

ABN AMRO Bank N.V.

Pillar 3 Report

Second quarter 2024

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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 (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 for the second quarter of 2024 includes an update on the quarterly and semi-annually required disclosures, which provide comprehensive information about risk, funding and capital management. The templates included in this Pillar 3 Report have been prepared in accordance with the abovementioned 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. Based on the Final draft ITS, this report uses the terms 'risk-weighted assets (RWA)' and 'risk-weighted exposure amount (RWEA)' 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 therefore are not included in this report:

- The ITS apply 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 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, ABN AMRO does not use credit derivatives to reduce RWEA via credit risk mitigation. ABN AMRO does use its credit derivatives to hedge CVA risk.
- **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 on the basis of 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) method 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 30 June 2024 there are no securitisation positions of which ABN AMRO is the originator or sponsor.
- **EU SEC5 - Exposures securitised by the institution - Exposures in default and specific credit risk adjustments:** As ABN AMRO does not have the role of originator or sponsor in any of the securitisation transactions, there are no 'exposures securitised by the institution'.

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 comparative and analytical purposes, if available. As a result, narratives of new or adjusted templates might not provide explanations at a detailed level.

Upcoming regulation

Last June the EBA (European Banking Authority) published a final draft implementing technical standards (ITS) on public disclosures. These ITS will ensure that market participants have sufficient comparable information to assess the risk profiles of institutions and understand compliance with CRR 3 requirements. The amending Regulation (EU) 2024/1623 ('CRR 3') introduces new and amended disclosure requirements stemming from the latest Basel III Pillar 3 reforms, and a mandate for the EBA to develop IT solutions, including templates and instructions, for the disclosure requirements laid down in the banking regulation. The new ITS implement the CRR 3 prudential disclosures by including new requirements on output floor, credit risk, market risk, CVA risk and operational risk. These changes will be reflected in the Pillar 3 report as from Q1 2025.

Key metrics and overview of RWEA

Highlights

- The CET1 ratio under Basel III remained stable at 13.8% (31 March 2024: 13.8%), as the increase in RWEA was offset by the increase in CET1 capital.
- Total Risk Exposure Amount (TREA) increased to EUR 146.3 billion (31 March 2024: EUR 144.2 billion), mainly reflecting a rise in credit risk RWEA and to a lesser extent total risk exposure amount for market risk. The increase in credit risk RWEA was primarily driven by business developments, mainly in Corporate Banking, partly offset by the effect of asset quality improvements.
- Total capital increased to EUR 27.0 billion (31 March 2024: EUR 26.9 billion), mainly due to the increase in CET1 capital.
- The leverage ratio remained at 5.3% as at 30 June 2024 (31 December 2023: 5.3%) as the increase in on-balance sheet exposures in H1, which is related to a seasonal pattern that is observed every year, was more than offset by the increase in Tier 1 capital. Tier 1 capital increased mainly due to the issuance of a EUR 750 million AT1 instrument.
- The banks' consolidated LCR decreased to 140% at the end of June 2024, based on a 12-month rolling average (31 March 2024: 144%). The LCR decrease is mainly reflected in the decrease in cash at central banks.
- The NSFR remained stable at 137% (31 March 2024: 137%).

EU KM1 – Key metrics template

On 30 June 2024, the CET1 ratio under Basel III was 13.8% (31 March 2024: 13.8%). In comparison with Q1 2024, the CET1 ratio remained stable as the increase in Total Risk Exposure Amount (TREA) was offset by the increase in CET1 capital. TREA increased by EUR 2.2 billion compared to 31 March 2024, mainly reflecting a rise in credit risk RWEA and to a lesser extent total risk exposure amount for market risk. The increase in credit risk RWEA was primarily driven by business developments, mainly in Corporate Banking, partly offset by the effect of asset quality improvements. This quarter, the amount of CET1 capital remained robust and increased to EUR 20.2 billion (31 March 2024: EUR 20.0 billion). The increase was mainly driven by the Q2 2024 net profit, amounting to EUR 606 million after deduction of AT1 coupons, which was added to CET1 capital excluding a 50% dividend reservation. All capital ratios were in line with the bank's risk appetite and comfortably above regulatory requirements.

