various management positions at the international media and services group Bertelsmann SE & Co. KGaA and Accenture for many years.

- Doctor of economic sciences, Universität Karlsruhe (TH) (2001)
- Diploma in industrial engineering and management, Universität Karlsruhe (TH) (1996)
- Intermediate diploma in industrial engineering and management, Universität Kaiserslautern (TU) (1993)

Relevant positions pursuant to CRD V: Innovation & Technology Officer and member of the Executive Board

Other relevant ancillary positions: None

Personal details of the members of the Supervisory Board

The information below refers to the members of the Supervisory Board as at 7 March 2023.

Tom de Swaan (Dutch, male, 1946)

Chair of the Supervisory Board

Tom de Swaan was appointed as Chairman and member of the Supervisory Boards of ABN AMRO Group N.V. and ABN AMRO Bank N.V. effective 12 July 2018 and reappointed for a second term effective 20 April 2022. His current term expires at the close of ABN AMRO’s annual general meeting in 2026.

Mr de Swaan started his career at De Nederlandsche Bank N.V. (DNB) in 1972. In 1983, he became a Deputy Member of the Board in charge of DNB’s accounting, legal and banknote departments. Two years later, he was appointed a full member of the Governing Board. In 1992 he moved to the regulatory and policy side of DNB as the Governing Board member responsible for banking supervision. In this capacity he became a member and subsequently chairman of the European Monetary Committee’s Banking Supervisory Committee, and a member and subsequently chairman of the Basel Committee for Banking Supervision.

In 1999, Mr de Swaan joined the Managing Board of ABN AMRO as Chief Financial Officer and Chief Risk Officer. While at ABN AMRO he continued his international activities on the policy and regulatory side. In 2000 he became a non-executive member of the board of the Financial Services Authority in the UK. When he retired at the age of 60 in 2006, Mr de Swaan stepped down from his executive role at the bank, began his non-executive career and joined the boards of Zurich Insurance Group, GlaxoSmithKline, DSM, Ahold and Van Lanschot Bankiers, as well as a variety of other board and advisory functions in banking and other sectors. On the not-for-profit side his activities currently include positions such as chairman of the Board of the National Opera & Ballet Fund and a member of the Supervisory Board of the Holland Festival. Until 1 June 2019 he was chairman of the Supervisory Board of the Antoni van Leeuwenhoekziekenhuis (Netherlands Cancer Institute) and until 24 May 2022 a member of the Board of the Foundation Premium Erasmianum.

Education: Master in Monetary and Macro-Economics, University of Amsterdam (1972)

Last executive position held: CEO a.i. of Zurich Insurance Group

Relevant positions pursuant to CRD V: Chair of the Supervisory Board of ABN AMRO Bank N.V.

- Member of the Supervisory Board, Foundation Holland Festival, the Netherlands
- Chairman of the Board, Foundation National Opera & Ballet Fund, the Netherlands
- Member of the International Advisory Board, Akbank
- Chairman of the Management Board, Foundation Fund Netherlands Cancer Institute
- Member of the Advisory Board, Stichting tot Instandhouding van de Diergaarde van het
- Koninklijk Zoölogisch Genootschap Natura Artis Magistra
- Member of the Board, Stichting Liszt Concours
- Member of the Board of Directors, The International Centre for Missing & Exploited Children

Arjen Dorland (Dutch, male, 1955)

Vice-Chair of the Supervisory Board

Arjen Dorland was appointed to the Supervisory Boards of ABN AMRO Group N.V. and ABN AMRO Bank N.V. effective 18 May 2016 and as Vice-Chair of the Supervisory Board effective 14 May 2019. His current term expires at the close of ABN AMRO's annual general meeting in 2024.

Mr Dorland started his career as a systems analyst/designer at Fokker Aircraft in 1981 and moved to Exxon Benelux in 1984 as project manager/information analyst. In 1986 he joined Royal Dutch Shell, where he held various positions and where he became Executive Vice President of Technical and Competitive IT in 2011. In this position, which was a hybrid between technology, research & development and the regular IT function, he had shared accountability for Shell's technology strategy and direct accountability in Royal Dutch Shell for all technology platform developments across all businesses and for all IT-driven innovation, big data and digital solutions. Mr Dorland retired from Royal Dutch Shell in 2015.

Mr Dorland was named 'CIO of the year in the Netherlands' in 2009. He was also a member of the Nederlandse Cyber Security Raad (CSR, Dutch Cyber Security Council) from 2014 to September 2015 and a member of the supervisory board of Robeco Groep N.V. from February 2012 to November 2016.

- Chemistry, Rijksuniversiteit Utrecht (1980)
- Master of Business Administration, Henley/Brunel University London (1993)
- Various Shell executive leadership programmes (e.g. INSEAD)

Last executive position held: Executive Vice-President of Technical and Competitive IT, Royal Dutch Shell.

Relevant positions pursuant to CRD V: Vice-Chair of the Supervisory Board of ABN AMRO Bank N.V., vice-chairman of the Supervisory Board, Essent N.V., chairman of the Supervisory Board, Bovemij N.V. and N.V. Schadeverzekering-Maatschappij Bovemij

- Chairman of the combined Supervisory Council of Stichting Naturalis Biodiversity Center and Stichting Japanmuseum Sieboldhuis
- Chairman of the Supervisory Council, Haaglanden Medisch Centrum

Michiel Lap (Dutch, male, 1962)

Member of the Supervisory Board

Michiel Lap was appointed to the Supervisory Board of ABN AMRO Bank N.V. effective 24 April 2019. His current term expires at the close of ABN AMRO's annual general meeting in 2023.

He graduated from Harvard University in Cambridge, Massachusetts in 1984 with a B.A. in Economics. Michiel Lap has more than 25 years of experience as a banker at JP Morgan, Morgan Stanley and, latterly, Goldman Sachs. In addition, he was an executive board member at Orange S.A. He served on the Leadership Council of the Lessons for Life Foundation, was a member of the Advisory Committee to the Endowment Fund of the Concertgebouw, and was a Non-Executive Director and Chairman of the Property & Investment Committee of the Royal Brompton & Harefield Hospitals Charity. Until the end of 2018, Michiel Lap was a member of the Supervisory Board at Stichting Bewaarbedrijf Abete of Janivo Holding and until 1 November 2019 he was Industrial Advisor at EQT Partners.

Education: Bachelor of Arts, Economics, Harvard University (1984)

Last executive position held: Partner and Head of Northwest Europe, Goldman Sachs.

Relevant positions pursuant to CRD V: Member of the Supervisory Board of ABN AMRO Bank N.V., vice-chairman and member of the Supervisory Board of Arcadis N.V., non-executive board member of Rijn Capital B.V.

- Member of the Supervisory Board, Stichting Het Nederlands Kanker Instituut-Antoni van Leeuwenhoek Ziekenhuis

Laetitia Griffith (Dutch, female, 1965)

Member of the Supervisory Board

Laetitia Griffith was appointed to the Supervisory Board of ABN AMRO Bank N.V. effective 17 December 2019. Her current term expires at the close of ABN AMRO's annual general meeting in 2024.

At the beginning of her career Laetitia Griffith held several functions at the Dutch Ministry of Justice and the Dutch Public Prosecution Service. She was then a member of Parliament and Alderman for Finance and Economic Affairs at the Municipality of Amsterdam on behalf of the VVD (People's Party for Freedom and Democracy). In her political career she developed a strong awareness of the various stakeholders and interests involved, both internal and external. After her political career, Laetitia Griffith's positions included being executive chairman of the Board of the Dutch Security Branch Association and State Council at the Advisory Division of the Council of State. As State Council she was responsible for assessing the quality and feasibility of proposed legislation and its compliance with laws and treaties.

In addition, Laetitia Griffith has held a variety of non-executive board positions in the business and state-owned sector, as well in the family business and charity sector.

- Master's in Law, Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam, the Netherlands (1992)
- Master's in Public Administration, Netherlands School of Public Administration (2002)
- New Board Program, Nijenrode Business University, the Netherlands (2012)

Last executive position held: Member of Parliament on behalf of the VVD (portfolio: Home Affairs), House of Representatives of the Netherlands.

Relevant positions pursuant to CRD V: Member of the Supervisory Board of ABN AMRO Bank N.V., member of the Supervisory Board of TenneT Holding B.V., member of the Supervisory Board of TenneT TSO GmbH, member of the Supervisory Board of Benno Leeser Holding B.V.

- Chairman of the Supervisory Board of The Dutch Film Fund
- Chairman of the Board of Stichting Nederlandse Vioolconcoursen
- Chairman of the Supervisory Council of Stichting Save the Children Nederland
- Chairman of the Supervisory Council of Stichting Metropole Orkest
- Member of the Supervisory Council of the Kadaster
- Member of the Electoral Council (Kiesraad)
- Member of the Board of Stichting Assurances KLM
- Member of the Advisory Council of Stichting Impact Economy Foundation

Mariken Tannemaat (Dutch, female, 1971)

Member of the Supervisory Board

Mariken Tannemaat was appointed to the Supervisory Board of ABN AMRO Bank N.V. effective 15 December 2020. Her current term expires at the close of ABN AMRO's annual general meeting in 2025.

She started her career at ING Group N.V. and held several senior positions at ING Direct in London, Paris and Amsterdam. In 2011 she joined ING Bank N.V. as Global Head of Branding and Positioning. Mariken Tannemaat then joined NN Group N.V., where her roles included Chief Customer Innovation Officer responsible for the Dutch digital distribution and customer base and for developing innovation and new technologies globally. Mariken Tannemaat has recently been active as Chief Innovation Officer at Robeco N.V., where she was responsible for innovation and the Dutch retail portfolio, including the development of artificial intelligence and digitalisation of customer contact. Since 2020 she has been focusing on her positions on various Supervisory Boards.

- Master of Business Administration, Erasmus University Rotterdam, (1995)
- Corporate Finance Program, London Business School, (1999)
- Master of Marketing, TIAS Business School, (2001)
- College for Supervisory Boards, Hemingway, (2016)

Last executive position held: Chief Innovation Officer at Robeco N.V.

Relevant positions pursuant to CRD V: Member of the Supervisory Board of ABN AMRO Bank N.V., vice-chair of the Supervisory Board of CM.com N.V., member of the Supervisory Board of CM Payments B.V., member of the Supervisory Board of VLC & Partners B.V., non-executive director of Prudential Assurance Company Limited, non-executive director of Investment Funds Direct Limited

- Advisor to the Executive Board of Erasmus Enterprise B.V.
- Chair of the Women in Leadership working group of EGN Nederland B.V.

Anna Storåkers (Swedish, female, 1974)

Member of the Supervisory Board

Anna Storåkers was appointed to the Supervisory Board of ABN AMRO Bank N.V. effective 24 April 2019. Her current term expires at the close of ABN AMRO's annual general meeting in 2023.

She holds a Master degree in Business Administration and a Major degree in Finance and International Business from the Stockholm School of Economics in Sweden. Anna Storåkers started her career at Goldman Sachs in the Investment Banking Division in 1999, after which she worked as an Engagement Manager and Associate Principal at McKinsey & Company for 5 years. She joined Nordea in 2009 and held several management positions within Nordea Bank. Her roles included Head of Personal Banking Sweden and Country Senior Executive Sweden. In addition, Anna Storåkers held a variety of non-executive board positions at the Norwegian-Swedish Chamber of Commerce, Nordea Fonder AB, Nordea Finance Sverige AB and Nordea Hypotek AB. In 2019, Anna Storåkers terminated her position as non-executive director of Nordea Life Holding AB, which she held from May 2017, and in October 2020 she stepped down as non-executive director of eWork Group AB, which position she held from 2012. In December 2022, Anna stepped down as non-executive director of Ludvig & Co Group AB, which position she held from 2021. In January 2023, she terminated her positions as non-executive director of NDX Holding AB and Nordax Bank AB (held since 2019), and MM Holding AB (held since 2020).

Education: Master of Science in Business Administration, Stockholm School of Economics (1999)

Last executive position held: Head of Personal Banking Sweden, Nordea Bank AB.

Relevant positions pursuant to CRD V: Member of the Supervisory Board of ABN AMRO Bank N.V., non-executive director (chair) of Kreditz AB

Other relevant ancillary positions: None

Sarah Russell (Australian, female, 1962)

Member of the Supervisory Board

Sarah Russell was appointed to the Supervisory Board and as Chair of the Audit Committee of the Supervisory Board of ABN AMRO Bank N.V. effective 20 April 2022. Her current term expires at the close of ABN AMRO's annual general meeting in 2026.

Sarah started her career at Toronto Dominion Australia Limited in Melbourne in 1981. In 1994, she joined ABN AMRO Bank N.V. (ABN AMRO), first in Australia and from 2000 in the Netherlands. At ABN AMRO, she held various positions, such as Chief Financial Officer at the Wholesale Clients Business Unit and Chief Executive Officer at ABN AMRO Asset Management Holdings N.V. In August 2010, she joined Aegon Asset Management as Chief Executive Officer of AEGON Asset Management Holding B.V. In August 2016, she became a member of the Managing Board of AEGON N.V., which position she held until June 2019.

Sarah has also held many ancillary positions over the years, including at Artemis Asset Management Limited in Edinburgh, where she was a non-executive member of the board from 2006, and at Montag & Caldwell, Inc in Atlanta, Georgia, where she was a non-executive member of the board. From 2010 until 24 March 2022, she was a non-executive board member at Nordea Bank Abp, and from 2011 was a member of the Audit Committee (Chair from 2017 to 2021) and a member of the People and Remuneration Committee (from 2010 to 2011 and from 2020 to 2021). In 2013, she joined Transamerica Corporation as a board member, where she was also a member of the Risk Committee. From 2015 to 2019, she held two Supervisory Board positions at De Nederlandse Investeringsinstelling N.V. and La Banque Postale Asset Management. Between May 2017 and June 2019 she was also a member of the board of directors of the American Chamber of Commerce in The Hague (AmCham). She was a member of the Supervisory Board of Ostrum Asset Management S.A. from November 2020 until 13 May 2022.

- International Company Directors Course Australian Institute of Company Directors, (2010)
- Master of Applied Finance (MAF), Macquarie University, Sydney, Australia, (1995)
- Commercial Studies, Swinburne Institute of Technology, Melbourne, Australia, (1981)

Last executive position held: CEO Aegon Asset Management, Aegon N.V.

Relevant positions pursuant to CRD V: Member of the Supervisory Board of ABN AMRO Bank N.V., member of the Supervisory Board of APG Groep N.V., member of the Supervisory Board of APG Asset Management N.V., member of the Supervisory Board of The Currency Exchange Fund N.V.

Other relevant ancillary positions: None

Foreseeable changes to the composition of the management body

On 11 January 2023 ABN AMRO Bank N.V. announced that Lars Kramer had decided to step down from his position and leave ABN AMRO on 30 April 2023 to pursue another opportunity outside ABN AMRO. The succession process of finding a new Chief Financial Officer is underway. Ferdinand Vaandrager will replace Lars Kramer as CFO on an interim basis, subject to regulatory approval.

On 1 December 2022 the Chief Human Resources Officer and member of the Executive Board, Gerard Penning left ABN AMRO Bank N.V.

The Executive Board consisted of the Chief Executive Officer (CEO), the Chief Financial Officer (CFO), the Chief Risk Officer (CRO), the Chief Innovation & Technology Officer (CI&TO), three Chief Commercial Officers (CCO's) (Personal & Business Banking, Corporate Banking and Wealth Management), and a Chief Human Resources Officer (CHRO). On 1 February 2023, ABN AMRO announced that a Chief Operations Officer (COO) will be added to the Executive Board, with primary responsibility for the bank's operational performance. An executive search process for a new COO has started. Furthermore, ABN AMRO announced that the CHRO role will fall directly under the CEO and will no longer be part of the Executive Board.

Scope of application

EU LI1 - Differences between the accounting scope and the scope of prudential consolidation and mapping of financial statement categories with regulatory risk categories[1]

								31 December 2022
		Carrying values		Carrying values of items				
	(in millions)	As reported in published financial statements	Under scope of regulatory consolidation	Subject to the credit risk framework	Subject to the CCR framework	Subject to the securitisation framework	Subject to the market risk framework	Not subject to own funds requirements or subject to deduction from own funds
	Assets							
1	Cash and balances at central banks	60,865	60,865	60,865				
2	Financial assets held for trading	907	907				907	
3	Derivatives	5,212	5,212		5,212		4,831	
4	Financial investments	39,034	39,002	36,226				2,776
5	Securities financing	20,032	20,032		20,032			
6	Loans and advances banks	2,982	3,300	2,805	495			
7	Residential mortgages	141,121	141,121	141,121				
8	Consumer loans	9,955	9,955	9,955				
9	Corporate loans	85,360	85,370	85,370		1,453		
10	Other loans and advances customers	7,491	7,491	7,491	6,868			
11	Equity-accounted investments	474	570	570				
12	Property and equipment	988	987	987				
13	Goodwill and other intangible assets	108	108					108
14	Assets held for sale	13	13	13				
15	Tax assets	565	565	565				
16	Other assets	4,473	4,463	4,463				
17	**Total assets**	**379,581**	**379,962**	**350,431**	**32,607**	**1,453**	**5,739**	**2,885**
	Liabilities							
18	Financial liabilities held for trading	641	641				641	
19	Derivatives	4,148	4,148		4,148		3,671	
20	Securities financing	9,652	9,652		9,652			
21	Due to banks	17,509	17,509					17,509
22	Current account	122,030	122,044					122,044
23	Demand deposits	100,397	100,397					100,397
24	Time deposits	30,096	30,476					30,476
25	Other due to customers	2,491	2,491					2,491
26	Issued debt	56,259	56,259					56,259
27	Subordinated liabilities	7,290	7,290					7,290
28	Provisions	1,044	1,036					1,036
29	Liabilities held for sale							
30	Tax liabilities	22	21					21
31	Other liabilities	5,187	5,185					5,185
32	**Total liabilities**	**356,767**	**357,148**		**13,800**		**4,312**	**342,707**

1 The credit risk framework total is not the equivalent of the credit risk amounts reported in the Consolidated Annual Financial Statements, due to scope differences.

								31 December 2021
		Carrying values		Carrying values of items				
	(in millions)	As reported in published financial statements	Under scope of regulatory consolidation	Subject to the credit risk framework	Subject to the CCR framework	Subject to the securitisation framework	Subject to the market risk framework	Not subject to own funds requirements or subject to deduction from own funds
	Assets							
1	Cash and balances at central banks	66,865	66,865	66,865				
2	Financial assets held for trading	1,155	1,155				1,155	
3	Derivatives	3,785	3,785		3,785		2,975	
4	Financial investments	43,165	43,132	41,540				1,593
5	Securities financing	16,138	16,138		16,138			
6	Loans and advances banks	2,801	3,073	2,184			889	
7	Residential mortgages	147,711	147,711	147,711				
8	Consumer loans	10,518	10,518	10,518				
9	Corporate loans	85,014	85,019	85,019		978		
10	Other loans and advances customers	15,008	15,008	15,008	14,606			
11	Equity-accounted investments	564	667	667				
12	Property and equipment	1,172	1,170	1,170				
13	Goodwill and other intangible assets	127	126					126
14	Assets held for sale	89	89	89				
15	Tax assets	739	737	737				
16	Other assets	4,263	4,260	4,260				
17	**Total assets**	**399,113**	**399,454**	**375,768**	**34,530**	**978**	**5,019**	**1,719**
	Liabilities							
18	Financial liabilities held for trading	687	687				687	
19	Derivatives	4,344	4,344		4,344		3,545	
20	Securities financing	9,494	9,494		9,494			
21	Due to banks	38,076	38,076					38,076
22	Current account	132,983	133,005					133,005
23	Demand deposits	98,790	98,790					98,790
24	Time deposits	18,780	19,117					19,117
25	Other due to customers	665	665					665
26	Issued debt	59,688	59,688					59,688
27	Subordinated liabilities	7,549	7,549					7,549
28	Provisions	1,201	1,196					1,196
29	Liabilities held for sale							
30	Tax liabilities	101	97					97
31	Other liabilities	4,757	4,747					4,747
32	**Total liabilities**	**377,114**	**377,454**		**13,838**		**4,231**	**362,930**

1 The credit risk framework total is not the equivalent of the credit risk amounts reported in the Consolidated Annual Financial Statements, due to scope differences.

EU LI2 - Main sources of differences between regulatory exposure amounts and carrying values in financial statements[1]

31 December 2022

	(in millions)	Total	Items subject to Credit risk framework	Securitisation framework	CCR framework	Market risk framework
1	Asset carrying value amount under scope of regulatory consolidation (as per template LI1)	377,078	350,431	1,453	32,607	5,739
2	Liabilities carrying value amount under regulatory scope of consolidation (as per template LI1)	14,441			13,800	4,312
3	**Total net amount under regulatory scope of consolidation**	**362,636**	**350,431**	**1,453**	**18,807**	**1,427**
4	Off-balance sheet amounts	96,457	95,819	639		
5	*Differences in valuations*	*-69*	*-69*			
6	*Differences due to different netting rules, other than those already included in row 2*	*-2,000*			*-2,000*	
7	*Differences due to consideration of provisions*	*1,462*	*1,462*			
8	*Differences due to the use of credit risk mitigation techniques (CRMs)*	*-6,186*	*-228*		*-5,959*	
9	*Differences due to credit conversion factors*	*-68,292*	*-68,243*	*-49*		
10	*Differences due to securitisation with risk transfer*					
11	*Other differences*	*7,056*	*-5,305*		*4,305*	
12	**Exposure amounts considered for regulatory purposes**	**391,065**	**373,867**	**2,043**	**15,154**	

31 December 2021

	(in millions)	Total	Items subject to Credit risk framework	Securitisation framework	CCR framework	Market risk framework
1	Asset carrying value amount under scope of regulatory consolidation (as per template LI1)	397,735	375,768	978	34,530	5,019
2	Liabilities carrying value amount under regulatory scope of consolidation (as per template LI1)	14,525			13,838	4,231
3	**Total net amount under regulatory scope of consolidation**	**383,210**	**375,768**	**978**	**20,692**	**788**
4	Off-balance sheet amounts	95,107	95,025	82		
5	*Differences in valuations*	*-56*	*-56*			
6	*Differences due to different netting rules, other than those already included in row 2*	*-3,701*			*-3,701*	
7	*Differences due to consideration of provisions*	*2,059*	*2,059*			
8	*Differences due to the use of credit risk mitigation techniques (CRMs)*	*-1,176*	*-157*		*-1,019*	
9	*Differences due to credit conversion factors*	*-67,504*	*-67,459*	*-45*		
10	*Differences due to securitisation with risk transfer*					
11	*Other differences*	*9,275*	*-4,724*		*-229*	
12	**Exposure amounts considered for regulatory purposes**	**417,214**	**400,455**	**1,016**	**15,743**	

1 Based on further analysis, the presentation of the difference between the exposure amounts considered for regulatory purposes and the net (carrying) amount under regulatory scope of consolidation has been adjusted. This updated presentation has also been applied to the comparative figures to show an accurate comparison.

EU LI3 - Outline of the differences in the scopes of consolidation (entity by entity)

	Method of accounting consolidation	Method of regulatory consolidation					Description of the entity
		Full consolidation	Proportional consolidation	Equity method	Neither consolidated nor deducted	Deducted	
Name of the entity							
ABN AMRO Retained FS (IOM) Limited	Full consolidated	X					Other financial corporation
ABN AMRO (Hong Kong) Limited	Full consolidated	X					Other financial corporation
ABN AMRO Accelerator B.V.	Full consolidated	X					Other financial corporation
ABN AMRO Acquisition Finance Holding B.V.	Full consolidated	X					Other financial corporation
ABN AMRO Arbo Services B.V.	Full consolidated				X		Non-financial corporation
ABN AMRO Asset Based Finance N.V.	Full consolidated	X					Other financial corporation
ABN AMRO Bank N.V.	Full consolidated	X					Credit institution
ABN AMRO Capital USA LLC	Full consolidated	X					Other financial corporation
ABN AMRO Captive N.V.	Full consolidated				X		Other financial corporation
ABN AMRO Clearing Bank N.V.	Full consolidated	X					Credit institution
ABN AMRO Clearing Chicago LLC	Full consolidated	X					Other financial corporation
ABN AMRO Clearing Hong Kong Limited	Full consolidated	X					Other financial corporation
ABN AMRO Clearing Investments B.V.	Full consolidated	X					Other financial corporation
ABN AMRO Clearing London Limited	Full consolidated	X					Other financial corporation
ABN AMRO Clearing Singapore Pte. Ltd.	Full consolidated	X					Other financial corporation
ABN AMRO Clearing Sydney Pty Ltd	Full consolidated	X					Other financial corporation
ABN AMRO Clearing Tokyo Co Ltd.	Full consolidated	X					Other financial corporation
ABN AMRO Corretora de Títulos e Valores Mobiliários Ltda	Full consolidated	X					Other financial corporation
ABN AMRO Covered Bond Company 2 B.V.	Full consolidated	X					Other financial corporation
ABN AMRO Covered Bond Company B.V.	Full consolidated	X					Other financial corporation
ABN AMRO Effecten Compagnie B.V.	Full consolidated	X					Other financial corporation
ABN AMRO Funding USA LLC	Full consolidated	X					Other financial corporation
ABN AMRO Groenbank B.V.	Full consolidated	X					Credit institution
ABN AMRO Holdings USA LLC	Full consolidated	X					Other financial corporation
ABN AMRO Hypotheken Groep B.V.	Full consolidated	X					Credit institution
ABN AMRO Icestar USA LLC	Full consolidated	X					Other financial corporation
ABN AMRO International Services B.V.	Full consolidated	X					Other financial corporation
ABN AMRO Investment Holding B.V.	Full consolidated	X					Other financial corporation
ABN AMRO Investment Solutions S.A.	Full consolidated	X					Other financial corporation
ABN AMRO Investments USA LLC	Full consolidated	X					Other financial corporation
ABN AMRO Jonge Bedrijven Fonds B.V.	Full consolidated	X					Other financial corporation
ABN AMRO Mahler Assets B.V.	Full consolidated	X					Non-financial corporation
ABN AMRO Markets (UK) Limited	Full consolidated	X					Other financial corporation
ABN AMRO MeesPierson Private & Trust Holding B.V.	Full consolidated	X					Other financial corporation
ABN AMRO Participaties Fund I B.V.	Full consolidated	X					Other financial corporation
ABN AMRO Participaties Management B.V.	Full consolidated	X					Other financial corporation
ABN AMRO Participaties NPE Fund B.V.	Full consolidated	X					Other financial corporation
ABN AMRO Projectontwikkeling B.V.	Full consolidated	X					Non-financial corporation
ABN AMRO Retained CS (IOM) Limited	Full consolidated	X					Other financial corporation
ABN AMRO Retained Services (Cayman) Ltd	Full consolidated	X					Other financial corporation

continued>

	Method of accounting consolidation	Method of regulatory consolidation					Description of the entity
		Full consolidation	Proportional consolidation	Equity method	Neither consolidated nor deducted	Deducted	
ABN AMRO Securities (USA) LLC	Full consolidated	X					Other financial corporation
ABN AMRO SME Participation B.V.	Full consolidated	X					Other financial corporation
ABN AMRO Social Impact Investments B.V.	Full consolidated	X					Other financial corporation
ABN AMRO Support Services (Ireland) Limited	Full consolidated	X					Other financial corporation
ABN AMRO Ventures Management B.V.	Full consolidated	X					Other financial corporation
ALFAM Holding N.V.	Full consolidated	X					Other financial corporation
Amsterdamsche Holding Company B.V.	Full consolidated	X					Non-financial corporation
Aurasio GmbH	Full consolidated	X					Other financial corporation
B.V. Financieringsmaatschappij N.O.B.	Full consolidated	X					Other financial corporation
Banco ABN AMRO S.A.	Full consolidated	X					Credit institution
Banque Neuflize OBC S.A.	Full consolidated	X					Credit institution
De Twentsche Holding Company B.V.	Full consolidated	X					Non-financial corporation
FFSB LIMITED	Full consolidated	X					Other financial corporation
Franx B.V.	Full consolidated	X					Other financial corporation
International Card Services B.V.	Full consolidated	X					Credit institution
ABN AMRO - ODDO BHF B.V.	Full consolidated	X					Other financial corporation
Moneyou B.V.	Full consolidated	X					Other financial corporation
New10 B.V.	Full consolidated	X					Other financial corporation
Oosteroever Hypotheken B.V.	Full consolidated	X					Other financial corporation
P.H.P. Investeringsmaatschappij II B.V.	Full consolidated	X					Other financial corporation
Principal Finance Investments Holding B.V.	Full consolidated	X					Other financial corporation
Quion 9 B.V.	Full consolidated	X					Other financial corporation
Rotterdamsche Holding Company B.V.	Full consolidated	X					Non-financial corporation
Sumsare N.V.	Full consolidated				X		Non-financial corporation

EU LIA – Explanations of differences between accounting and regulatory exposure amounts

Risk measures vary according to the purpose for which exposure is calculated: EU IFRS or the determination of regulatory or economic capital (CRD V/CRR2).

EU IFRS reporting scope

EU IFRS is mainly used to measure the bank's financial results and position by class of product. In addition, the financial position according to EU IFRS provides a liquidity view instead of a credit view. The consolidation scope for ABN AMRO is determined in accordance with IFRS 10 Consolidated Financial Statements.

Regulatory reporting scope

The objective of regulatory reporting is to take a credit, market, operational and liquidity risk view on the bank's portfolio and to ensure that the bank maintains sufficient capital buffers to absorb unexpected losses and sufficient liquidity buffers. The scope of consolidation for the purpose of calculating regulatory and economic capital (based on the CRD V and CRR2) is generally the same as the consolidation scope under EU IFRS and includes subsidiaries that are directly or indirectly controlled by ABN AMRO and active in the banking and financial sectors. Subsidiaries consolidated under EU IFRS but active in sectors other than banking and finance are excluded from the regulatory scope of consolidation.

EU LIB - Other qualitative information on the scope of application

For capital efficiency reasons, ABN AMRO has obtained capital waivers as referred to in Article 7 CRR for some of its Dutch subsidiaries, specifically ABN AMRO Hypotheken Groep B.V., ABN AMRO Groenbank B.V. and ABN AMRO Clearing Bank N.V. ABN AMRO Clearing Bank N.V. does have to adhere to the requirements from the CRR on a sub-consolidated basis. These subsidiaries are included in the group-wide central funding and risk management governance framework, and guarantees issued by ABN AMRO Bank N.V. are in place.

With regard to the prudential requirements of ABN AMRO Bank N.V. on an individual basis, the individual consolidation method laid down in Article 9(2) CRR is applied. Dutch entities in which ABN AMRO Bank N.V. has a majority share and which are covered by the bank's risk management and risk governance framework are consolidated for this purpose.

To the best of our knowledge there are no current or expected material practical or legal impediments to the prompt transfer of own funds or to the repayment of liabilities between ABN AMRO Bank N.V. and its subsidiaries. This is specifically relevant in the context of capital waivers obtained pursuant to Article 7 CRR, the application of the individual consolidation method pursuant to Article 9(2) CRR and the application of the intragroup exposure exemptions in accordance with the Large Exposures framework.

Subsidiaries not included in the prudential consolidation of ABN AMRO are ABN AMRO Arbo Services B.V., ABN AMRO Captive N.V. and Sumsare N.V.

On 31 December 2022, none of the entities within the group had a capital adequacy below the applicable minimum regulatory requirements.

EU PV1 - Prudent valuation adjustments (PVA)

31 December 2022

		Risk category					Category level AVA - Valuation uncertainty		Total category level post-diversification		
	(in millions)	Equity	Interest rates	Foreign exchange	Credit	Commodities	Unearned credit spreads AVA	Investment and funding costs AVA		Of which: Total core approach in the trading book	Of which: Total core approach in the banking book
	Category level AVA										
1	Market price uncertainty		25	1	6		16	6	44	32	12
3	Close-out cost										
4	Concentrated positions		6						6		6
5	Early termination								1	1	
6	Model risk										
7	Operational risk		2						2	1	1
10	Future administrative costs										
12	**Total Additional Valuation Adjustments (AVAs)**								**69**	**34**	**35**

31 December 2021

		Risk category					Category level AVA - Valuation uncertainty		Total category level post-diversification		
	(in millions)	Equity	Interest rates	Foreign exchange	Credit	Commodities	Unearned credit spreads AVA	Investment and funding costs AVA		Of which: Total core approach in the trading book	Of which: Total core approach in the banking book
	Category level AVA										
1	Market price uncertainty		17	1			4	22	38	32	6
3	Close-out cost										
4	Concentrated positions		2						2		2
5	Early termination								1	1	
6	Model risk										
7	Operational risk		1						1	1	1
10	Future administrative costs					4			4	4	
12	**Total Additional Valuation Adjustments (AVAs)**								**60**	**37**	**23**

The Capital Requirements Regulation (CRR) sets out requirements relating to prudent valuation adjustments of fair-valued positions, taking into account the dynamic nature of these positions. ABN AMRO Bank applies the core approach to determine these additional valuation adjustments (AVA).

The majority of the impact of the overall AVA is caused by market price uncertainty (MPU). For the valuation inputs in MPU, where a range of plausible values is available, the estimated value is based on a 90th percentile, i.e. where there is 90% confidence that the positions can be exited at that price or better. The largest contributor to this adjustment is in the risk category Interest rates. In 2022, this increased as a reflection of the changed market circumstances.

The other large adjustment is the unearned credit spreads (UCS) adjustment, which represents the valuation uncertainty in the calculation of the credit and debit valuation adjustments (CVA and DVA). Due to the large increase in the DVA, the UCS adjustment increased. This is the largest adjustment in the trading book.

Own funds

Capital management strategy

The primary objective of the capital management strategy is to ensure that capital adequacy requirements are met at all times and that sufficient capital is available to support the bank's strategy. Capital is a necessary resource for doing business and defines the bank's commercial possibilities. The balance between available and required capital is managed centrally to optimise the use of available capital. The basis of the capital management strategy is the bank's risk appetite and its business plans. Other important factors taken into account when managing the capital position are expectations and requirements of external stakeholders (such as regulators, investors, shareholders, equity analysts, rating agencies and clients), the bank's position in the market, market developments, contingent capital needs and the feasibility of capital management actions. Although ABN AMRO manages its capital centrally, the group companies are sufficiently capitalised to comply with all local regulatory solvency requirements and to meet any local business needs. ABN AMRO's banking activities are carried out by legal entities that are part of the bank's fiscal unity. Apart from prevailing statutory and regulatory legislation, there are no specific material impediments for prompt transfer of the bank's regulatory capital.

EU CC1 - Composition of regulatory own funds

(in millions)		31 December 2022	30 June 2022	31 December 2021	Source[1]
	Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) capital: instruments and reserves				
1	**Capital instruments and the related share premium accounts**	**13,426**	**13,910**	**13,910**	
	- of which shares	*13,426*	*13,910*	*13,910*	*CC2-33 & CC2-34*
2	Retained earnings	6,375	6,724	6,093	
3	Accumulated other comprehensive income (and other reserves)	-842	-366	-1,227	CC2-36
EU-3a	Funds for general banking risk				
4	Amount of qualifying items referred to in Art. 484 (3) and the related share premium accounts subject to phase-out from CET1				
5	Minority interests (amount allowed in consolidated CET1)				
EU-5a	Independently reviewed interim profits net of any foreseeable charge or dividend	1,241	383	632	
6	**Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) capital before regulatory adjustments**	**20,200**	**20,650**	**19,408**	
	Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) capital: regulatory adjustments				
7	Additional value adjustments (-)	-53	-84	-56	
8	Intangible assets (net of related tax liability) (-)	-108	-117	-125	CC2-15
10	Deferred tax assets that rely on future profitability excluding those arising from temporary differences (net of related tax liability where the conditions in Art. 38 (3) CRR are met) (-)	-39	-37	-47	
11	Fair value reserves related to gains or losses on cash flow hedges of financial instruments that are not valued at fair value	946	703	1,540	
12	Negative amounts resulting from the calculation of expected loss amounts		-87	-223	
13	Any increase in equity that results from securitised assets (-)				
14	Gains or losses on liabilities valued at fair value resulting from changes in own credit standing	3	4	9	
15	Defined-benefit pension fund assets (-)	-5	-1	-1	
16	Direct, indirect and synthetic holdings by an institution of own CET1 instruments (-)	-530	-550	-550	
17	Direct, indirect and synthetic holdings of the CET1 instruments of financial sector entities where those entities have reciprocal cross holdings with the institution designed to inflate artificially the own funds of the institution (-)				
18	Direct, indirect and synthetic holdings by the institution of the CET1 instruments of financial sector entities where the institution does not have a significant investment in those entities (amount above 10% threshold and net of eligible short positions) (-)				
19	Direct, indirect and synthetic holdings by the institution of the CET1 instruments of financial sector entities where the institution has a significant investment in those entities (amount above 10% threshold and net of eligible short positions) (-)				
EU-20a	Exposure amount of the following items which qualify for a RW of 1250%, where the institution opts for the deduction alternative				
EU-20b	*- of which qualifying holdings outside the financial sector (-)*				
EU-20c	*- of which securitisation positions (-)*				
EU-20d	*- of which free deliveries (-)*				
21	Deferred tax assets arising from temporary differences (amount above 10% threshold, net of related tax liability where the conditions in Art. 38 (3) CRR are met) (-)				
22	Amount exceeding the 17.65% threshold (-)				
23	*- of which direct, indirect and synthetic holdings by the institution of the CET1 instruments of financial sector entities where the institution has a significant investment in those entities*				
25	*- of which deferred tax assets arising from temporary differences*				
EU-25a	Losses for the current financial year (-)				
EU-25b	Foreseeable tax charges relating to CET1 items except where the institution suitably adjusts the amount of CET1 items insofar as such tax charges reduce the amount up to which those items may be used to cover risks or losses (-)				
27	Qualifying AT1 deductions that exceed the AT1 items of the institution (-)				
27a	Other regulatory adjustments to CET1 capital	-908	-854	-748	
28	**Total regulatory adjustments to Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1)**	**-693**	**-1,023**	**-202**	
29	**Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) capital**	**19,507**	**19,628**	**19,206**	

1 Source based on reference numbers/letters of the balance sheet under the regulatory scope of consolidation.

	(in millions)	31 December 2022	30 June 2022	31 December 2021	Source[1]
	Additional Tier 1 (AT1) capital: instruments				
30	Capital instruments and the related share premium accounts	1,987	1,987	1,987	CC2-37
31	*- of which classified as equity under applicable accounting standards*	*1,987*	*1,987*	*1,987*	
32	*- of which classified as liabilities under applicable accounting standards*				
33	Amount of qualifying items referred to in Art. 484 (4) CRR and the related share premium accounts subject to phase-out from AT1 as described in Art. 486 (3) CRR				
EU-33a	Amount of qualifying items referred to in Art. 494a(1) CRR subject to phase-out from AT1				
EU-33b	Amount of qualifying items referred to in Art. 494b(1) CRR subject to phase-out from AT1				
34	Qualifying Tier 1 capital included in consolidated AT1 capital (including minority interests not included in row 5) issued by subsidiaries and held by third parties				
35	*- of which instruments issued by subsidiaries subject to phase-out*				
36	**Additional Tier 1 (AT1) capital before regulatory adjustments**	**1,987**	**1,987**	**1,987**	
	Additional Tier 1 (AT1) capital: regulatory adjustments				
37	Direct, indirect and synthetic holdings by an institution of own AT1 instruments (-)	-5	-5	-5	
38	Direct, indirect and synthetic holdings of the AT1 instruments of financial sector entities where those entities have reciprocal cross holdings with the institution designed to inflate artificially the own funds of the institution (-)				
39	Direct, indirect and synthetic holdings of the AT1 instruments of financial sector entities where the institution does not have a significant investment in those entities (amount above 10% threshold and net of eligible short positions) (-)				
40	Direct, indirect and synthetic holdings by the institution of the AT1 instruments of financial sector entities where the institution has a significant investment in those entities (net of eligible short positions) (-)				
42	Qualifying T2 deductions that exceed the T2 items of the institution (-)				
42a	Other regulatory adjustments to AT1 capital				
43	**Total regulatory adjustments to Additional Tier 1 (AT1) capital**	**-5**	**-5**	**-5**	
44	**Additional Tier 1 (AT1) capital**	**1,982**	**1,982**	**1,982**	
45	**Tier 1 capital (T1 = CET1 + AT1)**	**21,489**	**21,610**	**21,188**	
	Tier 2 (T2) capital: instruments				
46	Capital instruments and the related share premium accounts	5,475	5,282	5,227	CC2-27
47	Amount of qualifying items referred to in Art. 484 (5) CRR and the related share premium accounts subject to phase-out from T2 as described in Art. 486(4) CRR				
EU-47a	Amount of qualifying items referred to in Art. 494a (2) CRR subject to phase-out from T2				
EU-47b	Amount of qualifying items referred to in Art. 494b (2) CRR subject to phase-out from T2				
48	Qualifying own funds instruments included in consolidated T2 capital (including minority interests and AT1 instruments not included in rows 5 or 34) issued by subsidiaries and held by third parties				
49	*- of which instruments issued by subsidiaries subject to phase-out*				
50	Credit risk adjustments	3			
51	**Tier 2 (T2) capital before regulatory adjustments**	**5,479**	**5,282**	**5,227**	
	Tier 2 (T2) capital: regulatory adjustments				
52	Direct, indirect and synthetic holdings by an institution of own T2 instruments and subordinated loans (-)	-30	-30	-30	
53	Direct, indirect and synthetic holdings of the T2 instruments and subordinated loans of financial sector entities where those entities have reciprocal cross holdings with the institution designed to inflate artificially the own funds of the institution (-)				
54	Direct, indirect and synthetic holdings of the T2 instruments and subordinated loans of financial sector entities where the institution does not have a significant investment in those entities (amount above 10% threshold and net of eligible short positions) (-)				
55	Direct, indirect and synthetic holdings by the institution of the T2 instruments and subordinated loans of financial sector entities where the institution has a significant investment in those entities (net of eligible short positions)(-)				
EU-56a	Qualifying eligible liabilities deductions that exceed the eligible liabilities items of the institution (-)				
EU-56b	Other regulatory adjustments to T2 capital				
57	**Total regulatory adjustments to Tier 2 (T2) capital**	**-30**	**-30**	**-30**	
58	**Tier 2 (T2) capital**	**5,449**	**5,252**	**5,197**	
59	**Total capital (TC = T1 + T2)**	**26,938**	**26,862**	**26,386**	
60	Total risk exposure amount	128,593	126,676	117,693	

1 Source based on reference numbers/letters of the balance sheet under the regulatory scope of consolidation

	(in millions)	31 December 2022	30 June 2022	31 December 2021	Source[1]
	Capital ratios and requirements including buffers				
61	Common Equity Tier 1 (as a % of total risk exposure amount)	15.2%	15.5%	16.3%	
62	Tier 1 (as a % of total risk exposure amount)	16.7%	17.1%	18.0%	
63	Total capital (as a % of total risk exposure amount)	20.9%	21.2%	22.4%	
64	Institution CET1 overall capital requirement (CET1 requirement in accordance with Art. 92 (1) CRR, plus additional CET1 requirement which the institution is required to hold in accordance with point (a) of Art. 104(1) CRD, plus combined buffer requirement in accordance with Art. 128(6) CRD) expressed as a % of risk exposure amount)	9.7%	9.7%	9.6%	
65	*- of which capital conservation buffer requirement*	*2.5%*	*2.5%*	*2.5%*	
66	*- of which countercyclical buffer requirement*	*0.10%*	*0.03%*	*0.02%*	
67	*- of which systemic risk buffer requirement*	*0.0%*	*0.0%*		
EU-67a	*- of which G-SII or O-SII buffer*	*1.5%*	*1.5%*	*1.5%*	
EU-67b	*- of which additional own funds requirements to address the risks other than the risk of excessive leverage*	*1%*	*1%*	*1%*	
68	Common Equity Tier 1 available to meet buffers (as a % of risk exposure amount)	9.2%	9.6%	10.5%	
	Amounts below the thresholds for deduction (before risk weighting)				
72	Direct and indirect holdings of own funds and eligible liabilities of financial sector entities where the institution does not have a significant investment in those entities (amount below 10% threshold and net of eligible short positions)	140	141	141	
73	Direct and indirect holdings by the institution of the CET1 instruments of financial sector entities where the institution has a significant investment in those entities (amount below 17.65% threshold and net of eligible short positions)	467	541	575	
75	Deferred tax assets arising from temporary differences (amount below 17.65% threshold, net of related tax liability where the conditions in Art. 38 (3) CRR are met)	131	67	48	
	Applicable caps on the inclusion of provisions in Tier 2				
76	Credit risk adjustments included in T2 in respect of exposures subject to Standardised Approach (prior to the application of the cap)				
77	Cap on inclusion of credit risk adjustments in T2 under Standardised Approach	124	149	122	
78	Credit risk adjustments included in T2 in respect of exposures subject to internal ratings-based approach (prior to the application of the cap)				
79	Cap for inclusion of credit risk adjustments in T2 under internal ratings-based approach	461	467	457	
	Capital instruments subject to phase-out arrangements (only applicable between 1 Jan 2014 - 1 Jan 2022)				
80	Current cap on CET1 instruments subject to phase-out arrangements				
81	Amount excluded from CET1 due to cap (excess over cap after redemptions and maturities)				
82	Current cap on AT1 instruments subject to phase-out arrangements				
83	Amount excluded from AT1 due to cap (excess over cap after redemptions and maturities)				
84	Current cap on T2 instruments subject to phase-out arrangements			396	
85	Amount excluded from T2 due to cap (excess over cap after redemptions and maturities)				

1 Source based on reference numbers/letters of the balance sheet under the regulatory scope of consolidation

Developments impacting capital ratios

At 31 December 2022, the Basel III Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1), Tier 1 and total capital ratios were 15.2%, 16.7%, and 20.9% respectively (June 2022: 15.5%, 17.1% and 21.2% respectively). The CET1 capital ratio decreased compared to 30 June 2022, partly due to an increase in RWA and due to a decrease in CET1 capital. The EUR 1.9 billion increase in RWA mainly reflects an increase in credit risk RWA. Credit risk RWA increased predominantly as a result of a new model risk add-on and a change in regulatory treatment of specific models from A-IRB model to Foundation IRB and Standardized Approach, partially offset by business developments, model updates and changes in asset quality. The CET1 capital position decreased mainly due to the permission granted by the ECB to repurchase shares totalling EUR 500 million, partly offset by the net profit for 2022 (after dividend and AT1 coupon payments). All capital ratios were in line with the bank's risk appetite and were comfortably above regulatory requirements.

The maximum distributable amount (MDA) trigger level increased slightly to 9.7% (excluding AT1 shortfall), including a slightly increased countercyclical capital buffer (CCyB) and the reconfirmed Pillar 2 requirement as part of the SREP requirements for 2023. The AT1 shortfall was 0.3% on 31 December 2022. The Dutch central bank (DNB) will increase the CCyB for Dutch exposures to 1% by 25 May 2023. Full implementation of the 2% CCyB rate is expected by Q2 2024, which will cause the MDA trigger level to increase by around 1.5%. This is already reflected in our 13% CET1 target under Basel IV. The bank remains committed to maintaining a prudent buffer in excess of its regulatory requirements at all times.

EU CC2 - Reconciliation of regulatory own funds to balance sheet in the audited financial statements

(in millions)		31 December 2022		30 June 2022		31 December 2021		
		Balance sheet as in published financial statements	Under regulatory scope of consolidation	Balance sheet as in published financial statements	Under regulatory scope of consolidation	Balance sheet as in published financial statements	Under regulatory scope of consolidation	Reference
		As at period end	As at period end	As at period end	As at period end	As at period end	As at period end	
	Assets[1]							
1	Cash and balances at central banks	60,865	60,865	69,784	69,784	66,865	66,865	
2	Financial assets held for trading	907	907	2,421	2,421	1,155	1,155	
3	Derivatives	5,212	5,212	5,096	5,096	3,785	3,785	
4	Financial investments	39,034	39,002	40,762	40,730	43,165	43,132	
5	Securities financing	20,032	20,032	27,647	27,647	16,138	16,138	
6	Loans and advances banks	2,982	3,300	3,766	4,083	2,801	3,073	
7	Residential mortgages	141,121	141,121	142,718	142,718	147,711	147,711	
8	Consumer loans	9,955	9,955	10,321	10,321	10,518	10,518	
9	Corporate loans	85,360	85,370	90,207	90,217	85,014	85,019	
10	Other loans and advances customers	7,491	7,491	16,395	16,395	15,008	15,008	
11	Equity-accounted investments	474	570	521	625	564	667	
12	Property and equipment	988	987	1,094	1,093	1,172	1,170	
13	Goodwill and other intangible assets	108	108	117	117	127	126	
14	Assets held for sale	13	13	47	29	89	89	
15	Tax assets	565	565	690	690	739	737	CC1-8
16	Other assets	4,473	4,463	9,917	9,919	4,263	4,260	
17	**Total assets**	**379,581**	**379,962**	**421,504**	**421,885**	**399,113**	**399,454**	
	Liabilities[1]							
18	Financial liabilities held for trading	641	641	1,394	1,394	687	687	
19	Derivatives	4,148	4,148	3,799	3,799	4,344	4,344	
20	Securities financing	9,652	9,652	18,643	18,643	9,494	9,494	
21	Due to banks	17,509	17,509	40,168	40,168	38,076	38,076	
22	Current account	122,030	122,044	136,694	136,720	132,983	133,005	
23	Demand deposits	100,397	100,397	99,756	99,756	98,790	98,790	
24	Time deposits	30,096	30,476	26,847	27,228	18,780	19,117	
25	Other due to customers	2,491	2,491	1,895	1,895	665	665	
26	Issued debt	56,259	56,259	53,431	53,431	59,688	59,688	
27	Subordinated liabilities	7,290	7,290	7,658	7,658	7,549	7,549	CC1-46
28	Provisions	1,044	1,036	1,134	1,131	1,201	1,196	
29	Liabilities held for sale			18				
30	Tax liabilities	22	21	16	12	101	97	
31	Other liabilities	5,187	5,185	7,525	7,523	4,757	4,747	
32	**Total liabilities**	**356,767**	**357,148**	**398,977**	**399,358**	**377,114**	**377,454**	
	Shareholders' equity[1]							
33	Share capital	898	898	940	940	940	940	CC1-1
34	Share premium	12,529	12,529	12,970	12,970	12,970	12,970	CC1-1
35	Other reserves (incl. retained earnings/ profit for the period)	8,243	8,243	6,994	6,994	7,324	7,324	CC1-2
36	Accumulated other comprehensive income	-842	-842	-366	-366	-1,227	-1,227	CC1-3 & CC1-8
37	AT1 capital securities	1,985	1,985	1,985	1,985	1,987	1,987	CC1-36
38	**Equity attributable to owners of the parent company**	**22,812**	**22,812**	**22,523**	**22,523**	**21,994**	**21,994**	
39	Equity attributable to non-controlling interests	2	2	5	5	5	5	
40	**Total equity**	**22,814**	**22,814**	**22,528**	**22,528**	**21,999**	**21,999**	

1 Breakdown by asset, liability and equity classes according to the balance sheet in the published financial statements.

EU CCA - Main features of regulatory own funds instruments and eligible liabilities instruments
Common Equity Tier 1

1	Issuer	ABN AMRO Bank N.V.
2	Unique identifier (eg CUSIP, ISIN or Bloomberg identifier for private placement)	NL0011540547
3	Governing law(s) of the instrument	Dutch Law
3a	Contractual recognition of write down and conversion powers of resolution authorities	N/A
	Regulatory treatment	
4	Transitional CRR rules	Common equity tier 1
5	Post-transitional CRR rules	Common equity tier 1
6	Eligible at solo/ (sub-)consolidated/ solo & (sub-) consolidated	Solo & consolidated
7	Instrument type (types to be specified by each jurisdiction)	Ordinary shares A
8	Amount recognised in regulatory capital (in millions, as of most recent reporting date)	EUR 898
9	Nominal amount of instrument (as of most recent reporting date)	EUR 1
9a	Issue price	EUR 17.75; 20.40; 22.75; 23.50
9b	Redemption price	N/A
10	Accounting classification	Equity
11	Original date of issuance	09 April 2009
12	Perpetual or dated	Perpetual
13	Original maturity date	N/A
14	Issuer call subject to prior supervisory approval	N/A
15	Optional call date, contingent call dates, and redemption amount	N/A
16	Subsequent call dates, if applicable	N/A
	Coupons / dividends	
17	Fixed or floating dividend/coupon	N/A
18	Coupon rate and any related index	N/A
19	Existence of a dividend stopper	N/A
20a	Fully discretionary, partially discretionary or mandatory (in terms of timing)	Fully discretionary
20b	Fully discretionary, partially discretionary or mandatory (in terms of amount)	Fully discretionary
21	Existence of step up or other incentive to redeem	N/A
22	Non-cumulative or cumulative	Non-cumulative
23	Convertible or non-convertible	Non-convertible
24	If convertible, conversion trigger(s)	N/A
25	If convertible, fully or partially	N/A
26	If convertible, conversion rate	N/A
27	If convertible, mandatory or optional conversion	N/A
28	If convertible, specifiy instrument type convertible into	N/A
29	If convertible, specifiy issuer of instrument it converts into	N/A
30	Write-down features	No
31	If write-down, write-down trigger(s)	N/A
32	If write-down, full or partial	N/A
33	If write-down, permanent or temporary	N/A
34	If temporary write-down, description of write-up mechanism	N/A
34a	Type of subordination (only for eligible liabilities)	Statutory
EU-34b	Ranking of the instrument in normal insolvency proceedings	1
35	Position in subordination hierachy in liquidation	Junior to Additional Tier 1
36	Non-compliant transitioned features	No
37	If yes, specifiy non-compliant features	N/A
37a	Link to the full term and conditions of the intrument (signposting)	Web link

1 N/A inserted if the question is not applicable

Additional Tier 1

1	Issuer	ABN AMRO Bank N.V.	ABN AMRO Bank N.V.
2	Unique identifier (eg CUSIP, ISIN or Bloomberg identifier for private placement)	XS2131567138	XS1693822634
3	Governing law(s) of the instrument	Dutch law	Dutch law
3a	Contractual recognition of write down and conversion powers of resolution authorities	Yes	Yes
	Regulatory treatment		
4	Transitional CRR rules	Additional Tier 1	Additional Tier 1
5	Post-transitional CRR rules	Additional Tier 1	Additional Tier 1
6	Eligible at solo/ (sub-)consolidated/ solo & (sub-) consolidated	Solo & consolidated	Solo & consolidated
7	Instrument type (types to be specified by each jurisdiction)	AT1 EU 575/2013 art 52	AT1 EU 575/2013 art 52
8	Amount recognised in regulatory capital (in millions, as of most recent reporting date)	EUR 993	EUR 994
9	Nominal amount of instrument (as of most recent reporting date)	EUR 1,000	EUR 1,000
9a	Issue price	100%	100%
9b	Redemption price	100%	100%
10	Accounting classification	Equity	Equity
11	Original date of issuance	15 June 2020	10 April 2017
12	Perpetual or dated	Perpetual	Perpetual
13	Original maturity date	No maturity	No maturity
14	Issuer call subject to prior supervisory approval	Yes	Yes
15	Optional call date, contingent call dates, and redemption amount	22 Sept 2025 (100% nominal amount), regulatory & tax call (prevailing principal amount)	22 Sept 2027 (100% nominal amount), regulatory & tax call (prevailing principal amount)
16	Subsequent call dates, if applicable	Callable on each interest payment date after first call date	Callable on each interest payment date after first call date
	Coupons / dividends		
17	Fixed or floating dividend/coupon	Fixed	Fixed
18	Coupon rate and any related index	4.375% per year	4.75% per year
19	Existence of a dividend stopper	No	No
20a	Fully discretionary, partially discretionary or mandatory (in terms of timing)	Fully discretionary	Fully discretionary
20b	Fully discretionary, partially discretionary or mandatory (in terms of amount)	Fully discretionary	Fully discretionary
21	Existence of step up or other incentive to redeem	No	No
22	Non-cumulative or cumulative	Non-cumulative	Non-cumulative
23	Convertible or non-convertible	Non-convertible	Non-convertible
24	If convertible, conversion trigger(s)	N/A	N/A
25	If convertible, fully or partially	N/A	N/A
26	If convertible, conversion rate	N/A	N/A
27	If convertible, mandatory or optional conversion	N/A	N/A
28	If convertible, specifiy instrument type convertible into	N/A	N/A
29	If convertible, specifiy issuer of instrument it converts into	N/A	N/A
30	Write-down features	Yes	Yes
31	If write-down, write-down trigger(s)	7%/5.125% CET1	7%/5.125% CET1
32	If write-down, full or partial	Partial	Partial
33	If write-down, permanent or temporary	Temporary	Temporary
34	If temporary write-down, description of write-up mechanism	Subject to profit MDA and Max Write up Amount	Subject to profit MDA and Max Write up Amount
34a	Type of subordination (only for eligible liabilities)	Statutory	Statutory
EU-34b	Ranking of the instrument in normal insolvency proceedings	2	2
35	Position in subordination hierachy in liquidation	Junior to Tier 2	Junior to Tier 2
36	Non-compliant transitioned features	No	No
37	If yes, specifiy non-compliant features	N/A	N/A
37a	Link to the full term and conditions of the intrument (signposting)	Web link	Web link

1 N/A inserted if the question is not applicable

Tier 2

1	Issuer	ABN AMRO Bank N.V.	ABN AMRO Bank N.V.	ABN AMRO Bank N.V.
2	Unique identifier (eg CUSIP, ISIN or Bloomberg identifier for private placement)	XS2558022591	XS2498035455	XS1346254573
3	Governing law(s) of the instrument	Dutch law	Dutch law	Dutch law
3a	Contractual recognition of write down and conversion powers of resolution authorities	Yes	Yes	Yes
	Regulatory treatment			
4	Transitional CRR rules	Tier 2	Tier 2	Ineligible
5	Post-transitional CRR rules	Tier 2	Tier 2	Ineligible
6	Eligible at solo/ (sub-)consolidated/ solo & (sub-) consolidated	Solo & consolidated	Solo & consolidated	Solo & consolidated
7	Instrument type (types to be specified by each jurisdiction)	Tier 2 EU 575/2013 art 63	Tier 2 EU 575/2013 art 63	Tier 2 EU 575/2013 art 63
8	Amount recognised in regulatory capital (in millions, as of most recent reporting date)	EUR 995	EUR 522	EUR 0
9	Nominal amount of instrument (as of most recent reporting date)	EUR 1,000	SGD 750 (EUR 524)	EUR 1,000
9a	Issue price	100%	100%	99.383%
9b	Redemption price	100%	100%	100%
10	Accounting classification	Liability - amortised cost	Liability - amortised cost	Liability - amortised cost
11	Original date of issuance	22 November 2022	5 July 2022	18 January 2016
12	Perpetual or dated	Dated	Dated	Dated
13	Original maturity date	22 February 2033	5 October 2032	18 January 2028
14	Issuer call subject to prior supervisory approval	Yes	Yes	Yes
15	Optional call date, contingent call dates, and redemption amount	22 November 2027 (100% nominal amount), tax & regulatory call (100% nominal amount)	5 October 2027 (100% nominal amount), tax & regulatory call (100% nominal amount)	18 January 2023 (100% nominal amount), tax & regulatory call (100% nominal amount)
16	Subsequent call dates, if applicable	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Coupons / dividends			
17	Fixed or floating dividend/coupon	Fixed	Fixed	Fixed
18	Coupon rate and any related index	5.125% per year	5.500% per year	2.875% per year
19	Existence of a dividend stopper	No	No	No
20a	Fully discretionary, partially discretionary or mandatory (in terms of timing)	Mandatory	Mandatory	Mandatory
20b	Fully discretionary, partially discretionary or mandatory (in terms of amount)	Mandatory	Mandatory	Mandatory
21	Existence of step up or other incentive to redeem	No	No	No
22	Non-cumulative or cumulative	N/A	N/A	N/A
23	Convertible or non-convertible	Non-convertible	Non-convertible	Non-convertible
24	If convertible, conversion trigger(s)	N/A	N/A	N/A
25	If convertible, fully or partially	N/A	N/A	N/A
26	If convertible, conversion rate	N/A	N/A	N/A
27	If convertible, mandatory or optional conversion	N/A	N/A	N/A
28	If convertible, specifiy instrument type convertible into	N/A	N/A	N/A
29	If convertible, specifiy issuer of instrument it converts into	N/A	N/A	N/A
30	Write-down features	No	No	No
31	If write-down, write-down trigger(s)	N/A	N/A	N/A
32	If write-down, full or partial	N/A	N/A	N/A
33	If write-down, permanent or temporary	N/A	N/A	N/A
34	If temporary write-down, description of write-up mechanism	N/A	N/A	N/A
34a	Type of subordination (only for eligible liabilities)	Statutory	Statutory	Statutory
EU-34b	Ranking of the instrument in normal insolvency proceedings	3	3	3
35	Position in subordination hierachy in liquidation	Junior to senior unsecured	Junior to senior unsecured	Junior to senior unsecured
36	Non-compliant transitioned features	No	No	No
37	If yes, specifiy non-compliant features	N/A	N/A	N/A
37a	Link to the full term and conditions of the intrument (signposting)	Web link	Web link	Web link

1 N/A inserted if the question is not applicable

Tier 2 (continued)

1	Issuer	ABN AMRO Bank N.V.	ABN AMRO Bank N.V.
2	Unique identifier (eg CUSIP, ISIN or Bloomberg identifier for private placement)	XS1586330604	00080QAD79 (Cusip 144A) USN0028HAP03 (ISIN Reg S)
3	Governing law(s) of the instrument	Dutch law	Dutch law
3a	Contractual recognition of write down and conversion powers of resolution authorities	Yes	Yes
	Regulatory treatment		
4	Transitional CRR rules	Tier 2	Tier 2
5	Post-transitional CRR rules	Tier 2	Ineligible
6	Eligible at solo/ (sub-)consolidated/ solo & (sub-) consolidated	Solo & consolidated	Solo & consolidated
7	Instrument type (types to be specified by each jurisdiction)	Tier 2 EU 575/2013 art 63	Tier 2 (grandfathered) EU 575/2013 art 63
8	Amount recognised in regulatory capital (in millions, as of most recent reporting date)	EUR 1,405	EUR 0
9	Nominal amount of instrument (as of most recent reporting date)	USD 1,500 (EUR 1,405)	USD 113 (EUR 106)
9a	Issue price	99.984%	100%
9b	Redemption price	100%	100%
10	Accounting classification	Liability - amortised cost	Liability - amortised cost
11	Original date of issuance	27 March 2017	30 June 2011
12	Perpetual or dated	Dated	Dated
13	Original maturity date	27 March 2028	15 May 2023
14	Issuer call subject to prior supervisory approval	Yes	No
15	Optional call date, contingent call dates, and redemption amount	27 March 2023 (100% nominal amount), tax & regulatory call (100% nominal amount)	Tax call (100% nominal amount)
16	Subsequent call dates, if applicable	N/A	N/A
	Coupons / dividends		
17	Fixed or floating dividend/coupon	Fixed	Fixed
18	Coupon rate and any related index	4.4% per year	7.75% per year
19	Existence of a dividend stopper	No	No
20a	Fully discretionary, partially discretionary or mandatory (in terms of timing)	Mandatory	Mandatory
20b	Fully discretionary, partially discretionary or mandatory (in terms of amount)	Mandatory	Mandatory
21	Existence of step up or other incentive to redeem	No	No
22	Non-cumulative or cumulative	N/A	N/A
23	Convertible or non-convertible	Non-convertible	Non-convertible
24	If convertible, conversion trigger(s)	N/A	N/A
25	If convertible, fully or partially	N/A	N/A
26	If convertible, conversion rate	N/A	N/A
27	If convertible, mandatory or optional conversion	N/A	N/A
28	If convertible, specifiy instrument type convertible into	N/A	N/A
29	If convertible, specifiy issuer of instrument it converts into	N/A	N/A
30	Write-down features	No	No
31	If write-down, write-down trigger(s)	N/A	N/A
32	If write-down, full or partial	N/A	N/A
33	If write-down, permanent or temporary	N/A	N/A
34	If temporary write-down, description of write-up mechanism	N/A	N/A
34a	Type of subordination (only for eligible liabilities)	Statutory	Statutory
EU-34b	Ranking of the instrument in normal insolvency proceedings	3	3
35	Position in subordination hierachy in liquidation	Junior to senior unsecured	Junior to senior unsecured
36	Non-compliant transitioned features	No	No
37	If yes, specifiy non-compliant features	N/A	N/A
37a	Link to the full term and conditions of the intrument (signposting)	Web link	Web link

1 N/A inserted if the question is not applicable

Tier 2 (continued)

1	Issuer	ABN AMRO Bank N.V.	ABN AMRO Bank N.V.
2	Unique identifier (eg CUSIP, ISIN or Bloomberg identifier for private placement)	US00080QAF28 / XS1264600310	US00084DAL47 / XS1392917784
3	Governing law(s) of the instrument	Dutch law	Dutch law
3a	Contractual recognition of write down and conversion powers of resolution authorities	Yes	Yes
	Regulatory treatment		
4	Transitional CRR rules	Tier 2	Tier 2
5	Post-transitional CRR rules	Tier 2	Tier 2
6	Eligible at solo/ (sub-)consolidated/ solo & (sub-) consolidated	Solo & consolidated	Solo & consolidated
7	Instrument type (types to be specified by each jurisdiction)	Tier 2 EU 575/2013 art 63	Tier 2 EU 575/2013 art 63
8	Amount recognised in regulatory capital (in millions, as of most recent reporting date)	EUR 994	EUR 756
9	Nominal amount of instrument (as of most recent reporting date)	USD 1,500 (EUR 1,324)	USD 1,000 (EUR 937)
9a	Issue price	99.732%	99.827%
9b	Redemption price	100%	100%
10	Accounting classification	Liability - amortised cost	Liability - amortised cost
11	Original date of issuance	28 July 2015	18 April 2016
12	Perpetual or dated	Dated	Dated
13	Original maturity date	28 July 2025	18 April 2026
14	Issuer call subject to prior supervisory approval	No	no
15	Optional call date, contingent call dates, and redemption amount	Tax & regulatory call (100% nominal amount)	Tax & regulatory call (100% nominal amount)
16	Subsequent call dates, if applicable	N/A	N/A
	Coupons / dividends		
17	Fixed or floating dividend/coupon	Fixed	Fixed
18	Coupon rate and any related index	4.75% per year	4.8% per year
19	Existence of a dividend stopper	No	No
20a	Fully discretionary, partially discretionary or mandatory (in terms of timing)	Mandatory	Mandatory
20b	Fully discretionary, partially discretionary or mandatory (in terms of amount)	Mandatory	Mandatory
21	Existence of step up or other incentive to redeem	No	No
22	Non-cumulative or cumulative	N/A	N/A
23	Convertible or non-convertible	Non-convertible	Non-convertible
24	If convertible, conversion trigger(s)	N/A	N/A
25	If convertible, fully or partially	N/A	N/A
26	If convertible, conversion rate	N/A	N/A
27	If convertible, mandatory or optional conversion	N/A	N/A
28	If convertible, specifiy instrument type convertible into	N/A	N/A
29	If convertible, specifiy issuer of instrument it converts into	N/A	N/A
30	Write-down features	No	No
31	If write-down, write-down trigger(s)	N/A	N/A
32	If write-down, full or partial	N/A	N/A
33	If write-down, permanent or temporary	N/A	N/A
34	If temporary write-down, description of write-up mechanism	N/A	N/A
34a	Type of subordination (only for eligible liabilities)	Statutory	Statutory
EU-34b	Ranking of the instrument in normal insolvency proceedings	3	3
35	Position in subordination hierachy in liquidation	Junior to senior unsecured	Junior to senior unsecured
36	Non-compliant transitioned features	No	No
37	If yes, specifiy non-compliant features	N/A	N/A
37a	Link to the full term and conditions of the intrument (signposting)	Web link	Web link

1 N/A inserted if the question is not applicable

Tier 2 (continued)

1	Issuer	ABN AMRO Bank N.V.	ABN AMRO Bank N.V.
2	Unique identifier (eg CUSIP, ISIN or Bloomberg identifier for private placement)	XS1385037558	XS2415308761/ US00084DAV29
3	Governing law(s) of the instrument	Dutch law	Dutch law
3a	Contractual recognition of write down and conversion powers of resolution authorities	Yes	Yes
	Regulatory treatment		
4	Transitional CRR rules	Tier 2	Tier 2
5	Post-transitional CRR rules	Tier 2	Tier 2
6	Eligible at solo/ (sub-)consolidated/ solo & (sub-) consolidated	Solo & consolidated	Solo & consolidated
7	Instrument type (types to be specified by each jurisdiction)	Tier 2 Eu 575/2013 art 63	Tier 2 Eu 575/2013 art 63
8	Amount recognised in regulatory capital (in millions, as of most recent reporting date)	EUR 264	EUR 879
9	Nominal amount of instrument (as of most recent reporting date)	USD 300 (EUR 281)	USD 1,000 (EUR 936)
9a	Issue price	100%	100%
9b	Redemption price	100%	100%
10	Accounting classification	Liability - amortised cost	Liability - amortised cost
11	Original date of issuance	08 April 2016	13 December 2021
12	Perpetual or dated	Dated	Dated
13	Original maturity date	08 April 2031	13 March 2037
14	Issuer call subject to prior supervisory approval	No	No
15	Optional call date, contingent call dates, and redemption amount	Tax & regulatory call (100% nominal amount)	31 December 2031 (100% nominal amount), tax & regulatory call (100% nominal amount)
16	Subsequent call dates, if applicable	N/A	N/A
	Coupons / dividends		
17	Fixed or floating dividend/coupon	Fixed	Fixed
18	Coupon rate and any related index	5.6% per year	3.324% per year
19	Existence of a dividend stopper	No	No
20a	Fully discretionary, partially discretionary or mandatory (in terms of timing)	Mandatory	Mandatory
20b	Fully discretionary, partially discretionary or mandatory (in terms of amount)	Mandatory	Mandatory
21	Existence of step up or other incentive to redeem	No	No
22	Non-cumulative or cumulative	N/A	N/A
23	Convertible or non-convertible	Non-convertible	Non-convertible
24	If convertible, conversion trigger(s)	N/A	N/A
25	If convertible, fully or partially	N/A	N/A
26	If convertible, conversion rate	N/A	N/A
27	If convertible, mandatory or optional conversion	N/A	N/A
28	If convertible, specifiy instrument type convertible into	N/A	N/A
29	If convertible, specifiy issuer of instrument it converts into	N/A	N/A
30	Write-down features	No	No
31	If write-down, write-down trigger(s)	N/A	N/A
32	If write-down, full or partial	N/A	N/A
33	If write-down, permanent or temporary	N/A	N/A
34	If temporary write-down, description of write-up mechanism	N/A	N/A
34a	Type of subordination (only for eligible liabilities)	Statutory	Statutory
EU-34b	Ranking of the instrument in normal insolvency proceedings	3	3
35	Position in subordination hierachy in liquidation	Junior to senior unsecured	Junior to senior unsecured
36	Non-compliant transitioned features	No	No
37	If yes, specifiy non-compliant features	N/A	N/A
37a	Link to the full term and conditions of the intrument (signposting)	Web link	Web link

1 N/A inserted if the question is not applicable

Countercyclical capital buffer

EU CCyB1 - Geographical distribution of credit exposures relevant for the calculation of the countercyclical capital buffer

The table below contains an overview of the exposure distribution for the most relevant countries (whose own funds requirements weight is greater than 1.00% and/or countercyclical buffer rate is greater than 0.00%).