	A	B	C	D	E
(in millions)	30 June 2024	31 March 2024	31 December 2023	30 September 2023	30 June 2023
Available own funds (amounts)					
1 Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) capital	20,206	19,952	20,003	20,544	20,051
2 Tier 1 capital	22,934	22,680	21,985	22,526	22,033
3 Total capital	27,011	26,856	26,264	26,981	26,522
Risk-weighted exposure amounts (RWEA)					
4 Total RWEA	146,348	144,174	140,187	136,570	134,487
Capital ratios (as % of RWEA)					
5 Common Equity Tier 1 ratio (%)	13.8%	13.8%	14.3%	15.0%	14.9%
6 Tier 1 ratio (%)	15.7%	15.7%	15.7%	16.5%	16.4%
7 Total capital ratio (%)	18.5%	18.6%	18.7%	19.8%	19.7%
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 (%)	2.3%	2.3%	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%
EU 7b - of which to be made up of CET1 capital (percentage points)	1.3%	1.3%	1.1%	1.1%	1.1%
EU 7c - of which to be made up of Tier 1 capital (percentage points)	1.7%	1.7%	1.5%	1.5%	1.5%
EU 7d Total SREP own funds requirements (%)	10.3%	10.3%	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 (%)	1.72%	0.98%	0.95%	0.95%	0.90%
EU 9a Systemic risk buffer (%)					
10 Global Systemically Important Institution buffer (%)					
EU 10a Other Systemically Important Institution buffer	1.3%	1.5%	1.5%	1.5%	1.5%
11 Combined buffer requirement (%)	5.47%	4.98%	4.95%	4.95%	4.90%
EU 11a Overall capital requirements (%)	15.72%	15.23%	14.95%	14.95%	14.90%
12 CET1 available after meeting the total SREP own funds requirements (%)	7.98%	8.04%	8.18%	8.99%	8.88%
Leverage ratio					
13 Total exposure measure	430,460	435,207	412,957	433,088	436,936
14 Leverage ratio (%)	5.3%	5.2%	5.3%	5.2%	5.0%
Additional own funds requirements to address risks of excessive leverage (as % of total exposure)					
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%	3.0%	3.0%
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%	3.0%	3.0%
Liquidity Coverage Ratio					
15 Total high-quality liquid assets (HQLA) (Weighted value-average)	91,777	95,026	97,015	99,135	101,705
EU 16a Cash outflows - Total weighted value	95,783	96,104	96,333	97,979	100,475
EU 16b Cash inflows - Total weighted value	30,225	29,823	29,122	28,991	29,721
16 Total net cash outflows (adjusted value)	65,558	66,281	67,211	68,988	70,754
17 Liquidity coverage ratio (%)	140%	144%	144%	144%	144%
Net Stable Funding Ratio					
18 Total available stable funding	263,367	262,226	263,379	256,671	258,856
19 Total required stable funding	192,580	191,710	188,458	189,450	188,669
20 NSFR ratio (%)	137%	137%	140%	135%	137%

EU KM2 – Key metrics - MREL and, where applicable, G-SII requirement for own funds and eligible liabilities