						31 December 2022
	General credit exposures		Relevant credit exposures - Market risk		Securitisation exposures - Exposure value for non-trading book	Total exposure value
(in millions)	Exposure value under the SA	Exposure value under the IRB	Sum of long and short position of trading book exposures for SA	Value of trading book exposures for internal models		
Country						
Belgium	368	3,303		4		3,676
Bulgaria						
Czech Republic		19				19
Denmark	12	160		1		173
Estonia						1
France	957	7,664		5		8,626
Germany	900	4,763		10		5,673
Hong Kong	23	179				202
Iceland		59				59
Luxembourg	821	3,343		1		4,165
Netherlands	5,710	225,958		6		231,673
Norway		2,228		1		2,229
Romania		9				9
Slovakia		20				20
Sweden		825				825
United Kingdom	852	7,587		20		8,460
United States	696	1,573		2		2,270
Other countries	1,053	10,567		8		11,628
Total	**11,390**	**268,258**		**58**		**279,707**

							31 December 2022
	Own fund requirements				RWEA	Own funds requirements weights (%)	Countercyclical buffer rate (%)
(in millions)	Relevant credit risk exposures - Credit risk	Relevant credit exposures - Market risk	Relevant credit exposures - Securitisation positions in the non-trading book	Total			
Country							
Belgium	179			180	2,244	2.10%	
Bulgaria						0.00%	1.00%
Czech Republic	1			1	13	0.01%	1.50%
Denmark	11			11	143	0.13%	2.00%
Estonia						0.00%	1.00%
France	472	1		472	5,905	5.53%	
Germany	263	1		264	3,301	3.09%	
Hong Kong	13			13	161	0.15%	1.00%
Iceland	3			3	43	0.04%	2.00%
Luxembourg	142			142	1,778	1.66%	0.50%
Netherlands	6,246			6,246	78,069	73.07%	
Norway	119			119	1,490	1.39%	2.00%
Romania	1			1	12	0.01%	0.50%
Slovakia	2			2	29	0.03%	1.00%
Sweden	34			34	423	0.40%	1.00%
United Kingdom	476	3		479	5,985	5.60%	1.00%
United States	138			138	1,729	1.62%	
Other countries	440			441	5,509	5.16%	
Total	**8,542**	**5**		**8,547**	**106,836**	**100.00%**	

						30 June 2022
	General credit exposures		Relevant credit exposures - Market risk		Securitisation exposures - Exposure value for non-trading book	Total exposure value
(in millions)	Exposure value under the SA	Exposure value under the IRB	Sum of long and short position of trading book exposures for SA	Value of trading book exposures for internal models		
Country						
Belgium	340	3,256		2		3,598
Bulgaria	6					6
Czech Republic		20				20
France	873	7,222		5		8,100
Germany	991	4,468		15		5,475
Hong Kong	53	254				307
Luxembourg	937	3,081		1		4,018
Netherlands	5,873	235,325		8		241,206
Norway		2,410		5		2,415
Slovakia		20				20
United Kingdom	997	7,981		22		9,000
United States	1,258	2,261		5		3,524
Other countries	1,341	11,604		32		12,976
Total	**12,668**	**277,903**		**94**		**290,665**

							30 June 2022
	Own fund requirements				RWEA	Own funds requirements weights (%)	Countercyclical buffer rate (%)
(in millions)	Relevant credit risk exposures - Credit risk	Relevant credit exposures - Market risk	Relevant credit exposures - Securitisation positions in the non-trading book	Total			
Country							
Belgium	177			177	2,213	2.15%	
Bulgaria					6	0.01%	0.50%
Czech Republic	1			1	15	0.01%	0.50%
France	424			424	5,303	5.15%	
Germany	232	1		233	2,910	2.82%	
Hong Kong	7			7	87	0.08%	1.00%
Luxembourg	140			140	1,751	1.70%	0.50%
Netherlands	5,879			5,880	73,498	71.35%	
Norway	125			125	1,559	1.51%	1.50%
Slovakia	2			2	30	0.03%	1.00%
United Kingdom	522			522	6,527	6.34%	
United States	195			195	2,437	2.37%	
Other countries	527	7		534	6,677	6.48%	
Total	**8,232**	**9**		**8,241**	**103,014**	**100.00%**	

						31 December 2021
	General credit exposures		Relevant credit exposures - Market risk		Securitisation exposures - Exposure value for non-trading book	Total exposure value
(in millions)	Exposure value under the SA	Exposure value under the IRB	Sum of long and short position of trading book exposures for SA	Value of trading book exposures for internal models		
Country						
Belgium	64	3,373		3		3,440
Bulgaria						
Czech Republic		11				11
France	610	3,632		17		4,259
Germany	796	4,776		4		5,576
Hong Kong	15	97				113
Luxembourg	4	2,595		1		2,600
Netherlands	6,292	242,992		31		249,316
Norway		2,451		9		2,460
Slovakia		20				20
United Kingdom	714	7,372		24		8,111
United States	875	2,557		3		3,435
Other countries	994	10,858		16		11,868
Total	**10,364**	**280,736**		**110**		**291,209**

							31 December 2021
	Own fund requirements				RWEA	Own funds requirements weights (%)	Countercyclical buffer rate (%)
(in millions)	Relevant credit risk exposures - Credit risk	Relevant credit exposures - Market risk	Relevant credit exposures - Securitisation positions in the non-trading book	Total			
Country							
Belgium	185			186	2,321	2.25%	
Bulgaria						0.00%	0.50%
Czech Republic	1			1	13	0.01%	0.50%
France	213			214	2,671	2.59%	
Germany	226	3		229	2,863	2.77%	
Hong Kong	4			4	56	0.05%	1.00%
Luxembourg	84			84	1,053	1.02%	0.50%
Netherlands	6,348	4		6,351	79,393	76.86%	
Norway	99			99	1,243	1.20%	1.00%
Slovakia	2			2	31	0.03%	1.00%
United Kingdom	466			466	5,831	5.64%	
United States	206			206	2,579	2.50%	
Other countries	417	2		419	5,241	5.07%	
Total	**8,253**	**11**		**8,264**	**103,294**	**100%**	

Countercyclical capital buffer

The countercyclical capital buffer (CCyB) is part of a set of macroprudential instruments designed to help counter procyclicality in the financial system. Capital should be accumulated when cyclical systemic risk is deemed to be increasing. This will create buffers that will increase the resilience of the banking sector during periods of stress, when losses materialise. This will help maintain the supply of credit and dampen a downswing in the financial cycle. The CCyB can also help dampen excessive credit growth during an upswing in the financial cycle. The CCyB is calculated as the weighted average of the buffers in place in the jurisdictions to which banks have a credit exposure.

EU CCyB2 - Amount of institution-specific countercyclical capital buffer

	(in millions)	31 December 2022	30 June 2022	31 December 2021
1	Total risk exposure amount	128,593	126,676	117,693
2	Institution specific countercyclical capital buffer rate	0.102%	0.032%	0.018%
3	Institution specific countercyclical capital buffer requirement	131	41	21

Leverage ratio

EU LR1 - LRSum: Summary reconciliation of accounting assets and leverage ratio exposures

(in millions)		31 December 2022	30 June 2022	31 December 2021
1	**Total assets as per published financial statements**	**379,581**	**421,504**	**399,113**
2	Adjustment for entities which are consolidated for accounting purposes but are outside the scope of prudential consolidation	381	381	341
3	Adjustment for securitised exposures that meet the operational requirements for the recognition of risk transference			
4	Adjustment for temporary exemption of exposures to central banks (if applicable)			-66,922
5	Adjustment for fiduciary assets recognised on the balance sheet pursuant to the applicable accounting framework but excluded from the total exposure measure in accordance with point (i) of point (i) of Art. 429a(1) CRR			
6	Adjustment for regular-way purchases and sales of financial assets subject to trade date accounting	-1,313	-3,664	-1,046
7	Adjustment for eligible cash pooling transactions			
8	Adjustments for derivative financial instruments	3,677	6,025	3,582
9	Adjustments for securities financing transactions (SFTs)	2,221	3,798	2,501
10	Adjustment for off-balance sheet items (i.e. conversion to credit equivalent amounts of off-balance sheet exposures)	30,452	30,114	30,637
11	Adjustment for prudent valuation adjustments and specific and general provisions which have reduced Tier 1 capital			
EU-11a	Adjustment for exposures excluded from the total exposure measure in accordance with point (c) of Art. 429a(1) CRR			
EU-11b	Adjustment for exposures excluded from the total exposure measure in accordance with point (j) of Art. 429a(1) CRR			
12	Other adjustments	-1,475	-8,159	-7,425
13	**Total exposure amount**	**413,525**	**449,999**	**360,779**

EU LR3 - LRSpl: Split-up of on-balance sheet exposures (excluding derivatives, SFTs and exempted exposures)

(in millions)		31 December 2022	30 June 2022	31 December 2021
EU-1	**Total on-balance sheet exposures (excluding derivatives, SFTs, and exempted exposures)**	**353,263**	**378,363**	**305,257**
EU-2	Of which: Trading book exposures	907	2,421	1,155
EU-3	Of which: Banking book exposures	352,356	375,943	304,103
EU-4	*- of which covered bonds*	*3,346*	*2,754*	*3,229*
EU-5	*- of which exposures treated as sovereigns*	*95,145*	*106,209*	*39,867*
EU-6	*- of which exposures to regional governments, MDB, international organisations and PSE not treated as sovereigns*	*810*	*927*	
EU-7	*- of which institutions*	*7,730*	*20,250*	*17,311*
EU-8	*- of which secured by mortgages of immovable properties*	*162,793*	*164,245*	*170,514*
EU-9	*- of which retail exposures*	*5,465*	*6,127*	*6,308*
EU-10	*- of which corporates*	*68,038*	*58,851*	*54,969*
EU-11	*- of which exposures in default*	*5,159*	*6,022*	*6,773*
EU-12	*- of which other exposures (e.g. equity, securitisations, and other non-credit obligation assets)*	*3,870*	*10,557*	*5,131*

EU LR2 - LRCom: Leverage ratio common disclosure

(in millions)		31 December 2022	30 June 2022	31 December 2021
	On-balance sheet exposures (excluding derivatives and SFTs)			
1	On-balance sheet items (excluding derivatives, SFTs, but including collateral)[1]	354,999	379,868	307,664
2	Gross-up for derivatives collateral provided where deducted from the balance sheet assets pursuant to the applicable accounting framework			
3	(Deductions of receivables assets for cash variation margin provided in derivatives transactions)	-1,313	-1,455	-2,356
4	(Adjustment for securities received under securities financing transactions that are recognised as an asset)			
5	(General credit risk adjustments to on-balance sheet items)			
6	(Asset amounts deducted in determining Tier 1 capital)	-1,360	-1,057	-1,122
7	**Total on-balance sheet exposures (excluding derivatives and SFTs)[1]**	**352,326**	**377,356**	**304,186**
	Derivative exposures			
8	Replacement cost associated with SA-CCR derivatives transactions (i.e. net of eligible cash variation margin)	6,734	6,869	5,734
EU-8a	Derogation for derivatives: replacement costs contribution under the simplified standardised approach			
9	Add-on amounts for potential future exposure associated with SA-CCR derivatives transactions	6,544	9,094	7,559
EU-9a	Derogation for derivatives: Potential future exposure contribution under the simplified standardised approach			
EU-9b	Exposure determined under Original Exposure Method			
10	(Exempted CCP leg of client-cleared trade exposures) (SA-CCR)	-4,389	-4,842	-5,927
EU-10a	(Exempted CCP leg of client-cleared trade exposures) (simplified standardised approach)			
EU-10b	(Exempted CCP leg of client-cleared trade exposures) (Original Exposure Method)			
11	Adjusted effective notional amount of written credit derivatives			
12	(Adjusted effective notional offsets and add-on deductions for written credit derivatives)			
13	**Total derivatives exposures**	**8,889**	**11,121**	**7,367**
	Securities financing transaction (SFT) exposures			
14	Gross SFT assets (with no recognition of netting), after adjusting for sales accounting transactions	25,246	28,875	19,660
15	(Netted amounts of cash payables and cash receivables of gross SFT assets)	-5,213	-1,228	-3,522
16	Counterparty credit risk exposure for SFT assets	2,248	3,811	2,502
EU-16a	Derogation for SFTs: Counterparty credit risk exposure in accordance with Art. 429e(5) and 222 CRR			
17	Agent transaction exposures			
EU-17a	(Exempted CCP leg of client-cleared SFT exposure)			
18	**Total securities financing transaction exposures**	**22,281**	**31,458**	**18,640**
	Other off-balance sheet exposures			
19	Off-balance sheet exposures at gross notional amount	96,158	94,870	94,700
20	(Adjustments for conversion to credit equivalent amounts)	-65,706	-64,756	-64,063
21	(General provisions deducted in determining Tier 1 capital and specific provisions associated with off-balance sheet exposures)			
22	**Off-balance sheet exposures**	**30,452**	**30,114**	**30,637**
	Excluded exposures			
EU-22a	(Exposures excluded from the leverage ratio total exposure measure in accordance with point (c) of Art. 429a(1) CRR)			
EU-22b	(Exposures exempted in accordance with point (j) of Art. 429a (1) CRR (on- and off-balance sheet))			
EU-22c	(Excluded exposures of public development banks (or units) - Public sector investments)			
EU-22d	(Excluded exposures of public development banks (or units) - Promotional loans)			
EU-22e	(Excluded passing-through promotional loan exposures by non-public development banks (or units))			
EU-22f	(Excluded guaranteed parts of exposures arising from export credits)	-422	-50	-50

continued>

EU-22g	(Excluded excess collateral deposited at triparty agents)			
EU-22h	(Excluded CSD related services of CSD/institutions in accordance with point (o) of Art. 429a(1) CRR)			
EU-22i	(Excluded CSD related services of designated institutions in accordance with point (p) of Art. 429a(1) CRR)			
EU-22j	(Reduction of the exposure value of pre-financing or intermediate loans)			
EU-22k	**(Total exempted exposures)[1]**	**-422**	**-50**	**-50**
	Capital and total exposure measure			
23	Tier 1 capital	21,489	21,610	21,188
24	**Total exposure measure**	**413,525**	**449,999**	**360,779**
	Leverage ratio			
25	Leverage ratio	5.2%	4.8%	5.9%
EU-25	Leverage ratio (excluding the impact of the exemption of public sector investments and promotional loans) (%)	5.2%	4.8%	5.9%
25a	Leverage ratio (excluding the impact of any applicable temporary exemption of central bank reserves)	5.2%	4.8%	5.0%
26	Regulatory minimum leverage ratio requirement (%)	3.0%	3.0%	3.3%
EU-26a	Additional own funds requirements to address the risk of excessive leverage (%)			
EU-26b	*- of which to be made up of CET1 capital (percentage points)*			
27	Leverage ratio buffer requirement (%)			
EU-27a	Overall leverage ratio requirement (%)	3.0%	3.0%	3.3%
	Choice on transitional arrangements and relevant exposures			
EU-27b	Choice on transitional arrangements for the definition of the capital measure			
	Disclosure of mean values			
28	Mean of daily values of gross SFT assets, after adjustment for sale accounting transactions and netted of amounts of associated cash payables and cash receivables	29,995	29,282	25,836
29	Quarter-end value of gross SFT assets, after adjustment for sale accounting transactions and netted of amounts of associated cash payables and cash receivables	20,032	27,647	16,138
30	Total exposure measure (including the impact of any applicable temporary exemption of central bank reserves) incorporating mean values from row 28 of gross SFT assets (after adjustment for sale accounting transactions and netted of amounts of associated cash payables and cash receivables)	423,488	451,634	370,477
30a	Total exposure measure (excluding the impact of any applicable temporary exemption of central bank reserves) incorporating mean values from row 28 of gross SFT assets (after adjustment for sale accounting transactions and netted of amounts of associated cash payables and cash receivables)	423,488	451,634	437,399
31	Leverage ratio (including the impact of any applicable temporary exemption of central bank reserves) incorporating mean values from row 28 of gross SFT assets (after adjustment for sale accounting transactions and netted of amounts of associated cash payables and cash receivables)	5.1%	4.8%	5.7%
31a	Leverage ratio (excluding the impact of any applicable temporary exemption of central bank reserves) incorporating mean values from row 28 of gross SFT assets (after adjustment for sale accounting transactions and netted of amounts of associated cash payables and cash receivables)	5.1%	4.8%	4.8%

1 Following an EBA publication (May 2022) related to the updated mapping between quantitative disclosure data points and the relevant supervisory reporting data points, changes were made to the comparative figures in order to present an accurate comparison.

The Capital Requirements Regulation (CRR) includes a non-risk-based leverage ratio. The leverage ratio requirements were amended by CRR2, which introduced a binding leverage ratio requirement of at least 3% and amended the requirements for calculating the exposure measure. The amendment includes the application of SA-CCR to clearing guarantees on derivative exposures.

The leverage ratio increased to 5.2% as at 31 December 2022 (30 June 2022: 4.8%), mainly due to a decrease in on-balance sheet exposures, including those attributable to TLTRO repayments, and an increase in CET1 capital.

EU LRA - Disclosure of leverage ratio qualitative information

ABN AMRO monitors and reports the leverage ratio based on CRR2 and we expect the leverage ratio to remain above the anticipated regulatory requirements. The exposure measure is reported to the Asset and Liability Committee (ALCO) at a client unit level and monitored closely in order to ensure the leverage ratio remains within the bank's risk appetite. The leverage ratio outlook takes account of business-specific plans, as well as macroeconomic conditions, regulatory developments and capital-related uncertainties.

In addition, ABN AMRO performs stress tests to measure the impact on the capital positions in severe but plausible scenarios. Capital adequacy must remain above the minimum capital adequacy levels under stress scenarios defined in the risk appetite and must be monitored in terms of limits and checkpoints.

ABN AMRO does not specifically take into account maturity mismatches and asset encumbrance while managing the risk of excessive leverage. Maturity mismatches and asset encumbrance are managed within the liquidity risk metrics.

In the event of risk appetite breaches for the leverage ratio, the bank-wide escalation paths for capital and funding are followed. Contingency plans are in place setting out a range of actions that can be undertaken, based on the level of severity and urgency of the issues.

Liquidity requirements

EU LIQA - Liquidity risk management

Liquidity risk management framework

ABN AMRO has a liquidity risk management framework that supports a moderate risk profile and safeguards the bank's reputation from a liquidity perspective. This framework must ensure that the bank meets its payment obligations at a reasonable cost, even under severely adverse conditions. The bank maintains a set of liquidity risk indicators to manage its liquidity position within the requirements set internally and by the regulator. In addition, regular stress testing is performed.

Three lines of defence

- The first line of defence includes the ALM and Treasury departments, where the daily business activities are executed;
- The second line of defence comprises the Risk and Finance departments, which monitor and report the risks associated with ALM and Treasury activities;
- The third line of defence is Group Audit, which provides assurance regarding the design and effectiveness of the governance structure, systems and processes of ALM, Treasury, Risk and Finance.

Monitoring liquidity risk

ABN AMRO uses a comprehensive set of liquidity indicators to monitor and measure liquidity risk, both in business as usual (BaU) and stressed conditions. The main indicators of liquidity risk are captured in the risk appetite. A moderate risk profile is safeguarded by setting appropriate limits and checkpoints for identified risk appetite indicators. In addition to the liquidity risk appetite statements (RAS), which are generally bank-specific and reported on a monthly basis, early warning indicators (EWIs) are set for the purpose of ensuring early signalling of potential liquidity stress. These are reported on a daily basis.

Stress identification

ABN AMRO targets a moderate risk profile with a stable and diversified funding and collateral mix of markets, investors, currencies and maturities so as to ensure liquidity at any point in time and limit the risk of concentrations in funding and collateral. This is reflected in the choice of RAS and EWIs.

The RAS and EWIs are complemented by a stress testing framework that is used to identify potential vulnerabilities in the bank's liquidity position. Internal liquidity stress testing is conducted on a monthly basis to ensure that the bank's liquidity buffer is sufficient to cover the liquidity risks faced. The outcome of stress tests is incorporated into day-to-day liquidity management.

A more holistic approach has been chosen with regard to the Contingency Plan for Capital and Funding and the Recovery Plan. An integrated set of indicators gives guidance on the appropriate level of escalation. These indicators outline the responsibilities with regard to managing and monitoring ABN AMRO's capital and liquidity profile during the different contingency stages. The liquidity contingency stage depends on the number of early warning indicators and/or risk appetite breaches in combination with expert judgement. The contingency plan provides guidelines for managing a range of stress environments and describes the lines of responsibility, escalation procedures and mitigating actions.

Governance

The Group Risk Committee (GRC) is the executive risk committee of ABN AMRO and has a delegated authority from the Executive Board on ALM and Treasury risk-related activities. The GRC is responsible for approving the liquidity risk policy of the bank. The bank is required to have a liquidity risk policy in place that enables it to identify, measure, steer and monitor its liquidity risk. The policy describes the bank's liquidity risk management framework. This framework includes maintaining a diversified funding mix and a strong liquidity buffer, both from an internal and a regulatory perspective. The policy also requires the bank to actively manage its liquidity risk exposures and funding needs across client units, countries, legal entities and currencies. This includes taking into account legal, regulatory and operational limitations on the transferability of liquidity. ABN AMRO is therefore of the opinion that its risk management systems are sufficient to mitigate the risk.

Incorporation of the liquidity risk profile

The bank's 'moderate risk profile' is translated into its risk appetite for liquidity risk by setting risk appetite statements (RAS) for key liquidity indicators. The risk appetite for liquidity risk can include both qualitative and quantitative indicators. Limits and checkpoints are put in place to ensure that the liquidity risk indicators reflect the bank's objective to maintain a moderate risk profile. Conditions that influence the bank's future liquidity position are uncertain. Therefore, stress testing serves as a tool for setting the limits and checkpoints in the liquidity RAS. In conclusion, ABN AMRO has sufficient buffers in place to meet liquidity requirements from a regulatory and internal perspective. In addition, stress testing results indicate that buffers are also sufficient during times of stress. All liquidity ratios are above the regulatory limits.

EU LIQ1 - Quantitative information of LCR

		Total unweighted value (average)				Total weighted value (average)			
		31 December 2022	30 September 2022	30 June 2022	31 March 2022	31 December 2022	30 September 2022	30 June 2022	31 March 2022
		Data points used in the calculation of averages				Data points used in the calculation of averages			
(in millions)		12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
	High-quality liquid assets (HQLA)								
1	**Total high-quality liquid assets**					**103,019**	**104,751**	**106,385**	**107,168**
	Cash - outflows								
2	Retail deposits and deposits from small business customers, of which:	141,582	140,442	139,457	139,511	10,891	10,781	10,659	10,654
3	*Stable deposits*	*88,304*	*87,611*	*86,694*	*85,657*	*4,415*	*4,381*	*4,335*	*4,283*
4	*Less stable deposits*	*46,619*	*46,337*	*46,233*	*47,197*	*5,997*	*5,943*	*5,904*	*5,993*
5	Unsecured wholesale funding	131,955	131,328	126,197	121,146	61,655	61,127	59,670	58,083
6	*Operational deposits (all counterparties) and deposits in networks of cooperative banks*	*55,111*	*54,717*	*50,242*	*46,756*	*13,736*	*13,638*	*12,520*	*11,649*
7	*Non-operational deposits (all counterparties)*	*73,651*	*73,367*	*72,309*	*70,911*	*44,727*	*44,245*	*43,504*	*42,955*
8	*Unsecured debt*	*3,192*	*3,244*	*3,646*	*3,479*	*3,192*	*3,244*	*3,646*	*3,479*
9	Secured wholesale funding					5,207	4,850	4,235	3,726
10	Additional requirements	53,572	54,271	54,935	55,975	14,542	14,568	14,147	14,116
11	*Outflows related to derivative exposures and other collateral requirements*	*9,096*	*9,193*	*9,130*	*9,235*	*7,978*	*7,945*	*7,672*	*7,571*
12	*Outflows related to loss of funding on debt products*	*153*	*247*	*122*	*133*	*153*	*247*	*122*	*133*
13	*Credit and liquidity facilities*	*44,323*	*44,831*	*45,683*	*46,607*	*6,411*	*6,377*	*6,353*	*6,412*
14	Other contractual funding obligations	12,071	11,765	10,804	9,894	7,606	7,626	7,097	6,545
15	Other contingent funding obligations	44,023	42,869	41,321	40,130	3,137	2,903	2,685	2,406
16	**Total cash outflows**					**103,038**	**101,854**	**98,492**	**95,530**
	Cash - inflows								
17	Secured lending (e.g. reverse repos)	29,764	29,206	28,031	28,482	10,874	10,904	10,568	10,258
18	Inflows from fully performing exposures	16,333	16,591	16,455	16,034	15,578	15,801	15,664	15,180
19	Other cash inflows	20,332	20,345	17,504	15,450	5,211	5,184	4,619	4,176
EU-19a	(Difference between total weighted inflows and total weighted outflows arising from transactions in third countries where there are transfer restrictions or which are denominated in non-convertible currencies)								
EU-19b	(Excess inflows from a related specialised credit institution)								
20	**Total cash inflows**	**66,429**	**66,142**	**61,991**	**59,966**	**31,664**	**31,889**	**30,852**	**29,614**
EU-20a	*Fully exempt inflows*								
EU-20b	*Inflows subject to 90% cap*								
EU-20c	*Inflows subject to 75% cap*	*59,612*	*59,246*	*54,682*	*52,392*	*31,664*	*31,889*	*30,852*	*29,614*
	Total adjusted value								
EU-21	**Liquidity buffer**					**103,019**	**104,751**	**106,385**	**107,168**
22	**Total net cash outflows**					**71,374**	**69,965**	**67,641**	**65,917**
23	**Liquidity coverage ratio**					**144%**	**150%**	**158%**	**163%**

EU LIQB - Qualitative information on LCR, which complements template EU LIQ1

The consolidated LCR amounted to 144% at the end of December 2022, based on a 12-month rolling average. This is a decrease of 24% compared to year-end 2021 (31 December 2021: 168%). The decrease in the LCR was mainly driven by the partial repayment of TLTRO-III and a lower amount of wholesale funding throughout the year.

The LCR templates focus on the consolidated LCR. The bank also monitors, reports and steers the LCR for subsidiaries (taking into account local regulations), other regulatory scopes (including, for example, the sub-liquidity group scope) and significant non-euro currencies (US dollar).

Concentration of funding and liquidity sources

Liquidity risks are mitigated by maintaining a sufficiently large liquidity buffer and a stable and diversified funding mix to safeguard access to liquidity at any time. In order to ensure that no undue concentrations occur, the execution of the bank's funding plan is reviewed by ALM, Treasury and Market & ALM/T Risk at monthly liquidity steering meetings. ABN AMRO's main source of funding consists of client deposits in Personal & Business Banking, Wealth Management and Corporate Banking. The remainder of the banks' funding is raised largely through various long-term wholesale funding instruments (including the participation in TLTRO-III). Short-term funding is raised via commercial paper and certificates of deposits.

Composition of the liquidity buffer

The LCR eligible liquidity buffer (excluding retained securities) at 31 December 2022 was EUR 103 billion, based on a 12-month rolling average, and was composed mainly of cash at central banks and government bonds. In comparison with year-end 2021, the liquidity buffer decreased by EUR 3.1 billion (31 December 2021: EUR 106.1 billion), driven by the partial repayment of TLTRO-III.

Derivative exposures and potential collateral calls

To manage liquidity risk, the bank has an adequate pool of collateral at its disposal, which is managed proactively. This enables the bank to secure payment traffic at the central bank, meet margin calls for financial markets transactions (e.g. derivatives, securities financing and clearing) and manage the liquidity buffer within the approved risk appetite. When developing and executing liquidity risk stress tests, the bank takes into account that liquidity risk factors relate to both assets and liabilities, as well as to off-balance sheet commitments. This includes off-balance sheet items related to, for example, credit lines, margin calls for derivatives exposure, assets and liabilities with embedded options and contingent liabilities.

Currency mismatch in the LCR

The bank's liquidity management focuses on significant currencies. The current significant currencies are the euro and the US dollar as the aggregate liabilities denominated in these currencies amount to 5% or more of the bank's total liabilities. The liquidity buffer reflects the composition of the balance sheet as it comprises cash and securities primarily in euros and secondarily in US dollars.

Liquidity management of group entities

It is the bank's policy to manage and monitor the liquidity needs of all its group entities centrally through its ALM and Treasury departments at ABN AMRO. However, the bank is also exposed to ALM and Treasury risks at a local level, where material legal entities need to comply with regulatory or local balance sheet management requirements. In the case of material legal entities, the Asset & Liability Commission (ALCO) may delegate part of its mandate and execution to a Local ALCO, under the guiding principle of 'Global perspective where possible, with local implementation where necessary'.

Other items

The LCR disclosure template focuses on the consolidated LCR. The bank also monitors, reports and steers the LCR for subsidiaries (taking into account local regulations) and other regulatory scopes (including, for example, sub-liquidity group scope). The LCR is monitored and reported for significant non-euro currencies (US dollar) as well.

EU LIQ2 - Net Stable Funding Ratio

(in millions)		Unweighted value by residual maturity: No maturity	< 6 months	6 months to < 1 year	≥ 1 year	31 December 2022 Weighted value
	Available stable funding (ASF) Items					
1	Capital items and instruments	21,758	2,531		4,759	26,517
2	*Own funds*	*21,758*	*1,405*		*4,070*	*25,828*
3	*Other capital instruments*		*1,127*		*688*	*688*
4	Retail deposits		138,594	721	5,268	135,113
5	*Stable deposits*		*89,047*	*195*	*1,697*	*86,477*
6	*Less stable deposits*		*49,547*	*526*	*3,571*	*48,637*
7	Wholesale funding:		147,168	5,018	42,115	89,831
8	*Operational deposits*		*41,903*	*26*		*20,964*
9	*Other wholesale funding*		*105,265*	*4,992*	*42,115*	*68,867*
10	Interdependent liabilities		3,037			
11	Other liabilities:	615	9,866	26	856	869
12	*NSFR derivative liabilities*	*615*				
13	*All other liabilities and capital instruments not included in the above categories*		*9,866*	*26*	*856*	*869*
14	**Total available stable funding (ASF)**					**252,330**
	Required stable funding (RSF) Items					
15	Total high-quality liquid assets (HQLA)					702
EU-15a	Assets encumbered for a residual maturity of ≥1 year in a cover pool		18	25	34,294	29,186
16	Deposits held at other financial institutions for operational purposes		1,162			581
17	Performing loans and securities:		52,946	8,641	166,185	137,022
18	*Performing securities financing transactions with financial customers collateralised by Level 1 HQLA subject to 0% haircut*		*14,988*			
19	*Performing securities financing transactions with financial customers collateralised by other assets and loans and advances to financial institutions*		*18,174*	*1,597*	*5,904*	*8,083*
20	*Performing loans to non-financial corporate clients, loans to retail and small business customers, and loans to sovereigns, and PSEs*[1]		*15,156*	*6,465*	*52,754*	*55,449*
21	*- of which with a risk weight of less than or equal to 35% under the Basel II Standardised Approach for credit risk*[1]		*652*	*176*	*1,013*	*1,072*
22	*Performing residential mortgages*[1]		*85*	*533*	*104,979*	*70,692*
23	*- of which with a risk weight of less than or equal to 35% under the Basel II Standardised Approach for credit risk*[1]		*78*	*485*	*94,391*	*61,663*
24	*- of which other loans and securities that are not in default and do not qualify as HQLA, including exchange-traded equities and trade finance on-balance sheet products*		*4,543*	*47*	*2,548*	*2,798*
25	Interdependent assets		3,037			
26	Other assets:		16,985	351	8,825	16,943
27	*Physical traded commodities*				*1*	*1*
28	*Assets posted as initial margin for derivative contracts and contributions to default funds of CCPs*		*7,032*			*5,977*
29	*NSFR derivative assets*					
30	*NSFR derivative liabilities before deduction of variation margin posted*		*2,997*			*150*
31	*All other assets not included in the above categories*		*6,956*	*351*	*8,824*	*10,815*
32	Off-balance sheet items		62,358	7,011	26,734	5,097
33	**Total RSF**					**189,530**
34	**Net Stable Funding Ratio (%)**					**133%**

1 The weighted amounts in rows 20 to 23 have been recalculated by ABN AMRO, as applying the formal EBA instructions does not produce accurate results.

	(in millions)	Unweighted value by residual maturity – No maturity	< 6 months	6 months to < 1 year	≥ 1 year	30 June 2022 Weighted value
	Available stable funding (ASF) Items					
1	Capital items and instruments	22,105	1,081	2,546	4,030	26,135
2	*Own funds*	*22,105*		*2,434*	*2,848*	*24,952*
3	*Other capital instruments*		*1,081*	*112*	*1,183*	*1,183*
4	Retail deposits		135,974	171	5,424	132,438
5	*Stable deposits*		*89,607*	*57*	*1,839*	*87,020*
6	*Less stable deposits*		*46,367*	*114*	*3,585*	*45,418*
7	Wholesale funding:		150,753	32,666	45,608	108,199
8	*Operational deposits*		*44,025*	*7*		*22,016*
9	*Other wholesale funding*[2]		*106,728*	*32,659*	*45,608*	*86,183*
10	Interdependent liabilities		9,947			
11	Other liabilities:		11,390	31	1,476	1,491
12	*NSFR derivative liabilities*					
13	*All other liabilities and capital instruments not included in the above categories*		*11,390*	*31*	*1,476*	*1,491*
14	**Total available stable funding (ASF)**					**268,263**
	Required stable funding (RSF) Items					
15	Total high-quality liquid assets (HQLA)					398
EU-15a	Assets encumbered for a residual maturity of ≥1 year in a cover pool		18	20	35,143	29,903
16	Deposits held at other financial institutions for operational purposes		1,059			529
17	Performing loans and securities:		67,359	7,460	165,582	138,171
18	*Performing securities financing transactions with financial customers collateralised by Level 1 HQLA subject to 0% haircut*		*16,539*	*130*		*65*
19	*Performing securities financing transactions with financial customers collateralised by other assets and loans and advances to financial institutions*		*25,896*	*1,649*	*4,740*	*7,569*
20	*Performing loans to non-financial corporate clients, loans to retail and small business customers, and loans to sovereigns, and PSEs*[1]		*18,364*	*5,045*	*53,827*	*57,287*
21	*- of which with a risk weight of less than or equal to 35% under the Basel II Standardised Approach for credit risk*[1]		*531*	*236*	*857*	*940*
22	*Performing residential mortgages*[1]		*93*	*554*	*105,666*	*71,252*
23	*- of which with a risk weight of less than or equal to 35% under the Basel II Standardised Approach for credit risk*[1]		*85*	*507*	*95,504*	*62,578*
24	*- of which other loans and securities that are not in default and do not qualify as HQLA, including exchange-traded equities and trade finance on-balance sheet products*		*6,466*	*81*	*1,348*	*1,999*
25	Interdependent assets		9,947			
26	Other assets:		22,358	290	9,265	19,202
27	*Physical traded commodities*				*5*	*4*
28	*Assets posted as initial margin for derivative contracts and contributions to default funds of CCPs*		*8,163*			*6,938*
29	*NSFR derivative assets*		*617*			*617*
30	*NSFR derivative liabilities before deduction of variation margin posted*		*2,748*			*137*
31	*All other assets not included in the above categories*		*10,830*	*290*	*9,260*	*11,505*
32	Off-balance sheet items		60,305	7,624	26,630	5,123
33	**Total RSF**					**193,326**
34	**Net Stable Funding Ratio (%)**					**139%**

1 The weighted amounts in rows 20 to 23 have been recalculated by ABN AMRO, as applying the formal EBA instructions does not produce accurate results.
2 Comparative figures for "Other wholesale funding" have been amended in line with an adjustment also applied in supervisory reporting.

(in millions)		31 December 2021				
		Unweighted value by residual maturity				Weighted value
		No maturity	< 6 months	6 months to < 1 year	≥ 1 year	
	Available stable funding (ASF) Items					
1	Capital items and instruments	20,836	1,136	1,045	5,967	26,803
2	*Own funds*	*20,836*	*34*		*5,194*	*26,029*
3	*Other capital instruments*		*1,102*	*1,045*	*773*	*773*
4	Retail deposits		131,731	195	5,619	128,655
5	*Stable deposits*		*85,942*	*96*	*1,876*	*83,612*
6	*Less stable deposits*		*45,789*	*100*	*3,743*	*45,042*
7	Wholesale funding:		145,055	2,616	79,552	132,661
8	*Operational deposits*		*53,355*			*9,651*
9	*Other wholesale funding*		*91,700*	*2,616*	*79,552*	*123,010*
10	Interdependent liabilities					
11	Other liabilities:		7,266	34	1,013	1,030
12	*NSFR derivative liabilities*					
13	*All other liabilities and capital instruments not included in the above categories*		*7,266*	*34*	*1,013*	*1,030*
14	**Total available stable funding (ASF)**					**289,148**
	Required stable funding (RSF) Items					
15	Total high-quality liquid assets (HQLA)					454
EU-15a	Assets encumbered for a residual maturity of ≥1 year in a cover pool		31	40	75,046	63,850
16	Deposits held at other financial institutions for operational purposes		5,401			2,701
17	Performing loans and securities:		45,513	7,365	131,356	111,748
18	*Performing securities financing transactions with financial customers collateralised by Level 1 HQLA subject to 0% haircut*		*9,546*			
19	*Performing securities financing transactions with financial customers collateralised by other assets and loans and advances to financial institutions*		*19,103*	*891*	*4,814*	*6,692*
20	*Performing loans to non-financial corporate clients, loans to retail and small business customers, and loans to sovereigns, and PSEs*[1]		*11,691*	*5,860*	*54,913*	*55,227*
21	*- of which with a risk weight of less than or equal to 35% under the Basel II Standardised Approach for credit risk*[1]		*617*	*167*	*1,122*	*1,121*
22	*Performing residential mortgages*[1]		*165*	*565*	*70,501*	*47,773*
23	*- of which with a risk weight of less than or equal to 35% under the Basel II Standardised Approach for credit risk*[1]		*149*	*511*	*62,588*	*41,012*
24	*- of which other loans and securities that are not in default and do not qualify as HQLA, including exchange-traded equities and trade finance on-balance sheet products*		*5,009*	*49*	*1,128*	*1,632*
25	Interdependent assets					
26	Other assets:		27,311	286	7,579	26,074
27	*Physical traded commodities*				*5*	*4*
28	*Assets posted as initial margin for derivative contracts and contributions to default funds of CCPs*		*17,543*			*14,911*
29	*NSFR derivative assets*		*846*			*846*
30	*NSFR derivative liabilities before deduction of variation margin posted*		*3,007*			*150*
31	*All other assets not included in the above categories*		*5,915*	*286*	*7,575*	*10,163*
32	Off-balance sheet items		33,232	8,164	21,359	4,539
33	**Total RSF**					**209,367**
34	**Net Stable Funding Ratio (%)**					**138%**

1 The weighted amounts in rows 20 to 23 have been recalculated by ABN AMRO, as applying the formal EBA instructions does not produce accurate results.

The NSFR amounted to 133% at 31 December 2022, representing a decrease of 5% compared to year-end 2021 (31 December 2021: 138%). This was mainly attributable to the decrease in available stable funding as a result of the partial repayment of TLTRO-III.

Credit risk

Credit risk quality

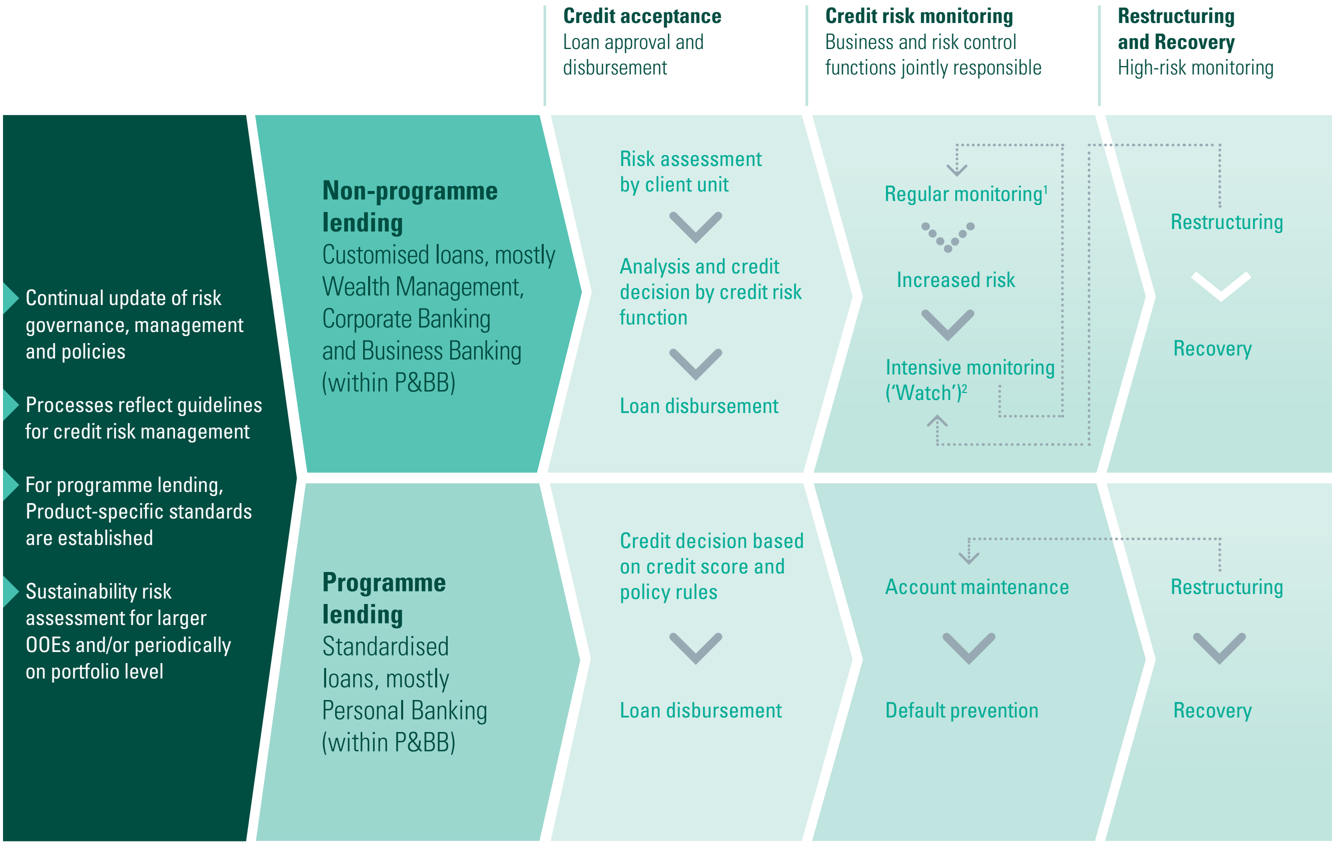
EU CRA – General qualitative information about credit risk
Credit risk is the risk that the value and/or the earnings of the bank decline due to uncertainty in a counterparty's ability or willingness to repay a loan or meet the terms of a contractual obligation. The key indicators for preserving our credit risk profile are defined in our risk appetite statement.

Credit risk management within the bank is governed by the bank-wide central credit risk policy and further detailed in underlying specific credit risk policies and standards, which are aligned with the bank's strategy. Credit risk management is the responsibility of the first and second lines of defence. The primary responsibility for intake, managing and monitoring credit risk lies with the business as the first line of defence. The second line of defence has a permanent and ongoing responsibility to define the boundaries and monitor whether the type and level of credit risk exposures are within the limits of the bank's and business lines' risk appetite. The first and the second lines of defence are subject to review by Group Audit (third line of defence).

Credit risk management approach
Credit risk constitutes a key risk in our business model. ABN AMRO employs two separate approaches to managing credit risk, which reflect the bank's way of doing business. Standardised products and processes are managed on a pooled basis (programme lending), to which uniform risk criteria are assigned. For customised lending to counterparties (non-programme lending), risks are assessed on an individual basis. Climate risks are integrated in our risk management practices via risk appetite limits at the bank level and lending criteria at the product level.

The following figure presents a simplified overview of the credit risk management process:

Credit risk management process



1 Daily monitoring or (semi-) annual credit review.
2 'Watch': status assigned to counterparties with an increased risk.

Planning

Within programme lending, the credit cycle starts with a product planning phase, during which the product is designed and/or reviewed. The goal is to optimise the key drivers of risk and return within the context of ABN AMRO's strategy, risk appetite, the client's best interests and sustainability. For non-programme lending, the lending product is customised and is not subject to a standard product planning phase.

Credit acceptance

For a credit approval decision within programme lending, client-specific aspects and internal and external data are taken into consideration to calculate a credit score (scorecard). The credit decision is based on the outcome of the scorecard and policy rules.

Within non-programme lending, the credit acceptance phase of a credit proposal starts with an assessment of the proposal by the relevant business line. The qualitative and quantitative details of the credit risk associated with the loan are assessed prior to approval. Information must be provided on matters such as the purpose, details and structure of the proposed credit facility, the borrower and other counterparties, the industry and geography, management and owners, and financial and non-financial analyses. Compliance with internal policies is checked. After the assessment, an analysis is performed by Risk Management. The credit decision is based on independent assessments by both the commercial and the credit risk functions.

Credit risk monitoring

Consistent and regular monitoring of counterparties, exposures, risk mitigants and ongoing compliance with internal policies helps to safeguard the bank's position in relation to all risks associated with the counterparty, credit type or portfolio. Monitoring starts when the credit facility is granted and periodically continues throughout the lifecycle of the credit facility and the relationship with the counterparty until the exposure is repaid and/or the limit is cancelled.

Facilities are subject to an annual credit review to assess whether the credit risk is still acceptable. This should take into consideration changes in risk profile, financial position or creditworthiness compared to the criteria and the assessment at the point of loan origination. For programme lending portfolios, the entire risk management framework defined in a product programme must be reviewed at least annually. Individual credit reviews are performed based on pre-defined triggers for risk-based credit reviews. For non-programme lending all counterparties are subject to at least an annual review.

If a situation arises in which an individual counterparty shows signs of credit risk deterioration that require action to avoid the credit risk evolving to a default classification, a 'watch' status is assigned. A 'watch' status indicates that a counterparty is subject to increased monitoring and appropriate follow-up measures in order to prevent further deterioration or a default. Indicators for this status are changes in risk profile, liquidity problems, management issues, the market outlook, a potential breach of a credit agreement, solvency issues and uncertain continuity.

Restructuring & Recovery

Credit facilities that are subject to a default event are mandatorily transferred to the Financial Restructuring & Recovery department (FR&R). Credit facilities identified as having a significantly high risk can be transferred to FR&R if specialised restructuring knowledge is required. If a 'going concern' approach is applicable and return to a performing status is considered likely, the credit facility is transferred to the Restructuring team, which will devise a plan aimed either at rehabilitation or at enhancing the likelihood of full repayment. In all other cases, the credit facility is transferred to the Recovery team.

Programme lending contracts are transferred to the Restructuring team if a default status is assigned because payments have been past due for more than 90 days or because another default trigger applies. If restructuring is ultimately ineffective, the client is transferred to other internal departments or external parties (such as Flanderijn) for debt collection.

Once a client is considered able to meet its future payment obligations and the involvement of FR&R is no longer required, the client is transferred back to the client unit.

FR&R plays a significant role in the execution of the bank's non-performing exposure (NPE) strategy. Policies on the management of NPE include valuation of collateral, monitoring of the NPE ratio and ensuring this ratio remains well below the threshold of 5%. We have set NPE targets for each business segment and specific strategies for sectors with increased levels of non-performing loans.

Credit concentration risk

Credit concentration risk is the risk of loss arising from large exposures, relative to the bank's total risk exposure, to a single counterparty or to counterparties that are positively and highly correlated. As limiting excessive concentrations is fundamental to our credit risk strategy, we aim to keep the credit risk portfolio sufficiently granular and diversified. To avoid excessive credit risk concentrations, Risk Management sets maximum levels for subgroups in the following categories:

- Single counterparty and groups of related counterparties (counterparty concentration);
- Countries (geographic concentration);
- Industries (industry concentration);
- Products (product concentration).

Counterparty concentration

Counterparty concentration credit risk is the risk of loss arising from relatively large exposures to counterparties belonging to the same risk group. The One Obligor Exposure (OOE) is the exposure to a risk group and includes all drawn and undrawn credit facilities granted, plus all indirect exposure to the risk group, including guarantees and any other recourse claims.

A risk group is an interrelated group of counterparties with a high degree of dependency on each other due to a control relationship. This control relationship may be due to direct or indirect majority interests being held by the same shareholder or group of shareholders.

Counterparty credit concentration risk is measured by the OOE and the Economic Capital (EC) per counterparty. The bank limits its counterparty credit risk by setting OOE and EC limits. Additionally, all credit applications with an OOE and/or EC above a certain threshold are reviewed by the Executive Board.

Geographic concentration
ABN AMRO recognises geographic concentration in its books for cross-border and climate risks. ABN AMRO has branches and subsidiaries located outside the Netherlands, as well as clients who operate internationally. Consequently the bank is exposed to country risk, which is the risk of credit losses arising from country-specific events or circumstances. Under the new strategy for corporate clients announced in Q2 2020, geographical concentration continues to be relevant because we maintain a presence in multiple countries.

Management of country risk focuses on cross-border risk, which includes the risk that funds, goods or services cannot be transferred out of a country as a result of actions by local authorities in that country or other events. These risks are managed by setting country credit limits, based on individual country analyses by economic, compliance and country risk experts.

Country limits are reviewed at least once a year. Each country also has an annually reviewed internal credit rating, which is an important factor in managing country concentration risks. As the Netherlands is our home country, it is not included in any concentration risk appetite statement or setting of credit limits. Since the bank's strategic shift in 2020 and redefined focus on Northwest Europe, ABN AMRO's country risk exposure has declined significantly.

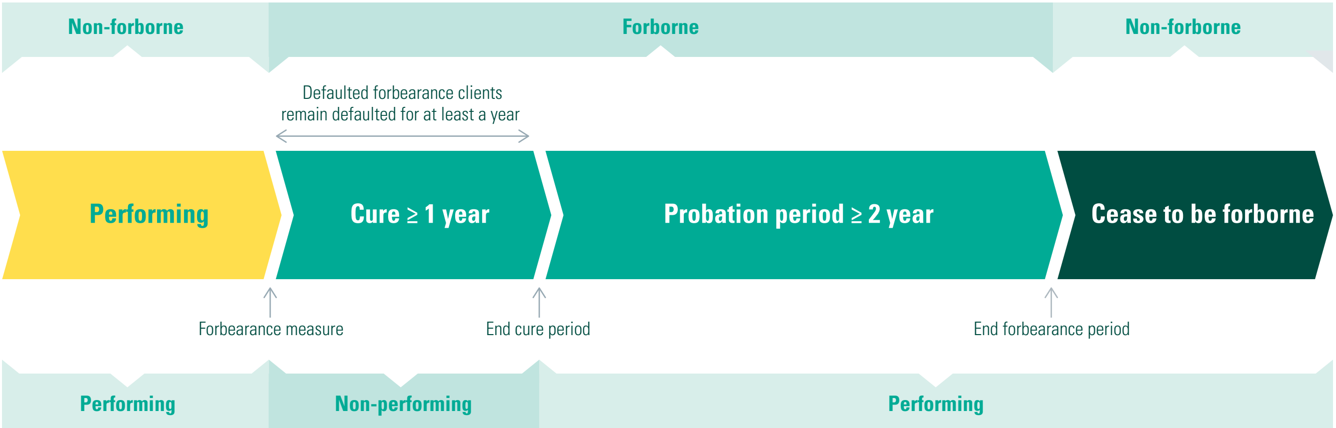
For managing climate risks under the residential mortgages book, the bank monitors the percentage of properties with relatively high climate risks in the portfolio and the percentage of relatively high-risk clients within a severe climate risk area.

Industry concentration
Industry concentration risk is the risk of loss arising from a relatively large credit exposure to counterparties active in a single industry. Industry concentration risk arises when deterioration in a specific industry has an effect on all credit exposures relating to that industry. ABN AMRO manages its industry concentrations by setting limits on economic capital (EC) for credit risk for each industry as a percentage of total EC for credit risk. Industries with a concentration limit are financial institutions, industrial transportation, industrial engineering and food & beverages. In addition to the EC limits, EC concentration checkpoints are set to facilitate timely and sufficient management interventions so as to avoid limits being breached.

Product concentration
Product concentration risk is the risk of loss arising from relatively large credit exposures in a specific asset or product class. This asset or product class concentration occurs in, for example, residential mortgages, commercial real estate and leveraged loans. In line with our risk appetite, ceilings are defined per product type, and breaches of these concentration ceilings are managed through credit risk insurance.

EU CRB – Additional disclosures related to the credit quality of assets
We continuously monitor the credit portfolio for signs indicating that the counterparty may become credit impaired in the future. Loans at risk are classified into different risk categories for individual counterparties and into days-in-arrears buckets for groups of aggregated counterparties in order to optimise the monitoring and review of these loans.

Forbearance
Forbearance is the process of making concessions to clients who are or will soon be experiencing financial difficulty, with the intention of bringing them back within their payment capacity. A forborne asset is any contract that has been entered into with a counterparty who is in or about to face financial difficulty, and that has been refinanced or modified on terms and conditions that we would not have accepted if the counterparty had been financially healthy.



Forbearance measures can be applied to contracts on which the counterparty has already defaulted, as well as to contracts that are still performing. If the contract is considered performing at the time the forbearance measure is taken, an assessment is made to determine whether the measure is likely to end in default. A forborne contract will cease to qualify as forborne only when all the following conditions are met:
- The contract is considered performing;
- A minimum probation period of at least two years has passed since the last forbearance measure and/or the date the forborne contract was considered performing (whichever is later);
- Regular and timely payments of more than an insignificant amount of principal or interest have been made during at least half of the probation period;
- The counterparty does not have any contract, within the credit agreement, that is more than 30 days past due at the end of the probation period.

If the forborne contract is or has become non-performing at the time of the forbearance measure, a mandatory cure period of at least one year applies to the contract before it is returned to performing status. The cure period starts when the contract becomes non-performing or, if the contract was already non-performing, when the last forbearance measure was taken.

Past due credit exposures

A financial asset is past due if a counterparty fails to make a payment on the contractual due date or if the counterparty has exceeded an agreed credit limit. ABN AMRO starts counting days past due from the first day that a counterparty is past due on any financial obligation.

Determining general and specific credit risk adjustments

The IFRS 9 impairment requirements are applicable to financial assets measured at amortised cost or fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI), loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts. At each reporting date, these financial instruments are classified into one of three risk stages, depending on current credit quality, or as Purchased or originated credit-impaired (POCI).

POCI assets, which are credit-impaired at initial recognition, are accounted for at fair value (i.e. net of the initial lifetime ECLs) and do not carry an impairment allowance. Instead, a credit-adjusted effective interest rate (EIR), which is calculated using expected cash flows including initial lifetime ECLs, is applied to the amortised cost. Subsequently, the cumulative changes in lifetime ECLs since initial recognition, which are discounted at the credit-adjusted effective interest rate, are recognised in the profit or loss statement as an impairment gain or loss, and presented under Impairment charges on financial instruments. Once a financial asset is classified as POCI, it retains that classification until it is derecognised (in the event that a substantial modification loss larger than 10% is applicable). For this reason, POCI stage is not included in the following figure.

Change in credit quality since initial recognition

Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3
Performing (Initial recognition)	**Credit quality deteriorated** (Assets with significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition)	**Default = Impaired** (Credit impaired assets)
Recognition of ECL		
12 month ECL	Lifetime ECL	Lifetime ECL
Interest income		
Effective interest on gross carrying amount	Effective interest on gross carrying amount	Effective interest on amortised cost (gross carrying amount less loss allowance)

Classification in stage 2

We use quantitative and qualitative stage triggers to determine whether a financial instrument should be classified as stage 1 or stage 2.

Quantitative stage triggers

The key quantitative metric that determines when a financial instrument is transferred from stage 1 to stage 2 is the deterioration in the lifetime probability of default (LPD) from the date of origination to the reporting date, based on internal data. The LPD represents the likelihood that a counterparty will default during the lifetime of the financial instrument and depends on credit risk drivers such as:

- product characteristics (e.g. repayment and interest terms, term of the product);
- the financial condition of the borrower;
- the number of days past due;
- expected developments in the economy.

The lifetime PD deterioration (LPDD) measures the relative difference between the remaining lifetime PD at reporting (LPDR) and the remaining lifetime PD at origination (LPDO) as LPDD = LPDR/LPDO. If the LPD deterioration of an exposure is above a predefined threshold, the LPD is considered to be significantly deteriorated. The exposure is then transferred to stage 2 and impairment allowances equal to the lifetime expected credit loss are recognised. If the LPD deterioration subsequently reduces and falls below the threshold, the client is transferred back to stage 1. When determining the thresholds, ABN AMRO distinguishes between various portfolios within consumer lending, residential mortgages and corporate loans. A specific threshold is calculated for each portfolio, based on a statistical method. The following table shows LPD deterioration thresholds that triggered transfers to stage 2 as at 31 December 2022. The table provides ranges as each product class uses multiple ECL models and thresholds are determined for each ECL model.

Range of lifetime PD deterioration thresholds

Product class	Range
Consumer lending	1,8x-5,2x
Residential mortgages	1.7x-2.0x
Corporate loans	1.3x-5.8x

Qualitative stage triggers

The bank transfers a financial instrument from stage 1 to stage 2 if the instrument meets any one of the following qualitative triggers:

- Forborne status of a borrower;
- Watch status of a borrower. ABN AMRO assigns the watch status to counterparties with an increased credit risk. This process allows for intensive monitoring, early detection of deterioration in the credit portfolio and appropriate follow-up measures;

- A delinquency-based regulatory backstop is in place, such that the credit risk of financial assets that are more than 30 days past due will be assumed to have significantly increased.

Reclassification to stage 1

As a general rule, favourable changes in credit risk are recognised consistently with unfavourable changes, and a financial instrument is transferred back to stage 1 if quantitative or qualitative triggers are no longer met. In some cases, a probation period applies:

- Forborne financial instruments are transferred back from stage 2 to stage 1 only after a probation period of at least two years has ended, in line with the ABN AMRO forbearance policy. Stage 3 forborne instruments transfer back to stage 2 after a cure period of at least one year;
- For financial instruments that are 30 days past due, a three-month probation period is applied for transfers from stage 2 to stage 1.

Classification in stage 3

A transfer to stage 3 will always be the result of the default of a financial instrument. Our definitions of default and impaired are aligned and comply with the EBA guidelines on the application of the definition of default.

All models use a consistent definition of default, which has been specified in line with regulations. A default is deemed to have occurred when:

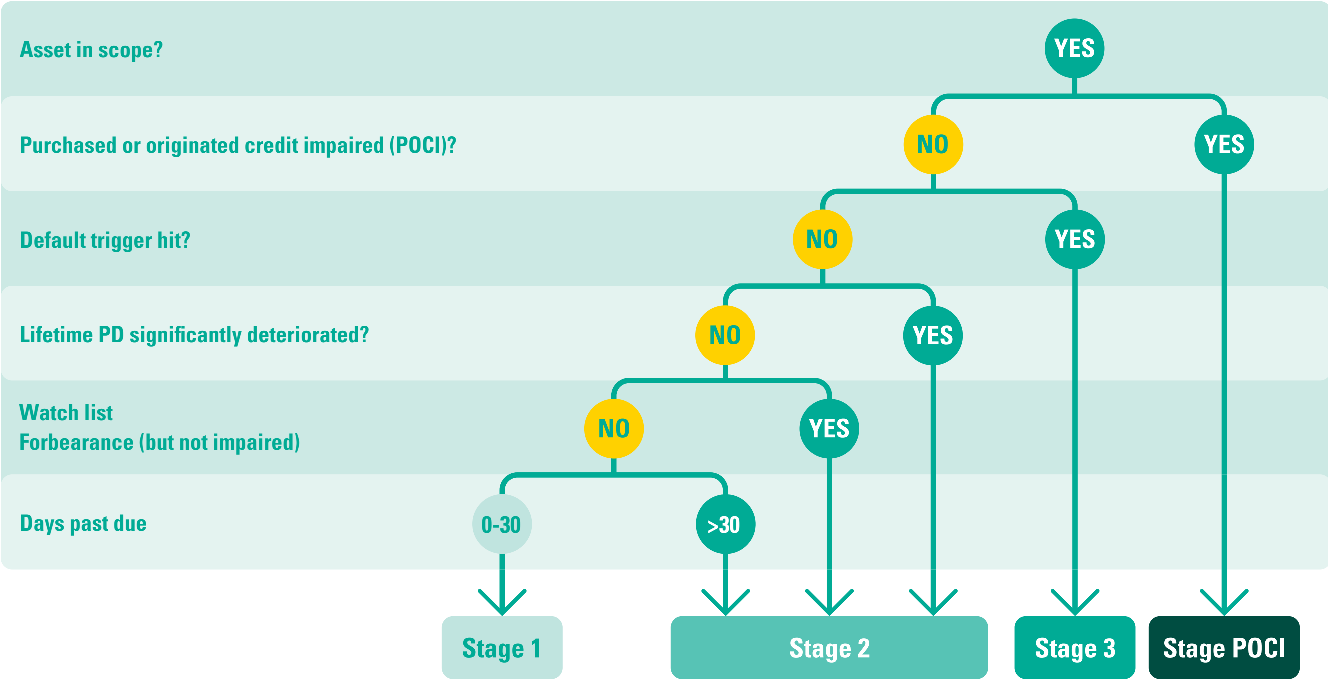
- the counterparty is past due by more than 90 days on any material financial credit obligation to the bank; or
- the bank considers the borrower to be unlikely to meet its contractual obligations (unlikely-to-pay or UTP).

The materiality of a financial obligation past due is assessed against an absolute and a relative threshold, in line with regulatory standards. To determine unlikeliness to pay, the bank has specified both mandatory default triggers (always resulting in the assignment of a default status, whereby no additional expert judgment is allowed) and judgmental triggers (requiring an assessment by credit risk managers to determine whether the UTP indications should result in a default classification).

The reporting of a forborne exposure under probation as non-performing, due to 30 days past due or to an additional forbearance measure applied, is one of the mandatory default triggers. As a result, the definitions of non-performing and default are materially aligned.

Reclassification to stage 2

The default classification for non-forborne exposures ends when the default triggers no longer apply and a (probation) cure period of at least three months has passed since the default trigger was last applied. For forborne exposures, a twelve-month cure period starts from the moment the last forbearance measure or default trigger was applied. After the cure period, an assessment is performed to establish whether the improvement in the credit quality is factual and permanent (including, for example, no remaining past due amounts).



Calculation method

ABN AMRO recognises loss allowances based on the Expected Credit Loss model (ECL) of IFRS 9, which is designed to be forward-looking. The amount of ECL is based on the probability-weighted present value of all expected cash shortfalls over the remaining life of the financial instrument for both on- and off-balance sheet exposures. ABN AMRO distinguishes between two types of calculation methods for credit loss allowances:

- Individual Lifetime ECL (LECL) for credit-impaired (stage 3) financial instruments with exposures above EUR 3 million;
- Collective 12-month ECL (stage 1) and LECL (stage 2 and 3) for financial instruments that have similar credit risk characteristics (e.g. residential mortgages, consumer loans and SME loans) are clustered in portfolios and collectively assessed for impairment losses. A collective impairment calculation approach based on individual parameters is also applied to stage 3 exposures below EUR 3 million. ABN AMRO has models to quantify the Probability of Loss (PL), Loss Given Loss (LGL) and Exposure at Loss (EAL) for the purpose of calculating the collective 12-month ECL and LECL for these financial instruments.

Lifetime expected credit loss

ABN AMRO defines the lifetime of credit as the maximum contractual period during which the bank is exposed to credit risk; we do not apply a longer period, even if that longer period is consistent with business practice. For some contracts, such as overdraft facilities or credit cards, no end date is specified or amounts can be contractually withdrawn by the lender at short notice. In these cases, ABN AMRO uses behavioural maturity models that rely on historical client behaviour to determine future expected exposures.

Forward-looking information

For expected credit loss calculations, ABN AMRO uses three different scenarios of future economic developments: a baseline (or most likely) scenario, a negative scenario and a positive scenario. The three scenarios are incorporated into the expected credit loss calculation and risk stage determination in a probability-weighted manner. In order to incorporate the latest economic outlook, the scenarios and their weights are reviewed each quarter and adjusted if necessary.

The baseline scenario entails our Group Economics analysts' current macroeconomic base scenario, which usually covers the current year and subsequent year. For the purpose of scenario analysis under IFRS9, this baseline is extended by three additional calendar years, after which it is assumed that MEVs gradually move to their potential or equilibrium values. At least once per quarter Group Economics compares its forecasts with those of institutions like CPB, DNB, ECB, IMF or OECD in order to determine possible differences and to analyse whether it can underpin those. This external benchmarking exercise is a standard input to the Scenario Booklet that is presented to the bank's Scenario and Stresstesting Committee for approval.

Group Economics also develops a negative and a positive scenario. These scenarios are designed to give an impression of the bandwidth within which the economy, interest and FX rates and other relevant variables are likely to move in the next four to five years, with a probability of around 85% (roughly corresponding to a standard deviation of plus and minus one and a half). Hence, these scenarios in effect show upper and lower boundaries, with a resulting bandwidth between the outcomes of the negative ('bad weather' in terms of financial results of the bank) and positive ('good weather') scenarios. To determine these boundaries, Group Economics may look at historical developments, medium-term (non-baseline) scenarios made by the aforementioned institutions and other relevant developments.

Cured financial assets
When a credit impaired financial asset cures, the interest that was previously unrecognised is reported as an impairment release in the impairment charge rather than as a credit to the interest income calculated using the effective interest method.

Write-off
- For non-programme lending, a write-off must be taken if all possible means of recovery have been exhausted and it has become clear that there is a low probability of recovering the debt, either in part or full.
- Most of the programme lending facilities are automatically written-off after 1,080 days in default.

Such loans are written off after all the necessary procedures have been completed and the amount of the loss has been determined. Subsequent recoveries of amounts previously written off are credited to impairment charges on financial instruments in the income statement.

EU CR1 - Performing and non-performing exposures and related provisions

The tables below provide an overview of the gross carrying amounts and the related provisions, split into performing and non-performing exposures. The gross carrying amount is further split by counterparty type for loans and advances, debt securities and off-balance sheet positions.

							31 December 2022
		Gross carrying amount/nominal amount					
		Performing exposures			Non-performing exposures		
	(in millions)		Of which: stage 1[1]	Of which: stage 2[1]		Of which: stage 2[1]	Of which: stage 3[1]
5	**Cash balances at central banks and other demand deposits**	**62,291**	**62,291**				
10	**Loans and advances**	**275,164**	**251,211**	**23,887**	**5,320**	**124**	**5,187**
20	Central banks	850	850				
30	General governments	858	817	41	2		2
40	Credit institutions	7,245	7,209	37			
50	Other financial corporations	37,493	36,847	646	110		110
60	Non-financial corporations	65,880	53,002	12,812	3,415		3,407
70	*- of which SMEs*	*15,428*	*12,474*	*2,954*	*1,118*		*1,114*
80	Households	162,837	152,486	10,351	1,794	124	1,669
90	**Debt securities**	**38,378**	**38,378**				
100	Central banks						
110	General governments	32,091	32,091				
120	Credit institutions	5,360	5,360				
130	Other financial corporations	869	869				
140	Non-financial corporations	58	58				
150	**Off-balance sheet exposures**	**94,656**	**50,237**	**6,200**	**1,335**	**8**	**701**
160	Central banks	1					
170	General governments	1,043	1,015	3			
180	Credit institutions	749	319	15	1		1
190	Other financial corporations	37,180	11,650	247			
200	Non-financial corporations	40,414	29,412	5,546	1,314	8	680
210	Households	15,270	7,841	389	20		19
220	**Total**	**470,489**	**402,118**	**30,088**	**6,655**	**132**	**5,888**

1 Not all Loans and advances and Off-balance sheet exposures have an IFRS 9 stage.

31 December 2022

	(in millions)	Accumulated impairment, accumulated negative changes in fair value due to credit risk and provisions						Accumulated partial write-off	Collateral and financial guarantees received	
		Performing exposures – accumulated impairment and provisions			Non-performing exposures – accumulated impairment, accumulated negative changes in fair value due to credit risk and provisions				On performing exposures	On non-performing exposures
			Of which: stage 1[1]	Of which: stage 2[1]		Of which: stage 2[1]	Of which: stage 3[1]			
5	**Cash balances at central banks and other demand deposits**	**- 5**	**- 5**						**20**	
10	**Loans and advances**	**- 705**	**- 310**	**- 394**	**- 1,329**	**- 2**	**- 1,327**	**- 69**	**224,705**	**3,216**
20	Central banks								637	
30	General governments	-2		-2	-1		-1		251	
40	Credit institutions	-3	-3						5,490	
50	Other financial corporations	-15	-8	-7	-85		-85		22,258	20
60	Non-financial corporations	-466	-213	-253	-909		-909	-28	41,416	1,870
70	*- of which SMEs*	*- 168*	*- 84*	*- 85*	*- 296*		*- 296*	*- 5*	*10,259*	*567*
80	Households	-219	-86	-132	-333	-2	-331	-42	154,653	1,326
90	**Debt securities**	**- 1**	**- 1**							
100	Central banks									
110	General governments	-1	-1							
120	Credit institutions									
130	Other financial corporations									
140	Non-financial corporations									
150	**Off-balance sheet exposures**	**41**	**25**	**16**	**113**		**10**		**8,194**	**285**
160	Central banks									
170	General governments								8	
180	Credit institutions									
190	Other financial corporations	1	1						1,186	
200	Non-financial corporations	34	21	13	113		10		6,323	279
210	Households	6	3	2					677	6
220	**Total**	**-752**	**-342**	**-410**	**-1,442**	**-2**	**-1,337**	**-69**	**232,919**	**3,501**

1 Not all Loans and advances and Off-balance sheet exposures have an IFRS 9 stage.

		Gross carrying amount/nominal amount					
		Performing exposures			Non-performing exposures		
	(in millions)		Of which: stage 1[1]	Of which: stage 2[1]		Of which: stage 2[1]	Of which: stage 3[1]
5	**Cash balances at central banks and other demand deposits**	**71,223**	**71,223**				
10	**Loans and advances**	**300,580**	**280,458**	**20,083**	**6,235**	**155**	**6,066**
20	Central banks	732	732				
30	General governments	527	481	46	4		4
40	Credit institutions	11,758	11,702	56			
50	Other financial corporations	58,697	58,306	391	122		122
60	Non-financial corporations	66,734	56,776	9,918	4,249	1	4,237
70	*- of which SMEs*	*16,316*	*13,608*	*2,708*	*1,402*	*1*	*1,401*
80	Households	162,132	152,460	9,672	1,861	154	1,702
90	**Debt securities**	**40,113**	**40,113**				
100	Central banks						
110	General governments	34,471	34,471				
120	Credit institutions	4,759	4,759				
130	Other financial corporations	838	838				
140	Non-financial corporations	45	45				
150	**Off-balance sheet exposures**	**93,385**	**52,363**	**5,129**	**1,248**	**4**	**928**
160	Central banks	3		3			
170	General governments	886	864	3			
180	Credit institutions	512	208	11	3		3
190	Other financial corporations	33,919	10,904	216	2		2
200	Non-financial corporations	40,622	30,497	4,496	1,224	4	905
210	Households	17,442	9,889	402	20		19
220	**Total**	**505,301**	**444,157**	**25,212**	**7,484**	**159**	**6,994**

30 June 2022

1 Not all Loans and advances and Off-balance sheet exposures have an IFRS 9 stage.

									30 June 2022	
		Accumulated impairment, accumulated negative changes in fair value due to credit risk and provisions						Accumulated partial write-off	Collateral and financial guarantees received	
		Performing exposures – accumulated impairment and provisions			Non-performing exposures – accumulated impairment, accumulated negative changes in fair value due to credit risk and provisions				On performing exposures	On non-performing exposures
	(in millions)		Of which: stage 1[1]	Of which: stage 2[1]		Of which: stage 2[1]	Of which: stage 3[1]			
5	**Cash balances at central banks and other demand deposits**	**- 3**	**- 3**						**71**	
10	**Loans and advances**	**- 628**	**- 251**	**- 377**	**- 1,770**	**- 3**	**- 1,764**	**- 8**	**235,975**	**3,682**
20	Central banks								486	
30	General governments	-3		-3	-1		-1		95	
40	Credit institutions	-2	-2						7,719	
50	Other financial corporations	-12	-8	-4	-59		-59		32,128	33
60	Non-financial corporations	-408	-176	-232	-1,363		-1,360	-8	42,753	2,268
70	*- of which SMEs*	*- 152*	*- 72*	*- 81*	*- 457*		*- 457*		*11,066*	*676*
80	Households	-203	-65	-138	-346	-3	-343		152,794	1,381
90	**Debt securities**									
100	Central banks									
110	General governments									
120	Credit institutions									
130	Other financial corporations									
140	Non-financial corporations									
150	**Off-balance sheet exposures[2]**	**37**	**23**	**15**	**131**		**7**		**8,287**	**233**
160	Central banks									
170	General governments								10	
180	Credit institutions				4		4		2	
190	Other financial corporations[2]	1		1	1		1		1,310	
200	Non-financial corporations[2]	30	19	11	125		1		6,198	228
210	Households[2]	6	2	3					766	4
220	**Total[2]**	**-669**	**-277**	**-392**	**-1,901**	**-3**	**-1,771**	**-8**	**244,333**	**3,915**

1 Not all Loans and advances and Off-balance sheet exposures have an IFRS 9 stage.
2 Following an EBA publication (May 2022) related to the updated mapping between quantitative disclosure data points and the relevant supervisory reporting data points, changes were made to the comparative figures in order to present an accurate comparison.

		31 December 2021					
		Gross carrying amount/nominal amount					
		Performing exposures			Non-performing exposures		
	(in millions)		Of which: stage 1[1]	Of which: stage 2[1]		Of which: stage 2[1]	Of which: stage 3[1]
5	**Cash balances at central banks and other demand deposits**	**68,017**	**68,017**				
10	**Loans and advances**	**273,681**	**252,490**	**21,087**	**6,872**	**159**	**6,697**
20	Central banks	244	244				
30	General governments	449	400	44	7		7
40	Credit institutions	8,039	8,037	3			
50	Other financial corporations	41,341	40,789	552	148		148
60	Non-financial corporations	64,426	53,454	10,873	4,730	1	4,715
70	*- of which SMEs*	*15,440*	*11,801*	*3,589*	*1,615*	*1*	*1,609*
80	Households	159,183	149,567	9,615	1,986	158	1,826
90	**Debt securities**	**42,554**	**42,554**				
100	Central banks						
110	General governments	36,396	36,396				
120	Credit institutions	5,284	5,284				
130	Other financial corporations	873	873				
140	Non-financial corporations	1	1				
150	**Off-balance sheet exposures**	**92,167**	**50,249**	**6,008**	**1,928**	**11**	**1,271**
160	Central banks						
170	General governments	1,020	981	20			
180	Credit institutions	536	242	2			
190	Other financial corporations	31,864	9,135	276			
200	Non-financial corporations	39,360	28,110	5,342	1,554	11	1,251
210	Households	19,387	11,781	368	374		20
220	**Total**	**476,420**	**413,310**	**27,095**	**8,800**	**170**	**7,968**

1 Not all Loans and advances and Off-balance sheet exposures have an IFRS 9 stage.

	(in millions)	Accumulated impairment, accumulated negative changes in fair value due to credit risk and provisions						Accumulated partial write-off	Collateral and financial guarantees received	31 December 2021
		Performing exposures – accumulated impairment and provisions			Non-performing exposures – accumulated impairment, accumulated negative changes in fair value due to credit risk and provisions				On performing exposures	On non-performing exposures
			Of which: stage 1[1]	Of which: stage 2[1]		Of which: stage 2[1]	Of which: stage 3[1]			
5	**Cash balances at central banks and other demand deposits**	**- 9**	**- 9**						**36**	
10	**Loans and advances**	**- 521**	**- 163**	**- 358**	**- 1,906**	**- 2**	**- 1,901**	**- 8**	**215,978**	**4,009**
20	Central banks								27	
30	General governments	-1		-1	-1		-1		85	2
40	Credit institutions	-1	-1						6,304	
50	Other financial corporations	-11	-6	-5	-75		-75		19,034	46
60	Non-financial corporations	-356	-117	-239	-1,522		-1,519	-8	40,417	2,433
70	*- of which SMEs*	*- 136*	*- 35*	*- 101*	*- 569*		*- 569*		*10,466*	*777*
80	Households	-151	-39	-112	-308	-2	-306		150,110	1,528
90	**Debt securities**	**- 1**	**- 1**							
100	Central banks									
110	General governments	-1	-1							
120	Credit institutions									
130	Other financial corporations									
140	Non-financial corporations									
150	**Off-balance sheet exposures[2]**	**38**	**18**	**20**	**184**		**116**		**9,286**	**466**
160	Central banks									
170	General governments								23	
180	Credit institutions								2	
190	Other financial corporations[2]	1							1,573	
200	Non-financial corporations[2]	30	15	15	184		116		6,852	458
210	Households[2]	7	3	4					836	8
220	**Total[2]**	**-569**	**-191**	**-378**	**-2,090**	**-2**	**-2,018**	**-8**	**225,300**	**4,476**

1 Not all Loans and advances and Off-balance sheet exposures have an IFRS 9 stage.
2 Following an EBA publication (May 2022) related to the updated mapping between quantitative disclosure data points and the relevant supervisory reporting data points, changes were made to the comparative figures in order to present an accurate comparison.

In the second half of 2022, total cash balances at central banks and other demand deposits decreased significantly as a result of liquidity management and TLTRO-funded loan repayments.

Total loans and advances also decreased markedly. Most of these were performing exposures from credit institutions and non-financial corporations, the decline being attributable to lower security financing transactions, lower trading positions of Clearing clients at year-end 2022 and a decrease in margin contributions, primarily at European Commodity Clearing (ECC), caused by lower commodity prices and outflows to segregated client accounts. This in turn led to a decrease in the collateral and financial guarantees received.

Accumulated partial write-off shows a sharp increase for households and non-financial corporations, following the write-down of some highly provisioned loans in stage 3. The non-performing exposures decreased significantly as the outflow increased, primarily as a result of partial or total loan repayments and the recovery of clients who returned to performing. Movements in debt securities and off-balance sheet exposures were modest.

EU CR1-A - Maturity of exposures

As at 31 December 2022, loans and advances on demand, ≤ 1 year and with no stated maturity showed a strong decline, primarily driven by lower security financing transactions and trading positions at Clearing clients at year-end 2022.

The observed decrease in the maturity buckets of debt securities compared to 31 December 2021 was attributable to matured short-term and long-term funding, and lower amounts of newly issued debt.

							31 December 2022
							Net exposure value
	(in millions)	On demand	≤ 1 year	>1 year ≤5 years	> 5 years	No stated maturity	Total
1	Loans and advances	14,940	42,184	45,888	163,080	12,361	278,452
2	Debt securities	17	9,534	18,111	11,610		39,272
3	**Total**	**14,957**	**51,718**	**63,999**	**174,690**	**12,361**	**317,724**
							30 June 2022
1	Loans and advances	21,120	52,686	46,631	160,950	23,036	304,422
2	Debt securities	59	11,643	19,015	11,807		42,524
3	**Total**	**21,178**	**64,328**	**65,647**	**172,757**	**23,036**	**346,946**
							31 December 2021
1	Loans and advances	11,446	44,748	47,224	160,191	20,108	283,716
2	Debt securities	5	10,364	20,518	12,816		43,702
3	**Total**	**11,451**	**55,112**	**67,742**	**173,006**	**20,108**	**327,418**

EU CR2 - Changes in the stock of non-performing loans and advances

		31 December 2022	30 June 2022	31 December 2021
	(in millions)	Gross carrying amount	Gross carrying amount	Gross carrying amount
1	**Initial stock of non-performing loans and advances**	**6,872**	**6,872**	**8,836**
2	Inflows to non-performing portfolios	2,916	2,119	4,143
3	Outflows from non-performing portfolios	-4,468	-2,755	-6,107
4	*Outflows due to write-offs*	*-279*	*-31*	*-404*
5	*Outflow due to other situations*	*-4,189*	*-2,724*	*-5,703*
6	**Final stock of non-performing loans and advances**	**5,320**	**6,235**	**6,872**

The table illustrates the changes in the stock of non-performing loans and advances. In the second half of 2022, the final stock of non-performing loans and advances decreased significantly. The decrease was due to higher amounts of outflow, primarily as a result of partial or total loan repayments and the recovery of clients who returned to performing. This was offset by an increase in inflows from clients previously classified as performing, not forborne.

EU CQ1 - Credit quality of forborne exposures

31 December 2022

(in millions)		Gross carrying amount/nominal amount of exposures with forbearance measures				Accumulated impairment, accumulated negative changes in fair value due to credit risk and provisions		Collateral received and financial guarantees received on forborne exposures	
		Performing forborne	Non-performing forborne						
				Of which: defaulted	Of which: impaired	On performing forborne exposures	On non-performing forborne exposures		Of which: received on non-performing exposures with forbearance measures
05	Cash balances at central banks and other demand deposits								
1	**Loans and advances**	**3,876**	**3,033**	**2,909**	**2,909**	**- 74**	**- 687**	**4,921**	**1,885**
2	Central banks								
3	General governments								
4	Credit institutions								
5	Other financial corporations	37	9	9	9			44	9
6	Non-financial corporations	3,122	2,359	2,359	2,359	-62	-590	3,671	1,346
7	Households	717	664	540	540	-11	-96	1,206	530
8	**Debt securities**								
9	**Loan commitments given**	**929**	**526**	**526**	**526**	**2**		**289**	**79**
10	**Total**	**4,805**	**3,559**	**3,435**	**3,435**	**-76**	**-687**	**5,209**	**1,964**

30 June 2022

(in millions)		Gross carrying amount/nominal amount of exposures with forbearance measures				Accumulated impairment, accumulated negative changes in fair value due to credit risk and provisions		Collateral received and financial guarantees received on forborne exposures	
		Performing forborne	Non-performing forborne						
				Of which: defaulted	Of which: impaired	On performing forborne exposures[1]	On non-performing forborne exposures[1]		Of which: received on non-performing exposures with forbearance measures
05	Cash balances at central banks and other demand deposits								
1	**Loans and advances**	**5,634**	**3,579**	**3,425**	**3,425**	**- 105**	**- 864**	**6,529**	**2,291**
2	Central banks								
3	General governments								
4	Credit institutions								
5	Other financial corporations	73	1	1	1	-2		47	
6	Non-financial corporations	4,395	2,813	2,812	2,812	-88	-737	4,763	1,690
7	Households	1,165	766	612	612	-16	-127	1,719	601
8	**Debt securities**								
9	**Loan commitments given**	**2,462**	**687**	**687**	**687**	**5**		**485**	**43**
10	**Total**[1]	**8,095**	**4,266**	**4,112**	**4,112**	**-110**	**-864**	**7,014**	**2,334**

1 Following an EBA publication (May 2022) related to the updated mapping between quantitative disclosure data points and the relevant supervisory reporting data points, changes were made to the comparative figures in order to present an accurate comparison.

31 December 2021

(in millions)		Gross carrying amount/nominal amount of exposures with forbearance measures				Accumulated impairment, accumulated negative changes in fair value due to credit risk and provisions		Collateral received and financial guarantees received on forborne exposures	
		Performing forborne	Non-performing forborne						
				Of which: defaulted	Of which: impaired	On performing forborne exposures[1]	On non-performing forborne exposures[1]		Of which: received on non-performing exposures with forbearance measures
05	Cash balances at central banks and other demand deposits								
1	**Loans and advances**	**7,170**	**4,016**	**3,857**	**3,857**	**- 84**	**- 940**	**8,342**	**2,454**
2	Central banks								
3	General governments								
4	Credit institutions								
5	Other financial corporations	30	5	5	5		-1	17	5
6	Non-financial corporations	4,497	3,201	3,200	3,200	-70	-820	5,126	1,798
7	Households	2,642	810	652	652	-13	-119	3,199	651
8	**Debt securities**								
9	**Loan commitments given**	**2,755**	**962**	**962**	**962**	**4**	**116**	**640**	**120**
10	**Total**[1]	**9,925**	**4,978**	**4,819**	**4,819**	**-88**	**-1,056**	**8,982**	**2,573**

1 Following an EBA publication (May 2022) related to the updated mapping between quantitative disclosure data points and the relevant supervisory reporting data points, changes were made to the comparative figures in order to present an accurate comparison.

As at 31 December 2022, the forbearance ratio improved to 2.7% (30 June 2022: 3.4%; 31 December 2021: 4.3%). During the year 2022, the improvement was specifically observed in the residential mortgages and corporate loans portfolios, where loans for which a payment deferral had been provided after the outbreak of Covid-19 came to the end of their probation period and ceased to be forborne.

The forborne exposures decreased to EUR 6.9 billion, (30 June 2022: EUR 9.2 billion; 31 December 2021: EUR 11.2 billion). In the fourth quarter, the decrease was specifically observed in the performing corporate loans (EUR -0.96 billion). In the fourth quarter the development stabilised for residential mortgages, as loans for which a payment deferral had been provided after the outbreak of Covid-19 came to the end of their probation period during the year and ceased to be forborne.

EU CQ3 - Credit quality of performing and non-performing exposures by past due days

				31 December 2022
		Gross carrying amount/nominal amount		
		Performing exposures		
	(in millions)		Not past due + past due ≤ 30 days	Past due > 30 days ≤ 90 days
05	Cash balances at central banks and other demand deposits[1]	62,291	62,291	
1	**Loans and advances**	**275,164**	**274,706**	**458**
2	Central banks	850	850	
3	General governments	858	837	21
4	Credit institutions	7,245	7,245	
5	Other financial corporations	37,493	37,491	3
6	Non-financial corporations	65,880	65,580	300
7	*- of which SMEs*	*15,428*	*15,336*	*92*
8	Households	162,837	162,702	135
9	**Debt securities**	**38,378**	**38,378**	
10	Central banks			
11	General governments	32,091	32,091	
12	Credit institutions	5,360	5,360	
13	Other financial corporations	869	869	
14	Non-financial corporations	58	58	
15	**Off-balance sheet exposures**	**94,656**		
16	Central banks	1		
17	General governments	1,043		
18	Credit institutions	749		
19	Other financial corporations	37,180		
20	Non-financial corporations	40,414		
21	Households	15,270		
22	**Total**	**470,489**	**375,375**	**458**

1 Last year the row "Cash balances at central banks and other demand deposits" was omitted. It is included now and therefore also presented in the comparative figures.

										31 December 2022
		Gross carrying amount/nominal amount								
		Non-performing exposures								
	(in millions)		UTP, past due ≤ 90 days	Past due > 90 days ≤ 180 days	Past due > 180 days ≤ 1 year	Past due > 1 year ≤ 2 year	Past due > 2 years ≤ 5 years	Past due > 5 years ≤ 7 years	Past due > 7 years	Of which: defaulted
05	Cash balances at central banks and other demand deposits									
1	**Loans and advances**	**5,320**	**4,701**	**92**	**150**	**124**	**152**	**17**	**83**	**5,196**
2	Central banks									
3	General governments	2					2			2
4	Credit institutions									
5	Other financial corporations	110	62			1	2		44	110
6	Non-financial corporations	3,415	3,132	23	60	58	96	10	34	3,415
7	*- of which SMEs*	*1,118*	*942*	*15*	*57*	*19*	*50*	*10*	*25*	*1,118*
8	Households	1,794	1,507	69	89	64	53	7	5	1,670
9	**Debt securities**									
10	Central banks									
11	General governments									
12	Credit institutions									
13	Other financial corporations									
14	Non-financial corporations									
15	**Off-balance sheet exposures**	**1,016**								**701**
16	Central banks									
17	General governments									
18	Credit institutions	1								1
19	Other financial corporations									
20	Non-financial corporations	995								680
21	Households	20								19
22	**Total**	**6,336**	**4,701**	**92**	**150**	**124**	**152**	**17**	**83**	**5,897**

	(in millions)	Gross carrying amount/nominal amount		
		Performing exposures	not past due + past due ≤ 30 days	Past due >30 days ≤ 90 days
05	Cash balances at central banks and other demand deposits[1]	68,017	68,017	
1	**Loans and advances**	**273,681**	**273,335**	**346**
2	Central banks	244	244	
3	General governments	449	449	
4	Credit institutions	8,039	8,039	
5	Other financial corporations	41,341	41,214	126
6	Non-financial corporations	64,426	64,321	104
7	*- of which SMEs*	*15,440*	*15,393*	*47*
8	Households	159,183	159,067	116
9	**Debt securities**	**42,554**	**42,554**	
10	Central banks			
11	General governments	36,396	36,396	
12	Credit institutions	5,284	5,284	
13	Other financial corporations	873	873	
14	Non-financial corporations	1	1	
15	**Off-balance sheet exposures**	**92,167**		
16	Central banks			
17	General governments	1,020		
18	Credit institutions	536		
19	Other financial corporations	31,864		
20	Non-financial corporations	39,360		
21	Households	19,387		
22	**Total**	**476,420**	**383,906**	**346**

31 December 2021

1 Last year the row “Cash balances at central banks and other demand deposits” was omitted. It is included now and therefore also presented in the comparative figures.

31 December 2021

		Gross carrying amount/nominal amount								
		Non-performing exposures								
(in millions)			UTP, past due ≤ 90 days	Past due > 90 days ≤ 180 days	Past due > 180 days ≤ 1 year	Past due > 1 year ≤ 2 year	Past due > 2 years ≤ 5 years	Past due > 5 years ≤ 7 years	Past due > 7 years	Of which: defaulted
05	Cash balances at central banks and other demand deposits									
1	**Loans and advances**	**6,872**	**5,657**	**200**	**187**	**440**	**260**	**47**	**80**	**6,713**
2	Central banks									
3	General governments	7				7				7
4	Credit institutions									
5	Other financial corporations	148	83	20	1	2			42	148
6	Non-financial corporations	4,730	3,920	88	69	384	195	40	33	4,729
7	*- of which SMEs*	*1,615*	*1,231*	*36*	*42*	*181*	*70*	*34*	*21*	*1,615*
8	Households	1,986	1,654	91	117	46	64	7	5	1,828
9	**Debt securities**									
10	Central banks									
11	General governments									
12	Credit institutions									
13	Other financial corporations									
14	Non-financial corporations									
15	**Off-balance sheet exposures**	**1,928**								**1,271**
16	Central banks									
17	General governments									
18	Credit institutions									
19	Other financial corporations									
20	Non-financial corporations	1,554								1,251
21	Households	374								20
22	**Total**	**8,800**	**5,657**	**200**	**187**	**440**	**260**	**47**	**80**	**7,984**

The increase in performing loans and advances and performing off-balance sheet assets was offset by a comparable decline in debt securities. Regarding loans and advances, year-to-date a EUR 1.5 billion increase in exposures was observed. The increase in loans to households compensated to a large extent for the decline in loans to financial and non-financial corporations. Decline in the other financial corporations category related primariliy to Clearing clients. Changes in past due exposures were generally aligned with the change in the portfolio size, particulary in the household category. Despite the worsening macro-economic environment, non-performing exposures declined as a result of repayments, clients returning to performing status and write-offs, particularly in the non-financial corporations (EUR 1.3 billion) and households (EUR 0.2 billion) categories.

EU CQ4 - Quality of non-performing exposures by geography

The table below includes the top five countries with on-balance sheet exposure in excess of EUR 10 billion. The countries that fall below EUR 10 billion and that we consider to be less material, in the context of this template, have been grouped under 'Other countries'.

The decrease in on-balance sheet exposures is primarily due to lower securities financing transactions, Clearing activities and business movements.

								31 December 2022
		Gross carrying amount/nominal amount				Accumulated impairment	Provisions on off-balance sheet commitments and financial guarantees given	Accumulated negative changes in fair value due to credit risk on non-performing exposures
			Of which: non-performing		Of which: subject to impairment			
(in millions)				Of which: defaulted				
1	**On-balance sheet exposures**	**318,862**	**5,320**	**5,196**	**318,796**	**- 2,035**		
2	Netherlands	219,436	4,103	3,979	219,370	-1,464		
3	United States	23,422	75	75	23,422	-1		
4	Germany	13,983	35	35	13,983	-19		
5	France	11,864	109	109	11,864	-70		
6	United Kingdom	8,455	251	251	8,455	-59		
7	Other countries[1]	41,702	747	747	41,702	-422		
8	**Off-balance sheet exposures**	**95,991**	**1,335**	**701**			**154**	
9	Netherlands	54,370	1,251	636			132	
10	United States	11,994						
11	United Kingdom	6,381	25	19			10	
12	Germany	3,617	3	1			1	
13	France	3,402	12	1			4	
14	Other countries[1]	16,226	44	44			7	
15	**Total**	**414,853**	**6,655**	**5,897**	**318,796**	**-2,035**	**154**	

1 Other countries: Albania, Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Argentina, Aruba, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Belarus, Belgium, Bermuda, Bolivia, Bonaire, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Cayman Islands, Chile, China, Colombia, the Democratic Republic of Congo, Costa Rica, Cote d'Ivoire, Croatia, Curaçao, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Estonia, Ethiopia, Finland, French Guiana, Gabon, Gambia, Georgia, Ghana, Gibraltar, Greece, Grenada, Guernsey, Guinea, Haiti, Honduras, Hong Kong, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Isle of Man, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jersey, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Republic of Korea, Kuwait, Latvia, Lebanon, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Macedonia, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Marshall Islands, Martinique, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Republic of Moldova, Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, OECD Bodies, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Reunion, Romania, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Saba, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia, Seychelles, Singapore, Sint-Bartélemy, Slovakia, Slovenia, Somalia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, St. Eustatius, St. Maarten, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Taiwan, Tajikistan, United Republic of Tanzania, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, Uruguay, Venezuela, Vietnam, British Virgin Islands, Zambia.

(in millions)		Gross carrying amount/nominal amount	Of which: non-performing	Of which: defaulted	Of which: subject to impairment	Accumulated impairment	Provisions on off-balance sheet commitments and financial guarantees given	Accumulated negative changes in fair value due to credit risk on non-performing exposures
								30 June 2022
1	**On-balance sheet exposures**	**346,929**	**6,235**	**6,081**	**346,889**	**- 2,398**		
2	Netherlands	224,153	4,748	4,595	224,114	-1,642		
3	United States	29,337	53	53	29,337	-6		
4	Germany	21,554	38	38	21,554	-26		
5	France	13,361	115	115	13,361	-66		
6	United Kingdom	10,988	271	271	10,988	-72		
7	Other countries[1]	47,536	1,011	1,010	47,536	-586		
8	**Off-balance sheet exposures**	**94,633**	**1,248**	**928**			**169**	
9	Netherlands	53,356	1,094	793			129	
10	United States	12,024	45	42				
11	Germany	5,633	15	6			1	
12	France	3,633	11	4			4	
13	United Kingdom	2,782	1				1	
14	Other countries[1]	17,205	83	83			33	
15	**Total**	**441,562**	**7,484**	**7,009**	**346,889**	**-2,398**	**169**	

1 Other countries: Albania, Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Argentina, Aruba, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Belarus, Belgium, Bermuda, Bolivia, Bonaire, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Cayman Islands, Chile, China, Colombia, the Democratic Republic of Congo, Costa Rica, Cote d'Ivoire, Croatia, Curaçao, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Estonia, Ethiopia, Finland, French Guiana, Gabon, Gambia, Georgia, Ghana, Gibraltar, Greece, Grenada, Guernsey, Guinea, Haiti, Honduras, Hong Kong, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Isle of Man, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jersey, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Republic of Korea, Kuwait, Latvia, Lebanon, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Macedonia, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Marshall Islands, Martinique, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Republic of Moldova, Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, OECD Bodies, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Reunion, Romania, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Saba, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia, Seychelles, Singapore, Sint-Bartélemy, Slovakia, Slovenia, Somalia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, St. Eustatius, St. Maarten, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Taiwan, Tajikistan, United Republic of Tanzania, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, Uruguay, Venezuela, Vietnam, British Virgin Islands, Zambia.

								31 December 2021
(in millions)		Gross carrying amount/nominal amount	Of which: non-performing	Of which: defaulted	Of which: subject to impairment	Accumulated impairment	Provisions on off-balance sheet commitments and financial guarantees given	Accumulated negative changes in fair value due to credit risk on non-performing exposures
1	**On-balance sheet exposures**	**323,107**	**6,872**	**6,713**	**323,002**	**- 2,429**		
2	Netherlands	217,872	5,389	5,230	217,768	-1,640		
3	United States	23,445	107	107	23,445	-22		
4	Germany	19,336	32	32	19,336	-19		
5	France	10,831	145	145	10,831	-79		
6	United Kingdom	10,700	295	295	10,700	-93		
7	Other countries[1]	40,924	904	904	40,924	-576		
8	**Off-balance sheet exposures**	**94,095**	**1,928**	**1,271**			**222**	
9	Netherlands	56,433	1,612	974			193	
10	United States	11,330	41	39				
11	Germany	5,551	126	118			1	
12	France	3,697	7	1			4	
13	United Kingdom	2,640						
14	Other countries[1]	14,444	140	138			24	
15	**Total**	**417,202**	**8,800**	**7,983**	**323,002**	**-2,429**	**222**	

1 Other countries: Albania, Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Argentina, Aruba, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Belarus, Belgium, Bermuda, Bolivia, Bonaire, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Cayman Islands, Chile, China, Colombia, the Democratic Republic of Congo, Costa Rica, Cote d'Ivoire, Croatia, Curaçao, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Estonia, Ethiopia, Finland, French Guiana, Gabon, Gambia, Georgia, Ghana, Gibraltar, Greece, Grenada, Guernsey, Guinea, Haiti, Honduras, Hong Kong, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Isle of Man, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jersey, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Republic of Korea, Kuwait, Latvia, Lebanon, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Macedonia, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Marshall Islands, Martinique, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Republic of Moldova, Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, OECD Bodies, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Reunion, Romania, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Saba, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia, Seychelles, Singapore, Sint-Bartélemy, Slovakia, Slovenia, Somalia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, St. Eustatius, St. Maarten, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Taiwan, Tajikistan, United Republic of Tanzania, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, Uruguay, Venezuela, Vietnam, British Virgin Islands, Zambia.

EU CQ5 - Credit quality of loans and advances to non-financial corporations by industry[1]

In comparison with 30 June 2022, the gross carrying amount of loans and advances to non-financial corporations decreased modestly. This was due to balance sheet steering at large corporates and lower outstandings of Clearing clients. The non-performing exposures decreased significantly due to write-offs (EUR 0.4 billion), asset sales (EUR 0.1 billion), repayments (EUR 0.1 billion) and the shifting of clients to performing risk stages (EUR 0.1 billion).

The gross carrying amounts per NACE code in this template differ from the numbers presented in templates ESG1 and ESG5. The main reason for this is that the instructions for template ESG 1 and ESG5 state that the NACE code of the immediate counterparty shall be used, except when this counterparty is a holding company or SPV. In these cases a lookthrough principle needs to be applied. This specific instruction is not included for template EU CQ5.

						31 December 2022
		Gross carrying amount				Accumulated impairment	Accumulated negative changes in fair value due to credit risk on non-performing exposures
			Of which: non-performing		Of which: loans and advances subject to impairment		
(in millions)				Of which: defaulted			
1	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	4,910	258	258	4,910	-102	
2	Mining and quarrying	2,058	54	54	2,058	-23	
3	Manufacturing	4,568	489	489	4,568	-139	
4	Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	1,364	92	92	1,364	-36	
5	Water supply	581	12	12	581	-6	
6	Construction	2,273	119	119	2,273	-29	
7	Wholesale and retail trade	6,199	517	517	6,199	-224	
8	Transport and storage	7,845	343	343	7,815	-122	
9	Accommodation and food service activities	645	57	57	645	-21	
10	Information and communication	2,357	61	61	2,357	-55	
11	Financial and insurance actvities[1)]	16,911	756	756	16,911	-336	
12	Real estate activities	9,242	192	192	9,206	-75	
13	Professional, scientific and technical activities	4,390	278	278	4,390	-127	
14	Administrative and support service activities	3,068	93	93	3,068	-33	
15	Public administration and defense, compulsory social security	5			5		
16	Education	68	4	4	68	-2	
17	Human health services and social work activities	2,214	52	52	2,214	-29	
18	Arts, entertainment and recreation	208	29	29	208	-10	
19	Other services	388	11	11	388	-8	
20	**Total**	**69,295**	**3,415**	**3,415**	**69,230**	**-1,375**	

1 Non-financial corporations are classified by sector of economic activities using NACE Codes on the basis of the principal activity of the counterparty. Reporting of NACE codes is done with the first level of disaggregation (by 'section'). Loans and advances to non-financial corporations which engage in financial or insurance activities are reported under 'K – Financial and insurance activities'.

	(in millions)	Gross carrying amount	Of which: non-performing	Of which: defaulted	Of which: loans and advances subject to impairment	Accumulated impairment	Accumulated negative changes in fair value due to credit risk on non-performing exposures
							30 June 2022
1	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	4,851	269	269	4,851	-73	
2	Mining and quarrying	2,613	180	180	2,613	-87	
3	Manufacturing	4,746	561	561	4,746	-213	
4	Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	1,161	28	28	1,161	-11	
5	Water supply	560	44	44	560	-2	
6	Construction	2,256	136	136	2,256	-29	
7	Wholesale and retail trade	7,330	767	767	7,330	-326	
8	Transport and storage	7,750	382	381	7,750	-109	
9	Accommodation and food service activities	660	31	31	660	-21	
10	Information and communication	1,716	64	64	1,716	-64	
11	Financial and insurance actvities[1]	18,082	1,065	1,065	18,082	-505	
12	Real estate activities	8,728	192	192	8,688	-61	
13	Professional, scientific and technical activities	4,336	266	266	4,336	-177	
14	Administrative and support service activities	3,280	169	169	3,280	-39	
15	Public administration and defense, compulsory social security	5			5		
16	Education	83	4	4	83	-2	
17	Human health services and social work activities	2,263	52	52	2,263	-39	
18	Arts, entertainment and recreation	231	28	28	231	-9	
19	Other services	330	10	10	330	-6	
20	**Total**	**70,982**	**4,249**	**4,248**	**70,943**	**-1,771**	

1 Non-financial corporations are classified by sector of economic activities using NACE Codes on the basis of the principal activity of the counterparty. Reporting of NACE codes is done with the first level of disaggregation (by 'section'). Loans and advances to non-financial corporations which engage in financial or insurance activities are reported under 'K – Financial and insurance activities'.

		31 December 2021					
		Gross carrying amount				Accumulated impairment	Accumulated negative changes in fair value due to credit risk on non-performing exposures
			Of which: non-performing		Of which: loans and advances subject to impairment		
(in millions)				Of which: defaulted			
1	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	4,983	291	291	4,983	-68	
2	Mining and quarrying	2,582	169	169	2,582	-81	
3	Manufacturing	4,227	466	466	4,227	-141	
4	Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	1,287	7	7	1,287	-6	
5	Water supply	505	44	44	505	-4	
6	Construction	2,192	132	131	2,142	-26	
7	Wholesale and retail trade	6,254	796	796	6,254	-341	
8	Transport and storage	7,762	417	417	7,762	-135	
9	Accommodation and food service activities	707	92	92	707	-34	
10	Information and communication	1,206	40	40	1,206	-53	
11	Financial and insurance actvities[1]	18,077	1,346	1,346	18,077	-620	
12	Real estate activities	8,690	292	292	8,641	-71	
13	Professional, scientific and technical activities	4,227	243	243	4,227	-190	
14	Administrative and support service activities	2,832	186	186	2,832	-53	
15	Public administration and defense, compulsory social security	6			6		
16	Education	70	3	3	70	-2	
17	Human health services and social work activities	2,373	135	135	2,373	-27	
18	Arts, entertainment and recreation	526	38	38	526	-18	
19	Other services	652	32	32	652	-7	
20	**Total**	**69,156**	**4,730**	**4,729**	**69,056**	**-1,878**	

1 Non-financial corporations are classified by sector of economic activities using NACE Codes on the basis of the principal activity of the counterparty. Reporting of NACE codes is done with the first level of disaggregation (by 'section'). Loans and advances to non-financial corporations which engage in financial or insurance activities are reported under 'K – Financial and insurance activities'.

EU CQ7 - Collateral obtained by taking possession and execution processes

		31 December 2022		30 June 2022		31 December 2021	
		Collateral obtained by taking possession		Collateral obtained by taking possession		Collateral obtained by taking possession	
(in millions)		Value at initial recognition	Accumulated negative changes	Value at initial recognition	Accumulated negative changes	Value at initial recognition	Accumulated negative changes
1	Property, plant and equipment (PP&E)						
2	Other than PP&E	4		11	-10	11	
3	*Residential immovable property*	*3*					
4	*Commercial Immovable property*						
5	*Movable property (auto, shipping, etc.)*						
6	*Equity and debt instruments*	*1*		*11*	*-10*	*11*	
7	*Other collateral*						
8	**Total**	**4**		**11**	**-10**	**11**	

This table provides an overview of collateral obtained by taking possession and execution processes. In Q4 2021, the collateral obtained related solely to equity and debt instruments, which was valued at EUR 11 million. This has now been corrected for accumulated negative changes and is valued at EUR 1 million. As at 31 December 2022, the collateral obtained related mostly to residential immovable property valued at EUR 3 million, bringing the total amount obtained to EUR 4 million.

Use of credit risk mitigation techniques

EU CRC – Qualitative disclosure requirements related to CRM techniques

Credit risk mitigation

Credit risk mitigation techniques are used by the bank to reduce the credit risk associated with its credit exposures. Such techniques relate mainly to collateral management and guarantees, offsetting financial assets and liabilities, and enforcing master netting agreements or similar instruments. The bank does not actively make use of credit risk mitigation for climate risks currently.

Credit risk mitigation techniques themselves entail risks and, as such, have to meet certain requirements so they can be used effectively and in line with the bank's risk appetite. For this reason, ABN AMRO has established mandatory, bank-wide policies governing the use and management of credit risk mitigation techniques. These are in line with regulatory requirements, as well as the needs of the bank and its clients. These bank-wide policies provide the overarching rules to be met by business-specific procedures and processes related to credit risk mitigation.

Collateral management and guarantees

Collateral and guarantees represent assets with material value that have been received by (or pledged to) the bank to secure obligations under a credit facility or other exposure. To be effective, such security must give the bank the right to appropriate and liquidate collateral on time and without impediment so that losses on the exposure at default are minimised.

According to ABN AMRO's collateral policy, the bank must have a diversified portfolio of collateral assets. Concentration risks to particular types of collateral assets must be strictly controlled, monitored and reported, and the relevant business must have policies to address them.

Collateral value

- Nominal value - depending on the type of collateral, a specific valuation method, for example a market value, is applied, leading to a nominal value of collateral;
- Gross Collateral Value (GCV) - it may be necessary to apply a haircut to the nominal value to arrive at the GCV. Haircuts are adjustments to the nominal value for elements such as maturity mismatches or currency mismatches between the collateral and the facility.

Subsequently, the Net Collateral Value (NCV) (where applicable) can be calculated. The recovery rate per collateral type is used to determine the NCV. The recovery rate represents the extent to which the collateral value can be recovered. Recovery rates are expressed as a percentage of the collateral value and are based on statistics on actual collateral recoveries or on an objective expert opinion where the recovery rate cannot be determined statistically. The NCV is determined by multiplying the GCV (as determined by the appropriate valuation method) by the respective recovery rate.

Regulatory approaches to credit risk measurement and their applicable collateral types

The purpose of collateral is to mitigate credit risk and to reduce credit losses during a restructuring or recovery of loans and other exposures, preferably in a way that relieves the bank's capital requirements. This means that when we accept collateral, we prefer to accept collateral that is also eligible for capital relief. But even though collateral is a credit risk mitigation technique, it carries risks of its own, such as a change in effectiveness, change in value, the possibility of damage and so on. Collateral therefore needs to be managed actively so that it continues to qualify as an effective and eligible risk mitigation technique recognised by the regulator and manifesting in reduced regulatory capital for the bank. For this purpose, collateral needs to be managed separately and not in the context of debtor reviews.

There are three different credit risk measurement approaches through which, subject to regulatory approval, collateral may be accounted for to reduce the bank's required regulatory capital – the Standardised Approach (SA), the Foundation Internal Ratings-Based approach (F-IRB) and the Advanced Internal Ratings-Based approach (A-IRB). Currently, ABN AMRO primarily uses A-IRB and, to a lesser extent, F-IRB and SA.

Collateral types used by ABN AMRO

Collateral type	Definition	SA	F-IRB	A-IRB
Financial collateral	Financial collateral is collateral that directly reflects a financial value, such as cash on deposits, gold or cash assimilated instruments (CAI's).	X	X	X
Immovable property	Immovable property, or Real Estate, is 'a piece of land and/or the structures on it and/or the building(s) on it'. Real Estate collateral is Real Estate taken as collateral in financing its (re)construction, purchase and/or maintenance etc. Real estate based on regulatory perspective is divided into four different types: Residential, Commercial, Speculative and Other.	Secured by mortgages on immovable property	X	X
Receivables	Receivables are assets in the form of rights to payments related to debts, unsettled transactions or other monetary obligations owed to a company by its debtors or customers.		X	X
Physical collateral other than immovable property	Physical collateral is collateral that is tangible and moveable. The following types of collateral are considered physical collateral within ABN AMRO and can be eligible only if they comply with the applicable eligibility, valuation and monitoring criteria: e.g. inventory/stock, floating producing storage & offloading units, commodities etc.		X	X
Collateral for lease exposures	Lease exposures may be treated as collateralised by the type of property leased when they meet specific conditions		X	X
Life insurance policies	A Life insurancepolicy is a contract between the insurer and the policy holder whereby a benefit is paid to the designated beneficiary (or beneficiaries) if an insured event occurs. Life based insurance contracts fall into two major categories: protection policies and investment policies.	X	X	X
Instruments issued by third parties or investment firms, which will be repurchased by the third party on our request	Instruments issued by a third party institution or by an investment firm, which will be repurchased by the third party on the Bank's request where the terms specify that the instrument will be repurchased at face value, the value of the collateral must be the face value or where the terms provide that the instrument will be repurchased at market price, the value must be determined in accordance with the policy on marketable securities.	X	X	X
Other types of collateral	All collateral that is not mentioned in the above provided definitions, can be considered as Other collateral. Some types of other collateral are non-marketable securities, intangibles and other assets.			X

After meeting their eligibility criteria, the various types of collateral can be used as credit risk mitigation techniques through the respective credit risk measurement approaches. The SA is stricter in terms of the acceptance and eligibility criteria for these collateral types.

Guarantees

Where the direct credit risk to an obligor exceeds the risk appetite or risk limits, guarantees (among other forms of credit risk mitigation) may be obtained to reduce the direct credit risk to the obligor. A substantial proportion of ABN AMRO's assets benefit from guarantees provided by third parties that lower the credit risk of these positions. The largest provider of such guarantees is the Dutch State, which provides a counter-guarantee via the Stichting Waarborgfonds Eigen Woningen (WEW). Mortgage loans subject to the Nationale Hypotheek Garantie, as provided by the WEW, are thus considered to be guaranteed by the Dutch State. The other main third-party providers of guarantees are other sovereigns, export credit agencies and financial institutions. It is common, especially in the Dutch market, for loans to corporate clients to be subject to guarantees provided by other parties within their group (often, but not necessarily, a holding company as the parent of the subsidiary that is ABN AMRO's direct obligor). The most common forms of such group guarantees are '403 declarations', joint and several liability statements and direct guarantees. The effects of such group guarantees are specifically assessed under ABN AMRO's credit assessment process and take account of the various risk parameters, where relevant.

Minimising exposure risk

In addition to minimising exposure risk, eligible collateral and guarantees can also reduce the regulatory and economic capital the bank is required to hold as a buffer for unexpected losses. The Capital Requirements Regulation prescribes the criteria that collateral must meet to become eligible for capital reduction. These criteria, which provide for legal effectiveness and for the enforceability, valuation and monitoring of collateral, are aimed at the effective and timely realisation of collateral.

Accounting policy for offsetting financial assets and liabilities

Financial assets and liabilities are offset, and the net amount is reported on the EU IFRS balance sheet, if there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention either to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. The bank applies netting to debtor and creditor balances, such as current accounts, where offsetting is justified by formal agreement with the client, provided they meet the applicable criteria.

Accounting policy for enforceable master netting agreements or similar instruments

Enforceable master netting arrangements take into account all agreements containing conditions that allow offsetting in the event of default. In addition, agreements are enforceable if the bank has a legally enforceable right to offset and no ability and/or intention to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. These arrangements include derivative clearing agreements, global master repurchase agreements and global master securities lending agreements.

EU CR3 – CRM techniques overview: Disclosure of the use of CRM techniques

(in millions)		Unsecured carrying amount	Secured carrying amount	Of which: secured by collateral	Of which: secured by financial guarantees	Of which: secured by credit derivatives
						31 December 2022
1	Loans and advances	95,097	245,640	241,871	3,769	
2	Debt securities	38,377				
3	**Total**	**133,474**	**245,640**	**241,871**	**3,769**	
4	Of which: non-performing exposures	775	3,216	3,052	164	
EU-5	*- of which defaulted*	*651*	*3,216*			
						30 June 2022
1	Loans and advances	120,047	255,591	252,696	2,895	
2	Debt securities	40,113				
3	**Total**	**160,160**	**255,591**	**252,696**	**2,895**	
4	Of which: non-performing exposures	784	3,682	3,561	121	
EU-5	*- of which defaulted*	*629*	*3,682*			
						31 December 2021
1	Loans and advances	108,861	237,273	234,781	2,492	
2	Debt securities	42,554				
3	**Total**	**151,415**	**237,273**	**234,781**	**2,492**	
4	Of which: non-performing exposures	956	4,009	3,851	159	
EU-5	*- of which defaulted*	*797*	*4,009*			

This table provides an overview of the exposures split by secured and unsecured. The ratio of secured versus unsecured remained relatively stable compared to 31 December 2021.

The decrease in carrying amount (secured and unsecured) and the decrease in collateral (over the second half of the year) was caused by a decrease in seasonal business activities within ABN AMRO Clearing Bank, corporate loans and securities financing. The outflow of non-performing exposure was mainly driven by the end of Covid-related measures such as payment holidays causing the loans involved to become performing again. Note that only exposures covered by qualifying collateral are reported as 'secured'.

Use of the standardised approach

EU CRD – Qualitative disclosure requirements related to standardised approach

Initially the Standardised Approach (SA) was primarily used for some of the bank's less material portfolios and entities. In 2021 the bank requested to revert the commodities portfolio, diamonds portfolio and all exposures to central governments and central banks to the Standardised Approach. This was approved by the Competent Authority in 2022 and is reflected in the figures from June 2022 onwards.

Under the Standardised Approach, regulatory capital is calculated by using exposures characteristics for retail exposures and ratings from External Credit Assessment Institutions (ECAI) for non-retail exposures. For this purpose the bank has nominated three external credit rating agencies namely Standard & Poor's, Moody's and Fitch. ABN AMRO uses ECAIs for exposures to central governments and central banks. Underlying obligors in other exposure classes tend not to have external ratings because they are relatively small. In the case of non-retail counterparties for which no credit ratings are available, exposures are classified as unrated for the purpose of determining regulatory capital requirements.

The bank complies with the standard association published by the EBA.

Internal rating scale mapped to external ratings

Grade Category	UCR (internal rating)	Low PD%	Mid PD%	High PD%	Standard & Poor's equivalent	Moody's equivalent	Fitch equivalent
Investment grade	UCR 1	0.000	0.03	0.035	AAA to A+	Aaa to Aa3	AAA to AA-
	UCR 2+	0.035	0.04	0.045	A+	A1	AA-
	UCR 2	0.045	0.05	0.071	A	A1 to A2	A+
	UCR 2-	0.071	0.10	0.127	A-	A3	A to A-
	UCR 3+	0.127	0.16	0.200	BBB+	Baa1	BBB+
	UCR 3	0.200	0.25	0.300	BBB	Baa2	BBB
	UCR 3-	0.300	0.36	0.465	BBB-	Baa3	BBB-
Sub-investment grade	UCR 4+	0.465	0.60	0.775	BB+	Ba1	BB+
	UCR 4	0.775	1.00	1.285	BB	Ba2	BB
	UCR 4-	1.285	1.65	2.225	BB-	Ba3 to B1	BB- to B+
	UCR 5+	2.225	3.00	4.243	B+ to B	B2	B
	UCR 5	4.243	6.00	8.485	B-	B3 to Caa1	B-
	UCR 5-	8.485	12.00	16.971	CCC/C	Caa2 to Caa3	CCC/C
	UCR 6+	16.971	24.00	99.999	CCC/C	Ca	CCC/C
Default	UCR 6-8		100		D	C-D	D

EU CR4 – Standardised approach – Credit risk exposure and CRM effects

		Exposures before CCF and CRM[1]		Exposures post CCF and CRM[1]		RWEA and RWEA density	31 December 2022
	(in millions)	On-balance sheet exposures	Off-balance sheet exposures	On-balance sheet exposures	Off-balance sheet exposures	RWEA	RWEA density
	Exposure classes						
1	Central governments or central banks	83,522	972	86,898	584	515	1%
2	Regional governments or local authorities	2,623	139	2,959	1	17	1%
3	Public sector entities	2,735	54	1,932	47	58	3%
4	Multilateral development banks	1,139		1,139			0%
5	International organisations	5,423		4,613			0%
6	Institutions	207	12,990	207	91	126	42%
7	Corporates	4,114	15,384	3,986	746	3,797	80%
8	Retail	2,387	3,323	2,387	703	2,272	74%
9	Secured by mortgages on immovable property	430	7	430	4	152	35%
10	Exposures in default	103	96	102	20	158	128%
11	Exposures associated with particularly high risk						
12	Covered bonds	72		72			0%
13	Institutions and corporates with a short-term credit assessment						
14	Collective investment undertakings						
15	Equity						
16	Other items	55		55		39	71%
17	**Total**	**102,809**	**32,966**	**104,780**	**2,196**	**7,134**	

1 CCF = Credit conversion factor; CRM = Credit risk mitigation

		Exposures before CCF and CRM[1]		Exposures post CCF and CRM[1]		RWEA and RWEA density	30 June 2022
	(in millions)	On-balance sheet exposures	Off-balance sheet exposures	On-balance sheet exposures	Off-balance sheet exposures	RWEA	RWEA density
	Exposure classes						
1	Central governments or central banks	95,210	716	98,669	360	334	0%
2	Regional governments or local authorities	2,933	149	3,259	1	7	0%
3	Public sector entities	2,990	51	1,527	47	375	24%
4	Multilateral development banks	1,119		1,119	2		0%
5	International organisations	4,946		4,053		7	0%
6	Institutions	8,649	12,040	8,705	57	330	4%
7	Corporates	4,341	13,442	4,320	747	4,046	80%
8	Retail	2,308	3,412	2,308	746	2,234	73%
9	Secured by mortgages on immovable property	417	55	417	28	156	35%
10	Exposures in default	113	140	112	30	187	131%
11	Exposures associated with particularly high risk						
12	Covered bonds	77		77			0%
13	Institutions and corporates with a short-term credit assessment						
14	Collective investment undertakings						
15	Equity						
16	Other items	90		90		45	50%
17	**Total**	**123,192**	**30,006**	**124,655**	**2,018**	**7,721**	

1 CCF = Credit conversion factor; CRM = Credit risk mitigation

31 December 2021

(in millions)	Exposures before CCF and CRM[1] On-balance sheet exposures	Exposures before CCF and CRM[1] Off-balance sheet exposures	Exposures post CCF and CRM[1] On-balance sheet exposures	Exposures post CCF and CRM[1] Off-balance sheet exposures	RWEA and RWEA density RWEA	RWEA and RWEA density RWEA density
Exposure classes						
1 Central governments or central banks	26	10	26	5	2	5%
2 Regional governments or local authorities						
3 Public sector entities						
4 Multilateral development banks	1,058		1,058			
5 International organisations	5,332		5,332			
6 Institutions	7,323	12,045	7,323	73	287	4%
7 Corporates	3,144	14,030	3,129	949	3,422	84%
8 Retail	2,337	5,132	2,337	1,084	2,495	73%
9 Secured by mortgages on immovable property	392	22	392	11	145	36%
10 Exposures in default	122	245	122	32	183	119%
11 Exposures associated with particularly high risk						
12 Covered bonds						
13 Institutions and corporates with a short-term credit assessment						
14 Collective investment undertakings						
15 Equity						
16 Other items	84		84		46	54%
17 **Total**	**19,818**	**31,484**	**19,802**	**2,154**	**6,579**	

1 CCF = Credit conversion factor; CRM = Credit risk mitigation

Standardised approach and the effect of CRM and CCF

This table discloses the on-balance and off-balance sheet exposures under the standardised approach. It provides more insight into the effects of credit risk mitigation (CRM) and the effect of the credit conversion factors (CCF) for on- and off-balance sheet exposures. Compared to June 2022, exposures to central governments or central banks and institutions declined significantly, mainly due to repayment of TLTRO funding and a change in the accounting treatment of the initial margins at Clearing.

EU CR5 – Standardised approach

											31 December 2022
		Risk weight									Subtotal
(in millions)		0%	2%	4%	10%	20%	35%	50%	70%	75%	
	Exposure classes										
1	Central governments or central banks	86,914				330					87,244
2	Regional governments or local authorities	2,876				84					2,960
3	Public sector entities	1,840				36		103			1,979
4	Multilateral development banks	1,139									1,139
5	International organisations	4,613									4,613
6	Institutions					75		223			298
7	Corporates					925					925
8	Retail									3,090	3,090
9	Secured by mortgages on immovable property						411	23			434
10	Exposures in default										
11	Exposures associated with particularly high risk										
12	Covered bonds	72									72
13	Institutions and corporates with a short-term credit assessment										
14	Units or shares in collective investment undertakings										
15	Equity exposures										
16	Other items	16									16
17	**Total**	**97,469**				**1,450**	**411**	**349**		**3,090**	**102,769**

										31 December 2022
		Subtotal	Risk weight						Total	Of which: unrated
(in millions)			100%	150%	250%	370%	1250%	Others		
	Exposure classes									
1	Central governments or central banks	87,244	80	28	131				87,482	
2	Regional governments or local authorities	2,960							2,960	
3	Public sector entities	1,979							1,979	
4	Multilateral development banks	1,139							1,139	
5	International organisations	4,613							4,613	
6	Institutions	298							298	298
7	Corporates	925	3,806	1					4,732	4,732
8	Retail	3,090							3,090	3,090
9	Secured by mortgages on immovable property	434							434	
10	Exposures in default		53	70					123	
11	Exposures associated with particularly high risk									
12	Covered bonds	72							72	
13	Institutions and corporates with a short-term credit assessment									
14	Units or shares in collective investment undertakings									
15	Equity exposures									
16	Other items	16	39						55	
17	**Total**	**102,769**	**3,978**	**99**	**131**				**106,977**	**8,120**

											30 June 2022
		Risk weight									Subtotal
	(in millions)	0%	2%	4%	10%	20%	35%	50%	70%	75%	
	Exposure classes										
1	Central governments or central banks	98,473				409					98,882
2	Regional governments or local authorities	3,226				34					3,260
3	Public sector entities	1,111				106					1,217
4	Multilateral development banks	1,121									1,121
5	International organisations	4,019				34					4,053
6	Institutions		8,329			178		255			8,762
7	Corporates					1,033					1,033
8	Retail									3,053	3,053
9	Secured by mortgages on immovable property						421	24			445
10	Exposures in default										
11	Exposures associated with particularly high risk										
12	Covered bonds	77									77
13	Institutions and corporates with a short-term credit assessment										
14	Units or shares in collective investment undertakings										
15	Equity exposures										
16	Other items	45									45
17	**Total**	**108,070**	**8,329**			**1,794**	**421**	**279**		**3,053**	**121,947**

										30 June 2022
		Subtotal	Risk weight						Total	Of which: unrated
	(in millions)		100%	150%	250%	370%	1250%	Others		
	Exposure classes									
1	Central governments or central banks	98,882	72	8	67				99,029	
2	Regional governments or local authorities	3,260							3,260	
3	Public sector entities	1,217	357						1,574	
4	Multilateral development banks	1,121							1,121	
5	International organisations	4,053							4,053	
6	Institutions	8,762							8,762	8,762
7	Corporates	1,033	4,032	3					5,068	5,068
8	Retail	3,053							3,053	3,053
9	Secured by mortgages on immovable property	445							445	445
10	Exposures in default		53	89					142	
11	Exposures associated with particularly high risk									
12	Covered bonds	77							77	
13	Institutions and corporates with a short-term credit assessment									
14	Units or shares in collective investment undertakings									
15	Equity exposures									
16	Other items	45	45						90	90
17	**Total**	**121,947**	**4,558**	**100**	**67**				**126,673**	**17,417**

		31 December 2021									
		Risk weight									Subtotal
	(in millions)	0%	2%	4%	10%	20%	35%	50%	70%	75%	
	Exposure classes										
1	Central governments or central banks	23				8					31
2	Regional governments or local authorities										
3	Public sector entities										
4	Multilateral development banks	1,058									1,058
5	International organisations	5,332									5,332
6	Institutions		7,004			164		228			7,396
7	Corporates							915			915
8	Retail									3,421	3,421
9	Secured by mortgages on immovable property						271	132			403
10	Exposures in default										
11	Exposures associated with particularly high risk										
12	Covered bonds										
13	Institutions and corporates with a short-term credit assessment										
14	Units or shares in collective investment undertakings										
15	Equity exposures										
16	Other items	39									39
17	**Total**	**6,452**	**7,004**			**172**	**271**	**1,274**		**3,421**	**18,594**

		31 December 2021								
		Subtotal	Risk weight						Total	Of which: unrated
	(in millions)		100%	150%	250%	370%	1250%	Others		
	Exposure classes									
1	Central governments or central banks	31							31	
2	Regional governments or local authorities									
3	Public sector entities									
4	Multilateral development banks	1,058							1,058	
5	International organisations	5,332							5,332	
6	Institutions	7,396							7,396	7,396
7	Corporates	915	3,184						4,098	4,098
8	Retail	3,421							3,421	3,421
9	Secured by mortgages on immovable property	403							403	403
10	Exposures in default		54	79					133	
11	Exposures associated with particularly high risk									
12	Covered bonds									
13	Institutions and corporates with a short-term credit assessment									
14	Units or shares in collective investment undertakings									
15	Equity exposures									
16	Other items	39	46						84	84
17	**Total**	**18,594**	**3,284**	**79**					**21,956**	**15,402**

EAD under the standardised approach

This table discloses the EAD under the Standardised Approach (SA), excluding counterparty credit risk, and is aligned with EU CR4. The RWEA impact of the sizeable decline in central governments or central banks and institutions was relatively small due to the low risk weight applicable to these exposures (0% and 2% respectively).

Use of the IRB approach to credit risk

EU CRE – Qualitative disclosure requirements related to IRB models

Credit risk approach

The bank has approval from its supervisor to use the Advanced Internal Ratings-Based (A-IRB) approach, including various exemptions, for the vast majority of its credit portfolios. The approval for use of the A-IRB approach is not restricted to certain exposures classes, while the approval specifically excludes certain portfolios. The use of the Standardised Approach and the Foundation IRB (F-IRB) approach will increase substantially in the coming years as more restrictive requirements and supervisory standards are implemented for the use of internal models and business strategies are updated. At the same time, the forward view on the formal implementation of Basel IV, including the constrained use of the IRB approach to credit risk, also implies that the use of SA and F-IRB will increase, while the use of A-IRB will decrease. The bank received permission to use SA or F-IRB for a number of portfolios in 2022, including moving the central governments and central banks portfolios to SA and moving financial institutions to F-IRB.

Probability of Default

The Probability of Default (PD) indicates the likelihood that a counterparty or exposure defaults within a one-year time horizon. Models make use of risk drivers such as financial information, behavioural information, arrears information and assessments of industry, geographic and market conditions. Model output is calibrated to long-run average observed default rates, based on internal default data. For low-default portfolios, this is supplemented by external data, if available. For the non-programme lending portfolio, the model score is mapped to and expressed as an internal Uniform Counterparty Rating (UCR). The UCR rating scale consists of 14 performing ratings, each representing a fixed PD range. The indicative mapping of the internal UCR rating scale to external rating agency ratings is included in template EU CRD. For programme lending, exposures with the same characteristics are pooled and a PD is assigned to each pool.

Loss Given Default

Loss Given Default (LGD) models estimate the amount the bank would lose if the counterparty were to default. LGD is expressed as a percentage of the outstanding amount at default. For credit facilities that are not in default, LGD estimates are influenced by the risk mitigating techniques used by the bank (such as collateral coverage and/or third party protection), the credit facility's seniority and structure, and the bank's view of the creditor-friendliness of the relevant country's legal framework. The model output for these credit facilities is calibrated to long-run average observed loss rates and downturn conditions, based on internal default data. For low-default portfolios, this is supplemented by expert opinion and/or external data, if available. For credit facilities that are already in default, an in-default LGD is estimated that also takes into account all relevant post-default information, such as time-in-default and the progress of the recovery process compared to expectations. In-default LGD is calibrated to reflect possible adverse changes in economic conditions during the expected length of the recovery process.

Exposure at Default

Exposure at Default (EAD) models estimate the expected exposure at the time a counterparty defaults. EAD is calculated on a monthly basis for all credit facilities, using actual limits and outstanding exposure data. EAD estimates are influenced by the type of credit facility, the draw-down controls that the bank has in place and the type of counterparty. If all or a part of a facility is undrawn (i.e. the outstanding amount is less than the approved limit) at the time of the EAD calculation, a portion of the undrawn amount is added to the exposure to reflect the tendency of counterparties to utilise larger portions of their approved credit facilities when nearing default. The percentage of the undrawn part of the facility that is expected to be drawn in the event of default (Credit Conversion Factor or CCF) differs per product type and is reviewed at least annually.

The value of the CCF is determined based on the average realised conversion factor by product type or pool, using the default weighted average resulting from all observed defaults. In this calculation, certain alterations are possible in the following cases:

- Correlation between the default frequency and the magnitude of the CCF;
- Estimates in the event of an economic downturn are more conservative than the long-term average.

Rating assignment
For non-programme lending, ratings are individually assigned to each counterparty (PD) and facility (LGD) by the business account manager (first line) and approved by credit risk (second line). For programme lending, exposure ratings are not assigned individually but assigned to pools with similar characteristics. For all exposures the EAD estimation is assigned automatically based on the facility type and the undrawn part of the facility.

Model risk framework
All credit risk models are subject to our model risk framework, which describes our model risk governance and model review process.

Model risk governance
The Executive Board (ExBo) is ultimately accountable for the management of model risk in the bank. The ExBo has delegated responsibility for management of model risk to the Group Risk Committee (GRC). For model risk, the three lines of defence principle is applied as follows:

- The model owner, model developer, model implementer and model users assume the first line of defence role for the management of model risk. The model owner has overall accountability for the management of the model risk that a model poses and for the coordination of all activities during a model's lifecycle, including design or selection, development, oversight and performance of models (and rating systems for credit risk);
- The Model Risk Management (MRM) department assumes the second line of defence role for the management of model risk. The MRM department includes the independent model validation function per risk type. The head of the MRM department assumes the role of the Risk Type Owner for model risk ('RTO model risk'). The RTO model risk has overall accountability for the bank's model risk management framework as described in this policy;
- Group Audit represents the third line of defence and assesses the effectiveness and efficiency of the model risk framework by performing periodic audits.

Model monitoring
The IRB models are subject to annual monitoring in which the performance of the model is tested and evaluated. The monitoring is performed by the model developer, reviewed and signed-off by the model owner and serves as input for the annual validation/revalidation executed by the independent model validation function. The model monitoring leads to the conclusion that the model is either still fit for purpose or requires recalibration or redevelopment.

Model review process
A model review is performed by the model developer on request of the model owner or the model approval authority. A model review takes place at least every three years or earlier in the event of:

- A marked deterioration in the model's performance (as highlighted by model monitoring or revalidation results), or
- A marked change in the risk profile of the portfolio to which the model relates (the change may be actual or anticipated and based on actions the bank is taking or on external factors).

The purpose of a model review is:

- To confirm that the model is still fit for purpose. This is done by confirming the continued appropriateness of the design, modelling assumptions, risk drivers and conceptual soundness of the model in the context of the intended scope and purpose of the model;
- To confirm the sound implementation and ongoing appropriate use of the model;
- To identify possible improvements to the model.

Model risk reporting
On a quarterly basis, senior management and key stakeholders are informed on the status of the models that have a direct or indirect impact on the bank's risk profile and on the bank's estimated returns. The model risk reports address the aggregated risk perceived in models, based on the results of regular validations and on the various risks witnessed in the model lifecycle.

EU CR6 – IRB approach – Credit risk exposures by exposure class and PD range

Exposure class A-IRB

Exposure to Retail and Central Government or Central Banks (CGCB) is concentrated in the lower PD buckets. The larger part of the exposure to corporates is within the mid-range PD bucket, accounting for more than half of the RWEA consumption at 31 December 2022. Compared to 30 June 2022, on-balance sheet exposures in Corporates - Other decreased at 31 December 2022, as client lending declined in the context of the TLTRO payback.