	A	B	C	D	E	F
	Minimum requirement for own funds and eligible liabilities (MREL)		G-SII Requirement for own funds and eligible liabilities (TLAC)			
(in millions)	30 June 2024	30 June 2024	31 March 2024	31 December 2023	30 September 2023	30 June 2023
Own funds and eligible liabilities, ratios and components						
1	Own funds and eligible liabilities	46,474				
EU-1a	Of which own funds and subordinated liabilities	44,983				
2	Total risk exposure amount of the resolution group (TREA)	146,348				
3	Own funds and eligible liabilities as a percentage of TREA (row1/row2)					
EU-3a	Of which own funds and subordinated liabilities					
4	Total exposure measure of the resolution group	430,460				
5	Own funds and eligible liabilities as percentage of the total exposure measure	10.8%				
EU-5a	Of which own funds or subordinated liabilities	10.4%				
6a	Does the subordination exemption in Article 72b(4) of the CRR apply? (5% exemption)					
6b	Pro-memo item - Aggregate amount of permitted non-subordinated eligible liabilities in-instruments If the subordination discretion as per Article 72b(3) CRR is applied (max 3.5% exemption)					
6c	Pro-memo item: If a capped subordination exemption applies under Article 72b (3) CRR, the amount of funding issued that ranks pari passu with excluded liabilities and that is recognised under row 1, divided by funding issued that ranks pari passu with excluded Liabilities and that would be recognised under row 1 if no cap was applied (%)					
Minimum requirement for own funds and eligible liabilities (MREL)						
EU-7	MREL requirement expressed as percentage of the total risk exposure amount	23.3%				
EU-8	Of which to be met with own funds or subordinated liabilities	19.8%				
EU-9	MREL requirement expressed as percentage of the total exposure measure	7.4%				
EU-10	Of which to be met with own funds or subordinated liabilities	7.4%				

EU OV1 – Overview of total risk exposure amounts

The Total Risk Exposure Amount (TREA) increased by EUR 2.2 billion to EUR 146.3 billion as at 30 June 2024 (31 March 2024: EUR 144.2 billion, 31 December 2023: EUR 140.2 billion). Credit risk RWEA increased by EUR 1.8 billion, mainly due to business developments at Corporate Banking. Asset quality improved at Personal & Business Banking and Wealth Management. We are continuing the review of our credit risk RWEA model and data landscape, which may lead to further model updates and RWEA add-ons under both Basel III and Basel IV.

Total risk exposure amount for market risk increased by EUR 0.4 billion to EUR 2.8 billion (31 March 2024: 2.5 billion, 31 December 2023: EUR 2.2 billion), mainly driven by position changes and a new regulatory add-on, partially offset by a decrease in the capital multipliers for value-at-risk (VaR) and stressed VaR.

(in millions)	A		B		C		D		E		F	
	30 June 2024		31 March 2024		31 December 2023							
	TREA	Total own funds requirements	TREA	Total own funds requirements	TREA	Total own funds requirements	TREA	Total own funds requirements	TREA	Total own funds requirements	TREA	Total own funds requirements
1	119,522	9,562	117,797	9,424	115,996	9,280						
2	7,318	585	7,123	570	5,848	468						
3	31,344	2,508	29,785	2,383	10,848	868						
4												
EU 4a	2,536	203	2,399	192	2,358	189						
5	49,028	3,922	47,778	3,822	63,895	5,112						
6	7,682	615	7,608	609	6,494	519						
7	3,593	287	3,623	290	3,027	242						
8												
EU 8a	740	59	769	61	713	57						
EU 8b	246	20	253	20	261	21						
9	3,103	248	2,963	237	2,492	199						
15												
16	333	27	341	27	277	22						
17												
18	60	5	47	4	47	4						
19	273	22	293	23	230	18						
EU 19a												
20	2,835	227	2,451	196	1,956	156						
21	2		2		2							
22	2,833	227	2,449	196	1,954	156						
EU 22a												
23	15,977	1,278	15,977	1,278	15,465	1,237						
EU 23a												
EU 23b	15,977	1,278	15,977	1,278	15,465	1,237						
EU 23c												
24	1,324	106	1,366	109	1,304	104						
29	146,348	11,708	144,174	11,534	140,187	11,215						

1 Following EBA's instructions for this template, the amount reported under F-IRB also includes Other non-credit obligation assets.

2 Following EBA's instructions for this template, the amount of which the advanced IRB approach is excluding Equity exposures subject to risk weights and CIU exposures subject to the fall-back approach.