31 December 2022

	PD range	On-balance sheet exposures	Off-balance sheet exposures pre-CCF[1]	Exposure weighted average CCF[1]	Exposure post CCF[1] and post CRM	Exposure weighted average PD	Number of obligors	Exposure weighted average LGD	Exposure weighted average maturity	RWEA after supporting factors	Density of RWEA	Expected loss amount	Value adjustments and provisions
		(in millions)	(in millions)	(in %)	(in millions)	(in %)	(in units)	(in %)	(in years)	(in millions)	(in %)	(in millions)	(in millions)
Central government or central banks	0.00 to <0.15												
	0.00 to <0.10												
	0.10 to <0.15												
	0.15 to <0.25												
	0.25 to <0.50												
	0.50 to <0.75												
	0.75 to <2.50												
	0.75 to <1.75												
	1.75 to <2.5												
	2.50 to <10.00												
	2.5 to <5												
	5 to <10												
	10.00 to <100.00												
	10 to <20												
	20 to <30												
	30.00 to <100.00												
	100.00 (Default)												
	Subtotal (exposure class)												
Corporates - SME	0.00 to <0.15	729	633	14.7%	822	0.1%	670	17.9%	1.87	99	12.0%		
	0.00 to <0.10	*26*	*16*	*36.5%*	*32*	*0.1%*	*19*	*32.0%*	*3.20*	*5*	*15.5%*		
	0.10 to <0.15	*702*	*617*	*14.1%*	*789*	*0.1%*	*651*	*17.3%*	*1.82*	*94*	*11.9%*		
	0.15 to <0.25	293	96	48.7%	339	0.2%	447	20.7%	2.69	57	16.8%		-1
	0.25 to <0.50	1,731	490	42.9%	1,942	0.4%	1,180	22.1%	2.68	497	25.6%	2	-3
	0.50 to <0.75	4,259	1,029	42.1%	4,692	0.7%	2,236	23.3%	2.76	1,493	31.8%	7	-17
	0.75 to <2.50	12,284	2,711	38.1%	13,315	1.4%	5,552	22.9%	2.82	5,362	40.3%	43	-90
	0.75 to <1.75	*7,500*	*1,559*	*39.5%*	*8,116*	*1.1%*	*3,578*	*22.0%*	*2.81*	*2,903*	*35.8%*	*20*	*-42*
	1.75 to <2.5	*4,784*	*1,153*	*36.1%*	*5,199*	*1.8%*	*1,974*	*24.5%*	*2.84*	*2,459*	*47.3%*	*23*	*-48*
	2.50 to <10.00	3,217	919	28.2%	3,476	4.0%	1,387	22.9%	2.46	1,775	51.1%	32	-83
	2.5 to <5	*2,569*	*729*	*29.0%*	*2,780*	*3.4%*	*1,042*	*23.2%*	*2.50*	*1,379*	*49.6%*	*22*	*-58*
	5 to <10	*648*	*191*	*25.3%*	*696*	*6.8%*	*345*	*21.8%*	*2.30*	*397*	*57.0%*	*10*	*-25*
	10.00 to <100.00	705	183	45.7%	789	21.1%	2,032	24.5%	2.67	724	91.8%	42	-49
	10 to <20	*150*	*19*	*35.7%*	*157*	*13.6%*	*150*	*21.3%*	*2.51*	*115*	*73.6%*	*5*	*-10*
	20 to <30	*543*	*161*	*46.9%*	*619*	*22.8%*	*1,881*	*25.4%*	*2.74*	*596*	*96.3%*	*36*	*-38*
	30.00 to <100.00	*13*	*3*	*42.5%*	*14*	*30.9%*	*1*	*22.3%*	*1.23*	*13*	*98.4%*	*1*	*-1*

	100.00 (Default)	1,337	235	6.1%	1,351	99.2%	780	18.3%	2.09	1,141	84.5%	244	-246
	Subtotal (exposure class)	**24,556**	**6,297**	**34.5%**	**26,726**	**7.0%**	**14,284**	**22.6%**	**2.68**	**11,149**	**41.7%**	**370**	**-490**
Corporates - Specialised lending	0.00 to <0.15												
	0.00 to <0.10												
	0.10 to <0.15												
	0.15 to <0.25	64		36.4%	64	0.2%	2	25.3%	2.97	19	30.1%		
	0.25 to <0.50	652	61	51.1%	683	0.3%	22	12.1%	3.64	140	20.4%		-1
	0.50 to <0.75	1,227	89	51.3%	1,273	0.7%	41	9.2%	2.99	244	19.2%	1	-8
	0.75 to <2.50	2,655	238	57.3%	2,792	1.3%	86	12.0%	3.01	794	28.4%	4	-16
	0.75 to <1.75	*1,936*	*186*	*58.4%*	*2,044*	*1.1%*	*61*	*12.0%*	*2.95*	*566*	*27.7%*	*3*	*-11*
	1.75 to <2.5	*720*	*52*	*53.5%*	*747*	*1.8%*	*25*	*11.9%*	*3.17*	*228*	*30.5%*	*1*	*-5*
	2.50 to <10.00	5,825	773	44.1%	6,166	4.7%	281	9.2%	2.99	1,721	27.9%	27	-16
	2.5 to <5	*5,127*	*694*	*42.9%*	*5,425*	*4.5%*	*224*	*8.9%*	*3.04*	*1,453*	*26.8%*	*22*	*-11*
	5 to <10	*698*	*79*	*54.6%*	*741*	*5.6%*	*57*	*11.2%*	*2.66*	*269*	*36.2%*	*5*	*-4*
	10.00 to <100.00	93		69.6%	93	8.0%	8	16.2%	1.77	56	59.6%	1	-3
	10 to <20	*18*		*69.6%*	*18*	*11.3%*	*2*	*31.1%*	*1.37*	*26*	*142.0%*	*1*	*-3*
	20 to <30	*75*		*0.0%*	*75*	*7.2%*	*6*	*12.6%*	*1.87*	*30*	*39.9%*	*1*	*-1*
	30.00 to <100.00												
	100.00 (Default)	191	53	39.4%	212	100.0%	13	28.8%	2.51	209	98.4%	69	-69
	Subtotal (exposure class)	**10,708**	**1,214**	**47.4%**	**11,283**	**4.8%**	**453**	**10.6%**	**3.02**	**3,183**	**28.2%**	**102**	**-113**
Corporates - Other	0.00 to <0.15	4,315	4,834	36.1%	6,061	0.1%	542	42.1%	2.63	1,619	26.7%	2	-2
	0.00 to <0.10	*2,978*	*3,527*	*37.5%*	*4,300*	*0.1%*	*187*	*44.5%*	*2.81*	*1,184*	*27.5%*	*1*	*-1*
	0.10 to <0.15	*1,337*	*1,307*	*32.4%*	*1,761*	*0.1%*	*355*	*36.1%*	*2.20*	*435*	*24.7%*	*1*	*-1*
	0.15 to <0.25	1,782	4,646	46.1%	3,926	0.2%	222	38.6%	2.56	1,587	40.4%	3	-1
	0.25 to <0.50	8,088	8,431	44.9%	11,874	0.4%	745	39.4%	2.24	6,464	54.4%	16	-9
	0.50 to <0.75	5,041	3,359	38.0%	6,318	0.6%	899	34.1%	2.25	3,913	61.9%	13	-9
	0.75 to <2.50	8,940	5,888	33.1%	10,883	1.4%	1,988	31.8%	2.24	8,107	74.5%	45	-50
	0.75 to <1.75	*5,142*	*3,621*	*32.8%*	*6,330*	*1.1%*	*1,269*	*31.7%*	*2.33*	*4,468*	*70.6%*	*21*	*-20*
	1.75 to <2.5	*3,798*	*2,267*	*33.5%*	*4,552*	*1.8%*	*719*	*31.9%*	*2.11*	*3,638*	*79.9%*	*25*	*-30*
	2.50 to <10.00	2,834	2,299	27.3%	3,458	4.1%	608	32.8%	2.15	3,770	109.0%	43	-31
	2.5 to <5	*1,855*	*1,545*	*26.3%*	*2,260*	*3.2%*	*460*	*35.3%*	*2.05*	*2,472*	*109.4%*	*24*	*-21*
	5 to <10	*979*	*753*	*29.4%*	*1,199*	*5.8%*	*148*	*28.1%*	*2.32*	*1,298*	*108.3%*	*18*	*-11*
	10.00 to <100.00	775	876	30.0%	1,037	17.5%	14,193	35.6%	1.76	1,842	177.6%	64	-20
	10 to <20	*289*	*175*	*40.4%*	*360*	*11.5%*	*49*	*38.2%*	*2.02*	*623*	*173.1%*	*14*	*-7*
	20 to <30	*444*	*701*	*27.4%*	*636*	*19.2%*	*14,142*	*34.0%*	*1.58*	*1,134*	*178.3%*	*43*	*-11*
	30.00 to <100.00	*42*		*54.1%*	*42*	*43.3%*	*2*	*38.2%*	*2.35*	*86*	*205.8%*	*7*	*-2*
	100.00 (Default)	1,747	1,125	14.1%	1,903	100.0%	435	33.7%	1.58	2,469	129.7%	537	-529
	Subtotal (exposure class)	**33,522**	**31,457**	**38.0%**	**45,461**	**5.4%**	**19,632**	**36.3%**	**2.27**	**29,772**	**65.5%**	**724**	**-651**
Institutions	0.00 to <0.15	695	56	1.9%	696	0.1%	12	33.6%	2.74	83	11.9%		-1
	0.00 to <0.10	*375*	*54*	*0.0%*	*375*	*0.1%*	*9*	*60.6%*	*0.84*	*72*	*19.1%*		*-1*
	0.10 to <0.15	*319*	*3*	*42.5%*	*320*	*0.1%*	*3*	*2.1%*	*4.96*	*11*	*3.6%*		
	0.15 to <0.25					0.2%	1	45.0%	1.00		32.6%		
	0.25 to <0.50	376	136	51.8%	446	0.3%	5	42.7%	1.45	201	45.2%	1	
	0.50 to <0.75												
	0.75 to <2.50			24.0%		1.1%	1	2.4%	0.67		5.3%		
	0.75 to <1.75			*24.0%*		*1.1%*	*1*	*2.4%*	*0.67*		*5.3%*		

	1.75 to <2.5												
	2.50 to <10.00		13	33.5%	4	3.7%	1	48.2%	1.00	6	138.8%		
	2.5 to <5		*13*	*33.5%*	*4*	*3.7%*	*1*	*48.2%*	*1.00*	*6*	*138.8%*		
	5 to <10												
	10.00 to <100.00	30	1	26.1%	30	24.0%	54	23.1%	0.88	42	139.8%	2	
	10 to <20												
	20 to <30	*30*	*1*	*26.1%*	*30*	*24.0%*	*54*	*23.1%*	*0.88*	*42*	*139.8%*	*2*	
	30.00 to <100.00												
	100.00 (Default)												
	Subtotal (exposure class)	**1,100**	**205**	**36.9%**	**1,176**	**0.8%**	**74**	**36.9%**	**2.20**	**332**	**28.3%**	**2**	**-1**
Retail - Secured by immovable property SME	0.00 to <0.15	27		0.0%	27	0.0%	133	6.3%			1.1%		
	0.00 to <0.10	*23*		*0.0%*	*23*	*0.0%*	*114*	*5.3%*			*0.8%*		
	0.10 to <0.15	*4*		*4.3%*	*4*	*0.1%*	*19*	*12.2%*			*3.0%*		
	0.15 to <0.25	1,403	350	43.4%	1,543	0.2%	12,217	18.3%		115	7.4%	1	-8
	0.25 to <0.50	809	58	80.5%	849	0.4%	4,403	21.1%		113	13.3%	1	-8
	0.50 to <0.75	1			1	0.6%	9	11.2%			9.2%		
	0.75 to <2.50	555	74	64.9%	596	1.3%	4,232	19.2%		160	26.9%	2	-10
	0.75 to <1.75	*409*	*63*	*62.2%*	*443*	*1.0%*	*3,411*	*18.5%*		*97*	*21.8%*	*1*	*-7*
	1.75 to <2.5	*146*	*11*	*80.9%*	*153*	*2.2%*	*821*	*21.2%*		*63*	*41.4%*	*1*	*-3*
	2.50 to <10.00	151	8	83.2%	156	6.3%	1,106	19.8%		105	67.7%	2	-4
	2.5 to <5	*84*	*4*	*85.8%*	*87*	*4.3%*	*624*	*19.8%*		*50*	*57.0%*	*1*	*-2*
	5 to <10	*67*	*3*	*79.7%*	*69*	*8.9%*	*482*	*19.8%*		*56*	*81.2%*	*1*	*-2*
	10.00 to <100.00	48	2	99.3%	49	17.7%	323	20.3%		51	105.2%	2	-2
	10 to <20	*48*	*2*	*99.3%*	*49*	*17.7%*	*322*	*20.3%*		*51*	*105.3%*	*2*	*-2*
	20 to <30												
	30.00 to <100.00					*33.3%*	*1*	*7.0%*			*36.0%*		
	100.00 (Default)	67	6	10.9%	67	100.0%	556	27.5%		32	47.5%	25	-10
	Subtotal (exposure class)	**3,060**	**498**	**51.4%**	**3,288**	**3.0%**	**22,979**	**19.4%**		**577**	**17.5%**	**32**	**-42**
Retail - Secured by immovable property non-SME	0.00 to <0.15	69,481	53	87.8%	69,511	0.1%	338,200	12.4%		2,153	3.1%	8	-9
	0.00 to <0.10	*41,261*	*17*	*46.2%*	*41,263*	*0.1%*	*194,702*	*12.3%*		*1,066*	*2.6%*	*4*	*-4*
	0.10 to <0.15	*28,220*	*36*	*100.0%*	*28,248*	*0.1%*	*143,498*	*12.5%*		*1,086*	*3.8%*	*4*	*-5*
	0.15 to <0.25	15,021	5	94.6%	14,911	0.2%	74,452	13.6%		1,034	6.9%	5	-3
	0.25 to <0.50	41,248	83	99.8%	41,315	0.4%	181,423	12.3%		3,633	8.8%	20	-11
	0.50 to <0.75	14,905	20	100.0%	14,950	0.6%	72,285	11.5%		1,694	11.3%	11	-5
	0.75 to <2.50	13,744	17	100.8%	13,756	1.1%	66,737	12.0%		2,520	18.3%	19	-9
	0.75 to <1.75	*12,659*	*17*	*100.8%*	*12,671*	*1.1%*	*63,171*	*11.8%*		*2,146*	*16.9%*	*16*	*-5*
	1.75 to <2.5	*1,085*		*0.5%*	*1,085*	*1.9%*	*3,566*	*15.2%*		*374*	*34.4%*	*3*	*-4*
	2.50 to <10.00	3,038	2	100.0%	3,041	4.8%	11,170	14.6%		1,602	52.7%	21	-22
	2.5 to <5	*1,747*	*1*	*100.0%*	*1,750*	*3.3%*	*6,190*	*14.7%*		*787*	*45.0%*	*8*	*-11*
	5 to <10	*1,290*	*2*	*100.0%*	*1,291*	*6.8%*	*4,980*	*14.4%*		*815*	*63.1%*	*12*	*-11*
	10.00 to <100.00	1,075		0.0%	1,076	24.8%	4,383	13.6%		877	81.5%	35	-16
	10 to <20	*534*		*0.0%*	*535*	*14.0%*	*2,221*	*13.2%*		*415*	*77.5%*	*10*	*-7*
	20 to <30	*335*		*0.0%*	*336*	*23.5%*	*1,337*	*13.7%*		*304*	*90.7%*	*11*	*-5*

	30.00 to <100.00	*206*		*0.0%*	*206*	*54.8%*	*825*	*14.2%*		*158*	*76.8%*	*15*	*-5*
	100.00 (Default)	1,152	1	0.0%	1,153	100.0%	4,867	20.8%		1,129	97.9%	155	-71
	Subtotal (exposure class)	**159,663**	**181**	**118.0%**	**159,713**	**1.3%**	**753,517**	**12.5%**		**14,641**	**9.2%**	**274**	**-146**
Retail - Qualifying revolving													
	0.00 to <0.15	127	4,161	16.8%	827	0.1%	1,442,095	39.9%		15	1.8%		
	0.00 to <0.10	*127*	*4,161*	*16.8%*	*827*	*0.1%*	*1,291,155*	*39.9%*		*15*	*1.8%*		
	0.10 to <0.15					*0.1%*	*150,940*	*51.9%*			*3.5%*		
	0.15 to <0.25	70	334	18.3%	131	0.2%	128,389	44.8%		6	4.7%		
	0.25 to <0.50	115	174	18.9%	148	0.3%	74,251	49.0%		13	8.7%		
	0.50 to <0.75	51	25	19.5%	56	0.6%	31,248	52.3%		8	14.5%		
	0.75 to <2.50	93	65	18.3%	105	1.2%	50,575	52.3%		26	24.8%	1	
	0.75 to <1.75	*79*	*54*	*18.8%*	*89*	*1.0%*	*40,154*	*52.3%*		*20*	*22.6%*		
	1.75 to <2.5	*14*	*11*	*15.7%*	*15*	*2.1%*	*10,421*	*52.4%*		*6*	*37.9%*		
	2.50 to <10.00	29	16	11.5%	31	4.4%	14,831	53.4%		20	63.8%	1	
	2.5 to <5	*19*	*12*	*13.7%*	*20*	*3.2%*	*10,429*	*53.0%*		*11*	*52.2%*		
	5 to <10	*10*	*4*	*5.8%*	*11*	*6.7%*	*4,402*	*54.1%*		*9*	*86.2%*		
	10.00 to <100.00	6	2	4.4%	6	27.1%	3,929	55.9%		10	169.0%	1	
	10 to <20	*2*	*1*	*4.9%*	*2*	*12.8%*	*2,065*	*55.2%*		*3*	*129.4%*		
	20 to <30			*31.5%*		*21.4%*	*943*	*63.5%*			*188.2%*		
	30.00 to <100.00	*4*	*1*	*3.9%*	*4*	*34.5%*	*921*	*56.2%*		*8*	*188.5%*	*1*	
	100.00 (Default)	24			24	100.0%	15,715	47.5%		39	159.7%	9	
	Subtotal (exposure class)	**515**	**4,778**	**17.0%**	**1,328**	**2.3%**	**1,761,033**	**43.4%**		**137**	**10.3%**	**12**	
Retail - Other SME	0.00 to <0.15	5	6	62.4%	8	0.0%	644	25.2%			4.3%		
	0.00 to <0.10	*4*	*5*	*40.6%*	*6*	*0.0%*	*490*	*21.0%*			*2.1%*		
	0.10 to <0.15		*2*	*100.0%*	*2*	*0.1%*	*154*	*36.1%*			*10.0%*		
	0.15 to <0.25	310	556	52.5%	597	0.2%	8,013	29.8%		73	12.2%		-5
	0.25 to <0.50	367	142	58.7%	448	0.4%	4,774	30.5%		82	18.3%	1	-9
	0.50 to <0.75	7		0.0%	7	0.7%	812	29.7%		2	30.5%		
	0.75 to <2.50	648	105	56.1%	703	1.5%	14,408	24.8%		227	32.3%	3	-11
	0.75 to <1.75	*496*	*79*	*53.7%*	*536*	*1.3%*	*12,247*	*23.7%*		*162*	*30.2%*	*2*	*-6*
	1.75 to <2.5	*151*	*25*	*63.4%*	*167*	*2.1%*	*2,161*	*28.2%*		*65*	*38.8%*	*1*	*-5*
	2.50 to <10.00	526	15	63.9%	534	5.3%	22,038	24.1%		216	40.5%	7	-6
	2.5 to <5	*266*	*9*	*61.1%*	*270*	*3.7%*	*15,375*	*24.4%*		*94*	*34.9%*	*3*	*-3*
	5 to <10	*260*	*7*	*67.6%*	*264*	*6.9%*	*6,663*	*23.8%*		*122*	*46.1%*	*4*	*-3*
	10.00 to <100.00	116	3	77.2%	118	16.1%	2,886	25.9%		73	61.4%	5	-3
	10 to <20	*97*	*3*	*77.2%*	*99*	*13.9%*	*1,591*	*26.2%*		*60*	*61.3%*	*4*	*-2*
	20 to <30	*20*		*0.0%*	*20*	*27.0%*	*1,295*	*24.4%*		*12*	*62.0%*	*1*	*-1*
	30.00 to <100.00												
	100.00 (Default)	119	19	8.2%	119	99.9%	2,747	19.6%		90	75.3%	23	-32
	Subtotal (exposure class)	**2,097**	**846**	**53.3%**	**2,535**	**7.1%**	**56,322**	**26.7%**		**762**	**30.1%**	**39**	**-67**
Retail - Other non-SME	0.00 to <0.15	47	211	39.8%	129	0.1%	3,589	31.5%		10	7.4%		
	0.00 to <0.10	*18*	*177*	*37.5%*	*83*	*0.0%*	*2,814*	*26.0%*		*3*	*3.3%*		
	0.10 to <0.15	*29*	*34*	*51.8%*	*46*	*0.1%*	*775*	*41.4%*		*7*	*14.8%*		
	0.15 to <0.25	1	3	52.9%	3	0.2%	135	35.2%			18.9%		
	0.25 to <0.50	1	3	55.3%	2	0.4%	548	51.2%		1	32.9%		

	0.50 to <0.75	140	24	70.5%	141	0.7%	1,994	40.8%		54	38.0%		
	0.75 to <2.50	450	8	71.7%	451	1.7%	30,078	29.3%		181	40.2%	2	-2
	0.75 to <1.75	*244*	*8*	*71.7%*	*244*	*1.4%*	*18,465*	*29.2%*		*92*	*37.8%*	*1*	*-1*
	1.75 to <2.5	*207*			*207*	*2.1%*	*11,613*	*29.5%*		*89*	*43.1%*	*1*	*-1*
	2.50 to <10.00	363	7	58.5%	362	4.1%	15,604	30.7%		178	49.2%	5	-2
	2.5 to <5	*285*	*5*	*66.3%*	*285*	*3.4%*	*12,692*	*31.1%*		*140*	*49.0%*	*3*	*-2*
	5 to <10	*77*	*3*	*44.6%*	*77*	*6.9%*	*2,912*	*28.9%*		*38*	*49.7%*	*2*	*-1*
	10.00 to <100.00	37		0.0%	38	20.0%	2,138	29.8%		27	72.2%	2	-2
	10 to <20	*19*		*0.0%*	*20*	*13.7%*	*1,177*	*29.9%*		*12*	*63.0%*	*1*	*-1*
	20 to <30	*18*			*18*	*27.0%*	*961*	*29.7%*		*15*	*82.2%*	*1*	*-1*
	30.00 to <100.00												
	100.00 (Default)	48	8	1.6%	40	99.8%	1,845	41.6%		68	170.6%	12	-22
	Subtotal (exposure class)	**1,088**	**264**	**43.3%**	**1,165**	**6.1%**	**55,931**	**31.9%**		**519**	**44.5%**	**22**	**-29**
Total (all exposures classes)		**236,308**	**45,742**		**252,675**		**2,684,225**			**61,071**		**1,576**	**-1,540**

1 CCF = Credit conversion factor; CRM = Credit risk mitigation

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	PD range	On-balance sheet exposures	Off-balance sheet exposures pre-CCF[1]	Exposure weighted average CCF[1]	Exposure post CCF[1] and post CRM	Exposure weighted average PD	Number of obligors	Exposure weighted average LGD	Exposure weighted average maturity	RWEA after supporting factors	Density of RWEA	Expected loss amount	Value adjustments and provisions
		(in millions)	(in millions)	(in %)	(in millions)	(in %)	(in units)	(in %)	(in years)	(in millions)	(in %)	(in millions)	(in millions)
Central government or central banks	0.00 to <0.15												
	0.00 to <0.10												
	0.10 to <0.15												
	0.15 to <0.25												
	0.25 to <0.50												
	0.50 to <0.75												
	0.75 to <2.50												
	0.75 to <1.75												
	1.75 to <2.5												
	2.50 to <10.00												
	2.5 to <5												
	5 to <10												
	10.00 to <100.00												
	10 to <20												
	20 to <30												
	30.00 to <100.00												
	100.00 (Default)												
	Subtotal (exposure class)												
Corporates - SME	0.00 to <0.15	799	591	14.0%	882	0.1%	704	18.6%	1.93	109	12.3%		
	0.00 to <0.10	*46*	*24*	*36.6%*	*55*		*26*	*41.3%*	*3.83*	*11*	*19.5%*		
	0.10 to <0.15	*752*	*567*	*13.1%*	*826*	*0.1%*	*678*	*17.1%*	*1.80*	*98*	*11.8%*		
	0.15 to <0.25	265	111	44.3%	314	0.2%	435	21.0%	2.74	50	15.8%		-1

	0.25 to <0.50	1,661	513	42.1%	1,877	0.4%	1,157	22.2%	2.74	469	25.0%	2	-1
	0.50 to <0.75	3,981	959	42.0%	4,383	0.7%	2,204	23.0%	2.83	1,382	31.5%	7	-8
	0.75 to <2.50	12,391	2,746	39.4%	13,472	1.4%	5,716	23.1%	2.83	5,406	40.1%	44	-59
	0.75 to <1.75	*7,349*	*1,540*	*41.1%*	*7,981*	*1.1%*	*3,492*	*22.6%*	*2.89*	*2,978*	*37.3%*	*20*	*-30*
	1.75 to <2.5	*5,042*	*1,206*	*37.3%*	*5,492*	*1.8%*	*2,225*	*23.9%*	*2.74*	*2,428*	*44.2%*	*24*	*-29*
	2.50 to <10.00	3,337	918	31.4%	3,624	4.1%	1,619	22.8%	2.65	1,875	51.7%	34	-69
	2.5 to <5	*2,582*	*712*	*33.7%*	*2,822*	*3.3%*	*1,141*	*22.9%*	*2.69*	*1,403*	*49.7%*	*22*	*-44*
	5 to <10	*754*	*206*	*23.4%*	*803*	*6.8%*	*478*	*22.3%*	*2.51*	*472*	*58.9%*	*12*	*-25*
	10.00 to <100.00	987	279	40.1%	1,098	20.0%	1,810	22.4%	2.66	927	84.4%	49	-42
	10 to <20	*162*	*37*	*23.1%*	*170*	*13.4%*	*122*	*22.0%*	*2.15*	*129*	*76.0%*	*5*	*-9*
	20 to <30	*824*	*241*	*42.7%*	*927*	*21.2%*	*1,688*	*22.5%*	*2.75*	*797*	*86.0%*	*44*	*-33*
	30.00 to <100.00	*1*			*1*	*35.1%*	*1*	*15.3%*	*1.00*		*55.4%*		
	100.00 (Default)	1,418	246	6.2%	1,433	97.6%	872	17.5%	2.07	980	68.4%	270	-270
	Subtotal (exposure class)	**24,838**	**6,363**	**35.3%**	**27,083**	**7.4%**	**14,518**	**22.5%**	**2.72**	**11,197**	**41.3%**	**405**	**-450**
Corporates - Specialised lending	0.00 to <0.15												
	0.00 to <0.10												
	0.10 to <0.15												
	0.15 to <0.25	104			104	0.2%	3	20.4%	2.72	25	23.6%		
	0.25 to <0.50	643	22	54.1%	654	0.3%	17	13.9%	2.92	144	22.0%		-1
	0.50 to <0.75	1,339	219	50.0%	1,448	0.6%	66	10.9%	2.95	298	20.6%	1	-2
	0.75 to <2.50	3,196	418	54.7%	3,425	1.2%	122	12.9%	2.84	1,042	30.4%	5	-13
	0.75 to <1.75	*2,749*	*410*	*54.8%*	*2,974*	*1.1%*	*104*	*12.5%*	*2.86*	*859*	*28.9%*	*4*	*-11*
	1.75 to <2.5	*447*	*8*	*50.3%*	*451*	*1.8%*	*18*	*15.7%*	*2.73*	*183*	*40.4%*	*1*	*-2*
	2.50 to <10.00	5,180	686	47.8%	5,508	8.7%	237	10.8%	3.05	1,802	32.7%	27	-9
	2.5 to <5	*125*	*88*	*52.9%*	*171*	*3.1%*	*10*	*24.3%*	*2.90*	*114*	*66.8%*	*1*	*-1*
	5 to <10	*5,055*	*598*	*47.0%*	*5,337*	*8.9%*	*227*	*10.3%*	*3.06*	*1,688*	*31.6%*	*26*	*-8*
	10.00 to <100.00	318	71	49.9%	354	10.8%	34	15.7%	2.23	209	59.0%	5	-6
	10 to <20	*221*	*4*	*43.2%*	*223*	*10.6%*	*19*	*17.8%*	*1.67*	*143*	*64.1%*	*3*	*-5*
	20 to <30	*97*	*67*	*50.3%*	*131*	*11.1%*	*11*	*12.1%*	*3.17*	*66*	*50.2%*	*2*	*-1*
	30.00 to <100.00					*32.5%*	*4*	*100.0%*	*1.00*		*579.3%*		
	100.00 (Default)	247	52	69.2%	284	100.0%	16	24.0%	2.20	202	71.1%	87	-87
	Subtotal (exposure class)	**11,028**	**1,467**	**51.1%**	**11,777**	**7.3%**	**495**	**12.2%**	**2.92**	**3,721**	**31.6%**	**125**	**-117**
Corporates - Other	0.00 to <0.15	5,516	4,755	38.5%	7,348	0.1%	497	35.7%	2.50	1,761	24.0%	2	-3
	0.00 to <0.10	*3,989*	*3,690*	*39.7%*	*5,453*	*0.1%*	*178*	*36.3%*	*2.59*	*1,234*	*22.6%*	*1*	*-1*
	0.10 to <0.15	*1,528*	*1,066*	*34.5%*	*1,895*	*0.1%*	*319*	*34.1%*	*2.25*	*527*	*27.8%*	*1*	*-2*
	0.15 to <0.25	4,024	3,091	42.8%	5,347	0.2%	222	34.1%	1.98	1,688	31.6%	3	-1
	0.25 to <0.50	7,800	7,879	43.7%	11,243	0.3%	723	38.2%	2.14	5,884	52.3%	15	-7
	0.50 to <0.75	4,967	2,967	37.7%	6,087	0.6%	729	32.9%	2.37	3,878	63.7%	13	-6
	0.75 to <2.50	8,926	5,811	34.5%	10,927	1.3%	1,674	31.9%	2.16	8,227	75.3%	45	-49
	0.75 to <1.75	*6,588*	*5,065*	*35.5%*	*8,380*	*1.2%*	*1,118*	*32.6%*	*2.11*	*6,163*	*73.5%*	*32*	*-32*
	1.75 to <2.5	*2,338*	*745*	*28.1%*	*2,547*	*1.8%*	*557*	*29.5%*	*2.32*	*2,064*	*81.0%*	*13*	*-17*
	2.50 to <10.00	3,186	2,024	31.5%	3,819	3.9%	588	33.1%	2.11	4,075	106.7%	46	-34
	2.5 to <5	*2,090*	*1,388*	*30.3%*	*2,508*	*3.1%*	*425*	*33.8%*	*2.10*	*2,574*	*102.7%*	*25*	*-21*
	5 to <10	*1,096*	*636*	*34.0%*	*1,311*	*5.6%*	*162*	*31.6%*	*2.13*	*1,501*	*114.5%*	*21*	*-13*
	10.00 to <100.00	425	985	28.3%	703	20.5%	13,112	39.0%	1.85	1,541	219.2%	58	-11
	10 to <20	*132*	*146*	*20.6%*	*162*	*11.2%*	*50*	*29.8%*	*1.65*	*220*	*136.2%*	*5*	*-5*
	20 to <30	*293*	*839*	*29.6%*	*541*	*23.3%*	*13,063*	*41.7%*	*1.91*	*1,321*	*244.0%*	*53*	*-7*
	30.00 to <100.00												
	100.00 (Default)	2,444	1,287	10.3%	2,576	98.8%	447	29.2%	1.68	2,644	102.6%	883	-889

	Subtotal (exposure class)	**37,286**	**28,798**	**37.4%**	**48,050**	**6.4%**	**17,992**	**34.4%**	**2.18**	**29,699**	**61.8%**	**1,065**	**-1,000**
Institutions	0.00 to <0.15	475	192	41.6%	555	0.1%	14	23.7%	3.95	87	15.7%		
	0.00 to <0.10	*169*	*189*	*41.6%*	*248*	*0.1%*	*11*	*50.5%*	*2.67*	*76*	*30.7%*		
	0.10 to <0.15	*306*	*3*	*42.5%*	*307*	*0.1%*	*3*	*2.1%*	*4.98*	*11*	*3.5%*		
	0.15 to <0.25					0.2%	1	44.9%	1.00		33.3%		
	0.25 to <0.50	351	126	53.9%	419	0.3%	4	45.0%	1.98	215	51.5%	1	
	0.50 to <0.75												
	0.75 to <2.50			24.1%		1.1%	1	42.0%	0.67		93.4%		
	0.75 to <1.75			*24.1%*		*1.1%*	*1*	*42.0%*	*0.67*		*93.4%*		
	1.75 to <2.5												
	2.50 to <10.00	4	9	34.3%	7	3.7%	1	48.2%	1.00	9	138.8%		
	2.5 to <5	*4*	*9*	*34.3%*	*7*	*3.7%*	*1*	*48.2%*	*1.00*	*9*	*138.8%*		
	5 to <10												
	10.00 to <100.00	61	1	13.9%	62	24.0%	42	49.1%	0.34	179	291.4%	7	
	10 to <20												
	20 to <30	*61*	*1*	*13.9%*	*62*	*24.0%*	*42*	*49.1%*	*0.34*	*179*	*291.4%*	*7*	
	30.00 to <100.00												
	100.00 (Default)												
	Subtotal (exposure class)	**891**	**328**	**46.0%**	**1,041**	**1.6%**	**63**	**33.9%**	**2.93**	**491**	**47.2%**	**8**	**-1**
Retail - Secured by immovable property SME	0.00 to <0.15	27		0.0%	27		121	6.2%			1.1%		
	0.00 to <0.10	*23*		*0.0%*	*23*		*99*	*5.4%*			*0.9%*		
	0.10 to <0.15	*4*			*4*	*0.1%*	*22*	*11.4%*			*2.7%*		
	0.15 to <0.25	1,492	256	49.1%	1,605	0.2%	12,805	16.5%		83	5.2%		-6
	0.25 to <0.50	837	60	64.6%	869	0.4%	4,530	19.8%		107	12.3%	1	-6
	0.50 to <0.75	1		0.0%	1	0.6%	12	23.2%			18.2%		
	0.75 to <2.50	594	71	58.0%	628	1.2%	4,493	17.6%		149	23.7%	1	-7
	0.75 to <1.75	*437*	*60*	*56.0%*	*465*	*0.9%*	*3,615*	*16.7%*		*85*	*18.3%*	*1*	*-5*
	1.75 to <2.5	*157*	*11*	*68.6%*	*163*	*2.2%*	*878*	*19.9%*		*64*	*39.1%*	*1*	*-2*
	2.50 to <10.00	184	9	92.2%	190	6.0%	1,260	18.0%		113	59.8%	2	-4
	2.5 to <5	*108*	*6*	*79.4%*	*111*	*4.2%*	*732*	*18.0%*		*57*	*51.0%*	*1*	*-2*
	5 to <10	*76*	*2*	*125.1%*	*78*	*8.5%*	*528*	*18.0%*		*57*	*72.3%*	*1*	*-2*
	10.00 to <100.00	41	2	80.9%	42	16.5%	283	18.4%		40	93.9%	1	-1
	10 to <20	*41*	*2*	*80.9%*	*42*	*16.5%*	*283*	*18.4%*		*40*	*93.9%*	*1*	*-1*
	20 to <30												
	30.00 to <100.00												
	100.00 (Default)	101	7	13.2%	100	100.0%	639	32.1%		54	53.4%	38	-19
	Subtotal (exposure class)	**3,277**	**405**	**53.5%**	**3,462**	**3.8%**	**24,143**	**18.0%**		**546**	**15.8%**	**44**	**-45**
Retail - Secured by immovable property non-SME	0.00 to <0.15	69,115	114	80.5%	69,183	0.1%	352,373	11.4%		1,977	2.9%	7	-8
	0.00 to <0.10	*39,922*	*50*	*50.7%*	*39,938*	*0.1%*	*192,799*	*11.2%*		*940*	*2.4%*	*3*	*-4*
	0.10 to <0.15	*29,193*	*64*	*104.1%*	*29,245*	*0.1%*	*159,574*	*11.7%*		*1,037*	*3.5%*	*4*	*-4*
	0.15 to <0.25	26,772	77	96.3%	26,716	0.2%	135,816	12.0%		1,598	6.0%	7	-5
	0.25 to <0.50	26,848	21	83.5%	26,856	0.4%	104,965	13.0%		2,595	9.7%	14	-7

	0.50 to <0.75	15,331	26	225.2%	15,378	0.6%	75,615	11.0%		1,650	10.7%	10	-4
	0.75 to <2.50	14,719	20	96.9%	14,731	1.1%	73,646	11.4%		2,564	17.4%	20	-10
	0.75 to <1.75	*13,588*	*20*	*97.8%*	*13,600*	*1.1%*	*69,588*	*11.2%*		*2,205*	*16.2%*	*17*	*-6*
	1.75 to <2.5	*1,131*	*1*	*63.5%*	*1,131*	*1.9%*	*4,058*	*14.0%*		*359*	*31.8%*	*3*	*-4*
	2.50 to <10.00	2,838	7	86.3%	2,843	4.8%	10,968	13.3%		1,374	48.3%	18	-22
	2.5 to <5	*1,694*	*4*	*90.0%*	*1,697*	*3.3%*	*6,386*	*13.2%*		*692*	*40.8%*	*7*	*-11*
	5 to <10	*1,143*	*3*	*81.6%*	*1,145*	*6.9%*	*4,582*	*13.5%*		*682*	*59.5%*	*10*	*-11*
	10.00 to <100.00	1,119	1	145.4%	1,120	23.3%	4,723	12.3%		835	74.6%	31	-16
	10 to <20	*611*		*295.5%*	*611*	*14.4%*	*2,650*	*12.0%*		*433*	*70.9%*	*10*	*-7*
	20 to <30	*355*	*1*	*46.0%*	*355*	*24.0%*	*1,456*	*12.4%*		*293*	*82.4%*	*10*	*-5*
	30.00 to <100.00	*153*		*0.0%*	*153*	*57.0%*	*617*	*13.3%*		*109*	*71.4%*	*11*	*-4*
	100.00 (Default)	1,166	1	200.0%	1,167	100.0%	5,013	20.2%		1,103	94.5%	154	-81
	Subtotal (exposure class)	**157,907**	**267**	**101.7%**	**157,994**	**1.3%**	**763,119**	**11.9%**		**13,697**	**8.7%**	**262**	**-151**
Retail - Qualifying revolving	0.00 to <0.15	141	4,137	16.7%	832	0.1%	1,435,564	39.9%		15	1.8%		
	0.00 to <0.10	*141*	*4,137*	*16.7%*	*832*	*0.1%*	*1,277,518*	*39.9%*		*15*	*1.8%*		
	0.10 to <0.15					*0.1%*	*158,046*	*51.4%*			*3.5%*		
	0.15 to <0.25	78	337	19.3%	143	0.2%	133,163	44.7%		7	4.7%		
	0.25 to <0.50	126	176	19.8%	161	0.3%	77,190	49.0%		14	8.7%		
	0.50 to <0.75	54	27	19.4%	60	0.6%	32,318	52.5%		9	14.6%		
	0.75 to <2.50	90	63	18.4%	102	1.2%	48,464	52.3%		25	24.4%	1	
	0.75 to <1.75	*79*	*53*	*18.9%*	*89*	*1.0%*	*39,389*	*52.3%*		*20*	*22.4%*		
	1.75 to <2.5	*12*	*9*	*15.8%*	*13*	*2.1%*	*9,075*	*52.4%*		*5*	*37.8%*		
	2.50 to <10.00	25	13	10.9%	27	4.4%	13,071	53.5%		17	64.7%	1	
	2.5 to <5	*16*	*9*	*12.7%*	*17*	*3.2%*	*9,226*	*53.1%*		*9*	*52.4%*		
	5 to <10	*9*	*4*	*6.5%*	*10*	*6.6%*	*3,845*	*54.3%*		*8*	*86.5%*		
	10.00 to <100.00	5	2	5.2%	5	27.2%	3,018	56.5%		8	170.7%	1	
	10 to <20	*2*	*1*	*6.9%*	*2*	*12.8%*	*1,575*	*55.8%*		*2*	*131.4%*		
	20 to <30			*25.7%*		*22.1%*	*726*	*62.0%*			*185.8%*		
	30.00 to <100.00	*3*	*1*	*3.6%*	*3*	*34.6%*	*717*	*56.5%*		*6*	*189.7%*	*1*	
	100.00 (Default)	25			25	100.0%	16,639	48.5%		41	162.3%	9	
	Subtotal (exposure class)	**545**	**4,754**	**17.0%**	**1,354**	**2.2%**	**1,759,427**	**43.5%**		**136**	**10.0%**	**12**	
Retail - Other SME	0.00 to <0.15	2	6	59.0%	6	0.1%	608	26.1%			5.0%		
	0.00 to <0.10	*2*	*5*	*35.3%*	*3*		*445*	*20.0%*			*1.9%*		
	0.10 to <0.15		*1*	*184.6%*	*2*	*0.1%*	*163*	*35.8%*			*9.9%*		
	0.15 to <0.25	349	569	40.8%	575	0.2%	8,491	30.2%		56	9.7%		-5
	0.25 to <0.50	390	152	43.3%	453	0.4%	5,110	30.9%		83	18.2%	1	-9
	0.50 to <0.75	6		101.2%	6	0.7%	654	30.9%		2	33.4%		
	0.75 to <2.50	871	99	49.0%	917	1.4%	29,989	28.6%		312	34.1%	4	-11
	0.75 to <1.75	*684*	*76*	*47.7%*	*718*	*1.2%*	*27,445*	*28.7%*		*233*	*32.4%*	*2*	*-6*
	1.75 to <2.5	*187*	*23*	*53.2%*	*198*	*2.1%*	*2,544*	*28.2%*		*80*	*40.1%*	*1*	*-5*
	2.50 to <10.00	422	17	65.4%	432	5.6%	11,995	25.3%		201	46.6%	6	-5
	2.5 to <5	*143*	*10*	*63.9%*	*149*	*3.7%*	*3,843*	*24.9%*		*62*	*41.6%*	*1*	*-3*
	5 to <10	*279*	*7*	*67.5%*	*283*	*6.7%*	*8,152*	*25.5%*		*140*	*49.2%*	*5*	*-3*
	10.00 to <100.00	93	4	77.6%	96	15.7%	1,806	28.3%		61	64.3%	4	-3
	10 to <20	*81*	*4*	*77.3%*	*84*	*14.0%*	*1,183*	*28.3%*		*52*	*62.7%*	*3*	*-3*
	20 to <30	*12*		*0.0%*	*12*	*28.0%*	*623*	*28.2%*		*9*	*74.7%*	*1*	
	30.00 to <100.00												
	100.00 (Default)	160	24	9.4%	160	99.9%	3,188	25.3%		128	80.0%	37	-45

	Subtotal (exposure class)	**2,293**	**871**	**42.1%**	**2,645**	**8.1%**	**61,841**	**28.6%**		**844**	**31.9%**	**52**	**-77**
Retail - Other non-SME	0.00 to <0.15	49	231	37.4%	131	0.1%	6,898	30.0%		9	7.0%		
	0.00 to <0.10	*17*	*199*	*34.5%*	*84*		*6,051*	*25.5%*		*3*	*3.3%*		
	0.10 to <0.15	*32*	*31*	*55.8%*	*47*	*0.1%*	*847*	*37.9%*		*6*	*13.5%*		
	0.15 to <0.25	78	11	20.2%	78	0.2%	9,840	51.8%		17	22.0%		
	0.25 to <0.50	307	23	16.0%	310	0.3%	25,622	54.8%		106	34.2%	1	-1
	0.50 to <0.75	379	35	51.1%	383	0.6%	15,722	44.5%		149	39.0%	1	-2
	0.75 to <2.50	395	16	45.5%	399	1.1%	15,038	49.6%		229	57.5%	2	-2
	0.75 to <1.75	*354*	*16*	*47.3%*	*357*	*1.0%*	*13,768*	*49.1%*		*197*	*55.2%*	*2*	*-2*
	1.75 to <2.5	*41*	*1*	*11.0%*	*41*	*2.1%*	*1,270*	*53.8%*		*32*	*77.7%*		
	2.50 to <10.00	77	8	57.3%	76	4.6%	3,179	44.7%		55	72.2%	2	-2
	2.5 to <5	*46*	*5*	*72.8%*	*46*	*3.5%*	*1,892*	*46.6%*		*33*	*73.1%*	*1*	*-1*
	5 to <10	*32*	*3*	*36.4%*	*30*	*6.3%*	*1,287*	*41.8%*		*21*	*70.9%*	*1*	*-1*
	10.00 to <100.00	21	1	64.7%	21	18.5%	1,297	49.7%		25	119.7%	2	-1
	10 to <20	*17*		*70.0%*	*17*	*18.0%*	*947*	*48.0%*		*20*	*114.2%*	*1*	*-1*
	20 to <30	*4*		*20.9%*	*4*	*20.8%*	*350*	*56.8%*		*6*	*143.1%*		*-1*
	30.00 to <100.00												
	100.00 (Default)	73	13	1.1%	60	99.7%	3,212	46.4%		54	89.3%	25	-29
	Subtotal (exposure class)	**1,379**	**338**	**36.3%**	**1,459**	**5.2%**	**80,808**	**47.3%**		**645**	**44.2%**	**32**	**-37**
Total (all exposures classes)		**239,443**	**43,590**		**254,866**		**2,722,406**			**60,975**		**2,004**	**-1,878**

1 CCF = Credit conversion factor; CRM = Credit risk mitigation

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	PD range	On-balance sheet exposures	Off-balance sheet exposures pre-CCF[1]	Exposure weighted average CCF[1]	Exposure post CCF[1] and post CRM	Exposure weighted average PD	Number of obligors	Exposure weighted average LGD	Exposure weighted average maturity	RWEA after supporting factors	Density of RWEA	Expected loss amount	Value adjustments and provisions
		(in millions)	(in millions)	(in %)	(in millions)	(in %)	(in units)	(in %)	(in years)	(in millions)	(in %)	(in millions)	(in millions)
Central government or central banks	0.00 to <0.15	99,052	1,199	47.1%	102,494	0.0%	203	8.7%	0.92	462	0.5%	1	-1
	0.00 to <0.10	*98,613*	*1,196*	*47.1%*	*102,054*	*0.0%*	*200*	*8.6%*	*0.91*	*301*	*0.3%*		*-1*
	0.10 to <0.15	*439*	*3*	*41.3%*	*440*	*0.1%*	*3*	*30.0%*	*4.92*	*161*	*36.5%*		
	0.15 to <0.25												
	0.25 to <0.50	3			77	0.2%	3	54.6%	4.92	79	103.0%		
	0.50 to <0.75	11	21	30.1%	18	0.7%	3	19.1%	3.53	7	41.8%		
	0.75 to <2.50	61			61	1.6%	3	52.4%	0.83	68	112.0%	1	
	0.75 to <1.75	*61*			*61*	*1.6%*	*3*	*52.4%*	*0.83*	*68*	*112.0%*	*1*	
	1.75 to <2.5												
	2.50 to <10.00	24			2	6.0%	2	60.0%	1.15	3	219.5%		
	2.5 to <5												
	5 to <10	*24*			*2*	*6.0%*	*2*	*60.0%*	*1.15*	*3*	*219.5%*		
	10.00 to <100.00	7			7	24.0%	3	93.7%	4.86	45	639.9%	2	
	10 to <20					*12.0%*	*1*	*80.0%*	*4.93*		*477.1%*		
	20 to <30	*7*			*7*	*24.0%*	*2*	*93.7%*	*4.86*	*45*	*640.4%*	*2*	
	30.00 to <100.00												
	100.00 (Default)	7			5	100.0%	1	96.0%	0.97	53	1003.2%	1	-1

	Subtotal (exposure class)	**99,166**	**1,220**	**46.8%**	**102,663**	**0.0%**	**218**	**8.7%**	**0.93**	**718**	**0.7%**	**4**	**-2**
Corporates - SME	0.00 to <0.15	778	707	22.6%	952	0.1%	673	22.3%	2.00	143	15.0%		
	0.00 to <0.10	*34*	*18*	*39.1%*	*42*	*0.1%*	*24*	*28.1%*	*2.84*	*5*	*11.9%*		
	0.10 to <0.15	*743*	*689*	*22.1%*	*911*	*0.1%*	*649*	*22.1%*	*1.96*	*138*	*15.1%*		
	0.15 to <0.25	382	274	46.3%	508	0.2%	453	32.5%	2.03	101	19.8%		
	0.25 to <0.50	1,602	509	42.1%	1,816	0.3%	1,153	26.6%	2.45	491	27.1%	2	-1
	0.50 to <0.75	4,152	972	40.6%	4,567	0.7%	2,293	23.6%	2.89	1,513	33.1%	7	-6
	0.75 to <2.50	12,331	3,246	38.3%	13,581	1.4%	6,173	23.2%	2.88	5,479	40.3%	45	-49
	0.75 to <1.75	*7,086*	*1,794*	*40.5%*	*7,808*	*1.1%*	*3,728*	*23.2%*	*2.95*	*3,002*	*38.4%*	*20*	*-21*
	1.75 to <2.5	*5,245*	*1,452*	*35.5%*	*5,773*	*1.8%*	*2,445*	*23.1%*	*2.80*	*2,477*	*42.9%*	*24*	*-28*
	2.50 to <10.00	3,311	961	27.9%	3,606	4.1%	1,665	23.0%	2.61	1,881	52.2%	34	-59
	2.5 to <5	*2,588*	*727*	*29.1%*	*2,822*	*3.4%*	*1,178*	*22.9%*	*2.66*	*1,398*	*49.5%*	*22*	*-35*
	5 to <10	*723*	*233*	*24.1%*	*784*	*6.7%*	*487*	*23.5%*	*2.44*	*483*	*61.7%*	*12*	*-25*
	10.00 to <100.00	608	151	44.3%	651	19.8%	1,249	26.4%	2.16	685	105.3%	35	-24
	10 to <20	*247*	*53*	*21.9%*	*277*	*13.4%*	*149*	*23.4%*	*2.08*	*225*	*81.1%*	*9*	*-15*
	20 to <30	*361*	*98*	*56.5%*	*373*	*24.5%*	*1,098*	*28.6%*	*2.22*	*460*	*123.4%*	*26*	*-9*
	30.00 to <100.00	*1*		*6.3%*	*1*	*30.7%*	*2*	*13.9%*	*0.99*		*50.3%*		
	100.00 (Default)	1,683	351	3.2%	1,728	100.0%	968	18.0%	2.14	1,084	62.7%	381	-378
	Subtotal (exposure class)	**24,847**	**7,170**	**34.6%**	**27,410**	**8.2%**	**14,627**	**23.4%**	**2.71**	**11,377**	**41.5%**	**504**	**-518**
Corporates - Specialised lending	0.00 to <0.15		49				38						-1
	0.00 to <0.10		*49*				*37*						*-1*
	0.10 to <0.15						*1*						
	0.15 to <0.25	118			97	0.2%	3	15.3%	3.01	18	18.4%		
	0.25 to <0.50	2,193	821	50.0%	2,476	0.4%	69	18.3%	3.69	795	32.1%	2	-1
	0.50 to <0.75	2,164	1,436	44.6%	2,665	0.7%	112	17.6%	3.52	1,053	39.5%	3	-4
	0.75 to <2.50	3,822	710	53.2%	4,024	1.2%	184	15.2%	2.73	1,415	35.2%	7	-9
	0.75 to <1.75	*3,472*	*702*	*53.4%*	*3,671*	*1.1%*	*164*	*14.9%*	*2.80*	*1,269*	*34.6%*	*6*	*-7*
	1.75 to <2.5	*350*	*8*	*30.2%*	*353*	*1.8%*	*20*	*18.3%*	*2.04*	*145*	*41.3%*	*1*	*-1*
	2.50 to <10.00	5,242	790	41.6%	5,485	4.6%	245	11.9%	3.08	2,035	37.1%	29	-7
	2.5 to <5	*4,528*	*726*	*40.5%*	*4,767*	*4.4%*	*195*	*11.8%*	*3.13*	*1,742*	*36.6%*	*23*	*-6*
	5 to <10	*715*	*65*	*54.2%*	*719*	*5.6%*	*50*	*12.3%*	*2.70*	*293*	*40.7%*	*5*	*-2*
	10.00 to <100.00	274	262	52.8%	332	21.9%	22	15.1%	4.36	285	85.8%	10	-6
	10 to <20	*70*	*9*	*60.9%*	*63*	*13.2%*	*8*	*32.5%*	*2.59*	*99*	*156.6%*	*3*	*-4*
	20 to <30	*204*	*253*	*52.5%*	*269*	*24.0%*	*14*	*11.1%*	*4.78*	*187*	*69.2%*	*7*	*-2*
	30.00 to <100.00												
	100.00 (Default)	311	63	99.1%	374	100.0%	21	26.7%	1.61	343	91.7%	105	-105
	Subtotal (exposure class)	**14,124**	**4,131**	**47.4%**	**15,453**	**5.0%**	**694**	**15.2%**	**3.15**	**5,944**	**38.5%**	**155**	**-133**
Corporates - Other	0.00 to <0.15	8,979	8,365	39.8%	12,711	0.1%	1,368	36.1%	1.99	2,973	23.4%	4	-11
	0.00 to <0.10	*5,562*	*4,129*	*34.3%*	*7,380*	*0.1%*	*920*	*32.0%*	*2.29*	*1,456*	*19.7%*	*2*	*-11*
	0.10 to <0.15	*3,417*	*4,237*	*45.1%*	*5,331*	*0.1%*	*448*	*41.8%*	*1.56*	*1,518*	*28.5%*	*2*	*-1*
	0.15 to <0.25	4,928	4,507	42.3%	6,808	0.2%	293	32.2%	1.76	2,018	29.6%	4	-1
	0.25 to <0.50	7,660	7,906	50.6%	11,303	0.3%	759	37.1%	2.34	5,963	52.8%	14	-4
	0.50 to <0.75	4,750	3,664	36.9%	5,926	0.6%	740	33.8%	2.34	3,860	65.1%	13	-4
	0.75 to <2.50	8,837	6,344	32.4%	10,262	1.4%	1,507	31.4%	2.15	7,948	77.4%	45	-24
	0.75 to <1.75	*6,337*	*5,571*	*33.3%*	*7,646*	*1.2%*	*1,053*	*32.0%*	*2.11*	*5,764*	*75.4%*	*30*	*-12*

	1.75 to <2.5	*2,500*	*773*	*25.8%*	*2,617*	*1.9%*	*454*	*29.6%*	*2.27*	*2,184*	*83.5%*	*14*	*-11*
	2.50 to <10.00	3,035	2,572	31.1%	3,976	3.8%	481	34.3%	2.19	4,503	113.2%	51	-31
	2.5 to <5	*2,104*	*1,918*	*31.5%*	*2,927*	*3.2%*	*347*	*35.3%*	*2.27*	*3,255*	*111.2%*	*32*	*-21*
	5 to <10	*931*	*655*	*30.1%*	*1,049*	*5.5%*	*134*	*31.5%*	*1.96*	*1,248*	*118.9%*	*18*	*-11*
	10.00 to <100.00	919	1,009	26.3%	900	21.4%	15,145	30.5%	1.75	1,522	169.2%	58	-10
	10 to <20	*196*	*210*	*21.6%*	*231*	*11.4%*	*52*	*30.1%*	*1.98*	*343*	*148.3%*	*8*	*-6*
	20 to <30	*691*	*790*	*27.8%*	*636*	*24.1%*	*15,091*	*31.5%*	*1.70*	*1,155*	*181.7%*	*48*	*-4*
	30.00 to <100.00	*32*	*9*	*6.3%*	*33*	*41.2%*	*2*	*13.1%*	*0.99*	*24*	*73.0%*	*2*	
	100.00 (Default)	2,686	1,426	10.2%	2,672	100.0%	453	35.9%	1.55	3,220	120.5%	1,143	-1,146
	Subtotal (exposure class)	**41,793**	**35,793**	**38.7%**	**54,559**	**6.0%**	**20,746**	**34.4%**	**2.09**	**32,007**	**58.7%**	**1,331**	**-1,231**
Institutions	0.00 to <0.15	3,707	186	19.3%	3,366	0.1%	289	18.5%	2.43	317	9.4%		
	0.00 to <0.10	*3,061*	*165*	*18.9%*	*2,708*	*0.1%*	*208*	*18.9%*	*2.29*	*211*	*7.8%*		
	0.10 to <0.15	*646*	*21*	*23.2%*	*658*	*0.1%*	*81*	*16.9%*	*3.00*	*107*	*16.2%*		
	0.15 to <0.25	1,109	33	20.4%	278	0.2%	33	14.7%	3.09	59	21.2%		
	0.25 to <0.50	654	181	48.6%	742	0.3%	52	30.6%	2.08	258	34.8%	1	
	0.50 to <0.75	9	1	75.4%	8	0.7%	9	45.0%	0.66	6	71.3%		
	0.75 to <2.50	1	76	12.8%	11	1.8%	14	45.0%	0.88	12	112.1%		
	0.75 to <1.75	*1*	*2*	*22.8%*	*2*	*1.2%*	*8*	*45.0%*	*0.35*	*2*	*91.1%*		
	1.75 to <2.5		*74*	*12.5%*	*9*	*2.0%*	*6*	*45.0%*	*0.99*	*11*	*116.1%*		
	2.50 to <10.00	184	34	39.5%	197	4.9%	15	45.1%	1.44	295	149.9%	4	
	2.5 to <5	*118*	*31*	*39.3%*	*130*	*3.7%*	*6*	*45.1%*	*1.93*	*185*	*142.8%*	*2*	
	5 to <10	*66*	*3*	*41.2%*	*67*	*7.3%*	*9*	*45.0%*	*0.51*	*110*	*163.5%*	*2*	
	10.00 to <100.00	48	1	20.0%	49	24.0%	53	43.5%	0.79	124	256.0%	5	
	10 to <20												
	20 to <30	*48*	*1*	*20.0%*	*49*	*24.0%*	*53*	*43.5%*	*0.79*	*124*	*256.0%*	*5*	
	30.00 to <100.00												
	100.00 (Default)	9			9	100.0%	5	8.5%	0.56	10	110.4%		
	Subtotal (exposure class)	**5,721**	**510**	**30.2%**	**4,659**	**0.8%**	**470**	**21.7%**	**2.34**	**1,081**	**23.2%**	**11**	
Retail - Secured by immovable property SME	0.00 to <0.15	28			28	0.1%	125	5.7%			1.0%		
	0.00 to <0.10	*25*			*25*	*0.0%*	*103*	*4.7%*			*0.8%*		
	0.10 to <0.15	*4*			*4*	*0.1%*	*22*	*12.1%*			*2.8%*		
	0.15 to <0.25	1,436	226	50.0%	1,535	0.2%	12,324	16.5%		68	4.4%		-2
	0.25 to <0.50	798	55	65.3%	826	0.4%	4,490	19.8%		87	10.5%	1	-2
	0.50 to <0.75	3			3	0.6%	20	19.7%			16.1%		
	0.75 to <2.50	658	108	50.8%	706	1.2%	5,296	17.7%		144	20.4%	2	-3
	0.75 to <1.75	*484*	*93*	*49.1%*	*525*	*0.9%*	*4,304*	*16.7%*		*83*	*15.7%*	*1*	*-2*
	1.75 to <2.5	*173*	*16*	*61.4%*	*181*	*2.2%*	*992*	*20.3%*		*62*	*34.0%*	*1*	*-1*
	2.50 to <10.00	238	18	72.6%	247	6.2%	1,711	18.0%		129	52.2%	3	-3
	2.5 to <5	*126*	*13*	*59.2%*	*130*	*4.2%*	*930*	*18.0%*		*57*	*43.6%*	*1*	*-2*
	5 to <10	*112*	*5*	*106.8%*	*116*	*8.5%*	*781*	*18.0%*		*72*	*61.9%*	*2*	*-2*
	10.00 to <100.00	60	2	97.4%	61	16.6%	369	18.6%		50	81.2%	2	-1
	10 to <20	*60*	*2*	*97.4%*	*61*	*16.6%*	*367*	*18.7%*		*50*	*81.3%*	*2*	*-1*
	20 to <30					*21.6%*	*2*	*8.1%*			*41.1%*		
	30.00 to <100.00												
	100.00 (Default)	104	9	10.3%	103	100.0%	642	33.2%		62	60.1%	39	-18

	Subtotal (exposure class)	**3,324**	**418**	**52.7%**	**3,510**	**4.1%**	**24,977**	**18.1%**		**540**	**15.4%**	**46**	**-29**
Retail - Secured by immovable property non-SME	0.00 to <0.15	64,518	350	26.4%	63,869	0.1%	342,296	10.9%		1,759	2.8%	6	-3
	0.00 to <0.10	*35,975*	*215*	*12.1%*	*35,275*	*0.1%*	*180,995*	*10.5%*		*769*	*2.2%*	*3*	*-1*
	0.10 to <0.15	*28,543*	*134*	*49.2%*	*28,594*	*0.1%*	*161,301*	*11.4%*		*990*	*3.5%*	*4*	*-2*
	0.15 to <0.25	26,039	130	60.7%	25,987	0.2%	138,952	11.5%		1,485	5.7%	7	-2
	0.25 to <0.50	27,533	66	28.8%	27,542	0.4%	111,352	12.8%		2,618	9.5%	14	-3
	0.50 to <0.75	15,894	57	116.4%	15,948	0.6%	80,185	11.3%		1,755	11.0%	11	-2
	0.75 to <2.50	16,056	37	61.8%	16,061	1.1%	80,371	11.9%		2,930	18.2%	22	-4
	0.75 to <1.75	*14,851*	*33*	*68.6%*	*14,860*	*1.1%*	*75,976*	*11.8%*		*2,498*	*16.8%*	*19*	*-2*
	1.75 to <2.5	*1,205*	*4*	*7.0%*	*1,201*	*1.9%*	*4,395*	*13.5%*		*432*	*36.0%*	*3*	*-2*
	2.50 to <10.00	3,005	7	107.2%	2,995	4.8%	12,111	13.0%		1,391	46.4%	19	-8
	2.5 to <5	*1,785*	*4*	*103.8%*	*1,782*	*3.4%*	*6,865*	*12.9%*		*700*	*39.3%*	*8*	*-4*
	5 to <10	*1,220*	*3*	*112.3%*	*1,213*	*7.0%*	*5,246*	*13.1%*		*691*	*56.9%*	*11*	*-4*
	10.00 to <100.00	1,094	3	43.1%	1,075	24.5%	4,603	12.6%		797	74.1%	33	-8
	10 to <20	*542*	*2*	*31.9%*	*537*	*14.5%*	*2,346*	*12.2%*		*380*	*70.8%*	*9*	*-3*
	20 to <30	*373*		*991.8%*	*367*	*24.2%*	*1,533*	*12.8%*		*306*	*83.3%*	*11*	*-3*
	30.00 to <100.00	*179*	*1*	*27.4%*	*172*	*56.7%*	*724*	*13.1%*		*111*	*64.8%*	*13*	*-2*
	100.00 (Default)	1,272	2	124.7%	1,320	100.0%	5,888	19.6%		1,294	98.0%	163	-51
	Subtotal (exposure class)	**155,412**	**651**	**44.6%**	**154,798**	**1.4%**	**775,758**	**11.6%**		**14,029**	**9.1%**	**276**	**-80**
Retail - Qualifying revolving	0.00 to <0.15	113	4,244	16.6%	817	0.1%	1,474,383	39.8%		14	1.7%		
	0.00 to <0.10	*113*	*4,244*	*16.6%*	*817*	*0.1%*	*1,474,383*	*39.8%*		*14*	*1.7%*		
	0.10 to <0.15												
	0.15 to <0.25	67	331	18.1%	126	0.2%	123,997	44.7%		6	4.5%		
	0.25 to <0.50	115	171	18.9%	147	0.3%	74,463	49.0%		13	8.5%		
	0.50 to <0.75	54	28	19.0%	60	0.6%	31,486	52.5%		9	14.3%		
	0.75 to <2.50	95	62	18.3%	107	1.1%	49,861	52.4%		26	24.1%	1	
	0.75 to <1.75	*82*	*53*	*18.7%*	*92*	*1.0%*	*39,882*	*52.4%*		*20*	*22.0%*		
	1.75 to <2.5	*13*	*10*	*15.8%*	*14*	*2.0%*	*9,979*	*52.5%*		*5*	*37.0%*		
	2.50 to <10.00	28	15	12.3%	30	4.3%	13,980	53.6%		19	63.0%	1	
	2.5 to <5	*20*	*11*	*14.7%*	*22*	*3.3%*	*9,956*	*53.4%*		*12*	*54.0%*		
	5 to <10	*8*	*3*	*4.1%*	*8*	*6.9%*	*4,024*	*54.1%*		*7*	*88.9%*		
	10.00 to <100.00	6	2	4.7%	6	26.7%	3,642	56.4%		10	168.8%	1	
	10 to <20	*2*	*1*	*5.1%*	*2*	*12.4%*	*1,928*	*55.8%*		*3*	*129.1%*		
	20 to <30			*29.4%*		*21.1%*	*849*	*61.0%*			*180.0%*		
	30.00 to <100.00	*4*	*1*	*4.1%*	*4*	*34.5%*	*865*	*56.6%*		*7*	*190.1%*	*1*	
	100.00 (Default)	28			28	100.0%	18,563	46.6%		45	157.4%	10	
	Subtotal (exposure class)	**506**	**4,853**	**16.8%**	**1,321**	**2.6%**	**1,790,375**	**43.4%**		**140**	**10.6%**	**13**	
Retail - Other SME	0.00 to <0.15	3	7	60.9%	8	0.1%	710	23.3%			4.2%		
	0.00 to <0.10	*3*	*6*	*38.6%*	*5*	*0.0%*	*534*	*16.3%*			*1.5%*		
	0.10 to <0.15		*1*	*178.7%*	*2*	*0.1%*	*176*	*39.0%*			*10.4%*		
	0.15 to <0.25	310	499	39.7%	503	0.2%	7,693	27.8%		38	7.6%		-2
	0.25 to <0.50	397	140	44.7%	456	0.4%	5,164	30.1%		69	15.1%	1	-3
	0.50 to <0.75	6		159.1%	6	0.7%	674	27.8%		2	29.0%		

	PD range	On-balance sheet exposures	Off-balance sheet exposures pre-CCF[1]	Exposure weighted average CCF[1]	Exposure post CCF[1] and post CRM	Exposure weighted average PD	Number of obligors	Exposure weighted average LGD	Exposure weighted average maturity	RWEA after supporting factors	Density of RWEA	Expected loss amount	Value adjustments and provisions
	0.75 to <2.50	946	238	43.1%	1,045	1.3%	34,466	28.9%		327	31.3%	4	-8
	0.75 to <1.75	*768*	*196*	*42.4%*	*849*	*1.1%*	*31,723*	*29.1%*		*257*	*30.3%*	*3*	*-5*
	1.75 to <2.5	*177*	*42*	*46.6%*	*196*	*2.1%*	*2,743*	*28.2%*		*71*	*36.0%*	*1*	*-3*
	2.50 to <10.00	498	45	55.4%	520	5.8%	13,054	25.8%		223	42.8%	8	-9
	2.5 to <5	*163*	*30*	*49.0%*	*176*	*3.8%*	*4,177*	*27.6%*		*71*	*40.0%*	*2*	*-4*
	5 to <10	*335*	*15*	*68.3%*	*344*	*6.9%*	*8,877*	*24.9%*		*152*	*44.2%*	*6*	*-5*
	10.00 to <100.00	97	6	58.2%	100	15.7%	1,657	26.8%		55	55.4%	4	-3
	10 to <20	*87*	*6*	*58.2%*	*90*	*14.3%*	*1,245*	*27.1%*		*49*	*53.9%*	*4*	*-3*
	20 to <30	*10*			*10*	*28.6%*	*412*	*24.1%*		*7*	*69.2%*	*1*	
	30.00 to <100.00												
	100.00 (Default)	185	35	6.2%	185	100.0%	3,866	24.2%		123	66.6%	41	-48
	Subtotal (exposure class)	**2,441**	**971**	**41.1%**	**2,823**	**8.8%**	**67,284**	**27.9%**		**838**	**29.7%**	**58**	**-72**
Retail - Other non-SME	0.00 to <0.15	58	265	33.8%	143	0.1%	8,074	31.9%		11	7.4%		
	0.00 to <0.10	*21*	*224*	*30.5%*	*86*	*0.0%*	*7,122*	*26.9%*		*3*	*3.3%*		
	0.10 to <0.15	*36*	*41*	*51.9%*	*56*	*0.1%*	*952*	*39.4%*		*8*	*13.6%*		
	0.15 to <0.25	89	13	18.7%	94	0.2%	11,773	53.3%		21	22.5%		
	0.25 to <0.50	360	34	9.8%	839	0.4%	29,132	29.5%		184	22.0%	1	-1
	0.50 to <0.75	406	47	43.8%	519	0.6%	21,769	46.0%		215	41.5%	2	-3
	0.75 to <2.50	395	19	44.4%	283	1.3%	10,352	50.0%		173	61.3%	2	-2
	0.75 to <1.75	*357*	*18*	*46.6%*	*245*	*1.2%*	*9,074*	*49.1%*		*143*	*58.3%*	*1*	*-1*
	1.75 to <2.5	*38*	*1*	*9.0%*	*38*	*2.1%*	*1,278*	*55.7%*		*31*	*80.4%*		
	2.50 to <10.00	92	10	54.7%	90	4.6%	3,447	45.1%		64	71.7%	2	-2
	2.5 to <5	*56*	*7*	*61.3%*	*55*	*3.6%*	*2,132*	*48.1%*		*41*	*74.6%*	*1*	*-1*
	5 to <10	*36*	*3*	*41.3%*	*35*	*6.2%*	*1,315*	*40.3%*		*23*	*67.2%*	*1*	*-1*
	10.00 to <100.00	19		133.2%	20	19.8%	1,088	47.5%		23	115.9%	2	-1
	10 to <20	*9*		*105.7%*	*10*	*17.0%*	*576*	*50.4%*		*11*	*117.1%*	*1*	*-1*
	20 to <30	*10*			*10*	*22.5%*	*508*	*44.9%*		*12*	*114.7%*	*1*	
	30.00 to <100.00					*31.3%*	*4*	*45.1%*			*129.9%*		
	100.00 (Default)	78	15	0.7%	63	100.0%	3,404	50.8%		51	81.5%	29	-31
	Subtotal (exposure class)	**1,497**	**404**	**32.3%**	**2,050**	**4.0%**	**89,039**	**39.3%**		**743**	**36.3%**	**37**	**-41**
Total (all exposures classes)		**348,831**	**56,121**		**369,247**		**2,784,188**			**67,417**		**2,435**	**-2,107**

1 CCF = Credit conversion factor; CRM = Credit risk mitigation

Exposure class F-IRB

												31 December 2022	
	PD range	On-balance sheet exposures	Off-balance sheet exposures pre-CCF[1]	Exposure weighted average CCF[1]	Exposure post CCF[1] and post CRM	Exposure weighted average PD	Number of obligors	Exposure weighted average LGD	Exposure weighted average maturity	RWEA after supporting factors	Density of RWEA	Expected loss amount	Value adjustments and provisions
		(in millions)	(in millions)	(in %)	(in millions)	(in %)	(in units)	(in %)	(in years)	(in millions)	(in %)	(in millions)	(in millions)
Central government or central banks	0.00 to <0.15												
	0.00 to <0.10												
	0.10 to <0.15												
	0.15 to <0.25												

	0.25 to <0.50												
	0.50 to <0.75												
	0.75 to <2.50												
	0.75 to <1.75												
	1.75 to <2.5												
	2.50 to <10.00												
	2.5 to <5												
	5 to <10												
	10.00 to <100.00												
	10 to <20												
	20 to <30												
	30.00 to <100.00												
	100.00 (Default)												
	Subtotal (exposure class)												
Corporates - SME	0.00 to <0.15	106	105	75.0%	185	0.1%	6	45.0%	2.50	53	29%		
	0.00 to <0.10												
	0.10 to <0.15	*106*	*105*	*75.0%*	*185*	*0.1%*	*6*	*45.0%*	*2.50*	*53*	*29%*		
	0.15 to <0.25	231	162	49.0%	310	0.2%	22	45.0%	2.50	103	33%		
	0.25 to <0.50	205	100	75.0%	280	0.3%	18	50.5%	2.50	129	46%		-1
	0.50 to <0.75												
	0.75 to <2.50	6	16	75.0%	18	1.1%	2	45.0%	2.50	13	71%		
	0.75 to <1.75	*6*	*16*	*75.0%*	*18*	*1.1%*	*2*	*45.0%*	*2.50*	*13*	*71%*		
	1.75 to <2.5												
	2.50 to <10.00												
	2.5 to <5												
	5 to <10												
	10.00 to <100.00												
	10 to <20												
	20 to <30												
	30.00 to <100.00												
	100.00 (Default)	1			1	100.0%	1	75.0%	2.50			1	-1
	Subtotal (exposure class)	**549**	**383**	**64.0%**	**794**	**0.3%**	**49**	**47.0%**	**2.50**	**299**	**38%**	**2**	**-2**
Corporates - Specialised lending	0.00 to <0.15												
	0.00 to <0.10												
	0.10 to <0.15												
	0.15 to <0.25	216		50.0%	216	0.2%	2	45.0%	2.50	78	36%		
	0.25 to <0.50	2,219	1,323	48.0%	2,853	0.4%	53	45.1%	2.50	1,895	66%	5	-2
	0.50 to <0.75	1,455	1,593	51.0%	2,265	0.7%	58	45.0%	2.50	1,908	84%	7	-8
	0.75 to <2.50	391	150	49.0%	464	1.1%	15	45.1%	2.50	454	98%	2	-5
	0.75 to <1.75	*391*	*150*	*49.0%*	*464*	*1.1%*	*15*	*45.1%*	*2.50*	*454*	*98%*	*2*	*-5*
	1.75 to <2.5												
	2.50 to <10.00												
	2.5 to <5												
	5 to <10												
	10.00 to <100.00	61	14	75.0%	72	5.1%	1	45.0%	2.50	79	110%	2	
	10 to <20												
	20 to <30	*61*	*14*	*75.0%*	*72*	*5.1%*	*1*	*45.0%*	*2.50*	*79*	*110%*	*2*	

	30.00 to <100.00												
	100.00 (Default)	192	24	28.0%	199	100.0%	8	45.0%	2.50	5	3%	80	-59
	Subtotal (exposure class)	**4,534**	**3,105**	**49.0%**	**6,070**	**3.8%**	**137**	**45.1%**	**2.50**	**4,419**	**73%**	**96**	**-75**
Corporates - Other	0.00 to <0.15	2,668	4,069	63.0%	5,243	0.1%	252	43.5%	2.50	1,949	37%	2	
	0.00 to <0.10	*417*	*615*	*12.0%*	*493*	*0.0%*	*125*	*45.0%*	*2.50*	*111*	*22%*		
	0.10 to <0.15	*2,251*	*3,455*	*72.0%*	*4,750*	*0.1%*	*127*	*43.3%*	*2.50*	*1,839*	*39%*	*2*	
	0.15 to <0.25	704	819	50.0%	1,117	0.2%	61	45.0%	2.50	567	51%	1	-1
	0.25 to <0.50	552	280	11.0%	582	0.3%	84	45.3%	2.50	284	49%	1	
	0.50 to <0.75	141	6	66.0%	145	0.7%	16	45.0%	2.50	2	2%		
	0.75 to <2.50	103	5	17.0%	104	2.0%	7	45.0%	2.50	163	158%	1	
	0.75 to <1.75												
	1.75 to <2.5	*103*	*5*	*17.0%*	*104*	*2.0%*	*7*	*45.0%*	*2.50*	*163*	*158%*	*1*	
	2.50 to <10.00		12	20.0%	3	6.4%	12	45.0%	2.50	5	213%		
	2.5 to <5		*3*	*20.0%*	*1*	*3.7%*	*3*	*45.0%*	*2.50*	*1*	*182%*		
	5 to <10		*9*	*20.0%*	*2*	*7.3%*	*9*	*45.0%*	*2.50*	*4*	*224%*		
	10.00 to <100.00	171	29	56.0%	188	2.8%	10	45.0%	2.50	121	65%	2	
	10 to <20					*14.6%*	*1*	*45.0%*	*2.50*	*1*	*279%*		
	20 to <30	*171*	*29*	*56.0%*	*188*	*2.8%*	*9*	*45.0%*	*2.50*	*121*	*64%*	*2*	
	30.00 to <100.00												
	100.00 (Default)	28	1	20.0%	28	100.0%	2	45.0%	2.50				
	Subtotal (exposure class)	**4,367**	**5,223**	**20.0%**	**7,409**	**0.6%**	**444**	**44.0%**	**2.50**	**3,093**	**42%**	**7**	**-2**
Institutions	0.00 to <0.15	3,621	131	20.0%	3,648	0.1%	280	21.7%	2.50	530	15%		
	0.00 to <0.10	*2,642*	*93*	*21.0%*	*2,662*	*0.1%*	*195*	*23.8%*	*2.50*	*365*	*14%*		
	0.10 to <0.15	*979*	*38*	*18.0%*	*986*	*0.1%*	*85*	*15.9%*	*2.50*	*165*	*17%*		
	0.15 to <0.25	1,253	31	20.0%	1,259	0.2%	33	28.0%	2.50	110	9%		
	0.25 to <0.50	81	14	26.0%	85	0.3%	39	15.7%	2.50	22	25%		
	0.50 to <0.75	11	2	36.0%	11	0.7%	10	45.0%	2.50	13	113%		
	0.75 to <2.50	4		20.0%	4	1.2%	11	45.0%	2.50	6	135%		
	0.75 to <1.75	*4*			*4*	*1.2%*	*7*	*45.0%*	*2.50*	*6*	*135%*		
	1.75 to <2.5			*20.0%*		*2.0%*	*4*	*45.0%*	*2.50*		*158%*		
	2.50 to <10.00		2	20.0%		4.1%	5	45.0%	2.50	1	182%		
	2.5 to <5		*2*	*20.0%*		*3.7%*	*3*	*45.0%*	*2.50*	*1*	*182%*		
	5 to <10			*20.0%*		*7.3%*	*2*	*45.0%*	*2.50*		*189%*		
	10.00 to <100.00	81	1	48.0%	82	15.6%	16	45.0%	2.50	204	249%	6	
	10 to <20	*73*	*1*	*54.0%*	*73*	*14.6%*	*8*	*45.0%*	*2.50*	*180*	*245%*	*5*	
	20 to <30	*9*		*20.0%*	*9*	*24.0%*	*8*	*45.0%*	*2.50*	*24*	*280%*	*1*	
	30.00 to <100.00												
	100.00 (Default)												
	Subtotal (exposure class)	**5,052**	**180**	**21.0%**	**5,090**	**0.4%**	**394**	**23.6%**	**2.50**	**885**	**17%**	**7**	
Retail	0.00 to <0.15												
	0.00 to <0.10												
	0.10 to <0.15												
	0.15 to <0.25												
	0.25 to <0.50												
	0.50 to <0.75												
	0.75 to <2.50												
	0.75 to <1.75												
	1.75 to <2.5												

	PD range	On-balance sheet exposures	Off-balance sheet exposures pre-CCF[1]	Exposure weighted average CCF[1]	Exposure post CCF[1] and post CRM	Exposure weighted average PD	Number of obligors	Exposure weighted average LGD	Exposure weighted average maturity	RWEA after supporting factors	Density of RWEA	Expected loss amount	Value adjustments and provisions
	2.50 to <10.00												
	2.5 to <5												
	5 to <10												
	10.00 to <100.00												
	10 to <20												
	20 to <30												
	30.00 to <100.00												
	100.00 (Default)												
	Subtotal (exposure class)												
Total (all exposures classes)		**14,502**	**8,891**		**19,362**		**1,024**		**2.50**	**8,696**		**111**	**-79**

1 CCF = Credit conversion factor; CRM = Credit risk mitigation

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	PD range	On-balance sheet exposures	Off-balance sheet exposures pre-CCF[1]	Exposure weighted average CCF[1]	Exposure post CCF[1] and post CRM	Exposure weighted average PD	Number of obligors	Exposure weighted average LGD	Exposure weighted average maturity	RWEA after supporting factors	Density of RWEA	Expected loss amount	Value adjustments and provisions
		(in millions)	(in millions)	(in %)	(in millions)	(in %)	(in units)	(in %)	(in years)	(in millions)	(in %)	(in millions)	(in millions)
Central government or central banks	0.00 to <0.15												
	0.00 to <0.10												
	0.10 to <0.15												
	0.15 to <0.25												
	0.25 to <0.50												
	0.50 to <0.75												
	0.75 to <2.50												
	0.75 to <1.75												
	1.75 to <2.5												
	2.50 to <10.00												
	2.5 to <5												
	5 to <10												
	10.00 to <100.00												
	10 to <20												
	20 to <30												
	30.00 to <100.00												
	100.00 (Default)												
	Subtotal (exposure class)												
Corporates - SME	0.00 to <0.15	73	70	86.0%	132	0.1%	4	45.0%	2.50	40	31%		
	0.00 to <0.10												
	0.10 to <0.15	*73*	*70*	*86.0%*	*132*	*0.1%*	*4*	*45.0%*	*2.50*	*40*	*31%*		
	0.15 to <0.25	191	240	63.0%	344	0.2%	23	46.2%	2.50	117	34%		
	0.25 to <0.50	206	100	63.0%	269	0.3%	18	48.1%	2.50	120	45%		
	0.50 to <0.75												
	0.75 to <2.50	11	1	75.0%	12	1.1%	1	45.0%	2.50	9	77%		
	0.75 to <1.75	*11*	*1*	*75.0%*	*12*	*1.1%*	*1*	*45.0%*	*2.50*	*9*	*77%*		

	1.75 to <2.5												
	2.50 to <10.00												
	2.5 to <5												
	5 to <10												
	10.00 to <100.00												
	10 to <20												
	20 to <30												
	30.00 to <100.00												
	100.00 (Default)												
	Subtotal (exposure class)	**480**	**410**	**67.0%**	**756**	**0.2%**	**46**	**46.7%**	**2.50**	**287**	**38%**	**1**	
Corporates - Specialised lending	0.00 to <0.15												
	0.00 to <0.10												
	0.10 to <0.15												
	0.15 to <0.25	48			48	0.2%	1	45.0%	2.50	17	35%		
	0.25 to <0.50	1,906	878	48.0%	2,330	0.4%	48	45.1%	2.50	1,494	64%	4	-2
	0.50 to <0.75	1,217	1,306	50.0%	1,872	0.7%	56	45.0%	2.50	1,457	78%	5	-3
	0.75 to <2.50	455	169	55.0%	548	1.1%	15	45.1%	2.50	536	98%	3	-5
	0.75 to <1.75	*455*	*169*	*55.0%*	*548*	*1.1%*	*15*	*45.1%*	*2.50*	*536*	*98%*	*3*	*-5*
	1.75 to <2.5												
	2.50 to <10.00												
	2.5 to <5												
	5 to <10												
	10.00 to <100.00	76	16	45.0%	84	24.0%	2	45.0%	2.50	239	286%	9	-1
	10 to <20												
	20 to <30	*76*	*16*	*45.0%*	*84*	*24.0%*	*2*	*45.0%*	*2.50*	*239*	*286%*	*9*	*-1*
	30.00 to <100.00												
	100.00 (Default)	83	8	54.0%	87	100.0%	4	45.0%	2.50	25	29%	28	-14
	Subtotal (exposure class)	**3,785**	**2,377**	**50.0%**	**4,969**	**2.7%**	**126**	**45.1%**	**2.50**	**3,769**	**76%**	**49**	**-25**
Corporates - Other	0.00 to <0.15	3,174	3,451	58.0%	5,170	0.1%	251	45.0%	2.50	1,762	34%	2	
	0.00 to <0.10	*812*	*824*	*35.0%*	*1,101*	*0.0%*	*133*	*45.6%*	*2.50*	*266*	*24%*		
	0.10 to <0.15	*2,362*	*2,627*	*65.0%*	*4,069*	*0.1%*	*117*	*44.8%*	*2.50*	*1,496*	*37%*	*2*	
	0.15 to <0.25	1,048	912	44.0%	1,452	0.2%	74	41.6%	2.50	621	43%	1	-1
	0.25 to <0.50	369	1,311	93.0%	1,588	0.3%	81	31.2%	2.50	844	53%	1	
	0.50 to <0.75	69	21	82.0%	85	0.7%	20	45.0%	2.50	73	85%		
	0.75 to <2.50	22	3	20.0%	23	1.8%	7	45.0%	2.50	35	153%		
	0.75 to <1.75	*5*	*1*	*20.0%*	*5*	*1.2%*	*2*	*45.0%*	*2.50*	*7*	*138%*		
	1.75 to <2.5	*17*	*3*	*20.0%*	*17*	*2.0%*	*5*	*45.0%*	*2.50*	*27*	*158%*		
	2.50 to <10.00		7	20.0%	2	7.1%	15	45.0%	2.50	4	221%		
	2.5 to <5		*1*	*20.0%*		*3.7%*	*2*	*45.0%*	*2.50*		*182%*		
	5 to <10		*7*	*20.0%*	*2*	*7.3%*	*13*	*45.0%*	*2.50*	*4*	*224%*		
	10.00 to <100.00	113	112	61.0%	181	10.9%	14	45.0%	2.50	255	141%	9	
	10 to <20			*20.0%*		*14.6%*	*1*	*45.0%*	*2.50*		*279%*		
	20 to <30	*113*	*112*	*61.0%*	*181*	*10.9%*	*13*	*45.0%*	*2.50*	*255*	*141%*	*9*	
	30.00 to <100.00												
	100.00 (Default)	8	3	25.0%	9	100.0%	4	45.0%	2.50	6	64%		-1

	Subtotal (exposure class)	**4,804**	**5,820**	**25.0%**	**8,509**	**0.5%**	**465**	**41.8%**	**2.50**	**3,598**	**42%**	**14**	**-2**
Institutions	0.00 to <0.15	3,682	183	15.0%	3,709	0.1%	281	28.2%	2.50	690	19%	1	
	0.00 to <0.10	*2,765*	*157*	*14.0%*	*2,787*	*0.0%*	*200*	*29.1%*	*2.50*	*440*	*16%*		
	0.10 to <0.15	*917*	*26*	*20.0%*	*922*	*0.1%*	*81*	*25.5%*	*2.50*	*251*	*27%*		
	0.15 to <0.25	842	31	20.0%	849	0.2%	33	37.8%	2.50	42	5%		
	0.25 to <0.50	258	25	45.0%	269	0.3%	44	14.7%	2.50	70	26%		
	0.50 to <0.75	14	6	17.0%	15	0.7%	11	45.0%	2.50	14	93%		
	0.75 to <2.50	10	85		10	1.2%	10	45.0%	2.50	13	128%		
	0.75 to <1.75	*10*		*20.0%*	*10*	*1.2%*	*7*	*45.0%*	*2.50*	*13*	*128%*		
	1.75 to <2.5		*85*			*2.0%*	*3*	*45.0%*	*2.50*		*158%*		
	2.50 to <10.00	80	8	37.0%	83	7.2%	16	45.0%	2.50	154	185%	3	
	2.5 to <5		*2*	*75.0%*	*2*	*3.7%*	*5*	*45.0%*	*2.50*	*1*	*39%*		
	5 to <10	*80*	*5*	*21.0%*	*81*	*7.3%*	*11*	*45.0%*	*2.50*	*153*	*189%*	*3*	
	10.00 to <100.00	4		20.0%	4	24.0%	4	45.0%	2.50	13	284%		
	10 to <20												
	20 to <30	*4*		*20.0%*	*4*	*24.0%*	*4*	*45.0%*	*2.50*	*13*	*284%*		
	30.00 to <100.00												
	100.00 (Default)												
	Subtotal (exposure class)	**4,891**	**338**	**14.0%**	**4,940**	**0.2%**	**399**	**29.5%**	**2.50**	**996**	**20%**	**4**	
Retail	0.00 to <0.15												
	0.00 to <0.10												
	0.10 to <0.15												
	0.15 to <0.25												
	0.25 to <0.50												
	0.50 to <0.75												
	0.75 to <2.50												
	0.75 to <1.75												
	1.75 to <2.5												
	2.50 to <10.00												
	2.5 to <5												
	5 to <10												
	10.00 to <100.00												
	10 to <20												
	20 to <30												
	30.00 to <100.00												
	100.00 (Default)												
	Subtotal (exposure class)												
Total (all exposures classes)		**13,961**	**8,945**		**19,175**		**1,036**			**8,649**		**67**	**-27**

1 CCF = Credit conversion factor; CRM = Credit risk mitigation

EU CR6-A – Scope of the use of IRB and SA approaches

(in millions)		Exposure value as defined in Article 166 CRR for exposrues subject to IRB approach	Total exposure value for exposures subject to the Standardised approach and to the IRB approach	Percentage of total exposure value subject to the permanent partial use of the SA (%)	Percentage of total exposure value subject to IRB Approach (%)	Percentage of total exposure-value subject to a roll-out plan (%)
						31 December 2022
1	Central governments or central banks		96,497	100%	0%	0%
1.1	*- of which Regional governments or local authorities*		*2,623*	*100%*	*0%*	*0%*
1.2	*- of which Public sector entities*		*2,735*	*100%*	*0%*	*0%*
2	Institutions	5,669	8,517	30%	51%	19%
3	Corporates	97,749	113,200	4%	94%	2%
3.1	*- of which Corporates - Specialised lending, excluding slotting approach*		*17,891*	*0%*	*100%*	*0%*
3.2	*- of which Corporates - Specialised lending under slotting approach*		*17,891*	*0%*	*100%*	*0%*
4	Retail	170,013	161,164	1%	98%	1%
4.1	*- of which Retail – Secured by real estate SMEs*		*3,240*	*0%*	*100%*	*0%*
4.2	*- of which Retail – Secured by real estate non-SMEs*		*149,775*	*0%*	*100%*	*0%*
4.3	*- of which Retail – Qualifying revolving*		*1,422*	*0%*	*100%*	*0%*
4.4	*- of which Retail – Other SMEs*		*5,012*	*0%*	*100%*	*0%*
4.5	*- of which Retail – Other non-SMEs*		*1,716*	*0%*	*100%*	*0%*
5	Equity	1,196	1,196	0%	100%	0%
6	Other non-credit obligation assets	1,970	1,970	0%	100%	0%
7	**Total**	**276,598**	**382,543**	**28%**	**70%**	**2%**

(in millions)		Exposure value as defined in Article 166 CRR for exposrues subject to IRB approach	Total exposure value for exposures subject to the Standardised approach and to the IRB approach	Percentage of total exposure value subject to the permanent partial use of the SA (%)	Percentage of total exposure value subject to IRB Approach (%)	Percentage of total exposure-value subject to a roll-out plan (%)
						31 December 2021
1	Central governments or central banks	109,444	41,006	0%	100%	0%
1.1	*- of which Regional governments or local authorities*		*2,774*	*0%*	*100%*	*0%*
1.2	*- of which Public sector entities*		*1,449*	*0%*	*100%*	*0%*
2	Institutions	20,605	33,986	45%	34%	21%
3	Corporates	108,309	87,612	4%	94%	2%
3.1	*- of which Corporates - Specialised lending, excluding slotting approach*		*11,408*	*0%*	*100%*	*0%*
3.2	*- of which Corporates - Specialised lending under slotting approach*		*11,408*	*0%*	*100%*	*0%*
4	Retail	171,492	169,308	1%	98%	1%
4.1	*- of which Retail – Secured by real estate SMEs*		*3,463*	*0%*	*100%*	*0%*
4.2	*- of which Retail – Secured by real estate non-SMEs*		*156,822*	*0%*	*100%*	*0%*
4.3	*- of which Retail – Qualifying revolving*		*1,399*	*0%*	*100%*	*0%*
4.4	*- of which Retail – Other SMEs*		*5,735*	*0%*	*100%*	*0%*
4.5	*- of which Retail – Other non-SMEs*		*1,889*	*0%*	*100%*	*0%*
5	Equity	1,246	1,246	0%	100%	0%
6	Other non-credit obligation assets	1,778	1,778	0%	100%	0%
7	**Total**	**412,875**	**334,936**	**5%**	**93%**	**2%**

This table provides the percentage of the total exposure value subject to the standarised approach and the IRB approach for each exposure class, as well as the part of each exposure class that is subject to a roll-out plan. The movements are caused by the switch from Internal Rating Based (IRB) to Standard Approach (SA) which the bank made in the year 2022.

EU CR7-A - IRB approach - Disclosure of the extent of the use of CRM techniques

Exposure class A-IRB

The table shows that the majority of our exposure at 31 December 2022 was covered by eligible collateral consisting mainly of immovable property and other physical collateral. Compared to 30 June 2022, RWEA with substitution effects declined mainly in Retail - Immovable property non-SMEs and in Corporates - Other.

31 December 2022

		Total exposures	Credit risk mitigation techniques								
			Funded credit protection (FCP)								
			Part of exposures covered by								
			Financial collaterals	Other eligible collaterals				Other funded credit protection			
(in millions)					Of which: Immovable property collaterals	Of which: By receivables	Of which: Other physical collateral		Of which: Cash on deposit	Of which: Life insurance policies	Of which: Instruments held by a third party
1	Central governments and central banks										
2	Institutions	1,176	3%	3%	1%		1%				
3	Corporates	83,971	9%	94%	48%	12%	34%				
3.1	*- of which Corporates - SMEs*	26,745	10%	142%	84%	17%	41%				
3.2	*- of which Corporates - Specialised lending*	11,006		142%	76%	1%	65%				
3.3	*- of which Corporates - Other*	46,219	10%	54%	21%	11%	23%				
4	Retail	160,525	5%	229%	227%	1%	1%				
4.1	*- of which Retail - Immovable property SMEs*	3,288		212%	171%	13%	28%				
4.2	*- of which Retail - Immovable property non-SMEs*	151,886	5%	236%	236%						
4.3	*- of which Retail - Qualifying revolving*	1,328									
4.4	*- of which Retail - Other SMEs*	2,535	4%	87%	14%	35%	38%				
4.5	*- of which Retail - Other non-SMEs*	1,488	37%	10%	9%	1%					
5	**Total**	**245,672**	**6%**	**182%**	**165%**	**5%**	**12%**				

31 December 2022

	(in millions)	Credit risk mitigation techniques — Unfunded credit protection (UFCP) — Part of exposures covered by: Guarantees[1]	Credit derivatives	Credit risk mitigation methods in the calculation of RWEA: RWEA without substitution effects (reduction effects only)	RWEA with substitution effects (both reduction and sustitution effects)
1	Central governments and central banks				
2	Institutions			332	332
3	Corporates			44,310	44,310
3.1	*- of which Corporates - SMEs*			11,063	11,066
3.2	*- of which Corporates - Specialised lending*			3,165	3,124
3.3	*- of which Corporates - Other*			30,081	30,119
4	Retail	20%		16,891	16,891
4.1	*- of which Retail - Immovable property SMEs*	0%		577	577
4.2	*- of which Retail - Immovable property non-SMEs*	21%		14,855	14,855
4.3	*- of which Retail - Qualifying revolving*			136	136
4.4	*- of which Retail - Other SMEs*	1%		759	759
4.5	*- of which Retail - Other non-SMEs*			564	564
5	**Total**	**13%**		**61,533**	**61,533**

1 As per the ITS regulation and associated mapping with supervisory reporting, this column contains guarantees that are used in the estimation of LGD.

30 June 2022

	(in millions)	Total exposures	Credit risk mitigation techniques — Funded credit protection (FCP) — Part of exposures covered by: Financial collaterals	Other eligible collaterals	Of which: Immovable property collaterals	Of which: By receivables	Of which: Other physical collateral	Other funded credit protection	Of which: Cash on deposit	Of which: Life insurance policies	Of which: Instruments held by a third party
1	Central governments and central banks										
2	Institutions	1,061		2%	2%						
3	Corporates	88,168	11%	90%	44%	12%	34%				
3.1	*- of which Corporates - SMEs*	*27,098*	*10%*	*137%*	*79%*	*17%*	*40%*				
3.2	*- of which Corporates - Specialised lending*	*11,397*		*145%*	*72%*	*1%*	*72%*				
3.3	*- of which Corporates - Other*	*49,673*	*14%*	*52%*	*18%*	*12%*	*22%*				
4	Retail	165,299	5%	219%	216%	1%	1%				
4.1	*- of which Retail - Immovable property SMEs*	*3,462*		*231%*	*187%*	*15%*	*29%*				
4.2	*- of which Retail - Immovable property non-SMEs*	*155,535*	*5%*	*226%*	*226%*						
4.3	*- of which Retail - Qualifying revolving*	*1,354*									
4.4	*- of which Retail - Other SMEs*	*2,645*	*5%*	*91%*	*16%*	*39%*	*36%*				
4.5	*- of which Retail - Other non-SMEs*	*2,302*	*26%*	*7%*	*6%*						
5	**Total**	**254,528**	**7%**	**173%**	**156%**	**5%**	**13%**				

		30 June 2022			
		Credit risk mitigation techniques		Credit risk mitigation methods in the calculation of RWEA	
		Unfunded credit protection (UFCP)			
		Part of exposures covered by			
	(in millions)	Guarantees[1]	Credit derivatives	RWEA without substitution effects (reduction effects only)	RWEA with substitution effects (both reduction and sustitution effects)
1	Central governments and central banks				
2	Institutions			491	492
3	Corporates			44,985	44,984
3.1	*- of which Corporates - SMEs*			*11,179*	*11,181*
3.2	*- of which Corporates - Specialised lending*			*3,684*	*3,630*
3.3	*- of which Corporates - Other*			*30,122*	*30,173*
4	Retail	20%		16,313	16,313
4.1	*- of which Retail - Immovable property SMEs*	*1%*		*546*	*546*
4.2	*- of which Retail - Immovable property non-SMEs*	*21%*		*14,045*	*14,045*
4.3	*- of which Retail - Qualifying revolving*			*136*	*136*
4.4	*- of which Retail - Other SMEs*	*2%*		*841*	*841*
4.5	*- of which Retail - Other non-SMEs*			*745*	*745*
5	**Total**	**13%**		**61,788**	**61,788**

1 As per the ITS regulation and associated mapping with supervisory reporting, this column contains guarantees that are used in the estimation of LGD.

		31 December 2021									
		Total exposures	Credit risk mitigation techniques								
			Funded credit protection (FCP)								
			Part of exposures covered by								
			Financial Collaterals	Other eligible collaterals				Other funded credit protection			
	(in millions)				Of which: Immovable property collaterals	Of which: By receivables	Of which: Other physical collateral		Of which: Cash on deposit	Of which: Life insurance policies	Of which: Instruments held by a third party
1	Central governments and central banks	102,810									
2	Institutions	4,659		2%	2%						
3	Corporates	98,866	11%	81%	41%	8%	32%				
3.1	*- of which Corporates - SMEs*	*27,410*	*10%*	*131%*	*79%*	*13%*	*39%*				
3.2	*- of which Corporates - Specialised lending*	*15,453*	*1%*	*113%*	*47%*	*1%*	*64%*				
3.3	*- of which Corporates - Other*	*56,003*	*14%*	*48%*	*21%*	*7%*	*20%*				
4	Retail	169,544	5%	201%	199%	1%	1%				
4.1	*- of which Retail - Immovable property SMEs*	*3,510*		*228%*	*184%*	*15%*	*28%*				
4.2	*- of which Retail - Immovable property non-SMEs*	*159,824*	*5%*	*206%*	*206%*						
4.3	*- of which Retail - Qualifying revolving*	*1,321*									
4.4	*- of which Retail - Other SMEs*	*2,823*	*6%*	*91%*	*18%*	*39%*	*35%*				
4.5	*- of which Retail - Other non-SMEs*	*2,065*	*38%*	*8%*	*7%*	*1%*					
5	**Total**	**375,879**	**5%**	**112%**	**100%**	**3%**	**9%**				

31 December 2021

(in millions)		Credit risk mitigation techniques – Unfunded credit protection (UFCP) – Part of exposures covered by: Guarantees[1]	Credit Derivatives	Credit risk mitigation methods in the calculation of RWEAs: RWEA without substitution effects (reduction effects only)	RWEA with substitution effects (both reduction and sustitution effects)
1	Central governments and central banks			838	838
2	Institutions			1,081	1,081
3	Corporates			49,807	49,807
3.1	*- of which Corporates - SMEs*			*11,377*	*11,377*
3.2	*- of which Corporates - Specialised lending*			*5,944*	*5,944*
3.3	*- of which Corporates - Other*			*32,486*	*32,486*
4	Retail	20%		16,574	16,574
4.1	*- of which Retail - Immovable property SMEs*	*1%*		*540*	*540*
4.2	*- of which Retail - Immovable property non-SMEs*	*21%*		*14,306*	*14,306*
4.3	*- of which Retail - Qualifying revolving*			*140*	*140*
4.4	*- of which Retail - Other SMEs*	*2%*		*838*	*838*
4.5	*- of which Retail - Other non-SMEs*			*750*	*750*
5	**Total**	**9%**		**68,300**	**68,300**

1 As per the ITS regulation and associated mapping with supervisory reporting, this column contains guarantees that are used in the estimation of LGD.

Exposure class F-IRB

31 December 2022

(in millions)		Total exposures	Credit risk mitigation techniques – Funded credit protection (FCP) – Part of exposures covered by: Financial Collaterals	Other eligible collaterals	Of which: Immovable property collaterals	Of which: By receivables	Of which: Other physical collateral	Other funded credit protection	Of which: Cash on deposit	Of which: Life insurance policies	Of which: Instruments held by a third party
1	Central governments and central banks										
2	Institutions	4,493									
3	Corporates	13,932									
3.1	*- of which Corporates - SMEs*	794									
3.2	*- of which Corporates - Specialised lending*	5,743									
3.3	*- of which Corporates - Other*	7,395	2%								
4	**Total**	**18,425**	**1%**								

					31 December 2022
		Credit risk mitigation techniques		Credit risk mitigation methods in the calculation of RWEAs	
		Unfunded credit protection (UFCP)			
		Part of exposures covered by			
(in millions)		Guarantees	Credit Derivatives	RWEA without substitution effects (reduction effects only)	RWEA with substitution effects (both reduction and sustitution effects)
1	Central governments and central banks				
2	Institutions			890	892
3	Corporates			7,785	7,783
3.1	*- of which Corporates - SMEs*			*299*	*299*
3.2	*- of which Corporates - Specialised lending*			*4,419*	*4,344*
3.3	*- of which Corporates - Other*			*3,067*	*3,141*
4	**Total**			**8,676**	**8,676**

											30 June 2022
		Total exposures	Credit risk mitigation techniques								
			Funded credit protection (FCP)								
			Part of exposures covered by								
			Financial Collaterals	Other eligible collaterals				Other funded credit protection			
(in millions)					Of which: Immovable property collaterals	Of which: By receivables	Of which: Other physical collateral		Of which: Cash on deposit	Of which: Life insurance policies	Of which: Instruments held by a third party
1	Central governments and central banks										
2	Institutions	4,513									
3	Corporates	13,953									
3.1	*- of which Corporates - SMEs*	*756*									
3.2	*- of which Corporates - Specialised lending*	*4,648*									
3.3	*- of which Corporates - Other*	*8,549*	*4%*								
4	**Total**	**18,466**	**2%**								

					30 June 2022
		Credit risk mitigation techniques		Credit risk mitigation methods in the calculation of RWEAs	
		Unfunded credit protection (UFCP)			
		Part of exposures covered by			
(in millions)		Guarantees	Credit Derivatives	RWEA without substitution effects (reduction effects only)	RWEA with substitution effects (both reduction and sustitution effects)
1	Central governments and central banks				
2	Institutions			1,000	1,004
3	Corporates			7,649	7,646
3.1	*- of which Corporates - SMEs*			*287*	*287*
3.2	*- of which Corporates - Specialised lending*			*3,821*	*3,762*
3.3	*- of which Corporates - Other*			*3,541*	*3,597*
4	**Total**			**8,650**	**8,650**

EU CR8 – RWEA flow statements of credit risk exposures under the IRB approach

		31 December 2022	30 September 2022	31 December 2021
(in millions)		RWEA	RWEA	RWEA
1	**RWEA as at the end of the previous reporting period**[1]	**75,503**	**75,187**	**68,784**
2	Asset size (+/-)	-956	-153	603
3	Asset quality (+/-)	803	164	3,850
4	Model updates (+/-)	96		
5	Methodology and policy (+/-)			
6	Acquisitions and disposals (+/-)		-167	-91
7	Foreign exchange movements (+/-)	-678	472	80
8	Other (+/-)			
9	**RWEA as at the end of the reporting period**[1]	**74,768**	**75,503**	**73,225**

1 Prior reporting of this template had included RWEA that related to credit risk exposures under the IRB approach that was however reported directly as risk exposure amount in the Capital Adequacy templates of COREP. We now follow EBA's mapping tool for Pillar 3 exactly.

As at 31 December 2022, credit risk RWEA under the IRB approach decreased to EUR 74.8 billion (30 September 2022: EUR 75.5 billion). The slightly lower IRB credit risk RWEA was attributable to a change in business movements (asset size) and the weakening of the US dollar against the euro. This movement was partly offset by improved risk parameters (asset quality).

EU CR9 – IRB approach – Back-testing of PD per exposure class (fixed PD scale)

This table gives more insight into the numbers of clients per PD bucket and the defaults during the year compared to the average historical annual default rate.

The distribution is in line with other tables, with central governments and central banks mostly in the lowest buckets, followed by institutions with a slightly higher average PD. Corporate exposures are concentrated in the middle PD buckets with Corporate - Other concentrated in the higher PD buckets. Retail is mostly concentrated in the lower buckets.

							31 December 2022
	PD range	Number of obligors at the end of previous year		Observed average default rate (%)	Exposures weighted average PD (%)	Average PD (%)	Average historical annual default rate (%)
			Of which: number of obligors which defaulted in the year				
Exposure class							
Central governments and central banks	0.00 to <0.15	218					
	0.00 to <0.10	*213*					
	0.10 to <0.15	*5*					
	0.15 to <0.25						
	0.25 to <0.50	3					
	0.50 to <0.75	4				0.2%	
	0.75 to <2.50	3				0.4%	
	0.75 to <1.75	*3*				*0.4%*	
	1.75 to <2.5						
	2.50 to <10.00	2					
	2.5 to <5						
	5 to <10	*2*					
	10.00 to <100.00	3					
	10 to <20	*1*					
	20 to <30	*2*					
	30.00 to <100.00						

	100.00 (Default)	1					
Institutions	0.00 to <0.15	430			0.1%	0.0%	0.3%
	0.00 to <0.10	*317*			*0.1%*	*0.0%*	*0.3%*
	0.10 to <0.15	*113*			*0.1%*	*0.0%*	
	0.15 to <0.25	56			0.2%	0.0%	
	0.25 to <0.50	72			0.3%		
	0.50 to <0.75	9					
	0.75 to <2.50	16			1.1%	0.1%	
	0.75 to <1.75	*9*			*1.1%*	*0.1%*	
	1.75 to <2.5	*7*					
	2.50 to <10.00	15			3.7%		
	2.5 to <5	*6*			*3.7%*		
	5 to <10	*9*					
	10.00 to <100.00	57			24.0%	0.4%	
	10 to <20						
	20 to <30	*57*			*24.0%*	*0.4%*	
	30.00 to <100.00						
	100.00 (Default)	6	5	83.3%		33.3%	100.0%
Corporates - SME	0.00 to <0.15	683			0.1%	0.0%	0.1%
	0.00 to <0.10	*28*			*0.1%*	*0.0%*	*0.5%*
	0.10 to <0.15	*655*			*0.1%*	*0.0%*	*0.0%*
	0.15 to <0.25	454			0.2%	0.1%	1.0%
	0.25 to <0.50	1,172	3	0.3%	0.4%	0.1%	0.5%
	0.50 to <0.75	2,398	10	0.4%	0.7%	0.1%	0.8%
	0.75 to <2.50	6,419	68	1.1%	1.4%	0.4%	1.4%
	0.75 to <1.75	*3,871*	*29*	*0.7%*	*1.1%*	*0.3%*	*0.9%*
	1.75 to <2.5	*2,548*	*39*	*1.5%*	*1.8%*	*0.5%*	*1.9%*
	2.50 to <10.00	1,746	77	4.4%	4.0%	1.6%	4.5%
	2.5 to <5	*1,229*	*45*	*3.7%*	*3.4%*	*1.1%*	*3.2%*
	5 to <10	*517*	*32*	*6.2%*	*6.8%*	*3.0%*	*7.6%*
	10.00 to <100.00	1,364	27	2.0%	21.1%	2.3%	6.2%
	10 to <20	*156*	*13*	*8.3%*	*13.6%*	*5.8%*	*16.8%*
	20 to <30	*1,206*	*14*	*1.2%*	*22.8%*	*1.8%*	*2.8%*
	30.00 to <100.00	*2*			*30.9%*	*15.4%*	*33.3%*
	100.00 (Default)	1,011	259	25.6%	99.2%	39.2%	6.1%
Corporates - Specialised lending	0.00 to <0.15	38					
	0.00 to <0.10	*37*					
	0.10 to <0.15	*1*					
	0.15 to <0.25	3			0.2%		
	0.25 to <0.50	104	2	1.9%	0.3%	0.0%	0.8%
	0.50 to <0.75	150	2	1.3%	0.7%	0.0%	0.7%
	0.75 to <2.50	224	2	0.9%	1.3%	0.0%	1.5%
	0.75 to <1.75	*199*	*2*	*1.0%*	*1.1%*	*0.0%*	*1.2%*
	1.75 to <2.5	*25*			*1.8%*	*0.1%*	*2.0%*
	2.50 to <10.00	280	1	0.4%	4.7%	4.1%	2.6%
	2.5 to <5	*224*	*1*	*0.4%*	*4.5%*	*3.8%*	*2.0%*
	5 to <10	*56*			*5.6%*	*5.3%*	*5.6%*
	10.00 to <100.00	25			8.0%	7.3%	9.7%
	10 to <20	*10*			*11.3%*	*4.6%*	*3.4%*
	20 to <30	*15*			*7.2%*	*9.1%*	*14.0%*
	30.00 to <100.00						*20.0%*
	100.00 (Default)	24	10	41.7%	100.0%	54.2%	4.9%
Corporates - Other	0.00 to <0.15	1,601	3	0.2%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%

	0.00 to <0.10	*1,092*	*2*	*0.2%*	*0.1%*	*0.0%*	*0.1%*
	0.10 to <0.15	*509*	*1*	*0.2%*	*0.1%*	*0.0%*	*0.1%*
	0.15 to <0.25	344			0.2%	0.0%	0.6%
	0.25 to <0.50	877	5	0.6%	0.4%	0.0%	0.9%
	0.50 to <0.75	813	8	1.0%	0.6%	0.1%	1.0%
	0.75 to <2.50	1,647	30	1.8%	1.4%	0.2%	2.3%
	0.75 to <1.75	*1,164*	*12*	*1.0%*	*1.1%*	*0.1%*	*1.5%*
	1.75 to <2.5	*483*	*18*	*3.7%*	*1.8%*	*0.2%*	*3.3%*
	2.50 to <10.00	524	41	7.8%	4.1%	0.5%	7.3%
	2.5 to <5	*376*	*24*	*6.4%*	*3.2%*	*0.3%*	*6.2%*
	5 to <10	*148*	*17*	*11.5%*	*5.8%*	*0.9%*	*9.9%*
	10.00 to <100.00	15,320	17	0.1%	17.5%	1.4%	0.2%
	10 to <20	*56*	*3*	*5.4%*	*11.5%*	*2.1%*	*9.0%*
	20 to <30	*15,262*	*13*	*0.1%*	*19.2%*	*1.3%*	*0.1%*
	30.00 to <100.00	*2*	*1*	*50.0%*	*43.3%*	*20.6%*	*88.7%*
	100.00 (Default)	479	239	49.9%	100.0%	37.4%	9.7%
Retail - Secured by immovable property SME	0.00 to <0.15	125			0.0%	0.0%	0.1%
	0.00 to <0.10	*103*			*0.0%*	*0.0%*	
	0.10 to <0.15	*22*			*0.1%*	*0.1%*	*0.1%*
	0.15 to <0.25	12,324	16	0.1%	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%
	0.25 to <0.50	4,490	14	0.3%	0.4%	0.4%	0.3%
	0.50 to <0.75	20			0.6%	0.7%	0.2%
	0.75 to <2.50	5,296	63	1.2%	1.3%	1.2%	1.2%
	0.75 to <1.75	*4,304*	*41*	*1.0%*	*1.0%*	*0.9%*	*1.0%*
	1.75 to <2.5	*992*	*22*	*2.2%*	*2.2%*	*2.2%*	*2.3%*
	2.50 to <10.00	1,711	52	3.0%	6.3%	6.1%	1.6%
	2.5 to <5	*930*	*28*	*3.0%*	*4.3%*	*4.1%*	*1.4%*
	5 to <10	*781*	*24*	*3.1%*	*8.9%*	*8.5%*	*2.6%*
	10.00 to <100.00	369	22	6.0%	17.7%	16.6%	8.4%
	10 to <20	*367*	*22*	*6.0%*	*17.7%*	*16.5%*	*8.3%*
	20 to <30	*2*				*24.3%*	
	30.00 to <100.00				*33.3%*		*100.0%*
	100.00 (Default)	642	207	32.2%	100.0%	99.8%	5.4%
Retail - Qualifying revolving	0.00 to <0.15	1,474,383	1,727	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
	0.00 to <0.10	*1,474,383*	*1,727*	*0.1%*	*0.1%*	*0.1%*	*0.1%*
	0.10 to <0.15				*0.1%*		*0.2%*
	0.15 to <0.25	123,997	922	0.7%	0.2%	0.2%	0.4%
	0.25 to <0.50	74,463	839	1.1%	0.3%	0.4%	0.7%
	0.50 to <0.75	31,486	570	1.8%	0.6%	0.7%	1.2%
	0.75 to <2.50	49,861	2,101	4.2%	1.2%	1.6%	1.4%
	0.75 to <1.75	*39,882*	*1,359*	*3.4%*	*1.0%*	*1.5%*	*1.2%*
	1.75 to <2.5	*9,979*	*742*	*7.4%*	*2.1%*	*2.0%*	*2.4%*
	2.50 to <10.00	13,980	1,708	12.2%	4.4%	6.1%	5.5%
	2.5 to <5	*9,956*	*918*	*9.2%*	*3.2%*	*4.8%*	*4.2%*
	5 to <10	*4,024*	*790*	*19.6%*	*6.7%*	*9.1%*	*8.6%*
	10.00 to <100.00	3,642	1,925	52.9%	27.1%	20.8%	18.8%
	10 to <20	*1,928*	*753*	*39.1%*	*12.8%*	*12.3%*	*13.9%*
	20 to <30	*849*	*505*	*59.5%*	*21.4%*	*21.0%*	*26.3%*
	30.00 to <100.00	*865*	*667*	*77.1%*	*34.5%*	*39.9%*	*54.4%*
	100.00 (Default)	18,563			100.0%	99.9%	

Retail - Secured by immovable property non-SME	0.00 to <0.15	342,296	381	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%
	0.00 to <0.10	180,995	161	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%
	0.10 to <0.15	161,301	220	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%
	0.15 to <0.25	138,952	335	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.4%
	0.25 to <0.50	111,352	412	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%	0.7%
	0.50 to <0.75	80,185	324	0.4%	0.6%	0.6%	0.9%
	0.75 to <2.50	80,371	629	0.8%	1.1%	1.0%	1.6%
	0.75 to <1.75	75,976	526	0.7%	1.1%	1.0%	1.3%
	1.75 to <2.5	4,395	103	2.3%	1.9%	1.8%	3.3%
	2.50 to <10.00	12,111	494	4.1%	4.8%	4.7%	7.3%
	2.5 to <5	6,865	209	3.0%	3.3%	3.2%	4.7%
	5 to <10	5,246	285	5.4%	6.8%	6.6%	9.9%
	10.00 to <100.00	4,603	921	20.0%	24.8%	23.6%	21.3%
	10 to <20	2,346	291	12.4%	14.0%	13.4%	15.9%
	20 to <30	1,533	254	16.6%	23.5%	23.2%	25.8%
	30.00 to <100.00	724	376	51.9%	54.8%	57.3%	48.4%
	100.00 (Default)	5,888	2,559	43.5%	100.0%	85.6%	13.7%
Retail - Other SME	0.00 to <0.15	710			0.0%	0.1%	0.1%
	0.00 to <0.10	534			0.0%	0.0%	0.1%
	0.10 to <0.15	176			0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
	0.15 to <0.25	7,693	34	0.4%	0.2%	0.2%	0.3%
	0.25 to <0.50	5,164	12	0.2%	0.4%	0.4%	0.3%
	0.50 to <0.75	674	1	0.1%	0.7%	0.7%	0.6%
	0.75 to <2.50	34,466	511	1.5%	1.5%	1.2%	1.5%
	0.75 to <1.75	31,723	469	1.5%	1.3%	1.1%	1.5%
	1.75 to <2.5	2,743	42	1.5%	2.1%	2.1%	1.4%
	2.50 to <10.00	13,054	570	4.4%	5.3%	5.6%	8.3%
	2.5 to <5	4,177	77	1.8%	3.7%	3.5%	8.2%
	5 to <10	8,877	493	5.6%	6.9%	6.5%	8.6%
	10.00 to <100.00	1,657	251	15.1%	16.1%	17.0%	12.3%
	10 to <20	1,245	112	9.0%	13.9%	13.4%	7.8%
	20 to <30	412	139	33.7%	27.0%	27.8%	29.7%
	30.00 to <100.00						40.8%
	100.00 (Default)	3,866	2,324	60.1%	99.9%	100.0%	9.5%
Retail - Other non-SME	0.00 to <0.15	8,074	8	0.1%	0.1%	15.1%	0.1%
	0.00 to <0.10	7,122	7	0.1%	0.0%	17.0%	0.1%
	0.10 to <0.15	952	1	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.4%
	0.15 to <0.25	11,773	105	0.9%	0.2%	2.8%	0.3%
	0.25 to <0.50	29,132	444	1.5%	0.4%	1.0%	0.7%
	0.50 to <0.75	21,769	324	1.5%	0.7%	0.5%	1.0%
	0.75 to <2.50	10,352	456	4.4%	1.7%	1.6%	2.4%
	0.75 to <1.75	9,074	404	4.5%	1.4%	1.5%	2.4%
	1.75 to <2.5	1,278	52	4.1%	2.1%	2.0%	3.8%
	2.50 to <10.00	3,447	365	10.6%	4.1%	4.9%	6.9%
	2.5 to <5	2,132	200	9.4%	3.4%	4.0%	6.8%
	5 to <10	1,315	165	12.5%	6.9%	6.3%	10.6%
	10.00 to <100.00	1,088	385	35.4%	20.0%	19.5%	20.8%
	10 to <20	576	175	30.4%	13.7%	17.4%	18.4%
	20 to <30	508	209	41.1%	27.0%	21.7%	28.4%
	30.00 to <100.00	4	1	25.0%		31.3%	25.0%
	100.00 (Default)	3,404	1,477	43.4%	99.8%	100.0%	2.9%

							31 December 2021
	PD range	Number of obligors at the end of previous year	Of which: number of obligors which defaulted in the year	Observed average default rate (%)	Exposures weighted average PD (%)	Average PD (%)	Average historical annual default rate (%)
Exposure class							
Central governments and central banks	0.00 to <0.15	220		0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	0.00 to <0.10	*212*		*0.0%*	*0.0%*	*0.0%*	*0.0%*
	0.10 to <0.15	*8*		*0.0%*	*0.1%*	*0.1%*	*0.0%*
	0.15 to <0.25			0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	0.25 to <0.50	1		0.0%	0.3%	0.2%	0.0%
	0.50 to <0.75	4		0.0%	0.7%	0.5%	0.0%
	0.75 to <2.50	4		0.0%	1.6%	1.5%	0.0%
	0.75 to <1.75	*4*		*0.0%*	*1.6%*	*1.5%*	*0.0%*
	1.75 to <2.5			*0.0%*	*0.0%*	*0.0%*	*0.0%*
	2.50 to <10.00	1		0.0%	6.0%	6.0%	0.0%
	2.5 to <5			*0.0%*	*0.0%*	*0.0%*	*0.0%*
	5 to <10	*1*		*0.0%*	*6.0%*	*6.0%*	*0.0%*
	10.00 to <100.00	7		0.0%	24.0%	18.9%	1.6%
	10 to <20	*3*		*0.0%*	*12.0%*	*12.0%*	*3.4%*
	20 to <30	*4*		*0.0%*	*24.0%*	*24.0%*	*0.0%*
	30.00 to <100.00			*0.0%*	*0.0%*	*0.0%*	*0.0%*
	100.00 (Default)	1		0.0%	100.0%	100.0%	0.0%
Institutions	0.00 to <0.15	565	7	1.2%	0.1%	0.0%	0.3%
	0.00 to <0.10	*418*	*7*	*1.7%*	*0.1%*	*0.0%*	*0.4%*
	0.10 to <0.15	*147*		*0.0%*	*0.1%*	*0.1%*	*0.0%*
	0.15 to <0.25	66		0.0%	0.2%	0.1%	0.0%
	0.25 to <0.50	97		0.0%	0.3%	0.2%	0.0%
	0.50 to <0.75	7		0.0%	0.7%	0.6%	0.0%
	0.75 to <2.50	26		0.0%	1.8%	1.1%	0.0%
	0.75 to <1.75	*20*		*0.0%*	*1.2%*	*0.9%*	*0.0%*
	1.75 to <2.5	*6*		*0.0%*	*2.0%*	*1.8%*	*0.0%*
	2.50 to <10.00	13		0.0%	4.9%	3.6%	0.0%
	2.5 to <5	*12*		*0.0%*	*3.7%*	*3.3%*	*0.0%*
	5 to <10	*1*		*0.0%*	*7.3%*	*6.6%*	*0.0%*
	10.00 to <100.00	53		0.0%	24.0%	29.2%	0.0%
	10 to <20	*1*		*0.0%*	*0.0%*	*11.1%*	*0.0%*
	20 to <30	*52*		*0.0%*	*24.0%*	*29.5%*	*0.0%*
	30.00 to <100.00			*0.0%*	*0.0%*	*0.0%*	*0.0%*
	100.00 (Default)			0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Corporates - SME	0.00 to <0.15	734	2	0.3%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
	0.00 to <0.10	*43*	*1*	*2.3%*	*0.1%*	*0.0%*	*0.4%*
	0.10 to <0.15	*691*	*1*	*0.1%*	*0.1%*	*0.1%*	*0.1%*
	0.15 to <0.25	169	1	0.6%	0.2%	0.2%	1.1%
	0.25 to <0.50	1,019	3	0.3%	0.3%	0.4%	0.4%
	0.50 to <0.75	2,685	15	0.6%	0.7%	0.6%	0.7%
	0.75 to <2.50	6,421	66	1.0%	1.4%	1.3%	1.1%
	0.75 to <1.75	*3,655*	*30*	*0.8%*	*1.1%*	*1.0%*	*0.7%*
	1.75 to <2.5	*2,766*	*36*	*1.3%*	*1.8%*	*1.7%*	*1.5%*
	2.50 to <10.00	2,561	93	3.6%	4.1%	4.0%	3.6%
	2.5 to <5	*1,826*	*43*	*2.4%*	*3.4%*	*3.1%*	*2.4%*
	5 to <10	*735*	*50*	*6.8%*	*6.7%*	*6.4%*	*6.1%*

	10.00 to <100.00	1,578	50	3.2%	19.8%	20.3%	5.7%
	10 to <20	203	28	13.8%	13.4%	12.5%	13.6%
	20 to <30	1,374	22	1.6%	24.5%	21.5%	2.7%
	30.00 to <100.00	1		0.0%	30.7%	30.7%	25.0%
	100.00 (Default)	1,119		0.0%	100.0%	94.3%	0.0%
Corporates - Specialised lending	0.00 to <0.15	6		0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%
	0.00 to <0.10	1		0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%
	0.10 to <0.15	5		0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%
	0.15 to <0.25	9		0.0%	0.2%	0.2%	0.0%
	0.25 to <0.50	138		0.0%	0.4%	0.3%	0.4%
	0.50 to <0.75	269		0.0%	0.7%	0.5%	0.5%
	0.75 to <2.50	403	1	0.2%	1.2%	1.2%	1.9%
	0.75 to <1.75	252		0.0%	1.1%	0.9%	1.3%
	1.75 to <2.5	151	1	0.7%	1.8%	1.6%	3.0%
	2.50 to <10.00	317	11	3.5%	4.6%	4.1%	3.4%
	2.5 to <5	240	9	3.8%	4.4%	3.8%	2.4%
	5 to <10	77	2	2.6%	5.6%	5.3%	8.7%
	10.00 to <100.00	24	6	25.0%	21.9%	22.5%	9.2%
	10 to <20	5	1	20.0%	13.2%	14.4%	6.2%
	20 to <30	19	5	26.3%	24.0%	24.6%	11.6%
	30.00 to <100.00			0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	11.1%
	100.00 (Default)	68		0.0%	100.0%	85.3%	0.0%
Corporates - Other	0.00 to <0.15	1,156	12	1.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
	0.00 to <0.10	605	12	2.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%
	0.10 to <0.15	551		0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%
	0.15 to <0.25	344		0.0%	0.2%	0.1%	0.5%
	0.25 to <0.50	936	3	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.7%
	0.50 to <0.75	1,008	4	0.4%	0.6%	0.6%	0.8%
	0.75 to <2.50	2,301	29	1.3%	1.4%	1.3%	1.8%
	0.75 to <1.75	1,304	11	0.8%	1.2%	1.0%	1.1%
	1.75 to <2.5	997	18	1.8%	1.9%	1.7%	2.8%
	2.50 to <10.00	735	36	4.9%	3.8%	4.0%	5.6%
	2.5 to <5	540	23	4.3%	3.2%	3.1%	4.8%
	5 to <10	195	13	6.7%	5.5%	6.4%	7.5%
	10.00 to <100.00	16,059	14	0.1%	21.4%	23.6%	0.2%
	10 to <20	69	8	11.6%	11.4%	12.7%	6.4%
	20 to <30	15,990	6	0.0%	24.1%	23.7%	0.1%
	30.00 to <100.00			0.0%	41.2%	0.0%	0.0%
	100.00 (Default)	680		0.0%	100.0%	95.1%	0.0%
Retail - Secured by immovable property SME	0.00 to <0.15	2,772	1	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
	0.00 to <0.10	103		0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%
	0.10 to <0.15	2,669	1	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
	0.15 to <0.25	40		0.0%	0.2%	0.2%	0.0%
	0.25 to <0.50	48		0.0%	0.4%	0.4%	0.0%
	0.50 to <0.75	15,981	24	0.2%	0.6%	0.5%	0.2%
	0.75 to <2.50	11		0.0%	1.2%	1.1%	5.0%
	0.75 to <1.75	9		0.0%	0.9%	0.9%	2.1%
	1.75 to <2.5	2		0.0%	2.2%	1.8%	15.4%
	2.50 to <10.00	6,666	89	1.3%	6.2%	3.0%	1.4%
	2.5 to <5	5,608	62	1.1%	4.2%	2.5%	1.3%
	5 to <10	1,058	27	2.6%	8.5%	5.6%	1.9%

	10.00 to <100.00	687	60	8.7%	16.6%	13.3%	7.9%
	10 to <20	684	57	8.3%	16.6%	13.2%	7.8%
	20 to <30			0.0%	21.6%	0.0%	0.0%
	30.00 to <100.00	3	3	100.0%	0.0%	45.2%	100.0%
	100.00 (Default)	725		0.0%	100.0%	100.0%	0.0%
Retail - Qualifying revolving	0.00 to <0.15	2,346,568	2,045	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%
	0.00 to <0.10	2,155,514	1,640	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%
	0.10 to <0.15	191,054	405	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%
	0.15 to <0.25	147,033	785	0.5%	0.2%	0.0%	0.4%
	0.25 to <0.50	130,968	995	0.8%	0.3%	0.1%	0.6%
	0.50 to <0.75	45,025	673	1.5%	0.6%	0.1%	1.0%
	0.75 to <2.50	185,007	2,079	1.1%	1.1%	0.9%	1.2%
	0.75 to <1.75	158,247	1,391	0.9%	1.0%	0.8%	1.0%
	1.75 to <2.5	26,760	688	2.6%	2.0%	1.4%	2.1%
	2.50 to <10.00	51,879	1,956	3.8%	4.3%	3.5%	5.0%
	2.5 to <5	40,182	1,095	2.7%	3.3%	3.2%	3.9%
	5 to <10	11,697	861	7.4%	6.9%	4.7%	7.0%
	10.00 to <100.00	19,288	2,039	10.6%	26.7%	14.0%	17.9%
	10 to <20	15,580	902	5.8%	12.4%	13.7%	13.3%
	20 to <30	2,870	545	19.0%	21.1%	19.7%	21.2%
	30.00 to <100.00	838	592	70.6%	34.5%	0.3%	46.0%
	100.00 (Default)	43,846		0.0%	100.0%	98.7%	0.0%
Retail - Secured by immovable property non-SME	0.00 to <0.15	481,005	1,220	0.3%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%
	0.00 to <0.10	479,760	1,217	0.3%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%
	0.10 to <0.15	1,245	3	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%
	0.15 to <0.25	201,906	796	0.4%	0.2%	0.2%	0.4%
	0.25 to <0.50	56,045	417	0.7%	0.4%	0.4%	0.6%
	0.50 to <0.75	27,405	319	1.2%	0.6%	0.6%	1.0%
	0.75 to <2.50	17,697	399	2.3%	1.1%	1.2%	1.9%
	0.75 to <1.75	13,418	238	1.8%	1.1%	1.1%	1.6%
	1.75 to <2.5	4,279	161	3.8%	1.9%	1.8%	2.8%
	2.50 to <10.00	15,037	1,221	8.1%	4.8%	5.3%	6.3%
	2.5 to <5	7,248	401	5.5%	3.4%	3.3%	4.2%
	5 to <10	7,789	820	10.5%	7.0%	7.1%	8.2%
	10.00 to <100.00	4,212	924	21.9%	24.5%	18.9%	18.5%
	10 to <20	3,304	590	17.9%	14.5%	14.2%	14.6%
	20 to <30	331	91	27.5%	24.2%	22.4%	27.7%
	30.00 to <100.00	577	243	42.1%	56.7%	44.0%	31.1%
	100.00 (Default)	5,305		0.0%	100.0%	100.0%	0.0%
Retail - Other SME	0.00 to <0.15	20,351	9	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
	0.00 to <0.10	8,504	1	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%
	0.10 to <0.15	11,847	8	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
	0.15 to <0.25	2,780		0.0%	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%
	0.25 to <0.50	140	3	2.1%	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%
	0.50 to <0.75	17,457	62	0.4%	0.7%	0.6%	0.5%
	0.75 to <2.50	42,411	599	1.4%	1.3%	1.3%	1.2%
	0.75 to <1.75	40,696	554	1.4%	1.1%	1.2%	1.2%
	1.75 to <2.5	1,715	45	2.6%	2.1%	1.9%	0.7%
	2.50 to <10.00	35,501	990	2.8%	5.8%	4.5%	7.9%
	2.5 to <5	23,911	205	0.9%	3.8%	3.6%	7.8%
	5 to <10	11,590	785	6.8%	6.9%	6.3%	8.0%

	10.00 to <100.00	4,520	421	9.3%	15.7%	13.6%	11.0%
	10 to <20	*4,004*	*191*	*4.8%*	*14.3%*	*11.6%*	*7.2%*
	20 to <30	*516*	*230*	*44.6%*	*28.6%*	*29.6%*	*25.6%*
	30.00 to <100.00			*0.0%*	*0.0%*	*0.0%*	*38.0%*
	100.00 (Default)	12,169		0.0%	100.0%	100.0%	0.0%
Retail - Other non-SME	0.00 to <0.15	166,360	29	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%
	0.00 to <0.10	*139,742*	*29*	*0.0%*	*0.0%*	*0.0%*	*0.0%*
	0.10 to <0.15	*26,618*		*0.0%*	*0.1%*	*0.1%*	*0.4%*
	0.15 to <0.25	33,543	45	0.1%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%
	0.25 to <0.50	28,132	196	0.7%	0.4%	0.3%	0.3%
	0.50 to <0.75	15,589	196	1.3%	0.6%	0.6%	0.7%
	0.75 to <2.50	122,771	177	0.1%	1.3%	1.2%	2.2%
	0.75 to <1.75	*122,083*	*144*	*0.1%*	*1.2%*	*1.2%*	*2.2%*
	1.75 to <2.5	*688*	*33*	*4.8%*	*2.1%*	*2.1%*	*2.6%*
	2.50 to <10.00	16,609	309	1.9%	4.6%	3.8%	5.2%
	2.5 to <5	*15,734*	*201*	*1.3%*	*3.6%*	*3.7%*	*6.7%*
	5 to <10	*875*	*108*	*12.3%*	*6.2%*	*6.6%*	*1.2%*
	10.00 to <100.00	2,064	209	10.1%	19.8%	17.8%	18.7%
	10 to <20	*2,010*	*187*	*9.3%*	*17.0%*	*17.7%*	*17.1%*
	20 to <30	*54*	*22*	*40.7%*	*22.5%*	*21.5%*	*21.8%*
	30.00 to <100.00			*0.0%*	*31.3%*	*0.0%*	*8.0%*
	100.00 (Default)	37,766		0.0%	100.0%	99.7%	0.0%

Specialised lending

EU CR10.5 – Equity exposures under the simple risk-weighted approach

(in millions)		On-balance sheet exposure	Off-balance sheet exposure	Risk weight	Exposure amount	RWEA	Expected loss amount
							31 December 2022
1	Private equity exposures	541	68	190%	608	1,156	5
2	Exchange-traded equity exposures	37		290%	37	108	
3	Other equity exposures	178		370%	178	659	4
4	**Total**	**756**	**68**		**824**	**1,923**	**9**
							30 June 2022
1	Private equity exposures	526	66	190%	592	1,125	5
2	Exchange-traded equity exposures	42		290%	42	122	
3	Other equity exposures	163		370%	163	603	4
4	**Total**	**731**	**66**		**797**	**1,850**	**9**
							31 December 2021
1	Private equity exposures[1]	570	68	190%	638	1,212	5
2	Exchange-traded equity exposures[1]	49		290%	49	142	
3	Other equity exposures[1]	154		370%	154	570	4
4	**Total**[1]	**773**	**68**		**841**	**1,924**	**9**

1 The comparative figures (31 December 2021) related to the expected loss amounts have been adjusted as in the previous reporting period the mapping tool was not correctly applied on these reporting lines. The data points were erroneously mapped to 'capital requirements' instead of 'expected loss amounts'

In the second half of 2022, equity exposures went up modestly due to changes in the sizes of investments and regular business developments.

Counterparty credit risk

EU CCRA – Qualitative disclosure requirements related to counterparty credit risk (CCR)

Specific counterparty credit risk

Counterparty credit risk (CCR) refers to the risk that the counterparty to a transaction defaults before final settlement of the transaction's cash flows. In line with the regulatory definition of CCR, ABN AMRO incurs counterparty credit risk in two business activities, firstly through over-the-counter (OTC) derivatives and securities financing transactions with corporate clients and financial institutions (including positions taken to manage our interest rate hedging and liquidity position) and secondly in the business of ABN AMRO Clearing. These two main sources of CCR are managed separately and are subject to various different features of risk management.

ABN AMRO has implemented a Counterparty Credit Risk policy which stipulates the rules and requirements for identifying, measuring, monitoring and managing CCR within ABN AMRO and covering all third party exposures, including Central Counterparties (CCP) exposures.

OTC derivative instruments

OTC derivatives are financial instruments that are used to hedge current and/or future financial risks or to achieve additional return on an investment. They consist of transactions entered into between two parties where the value is based on an underlying reference value (such as interest rates, foreign exchange rates, commodities or equities).

Securities financing transactions

The balance sheet item Securities financing refers to securities borrowing and lending, a market activity whereby securities are temporarily transferred from a lender to a borrower, subject to the commitment to redeliver the securities, usually in the short term. The borrower collateralises the transaction with cash or other securities of equal or greater value than the borrowed securities in order to protect the lender against counterparty credit risk. As an intermediary between clients and the market, we act both as lender and borrower.

Limit setting

Limit setting for positions subject to counterparty credit risk is specifically addressed in ABN AMRO's risk management policy. With respect to CCR, this policy provides the principles for setting specific risk limits for each derivative portfolio and for each counterparty, subject to further specifications. Limits for CCR are set within the general risk management framework for counterparty limits.

These limits take into account a range of factors, including the mark-to-market of transactions and the potential future exposure of transactions. The limits for CCR (pre-settlement stage) are monitored on a daily basis.

For exposures to CCP, ABN AMRO sets limits following standard credit risk processes for potential future exposures, Default Fund (DF) exposures and Initial Margin (IM) exposures. The (credit) decision for CCP exposure limits is based on a thorough quantitative and qualitative analysis of the various risk elements of a CCP, such as the CCP's annual financial figures, the risk and control framework of the CCP, membership criteria, margin models of the CCP, default management, investment risk, liquidity risk, operational risk, concentration risk and capital requirement.

Master netting agreements and collateral management

Master netting agreements and collateral support annexes are an important aspect of the risk management of positions that give rise to CCR for both ABN AMRO Bank and ABN AMRO Clearing. Where master netting agreements are relevant, measurement of the net position takes place at least at the level set for netting and, where relevant and possible, at sublevels (such as the level for collateral). Collateral received under collateral support annexes to master netting agreements provides additional risk mitigation.

ABN AMRO has centralised its collateral management with respect to derivative contracts. This includes management of initial margins and variation margins, both for bilateral derivative trades and for cleared trades with a central clearing party. The main risk factors that drive the collateral requirements are interest rate risks and foreign exchange risks. Any additional collateral payments to counterparties due to a rating downgrade of ABN AMRO are monitored. Two main types of clauses may result in a liquidity outflow linked to ABN AMRO's external credit rating:

- Ratings tables linked to threshold and minimum transfer amounts in credit support annexes to the ISDA master agreements (or other similar collateral addenda) may result in additional collateral postings in a downgrade scenario; and
- The triggering of an additional downgrade in a termination event clause in the schedule to the ISDA master agreement may result in the termination of the underlying derivative contracts and payment of an early termination amount.

Currently a one-notch downgrade does not have any material impact on the collateral outflow. The collateral impact associated with any downgrade of three notches or fewer is taken into account in the liquidity coverage ratio calculation.

Wrong-way risk

This risk refers to transactions where the counterparty credit exposure arising from OTC or securities lending transactions is positively correlated to the counterparty's probability of default. In other words, the credit exposure increases when the credit quality of the counterparty deteriorates. In general, we do not engage in such wrong-way risk transactions. We are also prudent in considering transactions in which this correlation is less obvious, such as transactions with a general wrong-way risk component, or where a counterparty and the underlying issuer are in a similar industry, or in the same country or geographical region.

Regulatory and economic exposure calculation for specific counterparty credit risk

Credit Valuation Adjustments (CVA) are taken into account for non-collateralised OTC derivative transactions to reflect the cost associated with the risk that the counterparty with whom ABN AMRO has closed a transaction will fail to honour its contractual obligations.

Measurement of regulatory capital requirements for OTC derivative transactions within ABN AMRO takes place by using the Standardized Approach for Counterparty Credit Risk (SA-CCR) method specified in the CRR. Put simply, the exposure value is calculated as the sum of the current replacement cost (MtM) and the potential future credit exposure, based on prescribed percentages of the notional values.

For economic capital purposes, counterparty credit risk exposure calculations for OTC derivative instruments are based on a methodology used for the calculation of the capital credit valuation adjustment as described in the CRR, taking into account the full scope of the OTC derivative book.

For the purpose of determining capital requirements for securities financing transactions (SFT), ABN AMRO uses the Financial Collateral Comprehensive Method (FCCM) specified in the CRR. ABN AMRO does not use the options provided for in the CRR to apply internal models to estimate market risk effects related to SFT or master netting agreements. For economic counterparty exposure calculations, ABN AMRO applies the FCCM calculation with additional conservatism.