Own funds

EU CC1 – Composition of regulatory own funds

(in millions)	A	B	C
	30 June 2024	31 December 2023	Source ¹
Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) capital: instruments and reserves			
1 Capital instruments and the related share premium accounts	13,057	13,057	
- of which shares	13,057	13,057	CC2-33 & CC2-34
2 Retained earnings	8,646	6,739	
3 Accumulated other comprehensive income (and other reserves)	-256	-315	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	647	1,901	
6 Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) capital before regulatory adjustments	22,094	21,383	
Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) capital: regulatory adjustments			
7 Additional value adjustments (-)	-63	-68	
8 Intangible assets (net of related tax liability) (-)	-137	-99	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) (-)	-70	-85	
11 Fair value reserves related to gains or losses on cash flow hedges of financial instruments that are not valued at fair value	106	250	
12 Negative amounts resulting from the calculation of expected loss amounts	-281	-135	
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	2	2	
15 Defined-benefit pension fund assets (-)	-6	-6	
16 Direct, indirect and synthetic holdings by an institution of own CET1 instruments (-)	-530	-530	
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	-909	-709	
28 Total regulatory adjustments to Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1)	-1,889	-1,379	
29 Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) capital	20,206	20,003	

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

(in millions)	A	B	C
	30 June 2024	31 December 2023	Source ¹
Additional Tier 1 (AT1) capital: instruments			
30	2,733	1,987	CC2-37
31	2,733	1,987	
32			
33			
EU-33a			
EU-33b			
34			
35			
36	2,733	1,987	
Additional Tier 1 (AT1) capital: regulatory adjustments			
37	-5	-5	
38			
39			
40			
42			
42a			
43	-5	-5	
44	2,728	1,982	
45	22,934	21,985	
Tier 2 (T2) capital: instruments			
46	4,107	4,270	CC2-27
47			
EU-47a			
EU-47b			
48			
49			
50		39	
51	4,107	4,309	
Tier 2 (T2) capital: regulatory adjustments			
52	-30	-30	
53			
54			
55			

Continued ►

(in millions)	A	B	C
	30 June 2024	31 December 2023	Source ¹
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	
58 Tier 2 (T2) capital	4,077	4,279	
59 Total capital (TC = T1 + T2)	27,011	26,264	
60 Total risk exposure amount	146,348	140,187	

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

(in millions)	A	B	C
	30 June 2024	31 December 2023	Source ¹
Capital ratios and requirements including buffers			
61 Common Equity Tier 1 (as a % of total risk exposure amount)	13.8%	14.3%	
62 Tier 1 (as a % of total risk exposure amount)	15.7%	15.7%	
63 Total capital (as a % of total risk exposure amount)	18.5%	18.7%	
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)	11.24%	10.57%	
65 - of which capital conservation buffer requirement	2.50%	2.50%	
66 - of which countercyclical buffer requirement	1.72%	0.95%	
67 - of which systemic risk buffer requirement	0.00%	0.00%	
EU-67a - of which G-SII or O-SII buffer	1.25%	1.50%	
EU-67b - of which additional own funds requirements to address the risks other than the risk of excessive leverage	1.27%	1.13%	
68 Common Equity Tier 1 available to meet buffers (as a % of risk exposure amount)	7.98%	8.18%	
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)	154	173	
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)	396	415	
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)	133	106	
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	147	114	
78 Credit risk adjustments included in T2 in respect of exposures subject to internal ratings-based approach (prior to the application of the cap)		39	
79 Cap for inclusion of credit risk adjustments in T2 under internal ratings-based approach	519	484	
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			
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

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

	A	B	C	D	E
	30 June 2024		31 December 2023		Reference
	Balance sheet as in published financial statements	Under regulatory scope of consolidation	Balance sheet as in published financial statements	Under regulatory scope of consolidation	
(in millions)	As at period end	As at period end	As at period end	As at period end	
Assets¹					
1 Cash and balances at central banks	38,085	38,085	53,656	53,656	
2 Financial assets held for trading	2,109	2,109	1,371	1,371	
3 Derivatives	4,576	4,576	4,403	4,403	
4 Financial investments	50,326	50,289	41,501	41,469	
5 Securities financing	34,993	34,993	21,503	21,503	
6 Loans and advances banks	3,279	3,625	2,324	2,651	
7 Residential mortgages	146,579	146,579	144,875	144,875	
8 Consumer loans	8,423	8,423	8,881	8,881	
9 Corporate loans	90,134	90,134	85,685	85,685	
10 Other loans and advances customers	6,376	6,376	6,494	6,494	
11 Equity-accounted investments	251	348	333	433	
12 Property and equipment	999	999	978	977	
13 Goodwill and other intangible assets	138	138	99	99	
14 Assets held for sale	177	177	130	130	
15 Tax assets	303	302	327	327	CC1-8
16 Other assets	6,655	6,661	5,351	5,342	
17 Total assets	393,404	393,816	377,909	378,295	
Liabilities¹					
18 Financial liabilities held for trading	1,410	1,410	917	917	
19 Derivatives	2,628	2,628	2,856	2,856	
20 Securities financing	18,523	18,523	11,710	11,710	
21 Due to banks	5,286	5,286	5,352	5,352	
22 Current account	90,231	90,255	99,948	99,962	
23 Demand deposits	103,350	103,350	100,943	100,943	
24 Time deposits	65,020	65,414	51,728	52,114	
25 Other due to customers	2,225	2,225	1,846	1,846	
26 Issued debt	67,241	67,241	66,227	66,227	
27 Subordinated liabilities	5,608	5,608	5,572	5,572	CC1-46
28 Provisions	630	626	742	734	
29 Liabilities held for sale					
30 Tax liabilities	181	180	159	156	
31 Other liabilities	6,075	6,073	5,741	5,738	
32 Total liabilities	368,408	368,820	353,741	354,127	
Shareholders' equity¹					
33 Share capital	866	866	866	866	CC1-1
34 Share premium	12,192	12,192	12,192	12,192	CC1-1
35 Other reserves (incl. retained earnings/ profit for the period)	9,462	9,462	9,436	9,436	CC1-2
36 Accumulated other comprehensive income	-256	-256	-315	-315	CC1-3 & CC1-8
37 AT1 capital securities	2,730	2,730	1,987	1,987	CC1-36
38 Equity attributable to owners of the parent company	24,993	24,993	24,165	24,165	
39 Equity attributable to non-controlling interests	3	3	3	3	
40 Total equity	24,995	24,995	24,168	24,168	

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

Countercyclical capital buffer

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 capital serves as a buffer to 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 equivalent to the weighted average of the buffers in place in jurisdictions in which banks have credit exposures.

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%).

	A	B	C	D	E	F
	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		
						30 June 2024
Country						
Australia	3	18		1		22
Belgium	175	3,579		10		3,764
Bulgaria						
Chile		110				110
Croatia		1				1
Cyprus		47				47
Czech Republic	1	17				18
France	749	9,186		27		9,962
Germany	1,208	5,786		20		7,014
Denmark	25	177		6		208
Estonia						
Hong Kong	24	101				125
Iceland		89				89
Ireland	8	572		1		581
Korea		3				3
Lithuania						
Luxembourg	15	3,629		1		3,646
Netherlands	7,219	225,766		20		233,005
Norway		2,142		1		2,144
Romania		7				7
Sweden		1,099		3		1,101
Slovakia	1	17				17
Slovenia	2	1				3
United Kingdom	791	9,087		9		9,888
United States	859	1,388		14		2,261
Other countries	1,233	10,553		21		11,807
Total	12,315	273,372		133		285,822

	G	H	I	J	K	L	M
					30 June 2024		
	Own fund requirements				RWEA	Own funds requirements weights (%)	Countercyclical buffer rate (%)
(in millions)	Relevant credit risk exposures - Credit risk	Relevant credit exposures - Market risk	Securitisation positions in the non-trading book	Relevant credit exposures - Total			
Country							
Australia	1			1	10	0.01%	1.00%
Belgium	179	1		180	2,246	1.83%	0.50%
Bulgaria						0.00%	2.00%
Chile	2			2	24	0.02%	0.50%
Croatia						0.00%	1.00%
Cyprus	3			3	32	0.03%	0.50%
Czech Republic	1			1	17	0.01%	1.75%
France	519	3		522	6,528	5.33%	1.00%
Germany	360	2		362	4,524	3.70%	0.75%
Denmark	9	1		10	128	0.10%	2.50%
Estonia						0.00%	1.50%
Hong Kong	4			4	48	0.04%	1.00%
Iceland	4			4	49	0.04%	2.50%
Ireland	28			28	354	0.29%	1.00%
Korea					1	0.00%	1.00%
Lithuania						0.00%	1.00%
Luxembourg	163			163	2,033	1.66%	0.50%
Netherlands	7,106	2		7,107	88,839	72.58%	2.00%
Norway	172			172	2,155	1.76%	2.50%
Romania	1			1	10	0.01%	1.00%
Sweden	48	1		48	604	0.49%	2.00%
Slovakia	2			2	21	0.02%	1.50%
Slovenia					2	0.00%	0.50%
United Kingdom	539	1		540	6,751	5.51%	2.00%
United States	159	3		162	2,022	1.65%	0.00%
Other countries	481	2		483	6,036	4.93%	
Total	9,779	16		9,795	122,435		