EU CCR1 – Analysis of CCR exposure by approach

(in millions)		Replacement cost (RC)	Potential future exposure (PFE)	EEPE	Alpha used for computing regulatory exposure value	Exposure value pre-CRM	Exposure value post-CRM	Exposure value	RWEA
									31 December 2022
EU1	EU - Original Exposure Method (for derivatives)								
EU2	EU - Simplified SA-CCR (for derivatives)								
1	SA-CCR (for derivatives)	2,944	2,556		1.4	5,656	4,420	4,420	2,794
2	IMM (for derivatives and SFTs)								
2a	*- of which securities financing transactions netting sets*								
2b	*- of which derivatives and long settlement transactions netting sets*								
2c	*- of which from contractual cross-product netting sets*								
3	Financial collateral simple method (for SFTs)								
4	Financial collateral comprehensive method (for SFTs)					6,521	6,521	6,521	1,947
5	VaR for SFTs								
6	**Total**					**12,177**	**10,941**	**10,941**	**4,741**
									30 June 2022
EU1	EU - Original Exposure Method (for derivatives)								
EU2	EU - Simplified SA-CCR (for derivatives)								
1	SA-CCR (for derivatives)	4,148	3,189		1.4	7,287	5,923	5,923	3,704
2	IMM (for derivatives and SFTs)								
2a	*- of which securities financing transactions netting sets*								
2b	*- of which derivatives and long settlement transactions netting sets*								
2c	*- of which from contractual cross-product netting sets*								
3	Financial collateral simple method (for SFTs)								
4	Financial collateral comprehensive method (for SFTs)					10,511	10,511	10,511	3,103
5	VaR for SFTs								
6	**Total**					**17,798**	**16,434**	**16,434**	**6,807**
									31 December 2021
EU1	EU - Original Exposure Method (for derivatives)								
EU2	EU - Simplified SA-CCR (for derivatives)								
1	SA-CCR (for derivatives)	4,642	2,595		1.4	5,277	5,860	5,860	3,815
2	IMM (for derivatives and SFTs)								
2a	*- of which securities financing transactions netting sets*								
2b	*- of which derivatives and long settlement transactions netting sets*								
2c	*- of which from contractual cross-product netting sets*								
3	Financial collateral simple method (for SFTs)								
4	Financial collateral comprehensive method (for SFTs)					7,903	7,903	7,903	2,225
5	VaR for SFTs								
6	**Total**					**13,181**	**13,763**	**13,763**	**6,040**

CCR by approach

This table provides insight into ABN AMRO's counterparty credit risk (CCR), making a distinction between approach and CCR type. The decrease in exposure compared to June 2022 is primarily driven by seasonal business activities within the ABN AMRO Clearing and Markets entities.

EU CCR2 – Transactions subject to own funds requirements for CVA risk

		31 December 2022		30 June 2022		31 December 2021	
	(in millions)	Exposure value	RWEA	Exposure value	RWEA	Exposure value	RWEA
1	Total transactions subject to the Advanced method						
2	(i) VaR component (including the 3x multiplier)						
3	(ii) Stressed VaR component (including the 3x multiplier)						
4	Transactions subject to the Standardised method	795	274	1,071	457	633	202
EU4	Transactions subject to the Alternative approach (Based on the Original Exposure Method)						
5	**Total transactions subject to own funds requirements for CVA risk**	**795**	**274**	**1,071**	**457**	**633**	**202**

CVA

ABN AMRO's credit value adjustment (CVA) is calculated using the standardised approach (SA). The decrease in RWEA was relatively higher than the decrease in exposure value, partly due to CRR2 for derivatives.

EU CCR3 – Standardised approach – CCR exposures by regulatory exposure class and risk weights

													31 December 2022
		Risk weight											Total
	(in millions)	0%	2%	4%	10%	20%	50%	70%	75%	100%	150%	Others	
	Exposure classes												
1	Central governments or central banks	134											134
2	Regional governments or local authorities												
3	Public sector entities	97											97
4	Multilateral development banks	47											47
5	International organisations												
6	Institutions		4,213			3,001	107						7,321
7	Corporates						5			2,055			2,060
8	Retail												
9	Institutions and corporates with a short-term credit assessment												
10	Other items												
11	**Total exposure value**	**279**	**4,213**			**3,001**	**112**			**2,055**			**9,660**

												30 June 2022
											Risk weight	Total
(in millions)	0%	2%	4%	10%	20%	50%	70%	75%	100%	150%	Others	
	Exposure classes											
1	Central governments or central banks	384				91							475
2	Regional governments or local authorities												
3	Public sector entities	108				6							114
4	Multilateral development banks	71											71
5	International organisations												
6	Institutions		5,035			4,815	227						10,077
7	Corporates									3,025			3,025
8	Retail												
9	Institutions and corporates with a short-term credit assessment												
10	Other items										5		5
11	**Total exposure value**	**563**	**5,035**			**4,912**	**227**			**3,025**	**5**		**13,766**

													31 December 2021
												Risk weight	Total
	(in millions)	0%	2%	4%	10%	20%	50%	70%	75%	100%	150%	Others	
	Exposure classes												
1	Central governments or central banks												
2	Regional governments or local authorities												
3	Public sector entities												
4	Multilateral development banks	26											26
5	International organisations												
6	Institutions		1,979			4,303	121						6,404
7	Corporates						9			2,200			2,209
8	Retail												
9	Institutions and corporates with a short-term credit assessment												
10	Other items												
11	**Total exposure value**	**26**	**1,979**			**4,303**	**130**			**2,200**			**8,638**

The table above shows CCR exposures by regulatory exposure class and risk weights for the standardised approach. The decrease is explained by seasonal movements stemming from Clearing and Markets activities. From 31 December 2021 to 30 June 2022 exposures increased, whilst from 30 June 2022 to 31 December 2022 exposures decreased to approximately the level of 31 December 2021, albeit with new inflows in different exposure classes. Taking the seasonal movements into account, total risk-weighted exposures increased in the low risk buckets (0%, 2%) and decreased in the buckets for the 20%, 50% and 100% buckets in comparison with 31 December 2021.

EU CCR4 – IRB approach – CCR exposures by exposure class and PD scale

The table below shows that the exposure value as well as RWEA decreased in the second half of 2022. Exposure class Corporates - Other contains the majority of ABN AMRO's CCR exposure (at 31 December 2022: EUR 864 million out of EUR 933 million at 31 December 2022; at 30 June 2022: EUR 1,246 million out of EUR 1,347 million). Most of the exposures were concentrated in the lower PD scale buckets, and RWEA density is below 100%. For the Corporates SME and Institutions exposure classes, however, RWEA density is over 100%, as these classes have more exposures in the higher PD buckets.

Exposure class A-IRB

									31 December 2022
		PD scale	Exposure value	Exposure-weighted average PD	Numbers of obligors	Exposure-weighted average LGD	Exposure-weighted average maturity	RWEA	RWEA density
			(in millions)	(in %)	(in units)	(in %)	(in years)	(in millions)	(in %)
	Exposure class								
1	Central government or central banks	0.00 to <0.15							
2		*0.00 to <0.10*							
3		*0.10 to <0.15*							
4		0.15 to <0.25							
5		0.25 to <0.50							
6		0.50 to <0.75							
7		0.75 to <2.50							
8		*0.75 to <1.75*							
9		*1.75 to <2.50*							
10		2.50 to <10.00							
11		*2.50 to <5.00*							
12		*5.00 to <10.00*							
13		10.00 to <100.00							
14		*10.00 to <20.00*							
15		*20.00 to <30.00*							
16		*30.00 to <100.00*							
17		100.00 (Default)							
18		**Subtotal**							
19	Corporates - SME	0.00 to <0.15	2	0.07%	6	71.56%	2.14	1	27.43%
20		*0.00 to <0.10*	*1*	*0.05%*	*3*	*82.50%*	*2.50*		*30.35%*
21		*0.10 to <0.15*		*0.11%*	*3*	*41.89%*	*1.14*		*19.52%*
22		0.15 to <0.25		0.18%	2	36.99%	0.21		17.09%
23		0.25 to <0.50	4	0.29%	17	54.51%	0.71	1	29.63%
24		0.50 to <0.75	10	0.67%	72	51.16%	0.96	5	49.77%
25		0.75 to <2.50	13	1.44%	168	55.05%	0.79	9	70.55%
26		*0.75 to <1.75*	*7*	*1.11%*	*112*	*56.64%*	*0.59*	*4*	*62.37%*
27		*1.75 to <2.50*	*6*	*1.83%*	*56*	*53.21%*	*1.01*	*5*	*80.06%*
28		2.50 to <10.00	4	4.61%	47	42.81%	0.68	3	74.92%
29		*2.50 to <5.00*	*3*	*3.32%*	*32*	*57.87%*	*0.81*	*3*	*96.64%*
30		*5.00 to <10.00*	*2*	*6.65%*	*15*	*18.87%*	*0.48*	*1*	*40.39%*
31		10.00 to <100.00	3	24.00%	84	57.83%	0.48	6	199.73%
32		*10.00 to <20.00*							
33		*20.00 to <30.00*	*3*	*24.00%*	*84*	*57.83%*	*0.48*	*6*	*199.73%*
34		*30.00 to <100.00*							
35		100.00 (Default)	4	100.00%	32	33.34%	3.47	18	433.41%
36		**Subtotal**	**41**	**13.23%**	**428**	**51.42%**	**1.13**	**43**	**106.39%**
37	Corporates - Specialised Lending	0.00 to <0.15							
38		*0.00 to <0.10*							

39		0.10 to <0.15							
40		0.15 to <0.25	1	0.18%	2	32.25%	5.00	1	50.04%
41		0.25 to <0.50	3	0.41%	6	29.05%	4.53	2	57.64%
42		0.50 to <0.75	6	0.66%	26	11.35%	3.94	2	28.16%
43		0.75 to <2.50	8	1.14%	24	28.91%	4.49	7	87.65%
44		0.75 to <1.75	8	1.11%	16	30.98%	4.79	7	94.95%
45		1.75 to <2.50	1	1.41%	8	10.61%	1.81		22.92%
46		2.50 to <10.00	9	4.66%	42	35.43%	3.63	12	138.92%
47		2.50 to <5.00	9	4.62%	36	36.98%	3.59	12	145.14%
48		5.00 to <10.00		5.41%	6	5.48%	4.45		18.20%
49		10.00 to <100.00		28.19%	1	100.00%	3.17		626.07%
50		10.00 to <20.00							
51		20.00 to <30.00		28.19%	1	100.00%	3.17		626.07%
52		30.00 to <100.00							
53		100.00 (Default)							
54		**Subtotal**	**27**	**2.08%**	**101**	**27.49%**	**4.11**	**24**	**87.21%**
55	Corporates - Other	0.00 to <0.15	460	0.06%	76	61.40%	2.85	196	42.62%
56		0.00 to <0.10	375	0.05%	64	60.80%	2.55	126	33.71%
57		0.10 to <0.15	85	0.13%	12	64.03%	4.14	70	81.68%
58		0.15 to <0.25	45	0.19%	21	55.44%	2.77	32	71.24%
59		0.25 to <0.50	194	0.35%	79	57.22%	3.84	208	106.93%
60		0.50 to <0.75	32	0.66%	79	49.18%	0.49	21	64.90%
61		0.75 to <2.50	79	1.64%	110	48.82%	1.32	91	115.75%
62		0.75 to <1.75	20	1.10%	66	52.32%	1.21	20	101.89%
63		1.75 to <2.50	59	1.83%	44	47.66%	1.35	71	120.36%
64		2.50 to <10.00	40	3.29%	36	53.84%	3.31	78	195.89%
65		2.50 to <5.00	36	3.04%	29	52.74%	3.61	70	194.92%
66		5.00 to <10.00	4	5.66%	7	64.39%	0.44	8	205.09%
67		10.00 to <100.00	5	23.20%	128	56.35%	0.86	15	304.14%
68		10.00 to <20.00		12.68%	3	41.30%	0.67	1	191.48%
69		20.00 to <30.00	5	24.00%	125	57.50%	0.87	15	312.76%
70		30.00 to <100.00							
71		100.00 (Default)	9	100.00%	16	54.36%	1.37	63	706.69%
72		**Subtotal**	**864**	**1.62%**	**545**	**58.10%**	**2.83**	**704**	**81.51%**
73	Institutions	0.00 to <0.15							
74		0.00 to <0.10							
75		0.10 to <0.15							
76		0.15 to <0.25							
77		0.25 to <0.50		0.40%	1	46.03%	0.01		39.41%
78		0.50 to <0.75							
79		0.75 to <2.50							
80		0.75 to <1.75							
81		1.75 to <2.50							
82		2.50 to <10.00							
83		2.50 to <5.00							
84		5.00 to <10.00							
85		10.00 to <100.00	1	24.00%	2	48.20%	0.01	4	283.45%
86		10.00 to <20.00							
87		20.00 to <30.00	1	24.00%	2	48.20%	0.01	4	283.45%
88		30.00 to <100.00							
89		100.00 (Default)							
90		**Subtotal**	**2**	**19.18%**	**3**	**47.76%**	**0.01**	**4**	**233.62%**
91	**Total**		**933**		**1,077**		**3**	**775**	

30 June 2022

		PD scale	Exposure value	Exposure-weighted average PD	Numbers of obligors	Exposure-weighted average LGD	Exposure-weighted average maturity	RWEA	RWEA density
			(in millions)	(in %)	(in units)	(in %)	(in years)	(in millions)	(in %)
	Exposure class								
1	Central government or central banks	0.00 to <0.15							
2		*0.00 to <0.10*							
3		*0.10 to <0.15*							
4		0.15 to <0.25							
5		0.25 to <0.50							
6		0.50 to <0.75							
7		0.75 to <2.50							
8		*0.75 to <1.75*							
9		*1.75 to <2.50*							
10		2.50 to <10.00							
11		*2.50 to <5.00*							
12		*5.00 to <10.00*							
13		10.00 to <100.00							
14		*10.00 to <20.00*							
15		*20.00 to <30.00*							
16		*30.00 to <100.00*							
17		100.00 (Default)							
18		**Subtotal**							
19	Corporates - SME	0.00 to <0.15	5		10	74.00%	2.00	1	27.82%
20		*0.00 to <0.10*	*4*		*7*	*82.00%*	*2.00*	*1*	*28.19%*
21		*0.10 to <0.15*	*1*		*3*	*43.00%*	*2.00*		*26.38%*
22		0.15 to <0.25			1	42.00%			16.63%
23		0.25 to <0.50	5		18	58.00%		2	30.77%
24		0.50 to <0.75	10	1.00%	88	48.00%	2.00	5	47.07%
25		0.75 to <2.50	12	1.00%	220	52.00%	2.00	10	80.23%
26		*0.75 to <1.75*	*7*	*1.00%*	*140*	*53.00%*	*2.00*	*5*	*67.90%*
27		*1.75 to <2.50*	*5*	*2.00%*	*80*	*52.00%*	*3.00*	*5*	*98.42%*
28		2.50 to <10.00	6	5.00%	58	41.00%	2.00	6	92.25%
29		*2.50 to <5.00*	*3*	*3.00%*	*39*	*51.00%*	*3.00*	*4*	*114.39%*
30		*5.00 to <10.00*	*3*	*7.00%*	*19*	*30.00%*	*1.00*	*2*	*67.04%*
31		10.00 to <100.00	7	24.00%	94	58.00%	1.00	15	200.94%
32		*10.00 to <20.00*		*13.00%*	*1*	*58.00%*			*163.18%*
33		*20.00 to <30.00*	*7*	*24.00%*	*93*	*58.00%*	*1.00*	*15*	*201.07%*
34		*30.00 to <100.00*							
35		100.00 (Default)	7	100.00%	40	27.00%	4.00	25	354.09%
36		**Subtotal**	**53**	**18.00%**	**529**	**50.00%**	**2.00**	**63**	**118.56%**
37	Corporates - Specialised Lending	0.00 to <0.15							
38		*0.00 to <0.10*							
39		*0.10 to <0.15*							
40		0.15 to <0.25	2		1	32.00%	5.00	1	50.04%
41		0.25 to <0.50	5		4	29.00%	5.00	3	57.86%
42		0.50 to <0.75	7	1.00%	15	12.00%	4.00	2	27.75%
43		0.75 to <2.50	9	1.00%	19	30.00%	4.00	8	88.99%
44		*0.75 to <1.75*	*9*	*1.00%*	*13*	*31.00%*	*4.00*	*8*	*94.28%*
45		*1.75 to <2.50*	*1*	*2.00%*	*6*	*14.00%*	*2.00*		*30.00%*
46		2.50 to <10.00	16	9.00%	21	35.00%	3.00	21	129.53%
47		*2.50 to <5.00*		*3.00%*	*1*	*9.00%*	*4.00*		*32.63%*

48		5.00 to <10.00	16	9.00%	20	35.00%	3.00	21	132.12%
49		10.00 to <100.00	5	16.00%	2	59.00%		14	288.11%
50		10.00 to <20.00	5	16.00%	2	59.00%		14	288.11%
51		20.00 to <30.00							
52		30.00 to <100.00							
53		100.00 (Default)							
54		**Subtotal**	**45**	**5.00%**	**62**	**32.00%**	**3.00**	**50**	**110.06%**
55	Corporates - Other	0.00 to <0.15	836		68	63.00%	3.00	371	44.39%
56		0.00 to <0.10	630		54	61.00%	2.00	178	28.20%
57		0.10 to <0.15	206		14	70.00%	5.00	193	93.80%
58		0.15 to <0.25	48		19	41.00%	2.00	16	34.03%
59		0.25 to <0.50	114		80	46.00%	3.00	87	76.28%
60		0.50 to <0.75	67	1.00%	76	42.00%	1.00	40	59.32%
61		0.75 to <2.50	69	1.00%	110	48.00%	2.00	78	112.40%
62		0.75 to <1.75	62	1.00%	81	49.00%	2.00	71	115.83%
63		1.75 to <2.50	7	2.00%	29	39.00%	1.00	6	83.49%
64		2.50 to <10.00	79	4.00%	41	54.00%	3.00	155	197.06%
65		2.50 to <5.00	47	3.00%	22	54.00%	4.00	92	197.31%
66		5.00 to <10.00	32	5.00%	19	54.00%	2.00	63	196.69%
67		10.00 to <100.00	23	24.00%	134	73.00%	4.00	116	493.48%
68		10.00 to <20.00		12.00%	2	33.00%			144.85%
69		20.00 to <30.00	23	24.00%	132	74.00%	4.00	115	496.65%
70		30.00 to <100.00							
71		100.00 (Default)	9	100.00%	16	40.00%	2.00	47	519.37%
72		**Subtotal**	**1,246**	**2.00%**	**544**	**58.00%**	**3.00**	**910**	**72.99%**
73	Institutions	0.00 to <0.15							
74		0.00 to <0.10							
75		0.10 to <0.15							
76		0.15 to <0.25							
77		0.25 to <0.50			1	46.00%			39.29%
78		0.50 to <0.75							
79		0.75 to <2.50							
80		0.75 to <1.75							
81		1.75 to <2.50							
82		2.50 to <10.00							
83		2.50 to <5.00							
84		5.00 to <10.00							
85		10.00 to <100.00	2	24.00%	1	48.00%		5	283.38%
86		10.00 to <20.00							
87		20.00 to <30.00	2	24.00%	1	48.00%		5	283.38%
88		30.00 to <100.00							
89		100.00 (Default)							
90		**Subtotal**	**2**	**20.00%**	**2**	**48.00%**		**5**	**243.10%**
91	**Total**		**1,347**		**1,137**		**3**	**1,027**	

31 December 2021

		PD scale	Exposure value	Exposure-weighted average PD	Numbers of obligors	Exposure-weighted average LGD	Exposure-weighted average maturity	RWEA	RWEA density
			(in millions)	(in %)	(in units)	(in %)	(in years)	(in millions)	(in %)
	Exposure class								
1	Central government or central banks	0.00 to <0.15	341	0.01%	15	14.67%	2.01	3	0.75%
2		*0.00 to <0.10*	*337*	*0.01%*	*13*	*14.47%*	*2.03*	*2*	*0.62%*
3		*0.10 to <0.15*	*4*	*0.12%*	*2*	*30.00%*	*0.15*		*10.51%*
4		0.15 to <0.25							
5		0.25 to <0.50							
6		0.50 to <0.75	1	0.66%	1	15.40%	4.93		43.53%
7		0.75 to <2.50							
8		*0.75 to <1.75*							
9		*1.75 to <2.50*							
10		2.50 to <10.00							
11		*2.50 to <5.00*							
12		*5.00 to <10.00*							
13		10.00 to <100.00							
14		*10.00 to <20.00*							
15		*20.00 to <30.00*							
16		*30.00 to <100.00*							
17		100.00 (Default)							
18		**Subtotal**	**342**	**0.01%**	**16**	**14.68%**	**2.01**	**3**	**0.83%**
19	Corporates - SME	0.00 to <0.15	10	0.08%	10	64.90%	3.10	3	34.01%
20		*0.00 to <0.10*	*5*	*0.05%*	*4*	*82.50%*	*2.73*	*2*	*31.16%*
21		*0.10 to <0.15*	*5*	*0.11%*	*6*	*45.25%*	*3.50*	*2*	*37.19%*
22		0.15 to <0.25		0.17%	1	42.00%	0.49		20.50%
23		0.25 to <0.50	3	0.36%	19	56.85%	2.16	1	52.39%
24		0.50 to <0.75	12	0.66%	105	49.80%	2.22	7	59.45%
25		0.75 to <2.50	35	1.36%	246	46.05%	2.75	27	78.39%
26		*0.75 to <1.75*	*23*	*1.11%*	*143*	*45.87%*	*2.69*	*17*	*73.42%*
27		*1.75 to <2.50*	*12*	*1.83%*	*103*	*46.37%*	*2.86*	*11*	*87.72%*
28		2.50 to <10.00	8	4.58%	81	46.36%	2.32	9	103.97%
29		*2.50 to <5.00*	*5*	*3.33%*	*51*	*48.69%*	*2.20*	*5*	*101.34%*
30		*5.00 to <10.00*	*3*	*6.65%*	*30*	*42.56%*	*2.52*	*3*	*108.27%*
31		10.00 to <100.00	6	23.11%	115	63.20%	1.97	15	252.38%
32		*10.00 to <20.00*		*13.30%*	*7*	*41.79%*	*0.40*	*1*	*132.81%*
33		*20.00 to <30.00*	*5*	*24.01%*	*108*	*65.17%*	*2.12*	*14*	*263.39%*
34		*30.00 to <100.00*							
35		100.00 (Default)	13	100.00%	43	28.46%	4.06	49	370.03%
36		**Subtotal**	**86**	**17.86%**	**620**	**47.51%**	**2.80**	**111**	**128.45%**
37	Corporates - Specialised Lending	0.00 to <0.15							
38		*0.00 to <0.10*							
39		*0.10 to <0.15*							
40		0.15 to <0.25							
41		0.25 to <0.50	240	0.34%	35	19.57%	4.82	86	35.77%
42		0.50 to <0.75	88	0.66%	38	21.61%	3.91	44	50.55%
43		0.75 to <2.50	69	1.22%	40	25.28%	3.78	51	73.17%
44		*0.75 to <1.75*	*63*	*1.16%*	*35*	*26.19%*	*3.73*	*47*	*74.80%*
45		*1.75 to <2.50*	*6*	*1.83%*	*5*	*15.96%*	*4.25*	*3*	*56.43%*
46		2.50 to <10.00	69	4.58%	35	18.70%	2.80	38	54.65%
47		*2.50 to <5.00*	*56*	*4.29%*	*29*	*19.80%*	*2.93*	*31*	*55.42%*
48		*5.00 to <10.00*	*13*	*5.85%*	*6*	*13.86%*	*2.20*	*7*	*51.23%*
49		10.00 to <100.00	29	16.27%	3	45.57%	0.40	66	227.08%

50		10.00 to <20.00	29	16.28%	2	46.12%	0.37	66	229.98%
51		20.00 to <30.00	1	15.44%	1	14.41%	2.52		62.05%
52		30.00 to <100.00							
53		100.00 (Default)	6	100.00%	3	14.10%	0.59	11	183.26%
54		**Subtotal**	**501**	**3.18%**	**154**	**22.04%**	**3.93**	**295**	**58.93%**
55	Corporates - Other	0.00 to <0.15	2,784	0.06%	233	54.07%	2.30	964	34.64%
56		0.00 to <0.10	2,184	0.04%	172	51.12%	2.08	526	24.07%
57		0.10 to <0.15	600	0.11%	61	64.79%	3.09	438	73.11%
58		0.15 to <0.25	250	0.18%	51	47.42%	1.23	97	38.77%
59		0.25 to <0.50	268	0.34%	118	45.25%	2.15	173	64.76%
60		0.50 to <0.75	141	0.63%	73	45.71%	1.54	106	75.32%
61		0.75 to <2.50	93	1.22%	140	48.41%	2.22	108	116.06%
62		0.75 to <1.75	82	1.14%	111	49.61%	2.32	97	118.61%
63		1.75 to <2.50	11	1.83%	29	39.07%	1.42	10	96.23%
64		2.50 to <10.00	203	2.90%	43	45.46%	4.20	337	165.99%
65		2.50 to <5.00	199	2.85%	29	45.10%	4.27	329	165.23%
66		5.00 to <10.00	4	5.21%	14	62.73%	0.81	8	201.85%
67		10.00 to <100.00	38	23.44%	175	51.23%	1.34	117	311.13%
68		10.00 to <20.00	1	12.36%	4	53.73%	1.48	3	254.57%
69		20.00 to <30.00	36	23.84%	171	51.14%	1.34	114	313.20%
70		30.00 to <100.00							
71		100.00 (Default)	25	100.00%	26	29.94%	2.12	96	389.19%
72		**Subtotal**	**3,800**	**1.17%**	**859**	**51.92%**	**2.28**	**1,998**	**52.59%**
73	Institutions	0.00 to <0.15	2,012	0.06%	139	45.45%	0.50	302	15.02%
74		0.00 to <0.10	1,631	0.05%	107	44.99%	0.56	217	13.28%
75		0.10 to <0.15	381	0.12%	32	47.44%	0.22	85	22.42%
76		0.15 to <0.25	139	0.19%	23	45.53%	0.41	46	33.43%
77		0.25 to <0.50	177	0.31%	20	45.69%	0.73	96	54.03%
78		0.50 to <0.75							
79		0.75 to <2.50	42	2.01%	2	45.00%	0.07	48	115.31%
80		0.75 to <1.75		1.22%	1	45.00%	0.01		93.57%
81		1.75 to <2.50	42	2.01%	1	45.00%	0.07	48	115.31%
82		2.50 to <10.00							
83		2.50 to <5.00							
84		5.00 to <10.00							
85		10.00 to <100.00	5	24.00%	4	47.13%	0.66	15	287.58%
86		10.00 to <20.00							
87		20.00 to <30.00	5	24.00%	4	47.13%	0.66	15	287.58%
88		30.00 to <100.00							
89		100.00 (Default)		100.00%	1	8.49%	4.93		110.40%
90		**Subtotal**	**2,375**	**0.18%**	**189**	**45.47%**	**0.50**	**507**	**21.37%**
91	**Total**		**7,104**		**1,838**			**2,915**	

Exposure class F-IRB

		PD scale	Exposure value (in millions)	Exposure-weighted average PD (in %)	Numbers of obligors (in units)	Exposure-weighted average LGD (in %)	Exposure-weighted average maturity (in years)	RWEA (in millions)	RWEA density (in %)
	Exposure class								31 December 2022
1	Central government or central banks	0.00 to <0.15							
2		*0.00 to <0.10*							
3		*0.10 to <0.15*							
4		0.15 to <0.25							
5		0.25 to <0.50							
6		0.50 to <0.75							
7		0.75 to <2.50							
8		*0.75 to <1.75*							
9		*1.75 to <2.50*							
10		2.50 to <10.00							
11		*2.50 to <5.00*							
12		*5.00 to <10.00*							
13		10.00 to <100.00							
14		*10.00 to <20.00*							
15		*20.00 to <30.00*							
16		*30.00 to <100.00*							
17		100.00 (Default)							
18		**Subtotal**							
19	Corporates - SME	0.00 to <0.15							
20		*0.00 to <0.10*							
21		*0.10 to <0.15*							
22		0.15 to <0.25							
23		0.25 to <0.50							
24		0.50 to <0.75							
25		0.75 to <2.50							
26		*0.75 to <1.75*							
27		*1.75 to <2.50*							
28		2.50 to <10.00							
29		*2.50 to <5.00*							
30		*5.00 to <10.00*							
31		10.00 to <100.00							
32		*10.00 to <20.00*							
33		*20.00 to <30.00*							
34		*30.00 to <100.00*							
35		100.00 (Default)							
36		**Subtotal**							
37	Corporates - Specialised Lending	0.00 to <0.15							
38		*0.00 to <0.10*							
39		*0.10 to <0.15*							
40		0.15 to <0.25							
41		0.25 to <0.50	55	0.33%	41	45.00%	2.50	30	55.09%
42		0.50 to <0.75	26	0.66%	25	45.87%	2.50	23	86.07%
43		0.75 to <2.50	4	1.10%	7	45.00%	2.50	4	106.27%
44		*0.75 to <1.75*	*4*	*1.10%*	*7*	*45.00%*	*2.50*	*4*	*106.27%*
45		*1.75 to <2.50*							
46		2.50 to <10.00							

47		2.50 to <5.00							
48		5.00 to <10.00							
49		10.00 to <100.00							
50		10.00 to <20.00							
51		20.00 to <30.00							
52		30.00 to <100.00							
53		100.00 (Default)	1	100.00%	4	45.00%	2.50		
54		**Subtotal**	**86**	**1.47%**	**77**	**45.26%**	**2.50**	**57**	**66.37%**
55	Corporates - Other	0.00 to <0.15	1,649	0.06%	141	45.28%	1.38	327	19.82%
56		0.00 to <0.10	1,342	0.04%	102	45.28%	1.42	230	17.12%
57		0.10 to <0.15	308	0.11%	39	45.29%	1.23	97	31.56%
58		0.15 to <0.25	212	0.18%	31	45.01%	0.58	68	31.90%
59		0.25 to <0.50	259	0.30%	64	45.38%	1.53	151	58.25%
60		0.50 to <0.75	41	0.66%	7	45.00%	0.50	30	73.39%
61		0.75 to <2.50							
62		0.75 to <1.75							
63		1.75 to <2.50							
64		2.50 to <10.00							
65		2.50 to <5.00							
66		5.00 to <10.00							
67		10.00 to <100.00	2	24.00%	2	45.00%	2.50	4	292.86%
68		10.00 to <20.00							
69		20.00 to <30.00	2	24.00%	2	45.00%	2.50	4	292.86%
70		30.00 to <100.00							
71		100.00 (Default)							
72		**Subtotal**	**2,163**	**0.12%**	**245**	**45.26%**	**1.30**	**580**	**26.81%**
73	Institutions	0.00 to <0.15	1,986	0.06%	144	46.74%	1.10	413	20.78%
74		0.00 to <0.10	1,650	0.05%	104	46.57%	1.05	290	17.59%
75		0.10 to <0.15	336	0.12%	40	47.57%	1.32	122	36.44%
76		0.15 to <0.25	124	0.19%	18	48.87%	1.39	63	50.80%
77		0.25 to <0.50	169	0.31%	16	47.97%	0.96	104	61.53%
78		0.50 to <0.75	7	0.73%	4	45.00%	2.44	8	115.49%
79		0.75 to <2.50	27	1.92%	3	45.00%	0.50	29	109.78%
80		0.75 to <1.75							
81		1.75 to <2.50	27	1.92%	3	45.00%	0.50	29	109.78%
82		2.50 to <10.00							
83		2.50 to <5.00							
84		5.00 to <10.00							
85		10.00 to <100.00	1	24.00%	4	45.00%	2.50	2	292.86%
86		10.00 to <20.00							
87		20.00 to <30.00	1	24.00%	4	45.00%	2.50	2	292.86%
88		30.00 to <100.00							
89		100.00 (Default)							
90		**Subtotal**	**2,312**	**0.11%**	**189**	**46.92%**	**1.10**	**618**	**26.74%**
91	**Total**		**4,561**		**511**			**1,255**	

30 June 2022

		PD scale	Exposure value	Exposure-weighted average PD	Numbers of obligors	Exposure-weighted average LGD	Exposure-weighted average maturity	RWEA	RWEA density
			(in millions)	(in %)	(in units)	(in %)	(in years)	(in millions)	(in %)
	Exposure class								
1	Central government or central banks	0.00 to <0.15							
2		*0.00 to <0.10*							
3		*0.10 to <0.15*							
4		0.15 to <0.25							
5		0.25 to <0.50							
6		0.50 to <0.75							
7		0.75 to <2.50							
8		*0.75 to <1.75*							
9		*1.75 to <2.50*							
10		2.50 to <10.00							
11		*2.50 to <5.00*							
12		*5.00 to <10.00*							
13		10.00 to <100.00							
14		*10.00 to <20.00*							
15		*20.00 to <30.00*							
16		*30.00 to <100.00*							
17		100.00 (Default)							
18		**Subtotal**							
19	Corporates - SME	0.00 to <0.15							
20		*0.00 to <0.10*							
21		*0.10 to <0.15*							
22		0.15 to <0.25							
23		0.25 to <0.50							
24		0.50 to <0.75							
25		0.75 to <2.50							
26		*0.75 to <1.75*							
27		*1.75 to <2.50*							
28		2.50 to <10.00	2	3.66%	1	45.00%	2.50	2	86.12%
29		*2.50 to <5.00*	*2*	*3.66%*	*1*	*45.00%*	*2.50*	*2*	*86.12%*
30		*5.00 to <10.00*							
31		10.00 to <100.00							
32		*10.00 to <20.00*							
33		*20.00 to <30.00*							
34		*30.00 to <100.00*							
35		100.00 (Default)							
36		**Subtotal**	**2**	**3.66%**	**1**	**45.00%**	**2.50**	**2**	**86.12%**
37	Corporates - Specialised Lending	0.00 to <0.15							
38		*0.00 to <0.10*							
39		*0.10 to <0.15*							
40		0.15 to <0.25							
41		0.25 to <0.50	77	0.33%	36	45.00%	2.50	41	53.39%
42		0.50 to <0.75	29	0.66%	27	45.67%	2.50	25	85.87%
43		0.75 to <2.50	10	1.08%	12	45.00%	2.50	10	107.81%
44		*0.75 to <1.75*	*10*	*1.08%*	*12*	*45.00%*	*2.50*	*10*	*107.81%*
45		*1.75 to <2.50*							
46		2.50 to <10.00							
47		*2.50 to <5.00*							
48		*5.00 to <10.00*							
49		10.00 to <100.00	6	24.00%	1	45.00%	2.50	16	285.78%

50		*10.00 to <20.00*							
51		*20.00 to <30.00*	*6*	*24.00%*	*1*	*45.00%*	*2.50*	*16*	*285.78%*
52		*30.00 to <100.00*							
53		100.00 (Default)	1	100.00%	1	45.00%	2.50		
54		**Subtotal**	**122**	**2.10%**	**77**	**45.16%**	**2.50**	**92**	**75.75%**
55	Corporates - Other	0.00 to <0.15	2,173	0.06%	197	45.38%	1.21	420	19.33%
56		*0.00 to <0.10*	*1,653*	*0.04%*	*142*	*45.35%*	*1.27*	*265*	*16.04%*
57		*0.10 to <0.15*	*520*	*0.11%*	*55*	*45.46%*	*1.02*	*155*	*29.79%*
58		0.15 to <0.25	239	0.18%	38	45.01%	0.74	86	36.07%
59		0.25 to <0.50	255	0.31%	58	46.61%	1.38	150	58.85%
60		0.50 to <0.75	32	0.67%	8	45.00%	0.50	24	73.70%
61		0.75 to <2.50							
62		*0.75 to <1.75*							
63		*1.75 to <2.50*							
64		2.50 to <10.00							
65		*2.50 to <5.00*							
66		*5.00 to <10.00*							
67		10.00 to <100.00	6	24.00%	3	45.00%	2.50	18	292.85%
68		*10.00 to <20.00*		*14.63%*	*1*	*45.01%*	*2.50*		*278.97%*
69		*20.00 to <30.00*	*6*	*24.00%*	*2*	*45.00%*	*2.50*	*18*	*292.86%*
70		*30.00 to <100.00*							
71		100.00 (Default)							
72		**Subtotal**	**2,705**	**0.15%**	**304**	**45.46%**	**1.18**	**697**	**25.78%**
73	Institutions	0.00 to <0.15	3,031	0.06%	157	46.11%	1.02	574	18.93%
74		*0.00 to <0.10*	*2,693*	*0.05%*	*119*	*46.02%*	*1.04*	*468*	*17.39%*
75		*0.10 to <0.15*	*338*	*0.12%*	*38*	*46.78%*	*0.86*	*105*	*31.15%*
76		0.15 to <0.25	252	0.19%	24	45.85%	1.10	110	43.63%
77		0.25 to <0.50	204	0.31%	21	46.11%	1.12	124	60.60%
78		0.50 to <0.75		0.67%	2	70.36%	2.50	1	143.85%
79		0.75 to <2.50	35	1.92%	4	45.00%	0.51	38	110.55%
80		*0.75 to <1.75*		*1.22%*	*1*	*45.00%*	*2.50*		*138.16%*
81		*1.75 to <2.50*	*34*	*1.93%*	*3*	*45.00%*	*0.50*	*38*	*110.36%*
82		2.50 to <10.00							
83		*2.50 to <5.00*							
84		*5.00 to <10.00*							
85		10.00 to <100.00	5	24.00%	2	45.00%	2.50	14	292.86%
86		*10.00 to <20.00*							
87		*20.00 to <30.00*	*5*	*24.00%*	*2*	*45.00%*	*2.50*	*14*	*292.86%*
88		*30.00 to <100.00*							
89		100.00 (Default)							
90		**Subtotal**	**3,527**	**0.13%**	**210**	**46.08%**	**1.03**	**861**	**24.40%**
91	**Total**		**6,356**		**592**			**1,652**	

EU CCR5 – Composition of collateral for exposures to CCR

									31 December 2022
		Collateral used in derivative transactions				Collateral used in SFTs			
		Fair value of collateral received		Fair value of posted collateral		Fair value of collateral received		Fair value of posted collateral	
(in millions)		Segregated	Unsegregated	Segregated	Unsegregated	Segregated	Unsegregated	Segregated	Unsegregated
	Collateral type								
1	Cash – domestic currency	12,088	11,256		5,020	2,122	11,271		11,394
2	Cash – other currencies	2,524	451		213	91	14,701		19,571
3	Domestic sovereign debt		88		18		2,132		1,948
4	Other sovereign debt	51	381	16	2,124		24,078		20,606
5	Government agency debt						325		325
6	Corporate bonds						2,917		3,256
7	Equity securities	22,790				16,815	7,135		3,309
8	Other collateral						4,880		4,857
9	**Total**	**37,453**	**12,177**	**16**	**7,375**	**19,028**	**67,438**		**65,267**

									30 June 2022
		Collateral used in derivative transactions				Collateral used in SFTs			
		Fair value of collateral received		Fair value of posted collateral		Fair value of collateral received		Fair value of posted collateral	
(in millions)		Segregated	Unsegregated	Segregated	Unsegregated	Segregated	Unsegregated	Segregated	Unsegregated
	Collateral type								
1	Cash – domestic currency	16,171	8,869		5,107	1,321	13,341		12,920
2	Cash – other currencies	3,636	318		262	168	20,399		25,391
3	Domestic sovereign debt	19	532		528		2,924		2,989
4	Other sovereign debt	28	536	44	1,105		23,321		21,419
5	Government agency debt						165		164
6	Corporate bonds				219		964		849
7	Equity securities	22,530				19,733	6,356		2,943
8	Other collateral				2		8,277		8,198
9	**Total**	**42,384**	**10,255**	**44**	**7,222**	**21,221**	**75,746**		**74,873**

									31 December 2021
		Collateral used in derivative transactions				Collateral used in SFTs			
		Fair value of collateral received		Fair value of posted collateral		Fair value of collateral received		Fair value of posted collateral	
(in millions)		Segregated	Unsegregated	Segregated	Unsegregated	Segregated	Unsegregated	Segregated	Unsegregated
	Collateral type								
1	Cash – domestic currency	13,434	3,062		5,258	827	15,792		14,736
2	Cash – other currencies	1,936	208		265	170	14,464		18,188
3	Domestic sovereign debt		8		102		2,033		1,851
4	Other sovereign debt	48	84	43	716		20,343		20,451
5	Government agency debt						347		599
6	Corporate bonds				40		1,395		1,366
7	Equity securities	30,244				17,715	9,449		5,094
8	Other collateral						7,446		7,357
9	**Total**	**45,663**	**3,362**	**43**	**6,380**	**18,711**	**71,269**		**69,642**

Collateral composition

The table above provides an overview of the collateral composition for counterparty credit risk exposures. In the second half of 2022, overall collateral decreased. Unsegregated collateral used for derivative transactions increased, especially Cash for received collateral and Other sovereign debt for posted collateral.

EU CCR6 – Credit derivatives exposures

		31 December 2022		30 June 2022		31 December 2021	
	(in millions)	Protection bought	Protection sold	Protection bought	Protection sold	Protection bought	Protection sold
	Notionals						
1	Single-name credit default swaps			7		7	
2	Index credit default swaps	235	5	255	55	245	35
3	Total return swaps						
4	Credit options						
5	Other credit derivatives						
6	**Total notionals**	**235**	**5**	**262**	**55**	**252**	**35**
	Fair values						
7	Positive fair value (asset)				1		1
8	Negative fair value (liability)	-1		-4		-10	

Credit derivatives

The table above shows ABN AMRO's credit derivative hedges, split by protection sold and bought. In the period under review, credit derivatives hedged decreased due to business movements.

EU CCR8 – Exposures to CCPs

		31 December 2022		30 June 2022		31 December 2021	
	(in millions)	Exposure value	RWEA	Exposure value	RWEA	Exposure value	RWEA
1	**Exposures to QCCPs (total)**[1]		**413**		**589**		**577**
2	Exposures for trades at QCCPs (excluding initial margin and default fund contributions)	2,160	43	1,922	44	900	38
3	*- of which (i) OTC derivatives*	*1,354*	*27*	*540*	*14*	*271*	*23*
4	*- of which (ii) Exchange-traded derivatives*						
5	*- of which (iii) SFTs*	*806*	*16*	*1,382*	*30*	*629*	*15*
6	*- of which (iv) Netting sets where cross-product netting has been approved*						
7	Segregated initial margin			5,904		6,176	
8	Non-segregated initial margin	2,054	41	10,440	222	7,619	163
9	Prefunded default fund contributions	1,844	329	1,823	322	1,571	376
10	Unfunded default fund contributions						
11	**Exposures to non-QCCPs (total)**[1]						
12	Exposures for trades at non-QCCPs (excluding initial margin and default fund contributions)						
13	*- of which (i) OTC derivatives*						
14	*- of which (ii) Exchange-traded derivatives*						
15	*- of which (iii) SFTs*						
16	*- of which (iv) Netting sets where cross-product netting has been approved*						
17	Segregated initial margin						
18	Non-segregated initial margin						
19	Prefunded default fund contributions						
20	Unfunded default fund contributions						

1 QCCP = Qualifying central counterparty

The table shows exposures to several CCPs, primarily attributable to ABN AMRO's Clearing business. In the second half of 2022, the RWEA of exposures to QCCPs decreased, mainly for non-segregated initial margin exposures, partly offset by the increase of prefunded default fund contributions. The amount of initial margin of specific Clearing entities (non-segregated initial margins posted to CCPs) are in scope of Article 306(1)(c) CRR, which means the exposure value for these amounts/ trade exposures can be set at zero.

Exposures to securitisation positions

EU SECA - Qualitative disclosure requirements related to securitisation exposures

The following sections include qualitative and quantitative disclosures on securitised exposure as well as on securitisations positions held by the bank. The bank is primarily engaged in securitisation transactions as an originator and to a lesser extent as an investor in securitisations arranged by others. ABN AMRO does not act as a sponsor of securitisations.

Investor securitisations

ABN AMRO provides securitisation lending solutions as part of its client lending activities in Corporate Banking. The resulting exposures reside on ABN AMRO's balance sheet and are treated as securitisation exposures for regulatory purposes. The majority of the positions are treated under the standardised approach (SEC-SA) and a very small number under the external ratings-based approach (SEC-ERBA).

Originator securitisations

Own-originated securitisations are primarily used for funding and liquidity purposes. We do not achieve significant risk transfers for any of the securitisations. When structuring transactions, we aspire to issue simple, transparent and standardised (STS) securitisations, as defined in the regulatory framework, but only where such issues are in line with market practice.

At the start of 2022 ABN AMRO had one securitisation programme for residential mortgages (Dolphin Master Issuer B.V.), of which the notes were all retained on the bank's own books. As this programme was terminated in September 2022, we do not currently have any outstanding own-originated securitations.

Risks associated with the roles in the securitisation process

Through our role in the securitisation process, ABN AMRO is exposed to credit risk and liquidity risk.

Credit risk relates to the risk of credit losses on securitised assets. ABN AMRO retains part of the credit risk by retaining notes and other securitisation positions such as liquidity facilities, swaps and first loss tranches. Regulatory capital is held for all retained securitisation positions in accordance with the applicable regulation.

Liquidity risk relates to the risk that ABN AMRO may incur additional cash outflows. Any potential future cash outflows relating to these positions, including collateral requirements, are taken into account in stress tests and are integrated into the liquidity ratios, where required. This includes the potential impact of the liquidity facilities or swap agreements that form part of certain securitisation transactions.

EU SEC1 - Securitisation exposures in the non-trading book

Details of total notes outstanding per structured entity

The following table provides details of the outstanding notes issued by consolidated structured entities established by ABN AMRO for securitisation purposes, as well as securitisation positions in which ABN AMRO acts as an investor.

								31 December 2022
		Bank acts as originator						
		Tradtional				Synthetic		Subtotal
		STS		Non-STS				
	(in millions)		Of which: SRT		Of which: SRT		Of which: SRT	
1	**Total exposures**							
2	**Retail (total)**							
3	*- of which residential mortgage*							
4	*- of which credit card*							
5	*- of which other retail exposures*							
6	*- of which re-securitisation*							
7	**Wholesale (total)**							
8	*- of which loans to corporates*							
9	*- of which commercial mortgages*							
10	*- of which lease and receivables*							
11	*- of which other wholesale*							
12	*- of which re-securitisation*							

									31 December 2022
		Bank acts as sponsor				Bank acts as investor			
		Tradtional		Synthetic	Subtotal	Tradtional		Synthetic	Subtotal
	(in millions)	STS	Non-STS			STS	Non-STS		
1	**Total exposures**					**1,235**	**808**		**2,043**
2	**Retail (total)**					**565**	**797**		**1,362**
3	*- of which residential mortgage*					*407*	*797*		*1,204*
4	*- of which credit card*					*158*			*158*
5	*- of which other retail exposures*								
6	*- of which re-securitisation*								
7	**Wholesale (total)**					**670**	**11**		**681**
8	*- of which loans to corporates*								
9	*- of which commercial mortgages*								
10	*- of which lease and receivables*					*670*	*11*		*681*
11	*- of which other wholesale*								
12	*- of which re-securitisation*								

								30 June 2022
		Bank acts as originator						
		Tradtional				Synthetic		Subtotal
		STS		Non-STS				
	(in millions)		Of which: SRT		Of which: SRT		Of which: SRT	
1	**Total exposures**			**9,533**				**9,533**
2	**Retail (total)**			**9,533**				**9,533**
3	*- of which residential mortgage*			*9,533*				*9,533*
4	*- of which credit card*							
5	*- of which other retail exposures*							
6	*- of which re-securitisation*							
7	**Wholesale (total)**							
8	*- of which loans to corporates*							
9	*- of which commercial mortgages*							
10	*- of which lease and receivables*							
11	*- of which other wholesale*							
12	*- of which re-securitisation*							

									30 June 2022
		Bank acts as sponsor				Bank acts as investor			
		Tradtional		Synthetic	Subtotal	Tradtional		Synthetic	Subtotal
	(in millions)	STS	Non-STS			STS	Non-STS		
1	**Total exposures**					**800**	**815**		**1,615**
2	**Retail (total)**					**158**	**802**		**960**
3	*- of which residential mortgage*						*802*		*802*
4	*- of which credit card*					*158*			*158*
5	*- of which other retail exposures*								
6	*- of which re-securitisation*								
7	**Wholesale (total)**					**642**	**13**		**655**
8	*- of which loans to corporates*								
9	*- of which commercial mortgages*								
10	*- of which lease and receivables*					*642*	*13*		*655*
11	*- of which other wholesale*								
12	*- of which re-securitisation*								

31 December 2021

(in millions)		Bank acts as originator						
		Tradtional				Synthetic		Subtotal
		STS		Non-STS				
			Of which: SRT		Of which: SRT		Of which: SRT	
1	**Total exposures**			**9,533**				**9,533**
2	**Retail (total)**			**9,533**				**9,533**
3	*- of which residential mortgage*			*9,533*				*9,533*
4	*- of which credit card*							
5	*- of which other retail exposures*							
6	*- of which re-securitisation*							
7	**Wholesale (total)**							
8	*- of which loans to corporates*							
9	*- of which commercial mortgages*							
10	*- of which lease and receivables*							
11	*- of which other wholesale*							
12	*- of which re-securitisation*							

31 December 2021

(in millions)		Bank acts as sponsor				Bank acts as investor			
		Tradtional		Synthetic	Subtotal	Tradtional		Synthetic	Subtotal
		STS	Non-STS			STS	Non-STS		
1	**Total exposures**					**815**	**201**		**1,016**
2	**Retail (total)**					**158**	**181**		**339**
3	*- of which residential mortgage*						*181*		*181*
4	*- of which credit card*					*158*			*158*
5	*- of which other retail exposures*								
6	*- of which re-securitisation*								
7	**Wholesale (total)**					**656**	**20**		**677**
8	*- of which loans to corporates*								
9	*- of which commercial mortgages*								
10	*- of which lease and receivables*					*656*	*20*		*677*
11	*- of which other wholesale*								
12	*- of which re-securitisation*								

EU SEC4 - Securitisation exposures in the non-trading book and associated regulatory capital requirements - institution acting as investor

ABN AMRO provides securitisation lending solutions as part of its client lending activities in Corporate Banking. The resulting exposures reside on ABN AMRO's balance sheet and are treated as securitisation exposures for regulatory purposes. The total invested amount increased to EUR 2.0 billion (30 June 2022: 1.6 billion) as a result of new inflow in both STS and non-STS exposures. However, the majority of the positions are still STS exposures. The new inflow was mainly attributable to residential mortgages and credit cards.

31 December 2022

		Exposure values (by RW bands/deductions)					Exposure values (by regulatory approach)			
(in millions)		≤ 20% RW	> 20% to 50% RW	> 50% to 100% RW	>100% to <1250% RW	1250% RW/ de-ductions	SEC-IRBA	SEC-ERBA (including IAA)	SEC-SA	1250% RW/ de-ductions
1	**Total exposures**	**2,033**	**11**					**142**	**1,902**	
2	**Traditional securitisation**	**2,033**	**11**					**142**	**1,902**	
3	Securitisation	2,033	11					142	1,902	
4	*Of which: retail underlying*	*1,362*							*1,362*	
5	*- of which STS*	*565*							*565*	
6	*Of which: wholesale*	*670*	*11*					*142*	*539*	
7	*- of which STS*	*670*						*142*	*528*	
8	Re-securitisation									
9	**Synthetic securitisation**									
10	Securitisation									
11	*Of which: retail underlying*									
12	*Of which: wholesale*									
13	Re-securitisation									

31 December 2022

		RWEA (by regulatory approach)				Capital charge after cap			
(in millions)		SEC-IRBA	SEC-ERBA (including IAA)	SEC-SA	1250% RW	SEC-IRBA	SEC-ERBA (including IAA)	SEC-SA	1250% RW
1	**Total exposures**		**19**	**235**			**1**	**19**	
2	**Traditional securitisation**		**19**	**235**			**1**	**19**	
3	Securitisation		19	235			1	19	
4	*Of which: retail underlying*			*176*				*14*	
5	*- of which STS*			*57*				*5*	
6	*Of which: wholesale*		*19*	*59*			*1*	*5*	
7	*- of which STS*		*19*	*55*			*1*	*4*	
8	Re-securitisation								
9	**Synthetic securitisation**								
10	Securitisation								
11	*Of which: retail underlying*								
12	*Of which: wholesale*								
13	Re-securitisation								

30 June 2022

(in millions)		Exposure values (by RW bands/deductions)					Exposure values (by regulatory approach)			
		≤ 20% RW	> 20% to 50% RW	> 50% to 100% RW	>100% to <1250% RW	1250% RW/ deductions	SEC-IRBA	SEC-ERBA (including IAA)	SEC-SA	1250% RW/ deductions
1	**Total exposures**	**1,602**	**13**					**31**	**1,584**	
2	**Traditional securitisation**	**1,602**	**13**					**31**	**1,584**	
3	Securitisation	1,602	13					31	1,584	
4	*Of which: retail underlying*	*960*							*960*	
5	*- of which STS*	*158*							*158*	
6	*Of which: wholesale*	*642*	*13*					*31*	*624*	
7	*- of which STS*	*642*						*31*	*610*	
8	Re-securitisation									
9	**Synthetic securitisation**									
10	Securitisation									
11	*Of which: retail underlying*									
12	*Of which: wholesale*									
13	Re-securitisation									

30 June 2022

(in millions)		RWEA (by regulatory approach)				Capital charge after cap			
		SEC-IRBA	SEC-ERBA (including IAA)	SEC-SA	1250% RW	SEC-IRBA	SEC-ERBA (including IAA)	SEC-SA	1250% RW
1	**Total exposures**		**5**	**204**				**16**	
2	**Traditional securitisation**		**5**	**204**				**16**	
3	Securitisation		5	204				16	
4	*Of which: retail underlying*			*136*				*11*	
5	*- of which STS*			*16*				*1*	
6	*Of which: wholesale*		*5*	*68*				*5*	
7	*- of which STS*		*5*	*63*				*5*	
8	Re-securitisation								
9	**Synthetic securitisation**								
10	Securitisation								
11	*Of which: retail underlying*								
12	*Of which: wholesale*								
13	Re-securitisation								

										31 December 2021
		Exposure values (by RW bands/deductions)					Exposure values (by regulatory approach)			
(in millions)		≤ 20% RW	> 20% to 50% RW	> 50% to 100% RW	>100% to <1250% RW	1250% RW/ deductions	SEC-IRBA	SEC-ERBA (including IAA)	SEC-SA	1250% RW/ deductions
1	**Total exposures**	**996**	**20**					**46**	**970**	
2	**Traditional securitisation**	**996**	**20**					**46**	**970**	
3	Securitisation	996	20					46	970	
4	*Of which: retail underlying*	*339*							*339*	
5	*- of which STS*	*158*							*158*	
6	*Of which: wholesale*	*656*	*20*					*46*	*630*	
7	*- of which STS*	*656*						*46*	*610*	
8	Re-securitisation									
9	**Synthetic securitisation**									
10	Securitisation									
11	*Of which: retail underlying*									
12	*Of which: wholesale*									
13	Re-securitisation									

									31 December 2021
		RWEA (by regulatory approach)				Capital charge after cap			
(in millions)		SEC-IRBA	SEC-ERBA (including IAA)	SEC-SA	1250% RW	SEC-IRBA	SEC-ERBA (including IAA)	SEC-SA	1250% RW
1	**Total exposures**		**5**	**111**				**9**	
2	**Traditional securitisation**		**5**	**111**				**9**	
3	Securitisation		5	111				9	
4	*Of which: retail underlying*			*43*				*3*	
5	*- of which STS*			*16*					
6	*Of which: wholesale*		*5*	*68*				*5*	
7	*- of which STS*		*5*	*61*				*5*	
8	Re-securitisation								
9	**Synthetic securitisation**								
10	Securitisation								
11	*Of which: retail underlying*								
12	*Of which: wholesale*								
13	Re-securitisation								

EU SEC5 - Exposures securitised by the institution - Exposures in default and specific credit risk adjustments

At the start of 2022, ABN AMRO had one securitisation programme for residential mortgages (Dolphin Master Issuer B.V.), of which the notes were all retained on the bank's own books. As this programme was terminated in September 2022, ABN AMRO currently does not have any outstanding securitations originated by the bank itself.

(in millions)		31 December 2022	
		Exposures securitised by the Bank - Bank acts as originator or as sponsor	
		Total outstanding nominal amount	Total amount of specific credit risk adjustments made during the period
			Of which: Exposures in default
1	**Total exposures**		
2	**Retail (total)**		
3	*- of which residential mortgage*		
4	*- of which credit card*		
5	*- of which other retail exposures*		
6	*- of which re-securitisation*		
7	**Wholesale (total)**		
8	*- of which loans to corporates*		
9	*- of which commercial mortgages*		
10	*- of which lease and receivables*		
11	*- of which other wholesale*		
12	*- of which re-securitisation*		

(in millions)		30 June 2022	
		Exposures securitised by the Bank - Bank acts as originator or as sponsor	
		Total outstanding nominal amount	Total amount of specific credit risk adjustments made during the period
			Of which: Exposures in default
1	**Total exposures**	**9,533**	**76**
2	**Retail (total)**	**9,533**	**76**
3	*- of which residential mortgage*	*9,533*	*76*
4	*- of which credit card*		
5	*- of which other retail exposures*		
6	*- of which re-securitisation*		
7	**Wholesale (total)**		
8	*- of which loans to corporates*		
9	*- of which commercial mortgages*		
10	*- of which lease and receivables*		
11	*- of which other wholesale*		
12	*- of which re-securitisation*		

(in millions)		31 December 2021	
		Exposures securitised by the Bank - Bank acts as originator or as sponsor	
		Total outstanding nominal amount	Total amount of specific credit risk adjustments made during the period
			Of which: Exposures in default
1	**Total exposures**	**9,533**	**76**
2	**Retail (total)**	**9,533**	**76**
3	*- of which residential mortgage*	*9,533*	*76*
4	*- of which credit card*		
5	*- of which other retail exposures*		
6	*- of which re-securitisation*		
7	**Wholesale (total)**		
8	*- of which loans to corporates*		
9	*- of which commercial mortgages*		
10	*- of which lease and receivables*		
11	*- of which other wholesale*		
12	*- of which re-securitisation*		

Market risk

EU MRA – Qualitative disclosure requirements related to market risk

Within ABN AMRO, market risk is present in both the banking book and trading book.

Market risk in the banking book

Market risk in the banking book is the risk that the economic value of equity or the income of the bank declines because of unfavourable market movements. Market risk in the banking book consists predominantly of interest rate risk and credit spread risk in the liquidity portfolio. Funding spread risk and foreign exchange risk are also recognised as market risks in the banking book. However, these are relatively immaterial.

Market risk management for the banking book

ABN AMRO has a detailed risk management framework in place to identify, measure and control market risk in the banking book. This framework provides assurance that the banking book activities remain consistent with the bank's strategy to pursue a moderate risk profile. The day-to-day management is delegated from the Asset & Liability Committee to Asset and Liability Management, while Treasury is responsible for the execution of hedge transactions. These departments form the first line of defence. Market & ALM/T Risk Management acts as the second line of defence.

The risk appetite is articulated in terms of net interest income, the economic value of equity and the economic capital for market risk in the banking book, and expresses the maximum loss the bank is willing to accept. The risk appetite is cascaded into a limit framework.

ABN AMRO uses a combination of portfolio (macro) hedges and specific asset or liability (micro) hedges to manage the interest rate sensitivity in the banking book and keep it in line with the bank's strategy and risk appetite. Micro hedges are used to swap fixed funding transactions and fixed investments in the liquidity buffer for floating interest rate positions. In addition, macro hedging is applied in order to align with the bank's strategy to contribute to a stable NII while protecting the economic value of equity.

Market risk measurement for the banking book

Market risk in the banking book consists predominantly of interest rate risk, followed by credit spread risk, funding spread risk and foreign exchange risk.

Interest rate risk in the banking book

Interest rate risk is the risk of losses in the economic value of equity or the bank's net interest income (NII) due to yield curve developments, including changes in the volatility of the yield curve. Interest rate risk is continuously managed in line with the risk appetite as the profile of assets and liabilities on the balance sheet can change if client behaviour changes. More details on how we measure and manage interest rate risk in the banking book is provided in section EU IRRBBA - Interest rate risks of non-trading book activities.

Credit spread risk in the banking book

Credit spread risk is the risk of losses due to adverse movements in the credit spread of assets. The main source is from bonds held for liquidity purposes. It is measured as the impact on economic value of a 1bp change in spreads to a swap rate. The sensitivity is measured for individual term points, as well as for a parallel shift of the curve.

Funding spread risk

Funding spread risk is the risk of losses due to adverse movements in the term structure of rates at which ABN AMRO can fund itself – expressed as a spread to a benchmark such as EURIBOR. Funding spread movements can arise due to changes in, for example, the perceived credit quality of ABN AMRO, changes in the competitive environment or changes in liquidity premiums. They may be entity-specific or systemic by nature. If funding spreads widen, it costs more to fund assets on the balance sheet. Unless this increased spread is passed on to clients by increasing client rates, the projected net interest income will decrease. The funding spread risk is measured using an NII-at-risk approach whereby the funding spread increases.

Foreign exchange risk
Foreign exchange (FX) risk is the risk arising from adverse movements in FX spot and forward rates and/or FX volatility. It is managed within the bank by ALM and Treasury. As a general rule, foreign exchange risk is hedged by using cross-currency swaps to swap the exposure in foreign currency to EUR. If, for operational reasons, it is inefficient to hedge exposures in foreign currencies, an open currency position (OCP) remains. This is measured by the aggregated net position per currency, except for EUR.

Economic capital
Economic capital for market risk in the banking book is calculated using a parametric Monte Carlo simulation model that determines the economic capital needed to absorb losses resulting from adverse movements in interest rates, client behaviour for mortgages and non-maturing deposits, volatility, credit spreads and foreign exchange rates.

Market risk in the trading book
Positions held with trading intent and hedges for positions held with trading intent must be included in the bank's trading book. The Central Trading Risk policy describes the positions included in the trading book and the criteria for transferring risk and positions between the trading and banking books. As part of its business strategy, ABN AMRO facilitates client orders, acts as a market maker in key markets and provides liquidity to clients, including institutional investors and private clients. Market risk in the trading book is the risk of losses in market value due to adverse market movements. The following market risks are inherent in the trading book:
- Interest rate risk, arising from adverse changes in interest rate risk curves and/or interest rate volatilities;
- Credit spread risk, arising from adverse changes in the term structure of credit spreads and/or from changes in the credit quality of debt securities or CDS reference entities, with an impact on default probabilities;
- Foreign exchange risk, arising from adverse changes in FX spot and forward rates and/or FX volatility.

Market risk management for the trading book
ABN AMRO has a detailed risk management framework in place to identify, measure and control market risk in the trading book. This framework provides assurance that the bank’s trading activities are consistent with its client-focused business strategy and moderate risk profile. In accordance with the strategy, the Business Risk Committee Trading annually approves trading mandates which define the nature and amount of the permitted transactions and risks, and the associated constraints. The Business Risk Committee Trading is a subsidiary committee of the Group Risk Committee.

Market risk measurement for the trading book
ABN AMRO measures and manages market risk in the trading book on a daily basis. The key metrics used are economic capital, regulatory capital, Value-at-Risk (VaR), Stressed VaR (SVaR) and Incremental Risk Charge (IRC), together with a wide array of stress and scenario tests, sensitivity measures, concentration limits and notional limits. These metrics are measured and monitored on a daily basis. Appropriate limits are set at bank level in the Risk Appetite Statement and at bank and client unit levels in the limit framework, in line with the general risk principles in the Central Trading Risk policy.

Metrics and models are managed, reviewed, assessed and, if required, adjusted in a similar way as in the banking book. Other important tools to ensure the adequacy of the models, alongside the formal validation and review of models, are the daily explanation of risk reporting figures, periodic portfolio reviews and regular back-testing.

More information on the key metrics Value-at-Risk, Stressed VaR and Incremental Risk Charge can be found in EU MRB - Qualitative disclosure requirements for institutions using the internal Market Risk Models.

Economic capital
The calculation of economic capital for market risk in the trading book is based on the daily Value-at-Risk (VaR), Stressed VaR (SVaR) and Incremental Risk Charge (IRC) at a confidence level of 99.95%.

EU MR1 – Market risk under the standardised approach

		31 December 2022	30 June 2022	31 December 2021
(in millions)		RWEA	RWEA	RWEA
	Outright products			
1	Interest rate risk (general and specific)		5	4
2	Equity risk (general and specific)	2	2	2
3	Foreign exchange risk			
4	Commodity risk			
	Options			
5	Simplified approach			
6	Delta-plus method			
7	Scenario approach			
8	Securitisation (specific risk)			
9	**Total**	**2**	**7**	**6**

EU MRB – Qualitative disclosure requirements for institutions using the Internal Market Risk Models

On 5 March 2018, the ECB granted permission for ABN AMRO to continue using the Internal Model Approach (IMA) for calculating the own funds requirements for market risk. The bank uses the IMA to calculate market risk capital for its trading book, which includes all positions held with trading intent and hedges for those positions. The Central Trading Risk policy describes the positions included in the trading book and the criteria for transferring risk and positions between the trading and banking books, in line with Article 104 of the CRR. This policy applies to ABN AMRO Bank N.V. as well as its subsidiaries, branches, representative offices and legal entities under its control. The following activities are excluded from the IMA capital and are calculated by means of the Standardised Approach (SA):

- Trading activities in Brazil;
- Residential mortgage-backed securities trading.

The next section explains the main components of the IMA approach. The key metrics used are Value-at-Risk (VaR), Stressed VaR (SVaR) and Incremental Risk Charge (IRC), together with a wide array of stress and scenario tests, sensitivity measures, concentration limits and notional limits. These metrics are measured and monitored on a daily basis. Other important tools to ensure the adequacy of the models, alongside the formal validation and review of models, are the daily explanation of risk reporting figures, periodic portfolio reviews and regular back-testing.

Value-at-Risk (VaR)

ABN AMRO uses the historical simulation VaR methodology as one of its primary risk measures. The VaR for market risk quantifies, with a one-sided confidence level of 99%, the maximum one-day loss that could occur due to changes in risk factors if positions remained unchanged for a period of one day. The VaR also incorporates market data movements for specific movements in the underlying issuer of securities. The impact of historical market movements on today's portfolio is estimated on the basis of equally weighted market movements observed in the previous 300 days, using a full revaluation method for the majority of risk factors. The market data for VaR is updated on a weekly basis, i.e. five out of the 300 scenarios are updated every week.

Depending on the risk factor, either relative or absolute changes are used for forecasting. For instance, our rates shocks are absolute changes rather than relative, due to the low interest rate environment. Our implementation is limited to relative or absolute changes as a dynamic setup is considered overly complex. Moreover, shocks scaled by volatility are not used. Where data are not available for risk factors, we have to rely on proxies, which are assumed to be fair representations of the proxied risk factors. Aggregation is performed by adding all P&L vectors from the different risk systems used. The bank uses the VaR with a one-day horizon for internal risk measurement, control and back-testing, and the VaR with a ten-day horizon to determine regulatory capital. The latter is derived by scaling the one-day VaR by the square root of ten. This is an assumption which is tested on a regular basis. The daily VaR is back-tested against the actual mark-to-market changes calculated for each subsequent trading day, as well as against hypothetical mark-to-market changes assuming no trading activities over the same horizon. The number of outliers is used to assess the reliability of the VaR model.

Stressed Value at Risk (SVaR)

The purpose of the SVaR is to replicate a VaR calculation that would be generated on the bank's current portfolio with inputs calibrated to historical data for a continuous 12-month period of significant financial stress relevant to the bank's portfolio. To calculate the SVaR, ABN AMRO uses the same model as those used for the VaR, based on historical simulation. The current historical data period includes the credit crisis of 2008 and is reviewed at least annually. In this annual review, the VaR is approximated for the current portfolios over a long historical period.

Incremental Risk Charge (IRC)

By calculating the IRC, ABN AMRO calculates an estimate of the default and migration risks for credit products in the trading book for which ABN AMRO has IMA approval. The model uses a one-year capital horizon with a 99.9% confidence level.

Potential profits and losses over the one-year time horizon are created by simulating scenarios showing how the issuer's credit ratings may change (including possible defaults), taking correlations between different issuers into account and repricing the positions. The underlying model for the rating migrations and defaults is a t-copula model. The simulated scenarios correspond to an instantaneous shock over the one-year period; in this way, ABN AMRO uses a one-year liquidity horizon for all its positions under the scope of the IRC model. The average liquidity horizon is therefore currently also one year. Rating transitions and defaults are dependent upon individual issuer rating transition probabilities and correlations between issuer migrations. For the individual transition matrices, data from external vendors are used. Given that there is no long history of defaults and migrations in our current portfolio, it is not possible to properly back-test the IRC. The model risk is therefore relatively high and the outcome of the IRC is based on the assumption of the correlation structure (t-copula) and its corresponding parameters.

Validation procedure

For all models, including market risk models, we have a model risk policy in place. This policy requires model assumptions and limitations to be documented and independently validated by Model Validation. For material changes, the regulator performs an onsite investigation before such a model change is applied in production.

Stress testing and scenario analysis

Stress testing and scenario analysis are designed to focus specifically on the impact of tail events that are outside the VaR confidence interval. We perform daily stress tests for large movements in risk factors. Scenario analyses are also conducted frequently to evaluate the impacts of extreme market events that cover multiple risk factors, and the results of these tests are monitored. These scenarios can be based on historical or hypothetical events, or on a combination of the two.

For each risk type, sensitivities are monitored against limits. This includes all risk types mentioned above and the base risks in the trading portfolio. In addition, the holding period is monitored as a measure of the liquidity of the positions.

Valuation adjustments

For the trading book, we take into account adjustments for counterparty risk on our clients (Credit Valuation Adjustment), ABN AMRO funding costs (Funding Valuation Adjustment) and ABN AMRO credit risk (Debt Valuation Adjustment).

Trading book positions are subject to prudent valuation standards in accordance with regulatory requirements (Article 105 of the CRR). The prudent value is derived from IFRS accounting fair value and includes additional valuation adjustments. ABN AMRO has developed models for additional valuation adjustments, for instance regarding bid-ask spreads and model risk. These models are subject to model validation, which includes an assessment of adherence to the regulation. To ensure robust reporting, the IFRS and additional valuation adjustments are subject to a control framework, including a control sheet, the four-eyes principle and sign-off by the validating party.

EU MR2-A – Market risk under the Internal Market Approach (IMA)

	(in millions)	31 December 2022 RWEA	31 December 2022 Own funds requirements	30 June 2022 RWEA	30 June 2022 Own funds requirements	31 December 2021 RWEA	31 December 2021 Own funds requirements
1	**VaR**	**462**	**37**	**390**	**31**	**150**	**12**
a	Previous day's VaR		13		8		3
b	Multiplication factor (mc) x average of previous 60 working days (VaRavg)		37		31		12
2	**SVaR**	**788**	**63**	**1,154**	**92**	**839**	**67**
a	Latest available SVaR		21		18		17
b	Multiplication factor (mc) x average of previous 60 working days (sVaRavg)		63		92		67
3	**IRC**	**754**	**60**	**964**	**77**	**673**	**54**
a	Most recent IRC measure		45		77		38
b	12 weeks average IRC measure		60		75		54
4	**Comprehensive risk measure**						
a	Most recent risk measure of comprehensive risk measure						
b	12 weeks average of comprehensive risk measure						
c	Comprehensive risk measure floor						
5	**Other**						
6	**Total**	**2,003**	**160**	**2,508**	**201**	**1,662**	**133**

EU MR2-B – RWEA flow statements of market risk exposures under the IMA

	(in millions)	VaR	SVaR	IRC	Comprehensive risk measure	Other	31 December 2022 Total RWEA	31 December 2022 Total own funds requirements	30 September 2022 Total RWEA	30 September 2022 Total own funds requirements	31 December 2021 Total RWEA	31 December 2021 Total own funds requirements
1	**RWEA at the previous quarter-end**	**388**	**907**	**957**			**2,252**	**180**	**2,508**	**201**	**1,854**	**148**
1a	*Regulatory adjustment*	*-227*	*-614*				*-841*	*-67*	*-1,213*	*-97*	*-817*	*-65*
1b	*RWEA at the previous quarter-end (end of the day)*	*161*	*294*	*957*			*1,412*	*113*	*1,295*	*104*	*1,037*	*83*
2	Movement in risk levels	5	-32	-392			-419	-34	117	9	-233	-19
3	Model updates/changes										-80	-6
4	Methodology and policy											
5	Acquisitions and disposals											
6	Foreign exchange movements											
7	Other											
8a	*RWEA at the end of the disclosure period (end of the day)*	*167*	*261*	*565*			*993*	*79*	*1,412*	*113*	*725*	*58*
8b	*Regulatory adjustment*	*295*	*526*	*189*			*1,011*	*81*	*841*	*67*	*937*	*75*
8	**RWEA at the end of the disclosure period**	**462**	**788**	**754**			**2,003**	**160**	**2,252**	**180**	**1,662**	**133**

Market risk RWEA under the Internal Model Approach

Market risk RWEA under the Internal Model Approach RWEA decreased from EUR 2.3 billion at 30 September 2022 to EUR 2.0 billion at 31 December 2022.

The decrease was mainly due to a decrease in RWEA for Incremental Risk Charge (IRC), which was caused by position changes.

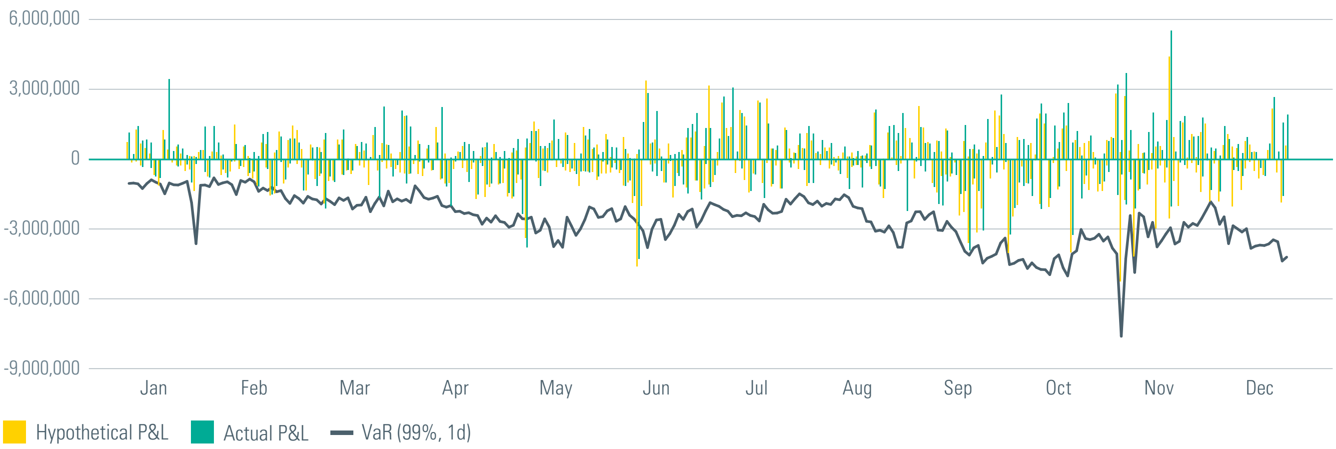
Note that, for VaR and SVaR, the capital multipliers are 3.25 and 3.5, respectively. As a result, the 12-week average, multiplied by capital multipliers, always exceeds the latest observations. This is reflected in the regulatory adjustments.

EU MR3 – IMA values for trading portfolios

(in millions)		31 December 2022	30 June 2022	31 December 2021
		VaR (10 day 99%)	VaR (10 day 99%)	VaR (10 day 99%)
1	Maximum value	24	12	6
2	Average value	10	8	4
3	Minimum value	5	4	3
4	Period end	13	8	3
		SVaR (10 day 99%)	SVaR (10 day 99%)	SVaR (10 day 99%)
5	Maximum value	27	38	30
6	Average value	18	23	19
7	Minimum value	11	16	12
8	Period end	23	20	16
		IRC (99.9%)	IRC (99.9%)	IRC (99.9%)
9	Maximum value	76	80	63
10	Average value	60	67	49
11	Minimum value	39	55	34
12	Period end	39	66	35
		Comprehensive risk capital charge (99.9%)	Comprehensive risk capital charge (99.9%)	Comprehensive risk capital charge (99.9%)
13	Maximum value			
14	Average value			
15	Minimum value			
16	Period end			

EU MR4 – Comparison of VaR estimates with gains/losses

Comparison of VaR estimates with gains/losses 2022



Analysis of outliers

ABN AMRO reported four outliers during the 250 days ending on 31 December 2022, mainly caused by increased volatility in credit spreads in response to market turbulence resulting from the war in Ukraine and inflation expectations. This is down from six outliers reported during the 250 days ending on 30 June 2022.

- 17 February 2022: overshooting of the hypothetical P&L, caused by changes in the rates in the basis between 3M and 6m curves for the longer tenors;
- 4 March 2022: overshooting of the hypothetical and actual P&L, caused by corporate credit spread widening and main

EUR interest rate curves flattening as a result of the war in Ukraine;
- 6 May 2022: overshooting of the hypothetical and actual P&L, caused by the credit spread tightening of German government bonds, as well as main EUR interest rate curves tightening in the middle end of the curve due to current market conditions resulting from the war in Ukraine and inflation expectations;
- 10 June 2022: overshooting of the hypothetical and actual P&L, driven by a widening of the main EUR interest rate curves and corporate credit spreads as a result of market turbulence caused by interest rate hikes and inflation expectations.

As there were two outliers less than in the previous reporting period, the VaR and SVaR multipliers decreased to 3.25 and 3.5, respectively (30 June 2022: 3.75 and 4).

EU IRRBBA - Qualitative information on interest rate risk of non-trading book activities

Interest rate risk is the risk of losses in the economic value of equity or the bank's net interest income (NII) due to yield curve developments, including changes in the volatility of the yield curve. In order to measure interest rate risk, models are used and assumptions on client behaviour are made, most importantly with respect to the maturity of savings and the prepayment of mortgages. These assumptions influence the anticipated interest cash flow pattern.

The main sources of interest rate risk are:
- The maturity mismatch between assets and liabilities. ABN AMRO provides mortgages and commercial loans with fixed interest terms. These assets are funded by non-maturing deposits and wholesale funding with a shorter average interest maturity than the assets;
- Client behaviour, which determines the maturity profile of some of our products. As we use models to predict this behaviour, we are exposed to model risk.

Key assumptions for modelling client behaviour

From an interest rate risk perspective, the following aspects of client behaviour are the most important:
- Client behaviour with respect to early redemption of residential mortgages. This has a significant impact on the average interest maturity of the mortgage portfolio. Clients have the option to fully or partially prepay mortgages before maturity. Prepayments may be triggered by, for example, relocation, redemption or curtailment. An important driver of prepayments is the interest rate incentive, i.e. the difference between a client's current mortgage rate and prevailing mortgage rates. Future mortgage rates are simulated using a Monte Carlo approach. In addition to the interest rate incentive, other drivers such as loan age, seasonality and house price developments are also taken into account;
- Client acceptance of the volume offered and the deviation between the offered rate and the actual coupon on an offered residential mortgage;
- Client behaviour with respect to non-maturing deposits that are callable on demand. Future client rates for savings and current accounts are modelled using a replicating portfolio model. Modelled client rates depend on current or lagged yield curves and funding costs. A maximum maturity of 10 years is assumed. The resulting duration depends on product type and client behaviour. The average duration for our non-maturing deposits is around 2.7 years, well below the regulatory 5-year cap. The longest duration for a non-maturity deposit portfolio is 5.4 years.

The metrics used for market risk in the banking book are dependent on the assumptions made in the behavioural models. Models must therefore be based on extensive research, including historical data regarding observed client behaviour. Models must be independently validated and approved by the mandated risk committees. Models are periodically assessed to determine whether they behave appropriately and are statistically sound; if required, they are adjusted.

Risk measurement for interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is measured by net interest income (NII) at risk, the present value of one basis point (PV01) and the economic value of equity (EVE) at risk.

NII-at-Risk is the difference in NII between a base scenario and an alternative scenario observed over a 1-year horizon. In addition to the regulatory prescribed scenarios, the internal metric is defined as the worst outcome of the following scenarios: a gradual increase or decrease in interest rates by 200bps, measured over a one-year period, and an instantaneous increase or decrease of 100bps. NII-at-Risk includes all expected cash flows, including commercial margins and other spread components, from all interest rate-sensitive assets, liabilities and off-balance sheet items in the banking book. The NII-at-Risk calculation contains assumptions about the future balance sheet, including the reinvestment of maturing positions.

PV01 measures the average value changes resulting from a 1bp parallel upward and downward shift of the yield curve. We also measure the value sensitivity to changes in individual term points on the yield curve.

EVE-at-Risk is the loss in economic value of equity as a result of various yield curve shocks. In addition to the regulatory prescribed shocks, the EVE-at-risk is based on the following internal shocks: bow up, bow down, steepening, flattening and tilt short-end up and down. The impact is calculated for cash flows from all interest-bearing assets, liabilities and off-balance sheet items in the banking book. An assumption of a run-off balance sheet is made, where banking book positions amortise and are not replaced by new business. The projected cash flows include commercial margins and other spread components and are discounted at the risk-free rate.

To ensure a comprehensive approach to risk management and identify potential weaknesses, the metrics are complemented by stress testing and scenario analysis. Stress testing and scenario analyses go beyond determining the impact of alternative developments of interest rates. Assumptions with respect to modelling and client behaviour are also tested. A combination of market and product floors is applied. These floors are reviewed periodically.

For management purposes, the interest rate risk position is monitored by the Asset & Liability Committee (ALCO) on a monthly basis. The above metrics are also regularly reported to the Executive Board.

EU IRRBB1 - Interest rate risks of non-trading book activities

		Changes of the economic value of equity			Changes of the net interest income		
	(in millions)	31 December 2022	30 June 2022	31 December 2021	31 December 2022	30 June 2022	31 December 2021
	Supervisory shock scenarios						
1	Parallel up	-1,164	-1,350	-2,274	557	626	382
2	Parallel down	105	-1,307	21	-170	-195	-157
3	Steepener	142	-392	-350			
4	Flattener	-613	-192	-507			
5	Short rates up	-789	-212	-587			
6	Short rates down	405	64	98			

The table shows the changes in the economic value of equity (EVE) resulting from various yield curve shocks, as calculated under the six supervisory shock scenarios. Also shown are the changes in net interest income (NII), i.e. the difference in NII between a base scenario and an alternative scenario, as calculated under the two supervisory shock scenarios. The scenarios are as described in the EBA guidelines.

The most stringent EVE-at-Risk scenario decreased, in absolute terms, to EUR 1.2 billion in 2022. This decrease was the aggregate result of various developments in markets and on the balance sheet, including an increase of interest rates, lower predicted mortgage prepayments and associated hedging transactions. ABN AMRO actively manages interest rate risk to keep it within the risk appetite.

The NII-at-Risk at 31 December 2022 increased slightly to EUR -170 million, reflecting a reduction in NII in the parallel down scenario. The increase in NII-at-Risk was mainly attributable to interest rate increases resulting in an effectively larger downward shock and business developments.

Operational risk

EU ORA - Qualitative information on operational risk

Operational / Non-financial risks (NFR) refer to a category of risks that could result in loss due to inadequate or failed internal processes, people and systems or due to external events. This definition is in line with the definition applied by the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision (BCBS).

ABN AMRO defines ten non-financial sub-risk types, as well as a generic non-financial risk category, to provide a holistic profile of non-financial risks. The bank has in place dedicated functional areas with specific knowledge and expertise to deal with each material type of NFR. The NFR risk category and individual non-financial risk types are governed by the broader Enterprise Risk Management approach to ensure that structured, coherent, systematic and consistent risk management processes are applied throughout the bank's three lines of defence.

Operational (non-financial) risk types				
Compliance Risk	Data & Processing Risk	Information Risk	Change Risk	Fraud Risk
Legal Risk	HR Risk	Tax Risk	Model Risk	Behavioural Risk

ABN AMRO has a holistic approach to managing non-financial risks that provides the business with a clear and fair view on these risks, their relevance to the bank and how they should be managed. For this purpose, ABN AMRO has in place a framework that enables non-financial risks to be managed within its moderate risk profile. The Information and Operational Risk Management (I&ORM) department within ABN AMRO sets this framework for the bank in line with applicable rules and regulations. The main components of the framework are shown in the diagram presented on the next page.

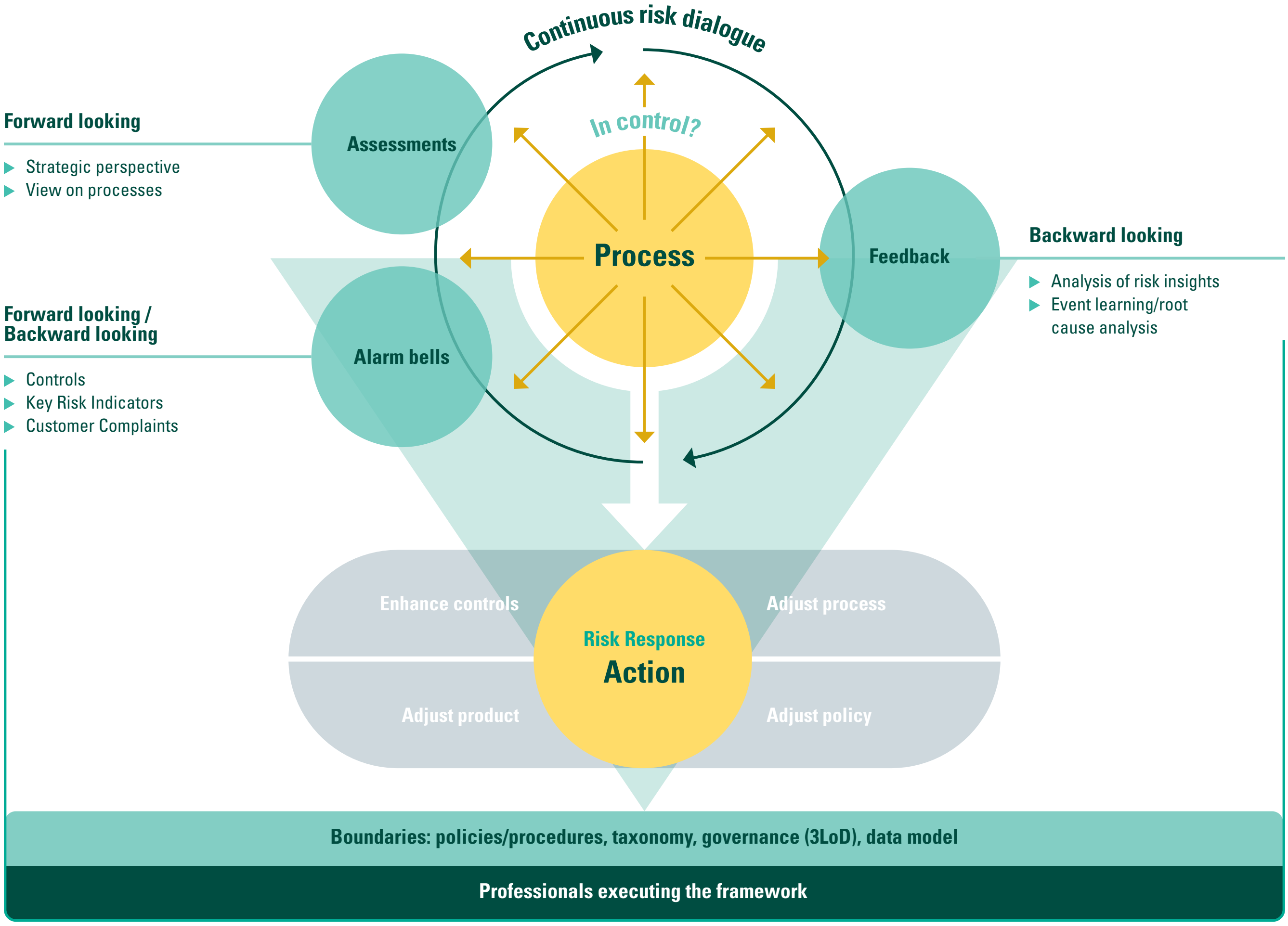
Framework for management of Non-Financial Risks (NFRs)

We deploy our NFR framework to make sure that we stay in control of all the bank's NFR and adhere to existing laws and regulations relevant to NFR. ABN AMRO's NFR framework may be partly described as a toolkit of assessments, alarm bells and feedback. The bank itself may also be understood as a collection of processes. For that reason, processes are at the heart of the NFR framework. But processes and tools are not enough. We rely on professionals to execute the NFR framework, especially in a continuous dialogue about risks. The activities performed in executing the NFR framework are contextualised by boundaries established through a range of NFR policies and procedures; a taxonomy of material risks, roles and responsibilities for professionals working according to three lines of defence model practices, and behaviours and data management systems. For more information on the three lines of defence model, please refer to EU OVA disclosure.

Assessments are conducted to identify non-financial risks and assess risk exposures. They are performed either periodically or can be initiated when concerns arise as a result, for example, of changes in internal processes or developments in the outside environment that pose risks to strategic priorities. We also rely on alarm bells from both internal and external sources such as the effectiveness of the internal control environment, the status of key risk indicators (KRIs) relative to established risk thresholds and complaints from our customers to understand what actions are necessary to further mature the efficacy of the NFR framework. Despite preventive measures being in place, incidents and operational losses are inherent to our business. ABN AMRO systematically tracks and analyses these events as part of feedback mechanisms that enable us to learn from operational failures and use them as early warnings. We also scan external developments and identify emerging risks for further assessment.

Framework for operational risk

Continuous risk dialogue



During our continuous risk dialogues, risk professionals from the first and second lines of defence evaluate the level of threat from NFR and determine appropriate responses to keep in control. Our risk professionals combine relevant internal data (e.g., scale of changes to processes), external data (e.g., climate science) and professional judgement to come to a holistic risk view. Once NFR exposures are agreed upon by the first and second lines of defence, and evaluated against risk thresholds, an appropriate risk response can be implemented. Common risk responses include enhancing controls by expanding coverage to capture new and evolving areas of risk, as well as adjusting processes to reduce opportunities for errors.

The results of the risk dialogues executed in accordance with the NFR framework are communicated in risk reports at various levels within the bank, up to the Executive Board and Supervisory Board. This enables senior management to steer the bank's overall NFR profile.

Operational (non-financial) risk measurement

In line with the Advanced Measurement Approach (AMA), the bank has in place an internally developed model to define the own funds required in relation to operational risk (i.e. operational risk capital). The AMA model estimates potential operational risk losses (annually aggregated) by combining forward-looking and backward-looking views on operational risk events.

Risk self-assessments and scenario analyses provide a forward-looking view. Experts use these tools to build scenarios to evaluate future risks and estimate the severity of potential losses that could occur. The resulting estimates are used as data input for the model. In these scenarios, experts take into consideration the quality of the bank's control environment and its processes, systems and people, as well as external circumstances and changes that may have an influence. The ongoing relevance of the estimations (and hence of the capital) is safeguarded by reviewing the scenarios at regular intervals, as well as when major changes occur in the risk profile.

Alongside these expert-based estimations, the model also uses historical loss data from ABN AMRO and the banking industry. Historical loss data are included as these are assumed to provide some level of predictive information about future losses.

Capital for operational (non-financial) risk

The level of AMA capital is derived from the results of the model calculations. The bank applies a 99.95% confidence level to the annually aggregated losses when calculating the operational risk economic capital, whereas a 99.9% confidence level is applied to calculate regulatory operational risk capital. The adequacy of the capital levels is monitored on a quarterly basis; if issues occur – for example, regarding the reliability of data – add-ons can be applied.

Risk Weighted Assets (RWA) for operational (non-financial) risk based on AMA calculations remained relatively stable at EUR 16.0 billion for 2022. ABN AMRO's current operational risk capital level (measured against the bank's gross income) also remained in line with that of peer banks with a moderate risk profile (based on ORX benchmark data).

Insurance

Under the Basel Framework, banks using an Advanced Measurement Approach (AMA) are permitted to recognise the impact of insurance mitigation under certain conditions. Insurance premiums and the use of insurance could be seen as a replacement of capital. However, ABN AMRO does not use insurance to reduce the operational risk capital charge.

EU OR1 - Operational risk own funds requirements and risk-weighted exposure amounts

						31 December 2022
		Relevant indicator			Own funds requirements	RWEA
(in millions)		Year-3	Year-2	Last year		
	Banking activities					
1	Banking activities subject to basic indicator approach (BIA)	314	256	283	43	533
2	Banking activities subject to standardised (TSA) / alternative standardised (ASA) approaches					
3	*Subject to TSA:*					
4	*Subject to ASA:*					
5	Banking activities subject to advanced measurement approaches AMA	8,028	7,436	7,270	1,235	15,434

						31 December 2021
		Relevant indicator			Own funds requirements	RWEA
(in millions)		Year-3	Year-2	Last year		
	Banking activities					
1	Banking activities subject to basic indicator approach (BIA)	397	314	256	48	604
2	Banking activities subject to standardised (TSA) / alternative standardised (ASA) approaches					
3	*Subject to TSA:*					
4	*Subject to ASA:*					
5	Banking activities subject to advanced measurement approaches AMA	8,488	8,028	7,436	1,236	15,444

Operational risk RWA came down slightly to EUR 16.0 billion (30 September 2022: EUR 16.2 billion). The decrease was mainly attributable to the Personal & Business Banking RWA, as the impact of scenarios with regard to compensation of consumer client interest rates decreased.

Remuneration policy

The Remuneration policy section presents the amounts paid in the financial year in accordance with the EBA requirement.

EU REMA - Remuneration policy

Letter from the Chair of the Remuneration Committee

Dear reader,

We hereby present our remuneration report for the year 2022. In this letter, I would like to reflect briefly on some key topics and considerations for the Remuneration Committee in the past year.

Annual performance management process

One of the key topics for the Remuneration Committee is the annual performance management process. The weighting assigned to the individual targets increased in comparison to the previous year, leading to more individual accountability. In addition, the 2022 targets for the Executive Board members were redistributed within the applicable Executive Board KPI framework, in accordance with the Executive Board Remuneration Policy. The KPIs and targets for CLA+ employees (i.e. employees appointed at a job level that exceeds the CLA job level) were also adjusted to put more emphasis on financial growth and targets for sustainability assests were included.

Composition of Executive Board and Supervisory Board

Tom de Swaan was reappointed Chair of the Supervisory Board for another four years at the Annual General Meeting in April 2022. Sarah Russell was appointed to the Supervisory Board at the same meeting.

The Executive Board underwent various changes in 2022. Christian Bornfeld stepped down as Chief Information & Technology Officer (CITO) effective 1 May 2022, while Gerard Penning stepped down as Chief Human Resources Officer (CHRO) effective 1 December 2022. Annerie Vreugdenhil was appointed CCO Personal & Business Banking effective 1 March 2022, and Carsten Bittner was appointed CI&TO effective 1 January 2023. On 11 January 2023, Lars Kramer announced that he would step down as Chief Financial Officer (CFO) effective 30 April 2023. On behalf of the Remuneration Committee, I would like to express my appreciation for the contributions of Christian Bornfeld, Gerard Penning and Lars Kramer and am pleased to welcome Annerie Vreugdenhil and Carsten Bittner to the Executive Board.

It was announced on 1 February 2023 that ABN AMRO also planned to change the composition of the Executive Board to further strengthen strategy execution. A Chief Operations Officer (COO) position has consequently been added to the Executive Board. The COO will have primary
responsibility for bank-wide operational performance and for accelerating change management in close consultation with the other Executive Board members. The COO will head the central management of operations, including the Detecting Financial Crime unit. In addition, the CHRO will
no longer sit on the Executive Board and will report directly to the CEO.

Negotiations of Collective Labour Agreement ('CLA')

Our Collective Labour Agreements (comprising of the Employment Conditions CLA and the Social Plan) are applicable to the vast majority of the bank's employees in the Netherlands.

In the meetings held between June and October 2022, the Remuneration Committee closely followed and discussed the negotiations with the trade unions on the Employment Conditions CLA that reached the end of its term on 1 July 2022. The tension between offering appropriate remuneration and rewarding staff in times of high inflation versus the cost targets of the bank was a dilemma duly considered by the Remuneration Committee.

CLAs were also agreed in France, Germany and Belgium in 2022, as further described in detail in this report.

Diversity & equal pay
We aim to provide a working environment where everyone can be themselves and feel safe, regardless of their race, ethnicity, gender, religion, age, disability, sexual orientation, gender identity or gender expression. In 2022, we received the first ever IT Vitae Diamond Award for employers who have successful and sustainable policies for recruitment, communication and guidance of highly gifted employees and employees with autism.

Equal pay for equal work and work of equal value is an important principle at ABN AMRO and our progress in this area is continuously monitored. The results and our progress on this topic were published on 11 November 2022. In the past few years, ABN AMRO has achieved good results on equal pay for the CLA population in the Netherlands. With effect from 1 January 2022, a new remuneration methodology was introduced for Dutch CLA+ employees (i.e. employees in jobs above the CLA job levels) to improve our efforts to ensure equal pay for equal work or work of equal value. The gender pay gap and equal pay developments in offices abroad are also annually monitored.

Diversity percentages are continually monitored. The gender diversity of the Extended Leadership Team decreased from 47% female employees on 1 January 2022 to 44% female employees on 31 December 2022.

In 2022, 3 of the 8 members (at year-end) of the Executive Board and 4 of the 7 members of the Supervisory Board were female. The current composition of the Supervisory Board complies with the Act on Gender Balance in Management and Supervisory Boards (Wet Evenwichtiger verhouding tussen mannen en vrouwen in bestuur en raden van commissarissen), which entered into force on 1 January 2022.

Employee Engagement
An annual Employee Engagement Survey is performed throughout the bank. The Supervisory Board considers employee engagement and employee satisfaction key topics and monitors the results of the periodic engagement.

In 2023, one of the key focus areas of the Remuneration Committee will be the update of the Executive Board Remuneration Policy and the Supervisory Board Remuneration Policy, on which we will report in the 2024 annual report.

On behalf of the Remuneration Committee of the Supervisory Board,

Arjen Dorland
Chair of the Remuneration Committee

Remuneration principles and policies

General

Our purpose – Banking for better, for generations to come – guides us through change, is the basis for how we shape and deliver on our strategy, and encourages high performance and engagement from our employees. Our strategy has three strategic pillars: customer experience, sustainability and future-proof bank. These are our guiding principles in acting on our purpose.

We want to create value for society, not only as a provider of financial services to our clients, but also as an employer.

Remuneration principles

To successfully execute our strategy we aim to create conditions in which all our employees can use their talents to contribute to our goals and to develop or acquire the right skills. We strive to achieve a future-proof workforce, with an excellent employee experience and inspiring leadership, alongside efficient organisational structures, processes and IT systems that help our employees work more effectively.

Key in achieving a future-proof workforce is a remuneration framework that enables ABN AMRO to attract, motivate, develop and retain the right talent to realise our strategy. Our remuneration policy and principles are set out in the Global Reward Policy, providing a framework for effectively managing reward and performance to support the strategy (including the risk strategy), KPIs, values and long-term interests of the bank. The Global Reward Policy applies to all employees within ABN AMRO and at all group companies, subsidiaries, branches, representative offices and legal entities under its control.

The Executive Board and Supervisory Board approve the Global Reward Policy and are responsible for its maintenance and implementation. The policy is reviewed regularly, taking into consideration the company's strategy and desired culture, as well as factors such as risk awareness, targets, corporate values and any updates due to laws and regulations.

Composition of remuneration packages

A typical remuneration package for ABN AMRO employees consists of an annual base salary, annual variable remuneration (if the relevant market practice so requires, mainly outside the Netherlands) and fringe benefits. Different ranges apply to the various salary scales in each country, but in principle we position our remuneration levels around the median of the relevant labour market, based on benchmarking, while keeping labour costs under control.

ABN AMRO's Employment Conditions CLA governs the remuneration packages for CLA employees based in the Netherlands (including Identified Staff).

Employment conditions supporting environmental and social awareness

Sustainability is an important aspect of our strategy and purpose. Therefore, our employment conditions and practices aim to promote environmental and social awareness.

Gender pay gap

The gender pay gap is the difference in average gross salaries between men and women. ABN AMRO calculates the overall gender pay gap, as well as the gender pay gap corrected per job level (whereby each job level is linked to a salary scale), for its employees in the Netherlands. For ABN AMRO employees working in the Netherlands, the gender pay gap corrected per job level amounts to 0.65% in favour of men (compared to 0.27% in 2021). The overall gender pay gap (i.e. uncorrected per salary scale) in 2022 amounted to 15% in favour of men (compared to 14.7% in 2021). The overall gender pay gap is mainly caused by more men than women holding positions at higher job levels. We will continue to focus on increasing gender diversity in higher job levels to reduce the overall gender pay gap. Our ambition is illustrated by the D&I targets, which are set in line with this.

Equal pay

We are committed to the principle of equal pay for equal work or work of equal value. The New Job Model (NJM) is our generic job profile methodology, in which all Dutch CLA jobs are plotted and which is also implemented in other countries where ABN AMRO is operating. Each NJM job profile has a job grade that is determined in line with the Hay methodology, which is recognised as a gender-neutral, objective and verifiable job-grading methodology. In the Netherlands, each Hay level at CLA and CLA+ level has its own salary scale. Our remuneration policy contains guidelines for various moments of remuneration, i.e. salary setting for new hires, annual salary increases, incidental salary increases, promotion and variable remuneration.

Periodic research is conducted on the development of equal pay in our remuneration policies and practices, whereby salaries of men and women are compared (at CLA and CLA+ level), as well as salaries of western and non-western employees. Our research shows a consistent practice of equal pay. Where the research reveals differences in salaries, further research is conducted. Our research results in the Netherlands for 2022 were published on the ABN AMRO website on 11 November 2022 (Equal Pay Day).

Employment conditions

The CLA contains the following employment conditions aiming to promote environmental and social awareness:

- hybrid working is an explicit employment condition;

- the transportation budget (which could be used for lease cars) will be phased out, partly because hybrid working significantly reduces home-to-work travel compared with the pre-Covid-19 situation;
- allowances for working from home (reimbursement for home office equipment, a monetary allowance for working from home and an internet allowance);
- reskilling (e.g. through the 'Bank in the classroom' programme that facilitates moves from jobs at the bank to jobs in teaching);
- ABN AMRO assigns 0.25% of its total salary expenses to improving the position of minority groups;
- our Reboot programme, which sets targets for hiring refugees and employees with a disability.

Sustainable KPI setting

Variable remuneration is awarded based on pre-defined KPIs. For our Identified Staff, sustainability is included in the KPIs for sustainability assets and gender diversity in the sub-top, while for the Executive Board it is included in the KPIs for sustainability (Dow Jones Sustainability Index, or DJSI) and diversity. Sustainability is part of the strategy. Non-Identified Staff are requested to set objectives in line with the strategy. The applicable sustainability KPIs are included when calculating the pool for variable remuneration.

Bonus prohibition

As long as the Dutch State holds an interest in ABN AMRO, the bonus prohibition is applicable to a specific group of senior staff, as defined in the Wbfo legislation; in other words, the Executive Board (also of subsidiaries in our group with a Dutch banking licence) and a specific group of senior staff. Due to the bonus prohibition, the Executive Board and a specific group of senior staff are also not entitled to variable remuneration or individual salary increases. The salary increases applying to this group are those provided for in the CLA for the banking sector.

Performance management and KPI setting

General

Performance management is a crucial process in pursuing ABN AMRO's purpose and strategy. Our performance management process gives guidance on objectives in line with the bank's strategy, purpose and values. It strengthens our culture by stimulating accountability, development and collaboration, and it is the basis for remuneration (where applicable). ABN AMRO's performance management process is called Together & Better and it applies to all employees globally, with an adjusted version for Identified Staff. Besides being a tool for steering performance, Together & Better focuses on motivating, developing and showing appreciation to employees in order to create a working environment where employees can make a difference. Employees are encouraged to take control of their performance, development and careers in a mature employment relationship. As part of Together & Better, employees take the initiative to set objectives. It is the joint responsibility of the manager and the employee to agree on the applicable objectives.

Within Together & Better, objectives are set around the themes of Results ('What are the results of your work?'), Behaviour ('How do you perform your work?') and Development ('What talents do you want to develop?'). Employees are requested to align at least one objective with ABN AMRO's strategic pillars and to align objectives with our core values (care, courage and collaboration).

Our performance management aims to create a clear link between performance (realistic, sustainable results) and reward in a way that ensures that any award of fixed and variable remuneration is aligned with both the employee's and the bank's performance. The KPIs used are financial and non-financial, as well as qualitative and quantitative.

Identified Staff

The Together & Better process is slightly adjusted for Identified Staff (at CLA and CLA+ level) to meet specific legal requirements for this group. A specific KPI framework applies to Identified Staff (CLA and CLA+); this is linked to ABN AMRO's bank-wide strategic KPIs and is approved by the Executive Board and Supervisory Board. For 2022, the group non-financial KPIs consisted of sustainability assets and the group financial KPI was the C/I ratio. The non-financial KPIs for the client units and functions were gender diversity in the sub-top and rNPS, and the financial KPIs were cost level, net growth in strategic segments and Segment ROE. At the individual level, objectives were set for results, behaviour and development. Identified Staff members receive a final performance score after each performance year, conveying the desired compliance and risk culture, which is taken into account at client unit/function and individual level.

Executive Board

The annual KPI framework for the Executive Board is approved by the Supervisory Board. The performance criteria for Executive Board members are based on financial and non-financial measures at organisational, client unit/function and individual level, as set out in the Executive Board Remuneration Policy. The performance criteria and targets reflect and contribute to key elements of ABN AMRO's strategy and long-term value creation, especially Sustainability and House in Order. Annual targets are set for all KPIs.

In consultation with all relevant departments at ABN AMRO, the Supervisory Board continually monitors and assesses the Executive Board members' performance on these KPIs and the targets set.

Developments and business events 2022

Collective Labour Agreements

In the Netherlands, ABN AMRO has two CLAs: the Employment Conditions CLA and the Social Plan. In 2022, an Employment Conditions CLA applied from 1 January 2022 until 1 July 2022. Following a series of negotiations, agreement was reached in 21 October 2022 on the Employment Conditions CLA applying from 1 July 2022 to 1 July 2024. The main elements of this are a salary increase of 4% from 1 October 2022, a salary increase of 2.5% from 1 July 2023 and a one-time gross payment of EUR 2,000 for each CLA employee (pro rated for parttime employees). In 2021, the Social Plan was extended from 1 January 2022 to 1 January 2025.

CLAs were also agreed in France, Germany and Belgium in 2022. In France, CLA salary increases of 3-5% were negotiated for annual base salaries up to EUR 100,000 (i.e. 5% for annual base salaries below 40k, 4% for annual base salaries of 40-85k and 3% for annual base salaries of 85-100k), in addition to a temporary increase in healthcare arrangements. In Germany, the CLA for the banking industry provides for a 3% salary increase from August 2022 and 2% from August 2023 (not applicable to Corporate Banking and Clearing, who have discretionary salary increase arrangements). In Belgium, base salaries were automatically increased in 2022 by 10.15%. The average increase in the health price index, which is used for indexation of wages, is expected to be 5.2% in 2023 and 3.2% in 2024 (forecasts: Belgian Federal Planning Bureau). In the Netherlands, ABN AMRO has two CLAs: the Employment Conditions CLA and the Social Plan. In 2022, an Employment Conditions CLA applied from 1 January 2022 until 1 July 2022. Following a series of negotiations, agreement was reached in 21 October 2022 on the Employment Conditions CLA applying from 1 July 2022 to 1 July 2024. The main elements of this are a salary increase of 4% from 1 October 2022, a salary increase of 2.5% from 1 July 2023 and a one-time gross payment of EUR 2,000 for each CLA employee (pro rated for parttime employees). In 2021, the Social Plan was extended from 1 January 2022 to 1 January 2025.

Relevant regulatory developments

The rules applying to remuneration in the Dutch financial sector are the European rules that apply in all EU Member States. The Netherlands has opted for a wider scope of the remuneration rules and a variable remuneration cap of 20% (instead of the European cap of 100%). The Dutch Financial Supervision Act (Wet financieel toezicht or 'Wft') sets additional requirements for variable remuneration, including the cap on variable remuneration, rules relating to retention payments, welcome and severance packages and publication obligations.

In addition, with effect from 1 January 2022, the revised EBA Guidelines on Sound Remuneration Policies, which had been published on 2 July 2021. came into force. The revised guidelines require institutions, inter alia, to apply sound and gender-neutral remuneration policies to all staff and to incorporate changes introduced by CRD V (which entered into force on 28 December 2020).

On 21 January 2022, the EBA launched two consultations for updating its Guidelines on the remuneration benchmarking exercise and its Guidelines for collecting data on high earners. On 30 June 2022, the final versions of these guidelines have been published.

The award of performance-related variable remuneration is linked to the performance of the bank and the underlying client units and functions. As ABN AMRO's financial results in 2022 improved in comparison to 2021, the performance related variable remuneration – including Identified Staff – amounted to EUR 53 million in 2022 (in comparison to EUR 45 million in 2021). The total retention payments, mainly in relation to the wind-down of certain non-European CIB activities, amounted to EUR 27 million in 2022. In addition, sign-on payments in 2022 amounted to EUR 1 million. As described above, the total variable remuneration awarded to all staff globally (consisting of various types of variable remuneration) amounted to EUR 81 million in 2022.Where necessary, ABN AMRO adjusts its remuneration policies to ensure compliance with applicable legislation and regulations, and requests shareholders' approval where required.

Forecast for 2023

Legislation expected in 2023

Environmental, social and governance (ESG) issues are highly important for credit institutions. ESG-related regulations, guidelines and other publications (such as the Taxonomy Regulation, SFDR, NFRD, CSRD, CRD V, CRR II, EBA guidelines and reports, ECB guidance and reports, and the European Commission's proposals and delegated acts) include ESG disclosure requirements applying, among other things, to remuneration policies. Some of those requirements entered into force in 2020 and 2021, while others apply from 2022 or a later date.

The Dutch act on further remuneration measures for financial undertakings (Wet nadere beloningsmaatregelen financiële ondernemingen) entered into force on 1 January 2023. This introduced the following changes: (1) a five-year statutory retention period for fixed remuneration in shares or instruments; (2) the obligation for financial undertakings to explain in their remuneration policy how they take into account the pay ratio between the remuneration of their managing directors, supervisory directors and employees and their function in society, and the way in which such ratio has been established; and (3) a limitation of the possibility to derogate from the cap on variable remuneration for non-CLA staff. The new legislation includes a transitional regime.

The above list of legislation and regulations is a non-exhaustive summary. If necessary, ABN AMRO will adjust its remuneration policies to ensure compliance with applicable legislation and regulations. When required, shareholders' approval will be requested.

Executive Board Remuneration Policy

In 2023, we will initiate internal and external stakeholder engagements on updating our Executive Board Remuneration Policy, more specifically the performance KPIs for Executive Board members, in order to align these more closely with our strategy, also taking into account expected sustainability legislation. The updated Executive Board Remuneration Policy will be submitted to the Annual General Meeting in 2024, in line with the regular timelines for approval of the Executive Board Remuneration Policy.

Remuneration for all staff and Identified Staff

Remuneration for all staff

In general, the remuneration packages for all staff are structured in accordance with the applicable remuneration regulations and restrictions applying to the financial sector. A remuneration package for all staff may consist of the following components (depending on local market practice):

- Fixed remuneration;
- Variable remuneration;
- Pension contribution;
- Benefits and other entitlements.

ABN AMRO takes into account relevant business dynamics (e.g. market conditions, local labour legislation and tax legislation) when deciding on the composition of remuneration packages. Globally, any and all variable remuneration is capped at 100% of the fixed remuneration. In the Netherlands, only a small group of employees receive variable remuneration, which is capped at 20% of the fixed remuneration, unless the average 20% exception is applicable.

The total variable remuneration awarded to all staff in 2022 amounted to EUR 81 million. The award of performance-related variable remuneration is linked to the performance of the bank and the underlying client units and functions. As ABN AMRO's financial results in 2022 improved in comparison to 2021, the performance-related variable remuneration – including Identified Staff – increased from EUR 45 million in 2021 to EUR 53 million in 2022. The total amount of retention payments decreased from EUR 33 million in 2021 to EUR 27 million in 2022. The retention payments are mainly made in respect of the wind-down of certain non-European CIB activities. In addition, sign-on payments in 2022 amounted to EUR 1 million.

Remuneration details of Identified Staff

Variable remuneration is awarded to Identified Staff in line with the terms and conditions of ABN AMRO's Variable Compensation Plan, which implements the applicable remuneration restrictions on variable remuneration. The variable remuneration is split into an upfront award of 60% and a deferred award of 40%. Deferred variable remuneration in the current Variable Compensation Plan (current version applicable since 29 December 2020) vests in equal instalments in the four years after the first payment. Both the upfront award and the deferred award consist of a 50% cash award and a 50% non-cash award. The instrument underlying the non-cash award consists of performance certificates. The value of the performance certificates depends on the share price of ABN AMRO and hence fluctuates in line with the market. The value of the performance certificates will be paid out in cash. A one-year retention period applies to the non-cash award.

Malus assessment in 2022

ABN AMRO has several risk-mitigating measures in place that apply to variable remuneration. As part of our end-of-year process, an ex-ante and ex-post risk assessment are conducted. A malus (downward adjustment of variable remuneration that has not yet been paid out) and/or clawback (clawing back variable remuneration that has already been paid out) may be applied. To this extent, the following criteria are used:

- evidence of misconduct or serious error by the staff member (e.g. breach of a code of conduct or other internal rules, especially concerning risks);
- a significant downturn in the financial performance of the institution or business unit (based on specific indicators);
- a significant failure of risk management in the institution or business unit in which the Identified Staff member works;
- significant changes in the institution's economic or regulatory capital base.

The Executive Board and Supervisory Board decide on the application of a malus based on the advice of Risk, Compliance and Audit, with input from other ABN AMRO departments (e.g. HR and Finance).

The malus assessment 2022 relates to the vesting of:

- The first tranche of deferred variable compensation for the 2021 performance period;
- The second tranche of deferred variable compensation for the 2020 performance period;
- The third tranche of deferred variable compensation for the 2019 performance period.

The Supervisory Board concluded, after an assessment against the malus criteria as stipulated above, that no malus is applied for performance year 2022.

Executive Board

Executive Board Remuneration Policy

The Executive Board Remuneration Policy was adopted by the Annual General Meeting on 22 April 2020 and took effect on 1 January 2020. The policy provides for a collective indexation of salaries for the Executive Board members in line with the CLA for the banking sector. In 2022, the members of the Executive Board all decided to waive their right to the salary increase of 2.5% per 1 March 2022 of the CLA Banken.

Executive Board Remuneration Policy - scenario analyses

Scenario analyses are the analyses conducted by the Supervisory Board at the time the remuneration policy was formulated and before determining the remuneration of individual Executive Board members. They show the possible outcomes of the variable remuneration components and the way in which these affect the remuneration of the Executive Board members. The Supervisory Board establishes whether the scenario analyses result in appropriate levels of remuneration, and whether measures are required to limit the remuneration.

As a matter of principle, the total target remuneration of the Executive Board members is below the median in the relevant benchmarking population. It was decided to continue the previous remuneration policy with only some refinements to safeguard alignment with the new Shareholders Rights Directive. Considering that no variable remuneration is awarded and the remuneration restrictions that apply to ABN AMRO, the Supervisory Board was of the opinion that scenario analyses had resulted in the appropriate levels of remuneration and that further scenario analyses were less relevant at the time.

However, in light of the ongoing applicability of the salary freeze due to the bonus prohibition, it's sometimes difficult to retain expert leaders (as well as other senior staff and other highly qualified employees). During the last period, there seems to be an increasing discrepancy between the current remuneration levels of the Executive Board in comparison to the relevant benchmarking populations, which has the attention of the Supervisory Board.

Contractual elements
All members of the Executive Board have a services agreement (overeenkomst van opdracht) with ABN AMRO for an unlimited period of time, which constitutes the contractual relationship between ABN AMRO and the Executive Board member. The Executive Board member may terminate the agreement subject to a notice period of three months, whereas ABN AMRO must observe a notice period of six months.

Fixed remuneration
As the Executive Board members all waived their right to the salary increase provided for in the CLA for the banking sector in 2022, there was no income adjustment to Executive Board salaries in 2022.

From 1 January 2022 to 31 December 2022:
- Membership of the Executive Board: EUR 654,195 (EUR 770,618 for the CEO)

Variable remuneration
As long as the Dutch State holds shares in ABN AMRO, the Executive Board members are not entitled to variable remuneration due to the applicable bonus prohibition, as described above. As the bonus prohibition continued to apply in the 2022 performance year, the Executive Board did not receive any variable remuneration.

Benefits
The Executive Board participates in ABN AMRO's pension schemes applicable to all employees in the Netherlands. For pensionable salary up to the applicable threshold, which for 2022 amounted to EUR 114,866, a collective defined contribution (CDC) pension scheme applies. The total pension contribution is 37%, of which 5.5% is an employee contribution. In the event of death or when the Executive Board member reaches the state pension age (AOW), the services agreement automatically ends by operation of law. The intended pension accrual is 1.875%, based on a pension age of 68. In 2022, the pension accrual was 1.875%. For pensionable salary in excess of EUR 114,866, Executive Board members (just like employees of ABN AMRO) receive an allowance that can be used to build up a net pension in a group defined contribution (DC) plan. The allowance amounted to 30% in 2022. In addition to pension benefits, Executive Board members are eligible for benefits such as a company car and a chauffeur.

Severance
The remuneration policy for Executive Board members provides for a severance payment up to a maximum of one year's gross salary if their contract is terminated at ABN AMRO's initiative. The current Executive Board members all have the same contractual right to a severance payment equal to three months' gross fixed salary. No severance was paid to Executive Board members in 2022. As they resigned, Christian Bornfeld and Lars Kramer are not entitled to a severance payment. In good mutual understanding, ABN AMRO and Gerard Penning agreed on the termination of his services agreement. Gerard Penning is therefore entitled to a severance payment of three months' gross fixed salary, which will be paid out in 2023.

Pay ratio
The pay ratio is the comparison between the total annual remuneration of the CEO and the average salary of all ABN AMRO employees. In line with our overall remuneration philosophy, we strive for a moderate pay ratio. The salary of our CEO does not fluctuate as it has been set in line with the Executive Board Remuneration Policy and does not contain any variable elements.

The ratio of the mean annual employee remuneration and the total annual remuneration of the CEO has been calculated in line with the guidance from the Corporate Governance Code Monitoring Committee, whereby temporary agency workers and external contractors have been excluded. The ratio was 8.5 in 2022. The ratio represents the CEO's total remuneration, including pension costs and social security charges, divided by the mean employee remuneration including pension costs and social security charges during 2022. This ratio is considered to be a fair reflection of ABN AMRO's current position. The ratio decreased in light of the fact that employees' salaries increased based on the Employment Conditions CLA, but the CEO salary was not increased as the Executive Board waived the salary increase of the CAO Banken.

The 2022 performance targets for Executive Board members were set in line with the Executive Board Remuneration Policy, which was adopted by the Annual General Meeting in 2020. All financial KPIs are focused on long-term profitable growth, a healthy balance of capital and the need to control our costs in order to be sustainable. The scores are given within a 1-5 bandwidth, with a score of 1 is the lowest score, a score of 3 is defined as 'meets requirements' and a scoreof 5 is the highest score.Since 2021, in line with the Guidance from the Corporate Governance Code Monitoring Committee, social security charges have been taken into consideration, whereas these charges were not taken into consideration in previous years. The pay ratio at ABN AMRO is substantially lower than in other AEX and AMX companies.

The ratios published in 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020 and 2021 were 11.4, 10, 9.6, 9.6, 10.2 and 8.78 respectively.

2022 Performance of the Executive Board
The 2022 performance targets for Executive Board members were set in line with the Executive Board Remuneration Policy, which was adopted by the Annual General Meeting in 2020. All financial KPIs are focused on long-term profitable growth, a healthy balance of capital and the need to control our costs in order to be sustainable. The scores are given within a 1-5 bandwidth, with a score of 1 is the lowest score, a score of 3 is defined as 'meets requirements' and a score of 5 is the highest score.

At an organisational level, the targets for the financial KPIs (ROE and Cost/Income ratio) were exceeded, mainly due to a further increase in income in 2022. The non-financial KPIs Sustainability and House in Order focus specifically on ABN AMRO's long-term strategy. The KPI Sustainability and its targets and measures are linked to the Dow Jones Sustainability Index (DJSI). Our top-10 position in the DJSI results in a score of 2. The KPI Employee Engagement, and its targets and measures are linked to the results obtained in the relevant annual employee engagement survey and focused on both short- and long-term achievements. The bank-wide Employee Engagement score of 78% resulted in a score of 1, compared with a score of 3 in 2021 (82% score). The KPI House in Order means actively conveying the desired compliance and risk culture, effective risk management and solution management.

At a client unit/function level, strict targets have been set to reduce costs. Exceeding the target cost ceiling by more than 1% led to a score of 1. On average, targets were met with regard to the net growth in strategic segments. Employee Engagement is also measured at a function level, resulting in an average score of 2 (based on a score of 79-80%). With respect to the NPS score, customers are starting to appreciate the digital experience we offer, but do not yet see us as a personal bank. At an individual level, KPIs are set with regard to House in Order, Permanent Education, Diversity and Behaviour. All Executive Board members met or exceeded their targets in this respect, leading to an average score of 4.

The overall assessment of the Supervisory Board is that, on average, all members of the Executive Board had good overall performance ratings in 2022.

Supervisory Board
Supervisory Board Remuneration Policy
The remuneration of the Supervisory Board is set in line with the Supervisory Board Remuneration Policy. Consequently, a 1.5% indexation of the annual fees was applied with effect from 1 January 2022, as well as an increase of 2.5% with effect from 1 March 2022, in accordance with the CLA for the banking sector.

Fixed remuneration
The annual fees for 2022 were as follows:

From 1 January 2022 until 1 March 2022:
- Membership of the Supervisory Board: EUR 54,322 (EUR 70,619 for the Chair)
- Membership of a Committee: EUR 13,581 (EUR 16,297 for the Chair)

From 1 March 2022 until 31 December 2022:
- Membership of the Supervisory Board: EUR 55,680 (EUR 72,384 for the Chair)
- Membership of a Committee: EUR 13,920 (EUR 16,704 for the Chair)

The remuneration for Supervisory Board committee membership is limited to two committee memberships. ABN AMRO does not grant any variable remuneration or equity to Supervisory Board members. Supervisory Board members are appointed by the General Meeting upon nomination by the Supervisory Board. The initial appointment period is four years unless a shorter period is set at the time of appointment. Supervisory Board members can be reappointed.

Stakeholder views

During the Annual General Meeting of 20 April 2022, the 2021 remuneration report was put to an advisory vote, with 99.33% of the votes cast being in favour of a positive advice. ABN AMRO was pleased to note the positive advisory vote.

During the Annual General Meeting in 2022, shareholders raised questions about the CEO's remuneration, how ABN AMRO benchmarks such remuneration against its peers and if ABN AMRO can include the results of the benchmark in the remuneration report. The Chair of the Remuneration Committee responded by referring to the Executive Board Remuneration Policy and the fact that such policy is also based on a benchmark. The benchmark itself, however, is not part of the remuneration report, as such information is publicly available in the remuneration reports of peers.

In general, the primary objective of ABN AMRO's remuneration policies is to enable ABN AMRO to attract, motivate and retain qualified and expert leaders, as well as senior staff and other highly qualified employees. In the preparations for the updated version of our Executive Board Remuneration Policy in 2024, we will invite stakeholders to consultation meetings to enable the Chair of our Remuneration Committee to hear feedback and explore ways of implementing our new remuneration policies to address areas of concern. We also took note of the feedback following the 2021 remuneration report and will, of course, take such views into consideration when reviewing the policy.

Works Council meetings in 2022

ABN AMRO has a general Employee Council (Raad van Medewerkers), the European Staff Council (at a European level) and four separate Works Councils.

In 2022, the Works Councils received a total of 65 requests for advice, 15 requests for consent and 51 information memoranda. These requests and memoranda were to a large extent related to ABN AMRO's further implementation of its strategy throughout the various layers of the organisation.

With regard to remuneration policies and practices, the relevant Works Council is updated annually on ABN AMRO's remuneration policies and practices. In the event of changes to the remuneration policies that are subject to the right of consent, the relevant Works Council is involved accordingly. In 2022, no changes were made to remuneration policies that were subject to a right of consent. Instead, the Employee Council was updated with regard to developments in remuneration practices, mainly in relation to equal pay.

Normally the Employee Council, Executive Board and the Supervisory Board meet each other three times a year. In 2022, two meetings were held: the first to discuss the climate plan and the second to discuss the gap between management and other employees and how to bridge it.

As employee participation is shaped around the organisational structure of ABN AMRO, the organisational changes also led to a reassessment of the way the various Works Councils are structured. On 9 January 2023, the Employee Council announced that, in 2023, the current four Works Councils would be reduced to two Works Councils. Elections will be held in spring 2023.

Additional Pillar 3 disclosures

In 2022, ABN AMRO did not receive external advice on the remuneration framework itself. However, as part of the normal day to day business with regard to application of the remuneration framework, legal advice has been obtained from a law firm with a thorough specialisation in remuneration restrictions for financial institutions. This law firm is commissioned for advice whenever needed by the HR department and Legal. In addition, job grading – also as part of the normal day to day business – took place in case of new or changed positions.

In line with our Global Reward Policy, ABN AMRO requires that performance criteria for employees in control functions are not linked to the business unit they oversee.

EU REM1 - Remuneration awarded for the financial year

		31 December 2022				31 December 2021			
	(In thousands)	MB Supervisory function	MB Management function	Other senior management	Other identified staff	MB Supervisory function	MB Management function	Other senior management	Other identified staff
	Fixed remuneration								
1	Number of identified staff[1]	8	8	6	332	8	8	17	317
2	**Total fixed remuneration**	**610**	**6,225**	**2,077**	**80,081**	**654**	**3,778**	**11,480**	**76,331**
3	*Of which: cash-based*	*610*	*4,805*	*1,607*	*64,814*	*654*	*2,916*	*8,898*	*62,112*
EU-4a	*Of which: shares or equivalent ownership interests*								
5	*Of which: share-linked instruments or equivalent non-cash instruments*								
EU-5x	*Of which: other instruments*								
7	*Of which: other forms*		*1,420*	*470*	*15,267*		*862*	*2,582*	*14,219*
	Variable remuneration								
9	Number of identified staff				175				169
10	**Total variable remuneration**				**15,937**				**13,243**
11	Of which: cash-based				11,161				8,152
12	- of which deferred				1,910				2,037
EU-13a	Of which: shares or equivalent ownership interests								
EU-14a	- of which deferred								
EU-13b	Of which: share-linked instruments or equivalent non-cash instruments				4,776				5,092
EU-14b	- of which deferred				1,910				2,037
EU-14x	Of which: other instruments								
EU-14y	- of which deferred								
15	Of which: other forms								
16	- of which deferred								
17	**Total remuneration (2 + 10)**								

1 The number of identified staff is defined as the number of FTE throughout the year.

2022

The total variable remuneration consists of different elements, including sign-on and severance payments. In 2022, the total amount of EUR 15,937 thousand included sign-on and severance payments of EUR 6,385 thousand. The sign-on and severance are paid out directly and therefore not granted as a share-linked instrument. The remaining amount of EUR 9,552 thousand

was subject to deferrals. From these deferrals, 50% was non-cash as a share-linked instrument, resulting in an amount of EUR 4,776 thousand

2021

The total variable remuneration consists of different elements, including sign-on and severance payments. In 2021, the total amount of EUR 13,243 thousand included sign-on and severance payments of EUR 3,059 thousand. These amounts were paid out directly and therefore not granted as a share-linked instrument. The remaining amount of EUR 10,184 thousand was subject to deferrals. From these deferrals, 50% was non-cash as a share-linked instrument, resulting in EUR 5,092 thousand.

EU REM2 - Special payments to staff whose professional activities have a material impact on institutions' risk profile (identified staff)

		31 December 2022				31 December 2021			
	(In thousands)	MB Supervisory function	MB Management function	Other senior management	Other identified staff	MB Supervisory function	MB Management function	Other senior management	Other identified staff
	Guaranteed variable remuneration awards								
1	Guaranteed variable remuneration awards - Number of identified staff								
2	Guaranteed variable remuneration awards -Total amount								
3	*- of which guaranteed variable remuneration awards paid during the financial year, that are not taken into account in the bonus cap*								
	Severance payments awarded in previous periods, that have been paid out during the financial year								
4	Severance payments awarded in previous periods, that have been paid out during the financial year - Number of identified staff				3				2
5	Severance payments awarded in previous periods, that have been paid out during the financial year - Total amount				1,380				674
	Severance payments awarded during the financial year								
6	Severance payments awarded during the financial year - Number of identified staff				24				6
7	Severance payments awarded during the financial year - Total amount				4,946				2,375
8	*- of which paid during the financial year*				*4,946*				
9	*- of which deferred*								
10	*- of which severance payments paid during the financial year, that are not taken into account in the bonus cap*								
11	*- of which highest payment that has been awarded to a single person*								

EU REM3 - Deferred remuneration

	(In thousands)	Total amount of deferred remuneration awarded for previous performance periods	Of which: due to vest in the financial year	Of which: vesting in subsequent financial years	Amount of performance adjustment made in the financial year to deferred remuneration that was due to vest in the financial year	Amount of performance adjustment made in the financial year to deferred remuneration that was due to vest in future performance years	Total amount of adjustment during the financial year due to ex post implicit adjustments (i.e. changes of value of deferred remuneration due to the changes of prices of instruments)	Total amount of deferred remuneration awarded before the financial year actually paid out in the financial year	Total of amount of deferred remuneration awarded for previous performance period that has vested but is subject to retention periods
		31 December 2022							
1	**MB Supervisory function**								
2	Cash-based								
3	Shares or equivalent ownership interests								
4	Share-linked instruments or equivalent non-cash instruments								
5	Other instruments								
6	Other forms								
7	**MB Management function**	**104**	**57**	**47**			**- 12**	**46**	**13**
8	Cash-based	20	14	7				14	13
9	Shares or equivalent ownership interests	71	43	40			-12	32	
10	Share-linked instruments or equivalent non-cash instruments								
11	Other instruments								
12	Other forms								
13	**Other senior management**	**212**	**86**	**125**			**- 13**	**75**	**46**
14	Cash-based	77	48	28				48	
15	Shares or equivalent ownership interests	135	38	97			-14	27	11
16	Share-linked instruments or equivalent non-cash instruments						1		35
17	Other instruments								
18	Other forms								
19	**Other identified staff**	**20,834**	**9,531**	**11,303**			**- 1,090**	**8,153**	**3,327**
20	Cash-based	6,232	3,444	2,788				3,444	
21	Shares or equivalent ownership interests	8,507	4,328	4,179			-1,591	2,805	1,169
22	Share-linked instruments or equivalent non-cash instruments	6,096	1,759	4,336			501	1,904	2,158
23	Other instruments								
24	Other forms								
25	**Total amount**								

	(In thousands)	Total amount of deferred remuneration awarded for previous performance periods	Of which due to vest in the financial year	Of which vesting in subsequent financial years	Amount of performance adjustment made in the financial year to deferred remuneration that was due to vest in the financial year	Amount of performance adjustment made in the financial year to deferred remuneration that was due to vest in future performance years	Total amount of adjustment during the financial year due to ex post implicit adjustments (i.e.changes of value of deferred remuneration due to the changes of prices of instruments)	Total amount of deferred remuneration awarded before the financial year actually paid out in the financial year	Total of amount of deferred remuneration awarded for previous performance period that has vested but is subject to retention periods
									31 December 2021
1	**MB Supervisory function**								
2	Cash-based								
3	Shares or equivalent ownership interests								
4	Share-linked instruments or equivalent non-cash instruments								
5	Other instruments								
6	Other forms								
7	**MB Management function**	**81**	**40**	**41**			**- 24**	**39**	**20**
8	Cash-based	40	20	20				20	
9	Shares or equivalent ownership interests	41	20	21			-24	19	20
10	Share-linked instruments or equivalent non-cash instruments								
11	Other instruments								
12	Other forms								
13	**Other senior management**	**85**	**59**	**26**			**- 53**	**71**	**29**
14	Cash-based	42	29	13				29	
15	Shares or equivalent ownership interests	43	30	13			-53	42	29
16	Share-linked instruments or equivalent non-cash instruments								
17	Other instruments								
18	Other forms								
19	**Other identified staff**	**11,167**	**6,388**	**10,160**			**- 4,376**	**11,036**	**2,803**
20	Cash-based	5,517	3,160	2,357				3,160	
21	Shares or equivalent ownership interests	4,239	2,314	7,306			-6,439	2,387	2,314
22	Share-linked instruments or equivalent non-cash instruments	1,411	914	497			2,063	5,489	489
23	Other instruments								
24	Other forms								
25	**Total amount**								

MB Management Function

The amounts related to Dan Dorner and Choy van der Hooft-Cheong are outstanding deferrals related to their activities prior to the ExBo appointment.

EU REM4 - Remuneration of EUR 1 million or more per year

(In units)		31 December 2022 Identified staff that are high earners as set out in Article 450(i) CRR	31 December 2021 Identified staff that are high earners as set out in Article 450(i) CRR
1	EUR 1,000,000 to below EUR 1,500,000	3	3
2	EUR 1,500,000 to below EUR 2,000,000	2	
3	EUR 2,000,000 to below EUR 2,500,000		
4	EUR 2,500,000 to below EUR 3,000,000		
5	EUR 3,000,000 to below EUR 3,500,000		
6	EUR 3,500,000 to below EUR 4,000,000		
7	EUR 4,000,000 to below EUR 4,500,000		
8	EUR 4,500,000 to below EUR 5,000,000		
9	EUR 5,000,000 to below EUR 6,000,000		
10	EUR 6,000,000 to below EUR 7,000,000		
11	EUR 7,000,000 to below EUR 8,000,000		

EU REM5 - Information on remuneration of staff whose professional activities have a material impact on institutions' risk profile (identified staff)

										31 December 2022
	Management body remuneration			Business areas						
(In thousands)		MB Supervisory function	MB Management function	Total MB	Investment banking	Retail banking	Asset management	Corporate functions	Independent internal control functions	All other	Total
1	**Total number of identified staff**										**354**
2	*- of which members of the MB*	*8*	*8*	*16*							
3	*- of which other senior management*							*2*	*4*		
4	*- of which other identified staff*				*108*	*90*		*56*	*84*		
5	**Total remuneration of identified staff**	**610**	**6,225**	**6,835**	**38,154**	**22,781**		**19,077**	**18,083**		
6	*- of which variable remuneration*				*8,717*	*3,202*		*2,875*	*1,143*		
7	*- of which fixed remuneration[1]*	*610*	*6,225*	*6,835*	*29,437*	*19,579*		*16,202*	*16,940*		

1 The severance payment is included in fixed remuneration.

										31 December 2021
	Management body remuneration			Business areas						
(In thousands)		MB Supervisory function	MB Management function	Total MB	Investment banking	Retail banking	Asset management	Corporate functions	Independent internal control functions	All other	Total
1	**Total number of identified staff**										**350**
2	*- of which members of the MB*	*8*	*8*	*16*							
3	*- of which other senior management*				*4*	*2*		*9*	*2*		
4	*- of which other identified staff*				*75*	*98*		*52*	*92*		
5	**Total remuneration of identified staff**	**654**	**3,778**	**4,432**	**33,251**	**27,074**		**21,869**	**18,861**		
6	*- of which variable remuneration*				*7,862*	*2,477*		*1,593*	*1,312*		
7	*- of which fixed remuneration[1]*	*654*	*3,778*	*4,432*	*25,389*	*24,597*		*20,277*	*17,549*		

1 The severance payment is included in fixed remuneration.

Encumbered and unencumbered assets

EU AE1 - Encumbered and unencumbered assets

(in millions)		Carrying amount of encumbered assets	Of which: notionally eligible EHQLA and HQLA	Fair value of encumbered assets	Of which: notionally eligible EHQLA and HQLA	Carrying amount of unencumbered assets	Of which: EHQLA and HQLA	Fair value of unencumbered assets	Of which: EHQLA and HQLA
									31 December 2022
10	Assets of the reporting institution	111,625	11,122			309,844	88,349		
30	Equity instruments	2	2	2	2	630		630	
40	Debt securities	10,484	10,183	10,484	10,183	30,414	26,347	30,414	26,702
50	*- of which covered bonds*	*381*	*349*	*381*	*349*	*2,988*	*2,463*	*2,988*	*2,463*
60	*- of which securitisations*								
70	*- of which issued by general governments*	*9,114*	*8,819*	*9,114*	*8,819*	*24,579*	*21,787*	*24,579*	*22,495*
80	*- of which issued by financial corporations*	*715*	*715*	*715*	*715*	*5,870*	*4,157*	*5,870*	*4,157*
90	*- of which issued by non-financial corporations*					*204*	*22*	*204*	*86*
120	Other assets	101,138	936			278,801	62,001		
									31 December 2021
10	Assets of the reporting institution	104,744	6,080			306,966	88,330		
30	Equity instruments	10	10	10	11	576		576	
40	Debt securities	5,909	5,579	5,909	5,579	39,363	33,371	39,363	16,584
50	*- of which covered bonds*	*31*		*31*		*3,489*	*3,390*	*3,489*	*1,753*
60	*- of which securitisations*								
70	*- of which issued by general governments*	*5,809*	*5,480*	*5,809*	*5,408*	*32,081*	*30,489*	*32,081*	*16,092*
80	*- of which issued by financial corporations*	*76*	*70*	*76*	*70*	*6,716*	*6,180*	*6,716*	*3,260*
90	*- of which issued by non-financial corporations*					*190*		*190*	
120	Other assets	98,826	491			267,509	69,449		

EU AE2 - Collateral received and own debt securities issued

(in millions)		Fair value of encumbered collateral received or own debt securities issued	Of which: notionally eligible EHQLA and HQLA	Unencumbered: Fair value of collateral received or own debt securities issued available for encumbrance	Of which: EHQLA and HQLA
					31 December 2022
130	Collateral received by the disclosing institution	42,624	31,254	2,358	1,623
140	Loans on demand				
150	Equity instruments	22,199	15,179	1,025	620
160	Debt securities	19,495	16,015	1,175	821
170	*- of which covered bonds*	*327*	*315*	*1*	*1*
180	*- of which securitisations*	*5,292*	*4,597*	*8*	*6*
190	*- of which issued by general governments*	*13,643*	*12,358*	*1,051*	*761*
200	*- of which issued by financial corporations*	*5,037*	*3,790*	*81*	*41*
210	*- of which issued by non-financial corporations*	*347*	*266*	*62*	*21*
220	Loans and advances other than loans on demand				
230	Other collateral received	130		25	
240	Own debt securities issued other than own covered bonds or securitisations				
241	Own covered bonds and securitisation issued and not yet pledged				
250	**Total, collateral received and own debt securities issued**	**154,250**	**42,375**		

					31 December 2021
130	Collateral received by the disclosing institution	44,669	38,658	18,825	9,496
140	Loans on demand				
150	Equity instruments	21,750	15,953	8,882	3,451
160	Debt securities	20,720	20,632	8,058	6,353
170	*- of which covered bonds*	*88*	*79*	*2*	*2*
180	*- of which securitisations*	*5,047*	*4,361*	*65*	*26*
190	*- of which issued by general governments*	*15,334*	*16,467*	*6,862*	*6,111*
200	*- of which issued by financial corporations*	*4,862*	*4,127*	*570*	*137*
210	*- of which issued by non-financial corporations*	*524*	*436*	*697*	*145*
220	Loans and advances other than loans on demand				
230	Other collateral received	79		1,681	
240	Own debt securities issued other than own covered bonds or securitisations				
241	Own covered bonds and securitisation issued and not yet pledged				
250	**Total, collateral received and own debt securities issued**	**149,413**	**44,738**		

EU AE3 - Sources of encumbrance

(in millions)	31 December 2022 Matching liabilities, contingent liabilities or securities lent	Assets, collateral received and own debt securities issued other than covered bonds and securitisations encumbered	31 December 2021 Matching liabilities, contingent liabilities or securities lent	Assets, collateral received and own debt securities issued other than covered bonds and securitisations encumbered
1 Carrying amount of selected financial liabilities	79,535	106,120	87,983	106,030

EU AE4 - Accompanying narrative information

Encumbered assets are assets pledged or subject to any arrangement aimed at securing, collateralising or credit enhancing a transaction on condition that they cannot be freely withdrawn. The extent of asset encumbrance provides insight into the on- and off-balance sheet collateral used for funding and available for future funding or other purposes. There is no difference between the regulatory consolidation scope used for the purpose of disclosures regarding all asset encumbrance information and the prudential regulatory scope for Consolidated scope Liquidity Reporting Requirements.