	A	B	C	D	E	F
						31 December 2023
	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						
Australia	3	18		1		23
Belgium	151	3,428		2		3,581
Bulgaria	13					14
Croatia						
Cyprus		63				63
Czech Republic		15				15
France	805	8,607		31		9,442
Germany	884	5,362		35		6,281
Denmark	12	175		1		188
Estonia						
Hong Kong	18	110				128
Iceland		80				80
Ireland	2	444		1		447
Lithuania						
Luxembourg	5	3,789		2		3,795
Netherlands	5,229	224,732		14		229,975
Norway		1,833		2		1,835
Romania		9				9
Sweden		970				970
Slovakia		18				18
United Kingdom	558	7,630		12		8,200
United States	725	1,587		6		2,318
Other countries	785	10,466		10		11,261
Total	9,191	269,336		116		278,643

	G	H	I	J	K	L	M
	31 December 2023						
	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							
Australia	1			1	9	0.01%	1.00%
Belgium	173			173	2,164	1.83%	0.00%
Bulgaria	1			1	13	0.01%	2.00%
Croatia						0.00%	1.00%
Cyprus	3			3	42	0.04%	0.50%
Czech Republic	1			1	11	0.01%	2.00%
France	517	2		519	6,491	5.49%	0.50%
Germany	277	10		286	3,579	3.03%	0.75%
Denmark	9			9	114	0.10%	2.50%
Estonia						0.00%	1.50%
Hong Kong	3			3	42	0.04%	1.00%
Iceland	4			4	44	0.04%	2.00%
Ireland	22			22	274	0.23%	1.00%
Lithuania						0.00%	1.00%
Luxembourg	168			168	2,102	1.78%	0.50%
Netherlands	7,090			7,090	88,623	75.02%	1.00%
Norway	135			135	1,682	1.42%	2.50%
Romania	1			1	12	0.01%	1.00%
Sweden	30			31	385	0.33%	2.00%
Slovakia	2			2	21	0.02%	1.50%
United Kingdom	431	2		433	5,415	4.58%	2.00%
United States	163			164	2,044	1.73%	0.00%
Other countries	405			406	5,069	4.29%	0.00%
Total	9,435	16		9,451	118,135		

EU CCyB2 – Amount of institution-specific countercyclical capital buffer

The institution specific countercyclical capital buffer requirement increased, mainly due to the Dutch central bank (DNB) increasing the countercyclical capital buffer (CCyB) for Dutch exposures to 2% (from 1%) on 31 May 2024.

(in millions)	A		B
	30 June 2024	31 December 2023	
1 Total risk exposure amount	146,348	140,187	
2 Institution specific countercyclical capital buffer rate	1.723%	0.950%	
3 Institution specific countercyclical capital buffer requirement	2,522	1,332	

Leverage ratio

EU LR1 – Summary reconciliation of accounting assets and leverage ratio exposures

(in millions)	A	B
	30 June 2024	31 December 2023
1 Total assets as per published financial statements	393,404	377,909
2 Adjustment for entities which are consolidated for accounting purposes but are outside the scope of prudential consolidation	412	386
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)		
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	-1,993	-2,288
7 Adjustment for eligible cash pooling transactions		
8 Adjustments for derivative financial instruments	6,085	4,008
9 Adjustments for securities financing transactions (SFTs)	2,773	2,379
10 Adjustment for off-balance sheet items (i.e. conversion to credit equivalent amounts of off-balance sheet exposures)	31,059	31,413
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	-1,279	-851
13 Total exposure amount	430,460	412,957

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

(in millions)	A	B
	30 June 2024	31 December 2023
EU-1 Total on-balance sheet exposures (excluding derivatives, SFTs, and exempted exposures)	352,953	350,678
EU-2 Of which: Trading book exposures	2,109	1,371
EU-3 Of which: Banking book exposures	350,844	349,307
EU-4 - of which covered bonds	5,636	5,046
EU-5 - of which exposures treated as sovereigns	82,968	90,040
EU-6 - of which exposures to regional governments, MDB, international organisations and PSE not treated as sovereigns	1	42
EU-7 - of which institutions	4,250	3,561
EU-8 - of which secured by mortgages of immovable properties	174,976	174,318
EU-9 - of which retail exposures	5,079	4,696
EU-10 - of which corporates	65,524	62,520
EU-11 - of which exposures in default	4,992	4,775
EU-12 - of which other exposures (e.g. equity, securitisations, and other non-credit obligation assets)	7,418	4,309

EU LR2 – Leverage ratio common disclosure

The Capital Requirements Regulation (CRR) includes a non-risk-based and binding leverage ratio. The leverage ratio remained at 5.3% on 30 June 2024 (31 December 2023: 5.3%) as the increase in on-balance sheet exposures in H1, which is related to a seasonal pattern that is observed every year, was more than offset by the increase in Tier 1 capital. Tier 1 capital increased mainly due to the issuance of a EUR 750 million AT1 instrument. The reported leverage ratio remained well above the 3.0% requirement.

(in millions)	A	B
	30 June 2024	31 December 2023
On-balance sheet exposures (excluding derivatives and SFTs)		
1 On-balance sheet items (excluding derivatives, SFTs, but including collateral)	354,359	352,260
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)	-754	-1,045
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)	-1,909	-1,427
7 Total on-balance sheet exposures (excluding derivatives and SFTs)	351,696	349,788
Derivative exposures		
8 Replacement cost associated with SA-CCR derivatives transactions (i.e. net of eligible cash variation margin)	5,157	9,053
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	11,976	7,198
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)	-6,700	-7,840
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	10,432	8,411
Securities financing transaction (SFT) exposures		
14 Gross SFT assets (with no recognition of netting), after adjusting for sales accounting transactions	37,850	29,876
15 (Netted amounts of cash payables and cash receivables of gross SFT assets)	-2,857	-8,374
16 Counterparty credit risk exposure for SFT assets	2,932	2,379
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	37,925	23,882
Other off-balance sheet exposures		
19 Off-balance sheet exposures at gross notional amount	90,772	92,266
20 (Adjustments for conversion to credit equivalent amounts)	-59,714	-60,853
21 (General provisions deducted in determining Tier 1 capital and specific provisions associated with off-balance sheet exposures)		
22 Off-balance sheet exposures	31,059	31,413

(in millions)	A	B
	30 June 2024	31 December 2023
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)	-652	-537
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	-652	-537
Capital and total exposure measure		
23 Tier 1 capital	22,934	21,985
24 Total exposure measure	430,460	412,957
Leverage ratio		
25 Leverage ratio	5.3%	5.3%
EU-25 Leverage ratio (excluding the impact of the exemption of public sector investments and promotional loans) (%)	5.3%	5.3%
25a Leverage ratio (excluding the impact of any applicable temporary exemption of central bank reserves)	5.3%	5.3%
26 Regulatory minimum leverage ratio requirement (%)	3.0%	3.0%
EU-26a Additional own funds requirements to address the risk of excessive leverage (%)		
EU-26b <i>- of which to be made up of CET1 capital (percentage points)</i>		
27 Leverage ratio buffer requirement (%)		
EU-27a Overall leverage ratio requirement (%)	3.0%	3.0%
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	34,633	32,273
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	34,993	21,503
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)	430,099	423,727
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)	430,099	423,727
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)	5.3%	5.2%
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)	5.3%	5.2%