Encumbered assets on the bank's balance sheet consist primarily of mortgages, which are used as a cover pool for the covered bond programme and for retained securities pledged for participation under the TLTRO III programme. The cover pool of mortgages is not considered to be encumbered if the securities are retained within the bank and regarded as part of the unencumbered liquidity buffer. Assets are also encumbered as a result of cash and securities posted as margins under derivative and clearing transactions, as well as when collateral is pledged for collateral swap transactions with bilateral counterparties.

Repurchase agreements and activities related to securities lending also result in encumbrance of assets, but these transactions are largely conducted using securities received in reverse repurchase or collateral swap transactions. These received securities are not recognised on the balance sheet and are considered part of the off-balance sheet collateral, available for encumbrance. Covered bonds involve over-collateralisation, which means the volume of encumbered mortgages exceeds the notional principal of the covered bond.

As part of its overall liquidity and funding planning framework, the bank deploys several established secured and unsecured funding programmes in order to maintain access to diversified funding sources across different currencies, maturities and geographical locations. Over-reliance on secured funding is monitored and controlled through a limit on overall on-balance asset encumbrance levels. The shift in the encumbrance ratio over time is kept to a minimum, unless there are special circumstances such as access to TLTRO programmes or a market-driven need to post collateral for margin purposes. The median asset encumbrance ratio for 2021 was 25.4%, which is below the risk appetite threshold limit.

ESG disclosures

Qualitative information on sustainability (ESG) risk

Sustainability risk is defined in the risk taxonomy as the risk that Environmental, Social or Governance-related (ESG) factors will have a financial or reputational impact on ABN AMRO, either directly or via other risk types. Sustainability risk management is a fundamental part of safeguarding a moderate risk profile and supporting ABN AMRO's strategic objectives. ESG factors relate to (but are not limited to) the following:

- Environmental: climate change, biodiversity loss, natural resources depletion and pollution. The climate-related and environmental risks (CER) can refer to so-called inside-out risks or outside-in risks.
- Social: substandard working conditions, forced labour and child labour, human trafficking, indigenous peoples' rights, privacy, animal welfare and public health.
- Governance: corporate governance (e.g. remuneration, diversity and balancing the interests of stakeholders), corporate behaviour (e.g. corruption and bribery) and ethical business conduct.

This chapter provides definitions of sustainability risk and ESG, followed by an outline of the sustainability risk management framework, including the sustainability policy framework, risk appetite, identification and measurement and risk monitoring. In subsequent chapters, more information is provided on each of the sub-risk types environmental, social and governance risk.

Sustainability risk policy framework

ABN AMRO has in place a sustainability risk policy framework, which is an integral part of the enterprise risk management (ERM) framework. It ensures that sustainability risk is properly identified, measured, managed, mitigated, monitored and reported on in line with the bank's risk appetite and following the ERM cycle. To support these processes, exclusions, statements and standards underpin the way the bank executes its sustainability risk management.

The sustainability risk policy framework is subject to an annual review to incorporate new insights, practices, internal and external developments, and views of stakeholders, and to align with the latest regulatory guidance, such as ECB and EBA requirements and definitions.

Sustainability risk policy framework

Sustainability Risk Policy

Exclusions
- Exclusion list
- Controversial weapons list

Statements
- Human rights
- Climate change
- Animal welfare

Standards
- Sustainability Risk Standard for Finance
- Sustainability Risk Standard for Engagement
- Sustainability Risk Standard for Defence
- Sustainability Acceleration Standard

Sustainability risk standard with sector requirements
- Agri-commodities
- Animal protein
- Energy
- Metals & minerals
- Manufacturing
- Chemicals & pharma
- Real estate
- Transportation
- Financial institutions

Our Exclusion List specifies the activities we exclude from our financial services because of their adverse ESG impact. Our Controversial Weapons List (CWL), in turn, specifies the companies that we exclude because of their involvement in controversial weapons. The CWL is in line with the ban on investments in cluster munition, as specified in the Dutch Financial Supervision Act, supplemented with the exclusion of companies involved in other controversial weapons, including white phosphorus. By regularly reviewing and updating the Exclusion List and the CWL, ABN AMRO ensures that it operates in line with its purpose, values and risk appetite. New developments and scientific insights within and outside the bank are taken into consideration.

Our statements set out ABN AMRO's commitment, responsibilities and expectations for ourselves and for our business associates, including our clients, investee companies and suppliers, on three important themes: climate, human rights and animal welfare. The statements also describe the key activities we undertake to meet our responsibilities. Note that the current climate change statement is due for an update in 2023, and will be aligned to the climate strategy, published in December 2022.

Our standards include requirements for managing sustainability risk in different processes (including engagement, investment and classifying sustainability acceleration finance). We also have standards specifying the minimum ESG requirements for our corporate lending clients.

In 2022, we further specified the general principles on which this Sustainability Risk Standard (including sector requirements) and our client due diligence is built, and we strengthened it, especially with regard to climate and environment-related risks, transition risk and physical risks, and human rights risks. In addition, we have a standard for corporate clients with links to defense activities.

Generic Principles

- Clients comply with applicable laws and regulations and are able to demonstrate transparency regarding their responsible business conduct.
- Clients know the salient human rights risks of their own activities and business relationships and take measures to address these risks.
- Clients have a satisfactory ESG track record.
- Clients have identified potentially affected groups and other relevant stakeholders and engage with them constructively and openly in assessing and mitigating human rights risks and addressing any grievances.
- Clients take measures to promote circularity and reduce the use of virgin material and waste (e.g. through design, recycling, life time extension), if applicable.
- Clients monitor their GHG emissions and take measures to reduce them in line with the Paris climate goals.
- Clients are aware of how their business model depends on ecosystem services (i.e. resources, pollination) and take measures to preserve these services.
- Clients are aware what the transition to a Net Zero economy means for their business model and take appropriate measures to prepare for the transition.
- Clients are aware what their impact is on biodiversity, water, air and soil and take appropriate measures to prevent biodiversity loss and pollution.
- Clients are aware of the physical risks of a changing climate for their business model and take appropriate measures to mitigate these risks.

Sustainability risk governance

The Executive Board is accountable for the establishment of an effective sustainability risk management framework in the bank and for setting, approving and overseeing the bank's sustainable strategy. It has delegated management of sustainability risk, including CER, to the Group Risk Committee. A dedicated Sustainability Risk team within the Central Risk Management department is responsible for the sustainability risk management framework and acts as the second line of defence. Central Risk Management also monitors the implementation of the Sustainable Finance Regulations Programme, responsibility for which lies with all first and second line departments throughout the bank. Various other committees are increasingly involved in the management of sustainability risk:

- Business Risk Committees (BRC) for oversight on sustainability risk within the specific business lines and approval of business line-specific sustainability risk issues (e.g. scenario analysis);
- Engagement Advisory Committee (EAC) for oversight on client engagement;
- Group Sustainability Committee (GSC) for internal advice on sustainability matters affecting the bank and the business environment;
- Scenario Analysis and Stress-test Committee (SSC) for oversight on climate-related and environmental risks scenario analyses and stress testing;
- Central Credit Committee (CCC) for oversight on the application of the sustainability risk policy framework in credit decisions.

Sustainability risk management framework

Sustainability Risk, including Climate-related and environmental risk, is managed in line with the bank's defined Enterprise Risk Management cycle. Sustainability risks identified in our business environment are measured to inform risk management and strategic decision making. Appropriate risk response measures, including limits and checkpoints in the risk appetite, are developed for material risks based on the gained insights. And finally, sustainability risk is included in risk monitoring and reporting tools, such as the ERM report.

Sustainability risk & business strategy

Sustainability risk management and the bank sustainability strategy go hand in hand. On the one hand, insights in sustainability risks informs strategic decision making. For example, the bank climate strategy focuses on the portfolios that were identified and measured as the portfolios with the highest emissions intensity and/or the highest transition risks.

Similarly, decisions to engage with one or more clients to accelerate the sustainability shift are informed by client level risk identification and measurement as part of client acceptance and credit provisioning processes. And finally, decisions to reduce, maintain or grow in certain portfolios are informed by insights in sustainability risks.

On the other hand sustainability risk management is informed by ABN AMRO's sustainability commitments. Limits and thresholds are set to support the achievement of our sustainability targets. In other words, Key Performance Indicators and Key Risk Indicators are aligned. Similarly, the sustainability risk policy framework is regularly updated, for example to ensure that no clients are onboarded that prevent us from achieving our strategic commitments or that conflict with our commitment to standards such as the UN Guiding Principles for Business and Human Rights or OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises. Below, we provide an overview of key elements and newest developments in each step of the ERM cycle.

Sustainability risk identification

The risk identification process for sustainability risk takes place at multiple levels. The process includes but is not limited to sector and country sustainability risk classifications and sustainability risk heatmapping. These tools also feed into the bank-wide risk identification processes such as the risk event register (see below), into which sustainability risk is integrated.

Sector and country classification

The sector and country risk classification indicates sectors and countries as low, medium or high risk from a sustainability perspective and includes climate-related, environmental (ecosystem dependencies), social and governance-related aspects. 'High risk' from a sustainability perspective means that there is an inherent sustainability risk associated with the client's sector and/or country of operation. It implies that we need more robust due diligence procedures for that particular client; it does not mean that we want to refrain from doing business. On the contrary, we see this as an opportunity to engage with a client in the transition towards sustainability.

The sector classification takes into account the results of the banks climate risk heatmap and the environmental risk heatmap as well as expert opinion on human rights risks for sectors. The Country Ratings is based on data of Sustainalytics. Both ratings are updated periodically to reflect international and sector developments. After approval by the Group Risk Committee, the rating is incorporated in our Client Assessment on Sustainability tool, CASY NextGen.

Sustainability risk measurement

Various tools are used to measure sustainability risk at different levels:

- At bank level: Sustainability risk elements are included in the internal stress testing scenarios and in the 2022 EBA Climate Stress Test, as mentioned in the Risk framework chapter. In addition, the bank wide impact of climate-related and environmental risk (CER) on traditional risk types was measured in 2022, using a qualitative and quantitative CER materiality assessment, as explained in the risk type chapters;
- At portfolio level: CER scenario analysis is used to measure the impact of sustainability risk in specific portfolios. In this chapter, you can read more on the portfolio level analysis;
- At client level: Sustainability risk is measured using the client assessment on sustainability tool (CASY NextGen) as part of the credit decisioning process. Please refer to the Credit risk management chapter for more information on this process.

Portfolio scenario analysis

ABN AMRO uses portfolio scenario analysis as one of the tools for understanding the impact of sustainability risk, and particularly climate-related and environmental risk, on traditional risk types (e.g. credit risk and business risk) in specific sectors, using various climate scenarios. In 2021 this was done in four priority portfolios, which were selected based on the 2020 climate risk heatmap: energy, shipping, commercial real estate and residential real estate. In 2022 the commercial and residential real estate scenario analyses were updated and extended to include the risk events heat stress and wild fires, in addition to flooding and drought.

Sustainability risk response

To ensure that sustainability risk is in line with the bank's risk appetite and strategy, mitigating actions are defined at bank, portfolio and client levels for the risks that are identified as material.

At bank level, mitigating actions are as follows:

- Exclusion of some specific sectors and subsectors from lending products, as stated in the bank's Exclusion List and Controversial Weapons List;
- Strict requirements for corporate lending under the Sustainability risk standard with sector requirements;
- Sustainability risk considerations included in the Credit Risk and Business Risk Policies

At portfolio level thematic engagement is used as a mitigating action for risks that affect entire portfolios or large numbers of clients within a portfolio in the same way. Overseen by the Engagement Advisory Committee, the first line develops and executes a thematic engagement plan with clear time bound targets supported and challenged by the second line where needed. In 2022 thematic engagement focused on improving energy efficiency of vessels in the shipping portfolio (as a follow up from the 2021 scenario analysis), on improving management practices of clients in various sectors to prevent exploitation of migrant workers, and on improving supply chain due diligence practices of clients with supply chains in the Xinjiang region in China.

Individual engagement is used as a mitigating action at client level. Individual engagement focuses primarily on remediation of breaches of the sustainability risk policy framework.

Sustainability risk appetite

Risk response may also involve the development, review and/or implementation of risk appetite limits and checkpoints at bank and client unit/functions levels. Our strategic risk appetite statement (SRAS) references the alignment of our portfolio with the Paris Climate Agreement. The sustainability risk appetite is set using indicators that address all ESG aspects of sustainability and both the inside-out and outside-in perspectives of sustainability risk at bank and client unit/functions levels. The risk indicators have both quantitative and qualitative elements. The latter reflects the fact that enough data are not yet available in this relatively new risk category.

In some cases, new KRIs are included in the risk appetite for monitoring purposes only. Limits and checkpoints will be added later, when more data is available and or when the impact can be assessed more accurately. Monitoring allows us to gather relevant data that can inform the process of setting checkpoints and limits, and allows us to increase transparency on risk developments over time.

Some bank-wide KRIs are cascaded down to client unit/functions levels and some client units and functions have their own specific KRIs. These KRIs are increasingly informed by insights from sustainability risk identification and measurement efforts such as scenario analysis. For example, ABN AMRO Mortgages monitors assets with an increased physical risk and started monitoring the number of potentially vulnerable clients in high physical risk areas in January 2022. In time, limits and checkpoints will be developed for such KRIs as well.

Risk Appetite

	Indicator	Checkpoint/limits	Monitoring only
Sustainability risk	Percentage of clients requiring engagement on ESG	◆	
	Sustainable and Acceleration Standard volume change	◆	
Climate risk	Change in carbon footprint in lending and investment portfolio		◆
	Data quality of financed emissions		◆
Environmental risk	Relative exposure in sectors sensitive to physical environmental risks		◆
	Relative exposure in sectors sensitive to transition environmental risks		◆
Human rights risk	Strength of human rights risk management	◆	

Sustainability risk monitoring and reporting

To ensure that an identified sustainability risk remains within the approved risk appetite limits and checkpoints, we monitor sustainability risk, including environmental and climate-related risks, at bank-wide and client unit/functions level.

Sustainability risk at bank level is monitored and reported to the GRC and to the executive board in the enterprise risk management (ERM) report. In 2022, the ERM report drew attention to, for example, climate transition risk and the need to develop a solid climate strategy to align ABN AMRO's business with a net zero scenario and with the environmental transition risk associated with the nitrogen regulations of the Dutch government. At client unit level, sustainability risk is monitored and reported through the client unit/functions risk reports, which are discussed regularly in the respective business risk committees.

A dedicated risk register has been developed for human rights risks. This includes all kinds of human rights risks we can be connected to, in any capacity, and helps us record and aggregate our observations on these risks over time. The risk register feeds into our enterprise risk management process and results in more robust governance and more involvement from senior management. Human rights risks are managed across a range of departments within the bank.

Sustainable remuneration policies and practices

The sections below describe how sustainability is included in our remuneration, through collective labor agreements and variable remuneration for identified staff.

Sustainable employment conditions

The CLA employment conditions promotes and supports hybrid working, amongst others via sustainable employment conditions:

- Hybrid working is an explicit employment condition;
- The transportation budget (which could be used for lease cars) will be phased out, also because hybrid working reduces home-to-work travel significantly, compared to the situation prior to COVID-19, and replaced by allowances for working from home (reimbursement home office equipment, a monetary allowance for working from home and an internet allowance);

- Reskilling (via a.o. 'Bank voor de klas', facilitating the transfer from a job at the bank to teaching jobs);
- ABN AMRO budgets 0,25% of the total salary costs for the improvement of the position of minority groups;
- Reboot programme (which sets targets for hiring refugees, employees with a disability)

Sustainable KPI setting
Only a limited group of Dutch employees receive variable remuneration, in addition to a (larger) group of non-Dutch employees. Our Executive Board does not receive variable remuneration. However, there is a clear focus on sustainability in our performance targets. For our Identified Staff, sustainability is included via performance targets for sustainability assets and gender diversity sub-top. For the Executive Board, sustainability is included via performance targets for sustainability (DJSI) and diversity.

Sustainability targets
Sustainability has been a core element of our strategy since 2018, and is core to our purpose. Our goal is to help clients transition to more sustainable business models. In doing so, we are focused on the wider sustainability shift: our efforts are designed to help mitigate climate change, accelerate circular business practices and create positive social impact.

To support our strategy, we have set clear targets for 2024, relating to our sustainability pillar.

			Targets		Results
	2024	2023	2022	2022	2021
Percentage sustainability (acceleration) asset volume[1]					
- ESG + impact investments[2]	42%	40%	38%	46%	38%
- Residential mortgages	34%	31%	28%	28%	25%
- Corporate loans to clients[3]	27%	21%	16%	19%	14%
Total	**36%**	**32%**	**29%**	**31%**	**27%**
External rating					
S&P Global ESG Dow Jones Sustainability Index[4]	top 5%	top 5%	top 5%	top 15%	top 15%

[1] The definition of sustainability (acceleration) asset volume is based on ABN AMRO's Sustainability Acceleration Standards. These standards contain clear definitions with regard to clients' sustainability policies, practice and governance. The overall target for sustainability (acceleration) asset volume is calculated as the sum of sustainability (acceleration) asset volume (mortgages and corporate loans) and sustainability (acceleration) client asset volume, divided by the sum of the outstanding mortgage loan book, corporate loan book and relevant client asset volume.
[2] In the past our assessment of the SAS KPI has been conservative when data was unavailable or of low quality. In the past year we've made further improvements to our assessment of investments against the ESG and Sustainable Impact Standard and have improved data availability. This, together with the move of several funds from SFDR Article 6 to Article 8, explains the increase in ESG + impact investments. Comparative figures have not been adjusted.
[3] Corporate loans were previously reported separately as loans from our Corporate & Institutional Banking and Commercial Banking businesses. This figure is now reported as corporate loans in line with the new client units introduced at the start of 2022. Corporate loans includes loans from all three client units. Non-core loans from our former Corporate & Institutional Banking unit are not included. Results for 2021 have been adjusted accordingly to allow like-for-like comparison.
[4] The result indicates to which extent ABN AMRO deviates from the highest score of the industry leader.

In 2022 we joined the Net Zero Banking Alliance and set further targets to reduce carbon emissions in five key portfolios.

Table 1 - Qualitative information on Environmental risk
Risk Management for Environmental Risk is modelled (among other guidelines) after the ECB guide on Climate Related and Environmental Risks (CER) and implements climate related considerations in the various facets of the business operations, such as strategic planning, credit analytics and client intake. It largely follows the risk management process described in the previous section. Below we highlight some elements that are specific to our climate & environmental risk management, including the CER materiality assessment and climate and environmental risk heatmaps.

CER Materiality assessment per risk type
Within our risk taxonomy, sustainability risk is a standalone risk type as well as a driver of other risk types. In 2022, we assessed the materiality of climate-related and environmental risk in relation to the following traditional risk types: credit risk, market risk, operation risk, liquidity risk, capital risk, business risk and reputational risk. The initial assessment was qualitative, and was then further substantiated quantitatively where possible.

The bank's risk materiality framework that is used in the annual risk taxonomy update has been adjusted to make it more suitable for performing this assessment. The adjustments relate especially to the indicators and thresholds for materiality of non-financial impact, aligning it more directly with the bank's strategy 'Banking for better, for generation to come' and the corresponding key performance indicators. We also incorporated the concept of double materiality, signaling that both a negative and a positive impact on society and the environment can be material. And finally, we included a distinction between materiality in the short term (within 1 year), medium term (within 5 years) and long term (within 30 year) horizon.

To ensure consistency across risk types, we assessed the impact of a set of pre-defined CER events, based on the events suggested in the ECB Guide on CER. These included climate-related risk events such as floods and drought (physical risk) and policy and technology development (transition risk), as well as environmental risk events such as water stress and biodiversity loss (physical risk) and policy and technology development (transition risk). For each risk type, we used a tailor-made methodology to substantiate how these events drive or have a material impact on their risk type. See the table below for our conclusions.

Materiality Assessment Table

	Climate Risk		Environmental Risk	
Risk Type	**Physical risk**	**Transition Risk**	**Physical risk**	**Transition risk**
Credit Risk	✔	✔	✔	✔
Market risk in the trading book				
Market risk in the banking book				
Operational (Non-financial) risk	✔	✔	✔	✔
Liquidity risk				
Business risk		✔	✔	✔

Check indicates that risk is material. Where there is no check, the risk is assessed as not material.

Climate and environmental risk in Credit Risk

ABN AMRO is taking steps to incorporate ESG factors and associated risks into its credit acceptance process for both programme lending and non-programme lending. Transmission channels are the causal chains through which climate factors represent financial risks to ABN AMRO by directly influencing our counterparties and the assets they hold. The insights gained from defining these transmission channels are used to adjust the credit lifecycle elements and thus integrate climate risk into the credit acceptance process.

The methodology for the quantitative materiality assessment of CER in credit risk is based on a combination of qualitative or quantitative sources, including but not limited to a climate risk heatmap, credit risk transmission channels, climate scenario analyses (CSA) and ECB climate stress test (CST) results, as well as public data on the carbon footprint of sectors and environmental risk assessment data from Impact Institute and ENCORE for certain sectors relevant to our loan portfolio. The CST scope for ABN AMRO is considered the total scope relevant for CER in the assessment.

Based on the calculated capital and P&L impact of climate-related and environmental drivers on credit risk, the impact is considered material.

Climate and environmental risks in ECL

Incorporating climate risk explicitly into ECL models is challenging due to the lack of historical data and the horizon on which climate and environmental risks are expected to materialise. We are taking steps to gain deeper insight into how climate and environmental risks affect our clients, and to eventually embed them into our IFRS 9 ECL models. The target state is to have CER reflected in all four modelling frameworks (IRB models, IFRS, stress testing and EC).

Although the impact of climate risk on ECL can only be estimated with a high degree of uncertainty regarding amounts of losses and the time horizon on which it will materialise, it is partially embedded into our ECL estimates through our macroeconomic forecasts. Climate and environmental risks are playing an increasing role in government policies and macroeconomic developments. To capture climate and environmental risks in ECL and related scenario processes, each macroeconomic scenario is accompanied by an overview that illustrates which of these risks are included in the various projected macroeconomic indicators. For short term identifiable events that are not (yet) included in the macroeconomic forecasts, management overlays on ECL can be taken. These are currently limited to an overlay for the potential impact of the government's nitrogen reducing measures. With the combination of macroeconomic scenarios and this management overlay we deem to be adequately provisioned for climate and environmental risks.

CER materiality risk assessment Operational Risk
In the context of non-financial risks, the ECB's guide on climate-related and environmental risks (CERs) sets out specific expectations for banks to consider how climate-related and environmental events could have an adverse impact on business continuity and the extent to which the nature of our activities could increase reputational and/or liability risks. The ECB's guide on CERs also specifies pre-defined CER events to be evaluated in materiality assessments.

In 2022, ABN AMRO tailored its materiality assessment to use climate science, data-driven insights to investigate how climate-related hazards together with ABN AMRO's exposures and vulnerabilities interact to manifest in physical risks to its critical infrastructure. The focus of the analysis was to establish financial impacts and enhance internal knowledge of the transmission mechanisms and potential effects of climate risks in the Non-Financial Risk (NFR) domains.

As the assessment showed, ABN AMRO's critical physical infrastructure (e.g., data centers) face threats from natural hazards (e.g., floods) that could potentially impact bank-wide business continuity. This was not surprising, since water-related threats are characteristic to the Netherlands. However, the inherent flood-risk profiles of ABN AMRO's critical infrastructure varied because of differences in location, elevation, construction and internal layout. Based on available flooding estimates for the Netherlands for 2050, the assessment estimated a flood of 50 cm or higher could be impactful to one critical physical infrastructure (i.e., a data center). The expected financial costs would be less than 1% of profits, but this was significant in a context of historically negligible losses from CER-related events.

Risk mitigations are planned, including a repeat of the (extended) analysis to overcome data integrity issues linked outdated data on flooding scenarios for the Netherlands. In the interim, ABN AMRO has upgraded the requirements to lengthen the time horizon of its business continuity risk assessments (BRCA) to climate-sensitive periods (e.g., looking ahead 30 years). In addition, the bank will investigate possibilities to reconfigure the internal layout for the most at-risk infrastructure.

ABN AMRO also performed qualitative assessments of reputational and liability effects arising from developments in climate and environmental risks. For example, industry-wide concerns relating to the speed of executing climate strategies, compliance with specific regulations, duty of care to clients impacted by transition risks and/or greenwashing in product propositions are material drivers of potential reputational and liability effects for ABN AMRO. Data and insights are continuously being developed, with the aim to improve quantification in 2023.

CER materiality risk assessment Market Risk
Climate and environment risks can impact the trading books via the revaluation of fair valued positions which are held with a trading intent. In order to assess the impact, stress scenarios have been applied by shocking the market risk factors (e.g. credit spreads). In 2022, quantitative assessment were performed and the impact was found to be immaterial for the market risk trading book.

CER materiality Business risk assessment
Business Risk of climate and environmental risk (CER) events concerns the (potential) effect of event(s) on the operating result of the bank. Individual CER events have historically neither materially increased operating expenses, nor are they assumed to do so in the future. The effect of a single physical or environmental event on the operating income of ABN AMRO is currently assumed to be marginal. Client portfolios with higher sensitivities to physical or transition risks (e.g. Oil & Gas) have relatively low loan volumes of bank book, consequently not providing material business risks. In the medium to long term material business risks could result from adjustments to commercial or risk policies by ABN AMRO, in order to reduce (other) CER-related risks and/or decrease emissions within client portfolios following climate-related regulation. CER-related risk events that are likely and have a material impact are related to regulations, technology or pollution.

Climate and environmental risk heatmaps
Heatmaps are used to scan ABN AMRO's lending portfolio on sector sensitivity and vulnerability to climate and environmental risk. This results in tools that show where the climate and environmental risk hotspots are in our corporate lending portfolio. These are in turn used to determine priority sectors for performing portfolio scenario analyses so as to assess the magnitude of the impact on selected risk types and to select portfolios for the first wave of sectors that we cover with our Climate Strategy. The heatmap methodology developed in 2021 was used with minor adjustments for the 2022 climate risk and environmental risk heatmaps.

As formal risk identification tools, the heatmaps also contribute to the risk identification process such as the Risk Event Register (RER), which includes events such as the introduction of strict environmental or climate regulation, real estate value correction due to physical climate risk and environmental degradation (e.g. biodiversity loss). The events in the RER were subsequently included in the scenarios for expected credit loss calculations. For example, the negative planning scenario included assumptions on a disruptive transition that impacts the entire economy, and both the baseline and the negative scenario included assumptions on the impacts on GDP of nitrogen regulations in the Netherlands.

Table 2 and 3 - Qualitative information on Social risk and Governance risk
Information requirements of Table 2 and Table 3 are merged into this section.

In the client due diligence process, part of ABN AMRO’s onboarding process, we collect and assess information regarding our clients’ governance structure on economic, environmental, and social topics. This is especially important for clients who present higher sustainability risk, for instance because they can make a difference in terms of environmental risk or social risks. This chapter outlines the information collected on our clients’ governance of environmental and social risk and how it is used within the bank and its credit approval process.

Casy NextGen
CASY NextGen is a client assessment dashboard based on the Global Sustainable Index (GSRI) database, which assesses the ESG performance of companies the bank finances. The tool provides relevant data to help safeguard the bank against sustainability and reputational risks, and to conduct strategic discussions on sustainability with clients. At client level, CASY NextGen includes a questionnaire which assesses the compliance of clients with the bank's sustainability risk framework. These questions assess the client's level of compliance with the framework by focusing on ESG related regulations, sustainability commitments, capacity in managing sustainability risks and track records. Depending on the client's level of compliance with the bank’s sustainability risk framework, the outcome of a CASY assessment will either be above, on or below par. If a client's CASY NextGen score is below par, the first line is required to initiate an engagement trajectory with the company.

Credit risk sustainability
Credit Risk Sustainability, as the second line of defence, conducts client level due diligence and oversees engagement for both lending and non-lending clients. Clients with a high sustainability risk level require an additional second-line advice from Credit Risk Sustainability, which provides validation on the first-line assessments conducted through CASY NextGen and assesses clients against the bank’s sustainability risk framework.

If a client is not fully compliant with the sustainability risk framework, but demonstrates sufficient commitment and capacity to comply, the second line could accept the client relationship or credit line subject to certain conditions. These conditions are established in order to determine that a client is moving towards full compliance with the sustainability risk framework. Non-compliance is then considered a driver of credit risk, which could negatively impact a counterparty's creditworthiness or collateral resulting from for example physical and transition risk or prosecution for health and safety breaches. Typically, the conditions require clients to be more transparent and guide clients towards better management of risks related to biodiversity, climate mitigation, climate adaptation, human rights and animal rights.

If a client does not demonstrate sufficient capacity or commitment to comply with the bank’s sustainability risk framework, the Credit Risk Sustainability process could result in a negative conclusion. A negative conclusion means that the Credit Risk Sustainability advises the credit committee to exit the relationship and is the last resort risk response given the bank's inclusive strategy.

ESG1 - Banking book- Climate Change transition risk: Credit quality of exposures by sector, emissions and residual maturity

							31 December 2022		
		Gross carrying amount					Accumulated impairment, accumulated negative changes in fair value due to credit risk and provisions		
	(in millions)		Of which: exposures towards companies excluded from EU Paris-aligned Benchmarks[2)]	Of which: environmentally sustainable (CCM)	Of which: stage 2 exposures	Of which: non-performing exposures		Of which: Stage 2 exposures	Of which: non-performing exposures
	Sector/subsector								
1	**Exposures towards sectors that highly contribute to climate change[1)]**	**52,608**	**2,746**		**9,545**	**2,841**	**1,060**	**180**	**717**
2	A - Agriculture, forestry and fishing	5,513			816	325	119	27	46
3	B - Mining and quarrying	2,502	2,326		938	89	35	7	25
4	*B.05 - Mining of coal and lignite*								
5	*B.06 - Extraction of crude petroleum and natural gas*	*567*	*567*		*122*		*3*	*2*	
6	*B.07 - Mining of metal ores*								
7	*B.08 - Other mining and quarrying*	*175*			*9*	*1*			
8	*B.09 - Mining support service activities*	*1,760*	*1,759*		*808*	*88*	*31*	*4*	*25*
9	C - Manufacturing	8,066	226		1,642	740	206	28	161
10	*C.10 - Manufacture of food products*	*2,078*			*519*	*130*	*33*	*8*	*21*
11	*C.11 - Manufacture of beverages*	*62*			*29*	*1*	*1*		
12	*C.12 - Manufacture of tobacco products*								
13	*C.13 - Manufacture of textiles*	*204*			*94*	*11*	*6*	*1*	*5*
14	*C.14 - Manufacture of wearing apparel*	*11*			*3*	*1*	*5*		*5*
15	*C.15 - Manufacture of leather and related products*	*24*			*22*		*1*	*1*	
16	*C.16 - Manufacture of wood and of products of wood and cork, except furniture; manufacture of articles of straw and plaiting materials*	*208*			*13*	*10*	*3*		*1*
17	*C.17 - Manufacture of pulp, paper and paperboard*	*274*			*123*	*16*	*1*	*1*	
18	*C.18 - Printing and service activities related to printing*	*116*			*20*	*1*	*1*		*1*
19	*C.19 - Manufacture of coke oven products*	*80*	*80*			*67*	*31*		*31*
20	*C.20 - Production of chemicals*	*906*	*146*		*276*		*4*	*3*	
21	*C.21 - Manufacture of pharmaceutical preparations*	*258*			*24*	*67*	*2*	*1*	
22	*C.22 - Manufacture of rubber products*	*433*			*74*	*45*	*6*		*2*
23	*C.23 - Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products*	*186*			*10*	*26*	*14*		*13*
24	*C.24 - Manufacture of basic metals*	*277*			*43*	*95*	*6*	*1*	*5*
25	*C.25 - Manufacture of fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment*	*674*			*111*	*45*	*14*	*3*	*9*
26	*C.26 - Manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products*	*360*			*46*	*37*	*2*	*1*	
27	*C.27 - Manufacture of electrical equipment*	*338*			*21*	*1*	*1*		
28	*C.28 - Manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c.*	*579*			*72*	*59*	*19*	*4*	*14*
29	*C.29 - Manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers*	*408*			*26*	*1*	*1*		

30	C.30 - Manufacture of other transport equipment	283			72	53	3	1	1
31	C.31 - Manufacture of furniture	65			16	2	1	1	
32	C.32 - Other manufacturing	77			10	6	2		1
33	C.33 - Repair and installation of machinery and equipment	166			17	66	51		50
34	D - Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	1,589	193		190	93	38	4	33
35	D35.1 - Electric power generation, transmission and distribution	1,537	164		171	93	36	2	33
36	D35.11 - Production of electricity	997	164		90	90	32	1	30
37	D35.2 - Manufacture of gas; distribution of gaseous fuels through mains	31	29						
38	D35.3 - Steam and air conditioning supply	21			20		2	2	
39	E - Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	667			98	19	7	1	5
40	F - Construction	3,690			491	221	102	13	77
41	F.41 - Construction of buildings	2,454			277	44	26	8	10
42	F.42 - Civil engineering	463			56	65	54	2	51
43	F.43 - Specialised construction activities	772			157	112	22	3	16
44	G - Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	9,582			1,912	819	332	33	269
45	H - Transportation and storage	9,445			2,222	431	140	38	85
46	H.49 - Land transport and transport via pipelines	1,716			213	69	18	2	13
47	H.50 - Water transport	6,219			1,676	270	102	25	64
48	H.51 - Air transport	45			41		1	1	
49	H.52 - Warehousing and support activities for transportation	1,430			284	91	19	10	7
50	H.53 - Postal and courier activities	36			8	1	1		
51	I - Accommodation and food service activities[3]								
52	L - Real estate activities	11,553			1,236	106	81	30	16
53	**Exposures towards sectors other than those that highly contribute to climate change[1]**	**17,256**			**3,268**	**574**	**316**	**73**	**192**
54	K - Financial and insurance activities	3,159			321	29	30	4	18
55	Exposures to other sectors (NACE codes J, M - U)	14,097			2,947	544	286	68	174
56	**TOTAL**	**69,864**	**2,746**		**12,812**	**3,415**	**1,375**	**253**	**909**

1 In accordance with the Commission delegated regulation EU) 2020/1818 supplementing regulation (EU) 2016/1011 as regards minimum standards for EU Climate Transition Benchmarks and EU Paris-aligned Benchmarks -Climate Benchmark Standards Regulation - Recital 6: Sectors listed in Sections A to H and Section L of Annex I to Regulation (EC) No 1893/2006.

2 In accordance with points (d) to (g) of Article 12.1 and in accordance with Article 12.2 of Climate Benchmark Standards Regulation

3 The rows of the template do not include Sector I, because of an inconsistency between the template and the regulation: sector I is not part of the Sectors that highly contribute to Climate Change, as specified in Recital 6 of the Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1818. For this reason the exposures to Sector I have been included in the "Exposures to other sectors" row.

31 December 2022

	(in millions)	GHG financed emissions (scope 1, scope 2 and scope 3 emissions of the counterparty) (in tons of CO_2 equivalent)	Of which: Scope 3 financed emissions	GHG emissions: gross carrying amount percentage of the portfolio derived from company-specific reporting	≤ 5 years	> 5 year ≤ 10 years	> 10 year ≤ 20 years	> 20 years	Average weighted maturity
	Sector/subsector								
1	**Exposures towards sectors that highly contribute to climate change**[1)]	**13,090,291**		**14,883**	**43,789**	**6,373**	**1,551**	**894**	**4**
2	A - Agriculture, forestry and fishing	4,294,430		220	4,621	799	84	9	3
3	B - Mining and quarrying	2,080,397		1,576	1,797	536	169		4
4	*B.05 - Mining of coal and lignite*	*10*							*3*
5	*B.06 - Extraction of crude petroleum and natural gas*	*1,021,677*		*38*	*273*	*294*			*5*
6	*B.07 - Mining of metal ores*								
7	*B.08 - Other mining and quarrying*	*49,124*		*54*	*149*	*26*			*3*
8	*B.09 - Mining support service activities*	*1,009,586*		*1,484*	*1,374*	*216*	*169*		*4*
9	C - Manufacturing	1,022,546		1,091	7,298	671	46	52	3
10	*C.10 - Manufacture of food products*	*117,074*		*422*	*1,935*	*140*	*2*	*1*	*3*
11	*C.11 - Manufacture of beverages*	*2,345*		*31*	*58*	*3*			*3*
12	*C.12 - Manufacture of tobacco products*	*1*							*3*
13	*C.13 - Manufacture of textiles*	*10,013*			*187*	*17*			*3*
14	*C.14 - Manufacture of wearing apparel*	*521*			*8*	*1*		*1*	*4*
15	*C.15 - Manufacture of leather and related products*	*395*			*24*				*3*
16	*C.16 - Manufacture of wood and of products of wood and cork, except furniture; manufacture of articles of straw and plaiting materials*	*12,557*			*182*	*26*			*3*
17	*C.17 - Manufacture of pulp, paper and paperboard*	*42,029*			*252*	*21*	*1*		*3*
18	*C.18 - Printing and service activities related to printing*	*12,920*			*108*	*7*	*1*		*3*
19	*C.19 - Manufacture of coke oven products*	*29,643*			*76*	*4*			*3*
20	*C.20 - Production of chemicals*	*221,731*		*101*	*862*	*44*			*3*
21	*C.21 - Manufacture of pharmaceutical preparations*	*26,280*			*199*	*25*	*1*	*33*	*5*
22	*C.22 - Manufacture of rubber products*	*41,476*			*385*	*44*	*4*		*3*
23	*C.23 - Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products*	*20,853*		*2*	*174*	*12*			*3*
24	*C.24 - Manufacture of basic metals*	*97,495*		*18*	*250*	*27*			*3*
25	*C.25 - Manufacture of fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment*	*51,341*		*9*	*596*	*64*	*7*	*5*	*3*
26	*C.26 - Manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products*	*35,373*		*47*	*326*	*25*		*8*	*3*
27	*C.27 - Manufacture of electrical equipment*	*24,415*		*189*	*322*	*14*		*2*	*3*
28	*C.28 - Manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c.*	*24,246*		*212*	*494*	*74*	*11*		*3*
29	*C.29 - Manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers*	*89,893*			*404*	*4*			*3*
30	*C.30 - Manufacture of other transport equipment*	*18,226*			*200*	*69*	*15*		*4*

continued>

31	*C.31 - Manufacture of furniture*	*3,662*	*1*	*49*	*16*			*4*
32	*C.32 - Other manufacturing*	*132,663*	*4*	*66*	*8*	*1*	*2*	*4*
33	*C.33 - Repair and installation of machinery and equipment*	*7,393*	*2*	*140*	*25*	*1*		*3*
34	D - Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	910,734	412	941	248	291	110	7
35	*D35.1 - Electric power generation, transmission and distribution*	*888,736*	*412*	*902*	*234*	*291*	*110*	*7*
36	*D35.11 - Production of electricity*	*481,785*	*268*	*485*	*180*	*285*	*47*	*8*
37	*D35.2 - Manufacture of gas; distribution of gaseous fuels through mains*	*8,469*		*30*				*3*
38	*D35.3 - Steam and air conditioning supply*	*13,529*		*8*	*13*			*6*
39	E - Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	364,720	19	411	64	89	102	7
40	F - Construction	99,849	841	3,018	526	138	7	4
41	*F.41 - Construction of buildings*	*60,067*	*809*	*2,023*	*372*	*56*	*4*	*4*
42	*F.42 - Civil engineering*	*12,019*	*8*	*406*	*55*	*2*		*3*
43	*F.43 - Specialised construction activities*	*27,764*	*24*	*590*	*99*	*80*	*4*	*5*
44	G - Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	207,279	692	8,925	546	50	61	3
45	H - Transportation and storage	3,919,750	4,179	7,876	1,295	274	1	4
46	*H.49 - Land transport and transport via pipelines*	*402,981*	*51*	*1,374*	*281*	*61*		*4*
47	*H.50 - Water transport*	*3,345,235*	*4,039*	*5,259*	*819*	*140*	*1*	*3*
48	*H.51 - Air transport*	*26,353*		*43*	*1*			*3*
49	*H.52 - Warehousing and support activities for transportation*	*141,192*	*87*	*1,165*	*192*	*73*		*4*
50	*H.53 - Postal and courier activities*	*3,989*	*1*	*34*	*2*			*3*
51	I - Accommodation and food service activities[2)]							
52	L - Real estate activities	190,586	5,853	8,903	1,688	410	552	5
53	**Exposures towards sectors other than those that highly contribute to climate change**[1)]	**1,055,266**	**1,693**	**12,690**	**2,932**	**416**	**1,218**	**5**
54	K - Financial and insurance activities	158,985	581	2,343	302	32	481	6
55	Exposures to other sectors (NACE codes J, M - U)	896,281	1,112	10,348	2,629	383	737	5
56	**TOTAL**	**14,145,557**	**16,575**	**56,479**	**9,305**	**1,967**	**2,113**	**4**

1 In accordance with the Commission delegated regulation EU) 2020/1818 supplementing regulation (EU) 2016/1011 as regards minimum standards for EU Climate Transition Benchmarks and EU Paris-aligned Benchmarks -Climate Benchmark Standards Regulation - Recital 6: Sectors listed in Sections A to H and Section L of Annex I to Regulation (EC) No 1893/2006.

2 The rows of the template do not include Sector I, because of an inconsistency between the template and the regulation: sector I is not part of the Sectors that highly contribute to Climate Change, as specified in Recital 6 of the Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1818. For this reason the exposures to Sector I have been included in the "Exposures to other sectors" row.

The table above shows exposure to non-financial corporates in carbon-related sectors, as well the scope 1 and 2 emissions of our counterparties. Data sources and methods are still developing. Below, we will highlight the main data sources and the methodologies applied.

Companies excluded from the Paris Aligned Benchmark

Under Article 12.1 of the Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1818 the identification of companies excluded from EU Paris aligned benchmarks should be done based on revenue split. As many of our counterparties do not yet report on their revenue split per sector, these exposures were identified based on the NACE code of the counterparty's principal activity. The NACE codes used to identify such organisations were: B05.10, B05.20, B06.10, B06.20, B09.10, C19.20, C20.11, D35.11 (except for clients whose principal activity is renewable energy or whose loan specifically finances a renewable energy project), D35.21, D35.22 and D35.23.

Article 12.2 of the Benchmark Regulation also excludes companies found or estimated to significantly harm one or more of the environmental objectives described in the EU taxonomy regulation. An assessment on this was not performed for this report as ABN AMRO is still in the process of defining a method to obtain reliable data for this purpose, since our clients are not yet obliged to report on this datapoint under current disclosure regulations.

Financed GHG emissions

The financed GHG emissions have been calculated according to the PCAF Global GHG Accounting and Reporting Standard for the Financial Industry (November 2020). The reported absolute emissions are proportional to the share of our exposure in the counterparty's total (company or asset) value. For estimation of emissions we combine various sources of information. The main sources are summarised below. As a general rule, we use client or collateral level information whenever available. For all other exposures we use economic emission intensities per sector and country.

Portfolio	Sources	Method
Mortgages	Rijksdienst voor Ondernemend Nederland (RVO), Statistics Netherlands (CBS), Basisregistratie Adressen en Gebouwen (BAG)	Estimated building emissions based on building type, floor area and energy label
Commercial Real Estate	Rijksdienst voor Ondernemend Nederland (RVO), PCAF Database, Basisregistratie Adressen en Gebouwen (BAG)	Estimated building emissions based on building type, floor area and energy label
Shipping loans	Via classification society or directly from client	Client reported emissions
Corporate loans– listed Bonds and Equity	ISS – ESG Direct emissions from client reports	Client reported emissions
Corporate loans – non-listed Netherlands	Statistics Netherlands (CBS)	Economic emissions intensity
Corporate loans – non-listed rest of world	PCAF emission factor database	Economic emissions intensity

GHG emissions for mortgages and commercial real estate

For the mortgages and commercial real estate portfolio, GHG emissions calculations are based on floor area, energy label and asset type and the corresponding emission factors provided by PCAF emission factor database for CRE and Statistics Netherlands for mortgages. Energy labels are taken from the "Rijkdienst voor Ondernemend Nederland" (RVO). If no official energy label is available, business rules are applied to determine an estimated/calculated energy label. An attribution factor for residential and non-residential commercial real estate was applied, using the loan-to-market value based on the most recent property value.

GHG emissions for shipping loans

The Poseidon Principles framework has been used as our main source to collect GHG emissions for the shipping portfolio at vessel level. For all vessels which are not covered by the Poseidon Principles framework, either reported emissions via ISS ESG or country and sector-specific carbon intensities from Statistics Netherlands and the PCAF emission factor database were used in line with the methodology on non-listed corporates.

Scope 3 emissions

For this year's reporting, the counterparties' Scope 3 emissions have not been included because of the low data quality and high variability of the Scope 3 emission factors available. We are working to define appropriate methodologies and identify reliable data sources, starting with certain sectors where Scope 3 emissions are highly relevant, but also taking into account data availability and practicability.

Percentage of portfolio derived from company-specific reporting

We have defined this as the percentage gross carrying amount of the emissions calculated with a PCAF data quality score 1, 2 and 3 as all of these scores use company-specific inputs.

Maturity buckets

Exposures without stated maturity and for which the counterparty can determine the repayment date are reported in the bucket <5 years. All other exposures without stated maturity are mapped to the maturity bucket > 20 years. The average weighted maturity has been estimated based on the average of each maturity bucket.

ESG2 - Banking book - Climate change transition risk: Loans collateralised by immovable property - Energy efficiency of the collateral

								31 December 2022
		Total gross carrying amount						
			Level of energy efficiency (EP score in kWh/m² of collateral)					
	(in millions)		0; ≤ 100	> 100; ≤ 200	> 200; ≤ 300	> 300; ≤ 400	> 400; ≤ 500	> 500
	Counterparty sector							
1	**Total EU area**	**182,880**	**49,076**	**93,446**	**14,451**	**735**	**943**	**2,270**
2	*- of which Loans collateralised by commercial immovable property*	*28,952*	*3,560*	*5,879*	*1,443*	*540*	*868*	*2,056*
3	*- of which Loans collateralised by residential immovable property*	*153,928*	*45,516*	*87,567*	*13,007*	*194*	*75*	*214*
4	*- of which Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties*							
5	*- of which Level of energy efficiency (EP score in kWh/m² of collateral) estimated*	*73,703*	*15,089*	*47,346*	*9,667*	*344*	*706*	*550*
6	**Total non-EU area**	**345**	**9**	**45**	**2**	**2**	**7**	
7	*- of which Loans collateralised by commercial immovable property*	*292*	*6*	*37*	*2*		*7*	
8	*- of which Loans collateralised by residential immovable property*	*53*	*3*	*8*		*2*		
9	*- of which Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties*							
10	*- of which Level of energy efficiency (EP score in kWh/m² of collateral) estimated*	*50*	*2*	*37*	*2*	*2*	*7*	

										31 December 2022
		Total gross carrying amount								
		Level of energy efficiency (EPC label of collateral)							Without EPC label of collateral	
	(in millions)	A	B	C	D	E	F	G		Of which: level of energy efficiency estimated[1]
	Counterparty sector									
1	**Total EU area**	**34,494**	**11,168**	**16,829**	**8,573**	**5,940**	**5,069**	**5,145**	**95,662**	**77%**
2	*- of which Loans collateralised by commercial immovable property*	*5,340*	*1,008*	*1,675*	*833*	*576*	*381*	*689*	*18,450*	*21%*
3	*- of which Loans collateralised by residential immovable property*	*29,154*	*10,160*	*15,153*	*7,741*	*5,365*	*4,688*	*4,456*	*77,212*	*90%*
4	*- of which Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties*									
5	*- of which Level of energy efficiency (EP score in kWh/m² of collateral) estimated*								*73,703*	*100%*
6	**Total non-EU area**	**6**	**1**	**2**	**2**	**2**	**2**	**1**	**330**	**15%**
7	*- of which Loans collateralised by commercial immovable property*	*4*	*1*	*2*	*1*	*2*	*1*	*1*	*280*	*14%*
8	*- of which Loans collateralised by residential immovable property*	*1*					*1*		*50*	*19%*
9	*- of which Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties*									
10	*- of which Level of energy efficiency (EP score in kWh/m² of collateral) estimated*								*50*	*100%*

1 (EP score in kWh/m² of collateral)

The energy label figures in this report consist of a combination of energy labels under the old regulation (NEN7120, prior to 1 January 2021) and new regulation (NTA8800). In accordance with the instruction, the columns that show the EP score include both official and estimated labels, while the columns that show the EPC labels only include official energy labels. All the exposures without an official EPC label are reported in the column Without EPC label of collateral. This includes estimated energy labels, buildings that are not required to have an energy label in the Regulation ("no label") and buildings whose energy label is not known to ABN AMRO, or cannot be estimated ("unknown label").

The column of which: level of energy efficiency represents a subset of those exposures, only including the energy labels of which the EP score could be estimated. The same information is also provided in row 5 and 10. EP Scores have been derived through official governmental information and external databases such as the PCAF database. Both official and estimated energy labels are included.

In case of a loan collateralised by both immovable property and other types of collateral, the gross carrying amount of the exposure has been accounted pro-rata.

ESG4 - Banking book - Climate change transition risk: Exposures to top 20 carbon-intensive companies

(in millions)		31 December 2022				
		Gross carrying amount (aggregate)	Gross carrying amount towards the counterparties compared to total gross carrying amount (aggregate)[1]	Of which: environmentally sustainable (CCM)	Weighted average maturity	Number of top 20 polluting firms included
1	CDP	9	0.01%		3	3

1 For counterparties among the top 20 carbon emitting companies in the world

This template has been reported using the list provided in the Carbon Majors Database from CDP[1]. We chose this source as it is a reputable source which provides a clear methodological explanation and it also includes Scope 3 GHG emissions data. For each counterparty included in the CDP list, the full group related to this counterparty has been assessed.

For transparency purposes, we decided to also provide exposures to clients included in the other two lists mentioned in the EBA instruction document based on the same methodology:
- Climate Accountability Institute [2]: EUR 9,722,148
- Thomson Reuters [3]: EUR 10,310,731

[1] Carbon-Majors-Report-2017.pdf (cdp.net).

[2] Update of Carbon Majors 1965-2018 (climateaccountability.org).

[3] Global 500 Greenhouse Gases Performance 2010-2013: 2014 Report on Trends (thomsonreuters.com).

ESG5 - Banking book - Climate change physical risk: Exposures subject to physical risk

		31 December 2022						
		Gross carrying amount						
			Of which: exposures sensitive to impact from climate change physical events					
			Breakdown by maturity bucket[1]					Of which: exposures sensitive to impact from chronic climate change events
	(in millions)		≤ 5 years	> 5 year ≤ 10 years	> 10 year ≤ 20 years	> 20 years	Average weighted maturity	
	Geographical area subject to climate change physical risk - acute and chronic events							
1	A - Agriculture, forestry and fishing	5,513	2,753	489	45	5	3	2,607
2	B - Mining and quarrying	2,502	274	97			4	18
3	C - Manufacturing	8,066	2,260	302	14		3	1,111
4	D - Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	1,589	417	118	109	108	8	403
5	E - Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	667	135	18	70	75	10	262
6	F - Construction	3,690	847	164	83	3	4	414
7	G - Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	9,582	3,105	217	24		3	1,619
8	H - Transportation and storage	9,445	1,696	239	27		3	498
9	L - Real estate activities	11,553	2,980	654	81	105	4	1,232
10	Loans collateralised by residential immovable property	153,981	719	720	2,177	4,174	16	2,930
11	Loans collateralised by commercial immovable property	29,244	9,856	2,415	206	24	4	6,144
12	Repossessed collaterals							
13	Other relevant sectors (breakdown below where relevant)							

1 Exposures without stated maturity and where the counterparty can determine the repayment date, are reported in the bucket <5 years. All other exposures without stated maturity are mapped to the maturity bucket > 20 years. The average weighted maturity has been estimated based on the average of each maturity bucket.

		31 December 2022						
		Gross carrying amount						
		Of which: exposures sensitive to impact from climate change physical events						
		Of which: exposures sensitive to impact from acute climate change events	Of which: exposures sensitive to impact both from chronic and acute climate change events	Of which: Stage 2 exposures	Of which: non-performing exposures	Accumulated impairment, accumulated negative changes in fair value due to credit risk and provisions	Of which: Stage 2 exposures	Of which: non-performing exposures
	(in millions)							
	Geographical area subject to climate change physical risk - acute and chronic events							
1	A - Agriculture, forestry and fishing	365	320	396	181	66	14	24
2	B - Mining and quarrying	321	31	184	1	2	2	
3	C - Manufacturing	1,337	128	640	288	97	11	79
4	D - Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	322	27	29	3	6	2	3
5	E - Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	34	3	6	4	1		1
6	F - Construction	621	63	141	102	63	5	54
7	G - Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	1,529	198	973	251	76	15	47
8	H - Transportation and storage	1,137	327	405	87	33	19	16
9	L - Real estate activities	2,341	248	401	30	28	12	3
10	Loans collateralised by residential immovable property	4,589	271	579	94	33	7	18
11	Loans collateralised by commercial immovable property	5,437	920	1,593	350	170	43	59
12	Repossessed collaterals							
13	Other relevant sectors (breakdown below where relevant)							

Physical risk in the context of this template refers to the financial impact of a changing climate, including more frequent extreme weather events and gradual changes in climate. It is categorised as "acute" when it arises from extreme events, such as droughts, floods and storms, and "chronic" when it arises from progressive shifts, such as increasing temperatures and water stress. While impact from environmental degradation, such as air, water and land pollution, biodiversity loss and deforestation also qualifies as physical risk, it is not in scope of this disclosure.

Data Sources

The assessment of an exposure's sensitivity to the impact of climate events is solely based on the location of the collateral or, if the loan is not collateralised by immovable property, the location of the counterparty. For locations in the Netherlands, data for flooding were obtained from the Climate Impact Atlas of Climate Adaptation Services (CAS). Data on wild fire for loans collateralised by residential real estate were also obtained from this source.

The impact from chronic climate events for residential real estate in the Netherlands was estimated as the risk of occurrence of drought related foundation problems, such as pole rot. Data were obtained from Kenniscentrum Aanpak Funderingsproblematiek (KCAF). For locations in the Netherlands which are not categorised as residential real estate and any other location outside the Netherlands, we used sub-sovereign climate risk data from Moody's ESG Solutions.

Hazard	Loans in the Netherlands, collateralized by residential immovable property	Loans in the Netherlands, collateralized by commercial immovable property or not secured by immovable property	Loans outside the Netherlands
Flooding	Climate Impact Atlas	Climate Impact Atlas	Moody's ESG Solutions
Wild fire	Climate Impact Atlas	Moody's ESG Solutions	Moody's ESG Solutions
Heat stress	Climate Impact Atlas	Moody's ESG Solutions	Moody's ESG Solutions
Foundation problems	Kennis Centrum Aanpak Funderingsproblematiek	Moody's ESG Solutions	Moody's ESG Solutions

Methodology

For loans secured by residential immovable property the exact location of the object is used. A location/object qualifies as sensitive to climate risk events if the:

- Probability of a flooding of 50 cm or higher is medium or high (1/300 per annum or higher);
- Risk of wild fire is classified as high (https://www.klimaateffectatlas.nl/en/wildfires for complete definition and sources);
- Probability of foundation problems occurring before 2050 exceeds 30%.

To determine the risk of flooding, the Delta programme of the Dutch government was taken into consideration in the climate projections of the assessment. Not taking into account the impact of the Delta programme would have resulted in loans secured by residential immovable property sensitive to acute physical risk of EUR 19.6 billion.

For loans secured by commercial immovable property or not secured by immovable property, the evaluation was done per sub-sovereign region (EU NUTS3 or similar). For flooding risk in the Netherlands, all counterparties in a region where more than 10% of the locations are exposed to a potential flood of more than 50 cm are marked as exposed to acute physical climate risk. This is also an application of the method for flooding risk described above.

For all other risk hazards and for regions outside the Netherlands, Moody's ESG Solutions provides scores for individual hazards per sub-sovereign region, including categorisation into risk classes. If any of the individual hazard scores is high or has a red flag, all exposures in that region are reported as sensitive to chronic (water stress and heat stress) or acute (floods, hurricanes, typhoons, wildfires, sea level rise) physical risk.

ESG10 - Other climate change mitigating actions not covered by the EU Taxonomy

	(in millions)	Gross carrying amount	Type of risk mitigated (Climate change transition risk)	Type of risk mitigated (Climate change physical risk)	Qualitative information on the nature of the mitigating actions
					31 December 2022
	Bonds[1]				
1	Financial corporations	161	Yes	Yes	This includes Green Bonds from European banks, mainly contributing to mitigitating climate change transition risk. The green bond frameworks that were assessed included multiple categories for use of proceeds of these bonds, including climate change mitigation and adaptation.
2	Non-financial corporations				
3	*Of which Loans collateralised by commercial immovable property*				
4	Other counterparties	1,383	Yes	Yes	This includes sovereign and government guaranteed Green Bonds from the (regional) governments of Austria, Denmark, Germany, Finland, Netherlands, Sweden and the European Union.
	Loans[1]				
5	Financial corporations	1,689	Yes	No	The majority of these loans relate to loans that ABN AMRO Bank have classified as sustainable and with a loan purpose of climate change mitigation, based on a sub-set of criteria within our internal Sustainability Acceleration Standard which is an internal KPI of the bank.
6	Non-financial corporations	8,790	Yes	No	The majority of these loans relate to loans that ABN AMRO Bank have classified as sustainable and with a loan purpose of climate change mitigation, based on a sub-set of criteria within our internal Sustainability Acceleration Standard which is an internal KPI of the bank.
7	*Of which Loans collateralised by commercial immovable property*	*7,733*	*Yes*	*No*	*The majority of these loans relate to loans that ABN AMRO Bank have classified as sustainable and with a loan purpose of climate change mitigation, based on a sub-set of criteria within our internal Sustainability Acceleration Standard which is an internal KPI of the bank.*
8	Households	43,114	Yes	No	The majority of these loans relate to loans that ABN AMRO Bank have classified as sustainable and with a loan purpose of climate change mitigation, based on a sub-set of criteria within our internal Sustainability Acceleration Standard which is an internal KPI of the bank.
9	*Of which Loans collateralised by residential immovable property*	*40,200*	*Yes*	*No*	*The majority of these loans relate to loans that ABN AMRO Bank have classified as sustainable and with a loan purpose of climate change mitigation, based on a sub-set of criteria within our internal Sustainability Acceleration Standard which is an internal KPI of the bank.*
10	*Of which building renovation loans*	*51*	*Yes*	*No*	*The majority of these loans relate to loans that ABN AMRO Bank have classified as sustainable and with a loan purpose of climate change mitigation, based on a sub-set of criteria within our internal Sustainability Acceleration Standard which is an internal KPI of the bank.*
11	Other counterparties				

1 (e.g. green, sustainable, sustainability-linked under standards other than the EU standards)

This template includes other climate change mitigating actions that are not aligned with the strict criteria of the EU Taxonomy, but nevertheless support counterparties in mitigating climate change related risks.

As a reference, we used the loans that we internally label as ‘acceleration’ based on our Sustainability Acceleration Standard (SAS). The criteria in the SAS do not only relate to climate change, but can also relate to other environmental objectives or social objectives. As this template only focuses on climate, we have made a sub-selection of our SAS-aligned loans that specifically relate to climate change based on sub-categories in the standard. An example would be an Acceleration Finance Loan used for Clean transportation or Sustainable Real Estate.

Since the EU Taxonomy alignment information will only be required for Annual Reports from 2023 onwards and is therefore not included in this years’ Annual Report, this template will also include information that could become part of the EU Taxonomy alignment templates as of the first disclosure next year. For this reason, we expect the exposures reported in this template to decrease next year, as part of it could be moved to the EU Taxonomy alignment templates.

Covid-19-related disclosures

This chapter provides information on the EBA-compliant moratoria and Covid-19-related credit facilities under public guarantee schemes.

EBA/GL/2020/02 Template 1: Information on loans and advances subject to legislative and non-legislative moratoria

As at 31 December 2022, there were no active loans and advances subject to EBA-compliant moratoria since all applicable loans have come to expire. As at 1 October 2020, ABN AMRO decided not to further extend collective measures, but to offer clients affected by Covid-19 tailored measures. The measures take into account the viability of the client's business and the resilience of the client's sector to the economic challenges posed by Covid-19.

EBA/GL/2020/02 Template 2: Breakdown of loans and advances subject to legislative and non-legislative moratoria by residual maturity of moratoria

This template provides further details on the residual maturity of the EBA-compliant moratoria. Since all loans have come to expire, as can be seen in Template 1, the breakdown by residual maturity of the moratoria is no longer applicable.

										31 December 2022
			Gross carrying amount							
				Of which: legislative moratoria	Of which: expired	Residual maturity of moratoria				
	(in millions)	Number of obligors				≤ 3 months	> 3 months ≤ 6 months	> 6 months ≤ 9 months	> 9 months ≤ 12 months	> 1 year
1	Loans and advances for which moratorium was offered	45,220	12,406							
2	Loans and advances subject to moratorium (granted)	45,220	12,406		12,406					
3	Of which: households		1,918		1,918					
4	*- of which collateralised by residential immovable property*		*322*		*322*					
5	Of which: non-financial corporations		10,433		10,433					
6	*- of which SMEs*		*3,706*		*3,706*					
7	*- of which collateralised by commercial immovable property*		*7,865*		*7,865*					

										30 June 2022
			Gross carrying amount							
				Of which: legislative moratoria	Of which: expired	Residual maturity of moratoria				
	(in millions)	Number of obligors				≤ 3 months	> 3 months ≤ 6 months	> 6 months ≤ 9 months	> 9 months ≤ 12 months	> 1 year
1	Loans and advances for which moratorium was offered	52,151	13,523							
2	Loans and advances subject to moratorium (granted)	52,151	13,523		13,523					
3	Of which: households		2,071		2,071					
4	*- of which collateralised by residential immovable property*		*343*		*343*					
5	Of which: non-financial corporations		11,383		11,383					
6	*- of which SMEs*		*4,075*		*4,075*					
7	*- of which collateralised by commercial immovable property*		*8,326*		*8,326*					

										31 December 2021
			Gross carrying amount							
				Of which: legislative moratoria	Of which: expired	Residual maturity of moratoria				
	(in millions)	Number of obligors				≤ 3 months	> 3 months ≤ 6 months	> 6 months ≤ 9 months	> 9 months ≤ 12 months	> 1 year
1	Loans and advances for which moratorium was offered	56,277	14,335							
2	Loans and advances subject to moratorium (granted)	56,277	14,335		14,335					
3	Of which: households		2,258		2,258					
4	*- of which collateralised by residential immovable property*		*381*		*381*					
5	Of which: non-financial corporations		11,994		11,994					
6	*- of which SMEs*		*4,240*		*4,240*					
7	*- of which collateralised by commercial immovable property*		*8,702*		*8,702*					

EBA/GL/2020/02 Template 3: Information on newly originated loans and advances provided under public guarantee schemes introduced in response to the Covid-19 crisis

					31 December 2022
		Gross carrying amount		Maximum amount of the guarantee that can be considered	Gross carrying amount
(in millions)			Of which: forborne	Public guarantees received	Inflows to non-performing exposures
1	**Newly originated loans and advances subject to public guarantee schemes**	**218**	**70**	**193**	**0**
2	Of which: households	1			
3	*- of which collateralised by residential immovable property*	*0*			
4	Of which: non-financial corporations	217	70	192	0
5	*- of which SMEs*	*78*			*0*
6	*- of which collateralised by commercial immovable property*	*7*			*0*

					30 June 2022
		Gross carrying amount		Maximum amount of the guarantee that can be considered	Gross carrying amount
(in millions)			Of which: forborne	Public guarantees received	Inflows to non-performing exposures
1	**Newly originated loans and advances subject to public guarantee schemes**	**273**	**114**	**241**	**7**
2	Of which: households	2			0
3	*- of which collateralised by residential immovable property*	*0*			
4	Of which: non-financial corporations	271	113	239	7
5	*- of which SMEs*	*95*			*1*
6	*- of which collateralised by commercial immovable property*	*14*			*1*

					31 December 2021
		Gross carrying amount		Maximum amount of the guarantee that can be considered	Gross carrying amount
(in millions)			Of which: forborne	Public guarantees received	Inflows to non-performing exposures
1	**Newly originated loans and advances subject to public guarantee schemes**	**342**	**196**	**298**	**10**
2	Of which: households	3			
3	*- of which collateralised by residential immovable property*	*0*			
4	Of which: non-financial corporations	339	195	296	10
5	*- of which SMEs*	*106*			*0*
6	*- of which collateralised by commercial immovable property*	*19*			*0*

Clients who face short-term financial difficulties due to Covid-19 and have fulfilled their credit obligations can apply for government-supported loans under the terms and conditions set by the local or central government. The guarantee covers a significant amount of the financial asset exposure. In return for the credit guarantee, the client pays a fee to ABN AMRO, which subsequently transfers the fee to the government (the credit guarantor). In the Netherlands, these facilities include the SME Credit Guarantee scheme (BMKB-C), the Corporate Finance Guarantee scheme (GO-C), the Guarantee Credit for Agriculture scheme (BL-C) and the small credit facility (Klein Krediet Corona, or KKC) for self-employed individuals, which were kept available until the second quarter of 2022. Similar facilities were offered in other countries in which we operate, most notably in France.

As at 31 December 2022, the total amount of loans and advances subject to public guarantee schemes decreased significantly, primarily as a result of continued repayments observed in our corporate loan book.

Disclaimer & cautionary statements

ABN AMRO has included in this document, and from time to time may make certain statements in its public statements, that may constitute "forward-looking statements". This includes, without limitation, such statements that include the words "expect", "estimate", "project", "anticipate", "should", "intend", "plan", "probability", "risk", "Value-at-Risk ("VaR")", "target", "goal", "objective", "will", "endeavour", "outlook", "optimistic", "prospects" and similar expressions or variations of such expressions. In particular, the document may include forward-looking statements relating but not limited to ABN AMRO's potential exposures to various types of operational, credit and market risk. Such statements are subject to uncertainties. Forward-looking statements are not historical facts and represent only ABN AMRO's current views and assumptions regarding future events, many of which are by nature inherently uncertain and beyond our control. Factors that could cause actual results to deviate materially from those anticipated by forward-looking statements include, but are not limited to, macroeconomic, demographic and political conditions and risks, actions taken and policies applied by governments and their agencies, financial regulators and private organisations (including credit rating agencies), market conditions and turbulence in financial and other markets, and the success of ABN AMRO in managing the risks involved in the foregoing. Any forward-looking statements made by ABN AMRO are current views as at the date they are made. Subject to statutory obligations, ABN AMRO does not intend to publicly update or revise forward-looking statements to reflect events or circumstances after the date the statements were made, and ABN AMRO assumes no obligation to do so.

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