Liquidity requirements

EU LIQ1 – Quantitative information of LCR

	A				B				C				D				E				F				G				H																																																																			
	Total unweighted value (average)								Total weighted value (average)																																																																																							
	30 June 2024		31 March 2024		31 December 2023		30 September 2023		30 June 2024		31 March 2024		31 December 2023		30 September 2023		30 June 2024		31 March 2024		31 December 2023		30 September 2023		30 June 2024		31 March 2024		31 December 2023		30 September 2023																																																																	
	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																																																																							
High-quality liquid assets (HQLA)																																																																																																
1	Total high-quality liquid assets								91,777								95,026								97,015								99,135																																																															
Cash - outflows																																																																																																
2	Retail deposits and deposits from small business customers, of which:								146,195								145,216								144,558								144,118								10,573								10,575								10,654								10,782																															
3	<i>Stable deposits</i>								88,177								88,260								88,554								88,747								4,409								4,413								4,428								4,437																															
4	<i>Less stable deposits</i>								45,032								45,067								45,484								46,160								5,902								5,872								5,892								5,956																															
5	Unsecured wholesale funding								109,226								110,667								113,207								117,484								56,496								56,274								56,551								57,926																															
6	<i>Operational deposits (all counterparties) and deposits in networks of cooperative banks</i>								30,991								35,045								38,731								42,484								7,732								8,735								9,647								10,578																															
7	<i>Non-operational deposits (all counterparties)</i>								74,346								71,604								70,241								71,001								44,875								43,521								42,669								43,349																															
8	Unsecured debt								3,889								4,018								4,235								3,999								3,889								4,018								4,235								3,999																															
9	Secured wholesale funding																																4,597								4,923								5,134								5,206																																							
10	Additional requirements								57,200								56,262								55,013								54,188								14,922								14,962								14,865								14,623																															
11	<i>Outflows related to derivative exposures and other collateral requirements</i>								10,645								10,063								9,342								9,084								8,011								8,093								8,044								7,982																															
12	<i>Outflows related to loss of funding on debt products</i>								279								305								294								161								279								305								294								161																															
13	<i>Credit and liquidity facilities</i>								46,276								45,895								45,378								44,943								6,632								6,565								6,528								6,479																															
14	Other contractual funding obligations								9,732								9,328								8,675								9,300								7,074								6,812								6,298								6,339																															
15	Other contingent funding obligations								41,399								41,771								42,250								43,258								2,120								2,558								2,832								3,103																															
16	Total cash outflows								95,783								96,104								96,333								97,979																																																															
Cash - inflows																																																																																																
17	Secured lending (e.g. reverse repos)								32,797								32,982								32,951								31,492								13,059								12,579								12,178								11,413																															
18	Inflows from fully performing exposures								16,319								16,150								15,317								15,074								13,532								13,550								13,111								13,393																															
19	Other cash inflows								11,245								11,167								11,507								13,266								3,633								3,694								3,834								4,185																															
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								60,361								60,298								59,775								59,832								30,225								29,823								29,122								28,991																															
EU-20a	<i>Fully exempt inflows</i>																																																																																															
EU-20b	<i>Inflows subject to 90% cap</i>																																																																																															
EU-20c	<i>Inflows subject to 75% cap</i>								53,972								53,952								53,571								53,350								30,225								29,823								29,122								28,991																															
Total adjusted value																																																																																																
EU-21	Liquidity buffer								91,777								95,026								97,015								99,135																																																															
22	Total net cash outflows								65,558								66,281								67,211								68,988																																																															
23	Liquidity coverage ratio								140%								144%								144%								144%																																																															

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

The consolidated LCR decreased to 140% at the end of June 2024, based on a 12-month rolling average (31 March 2024: 144%). The LCR decrease is mainly reflected in the decrease in cash at central banks.

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. ABN AMRO's main source of funding consists of client deposits and is well diversified across its client segments Personal & Business Banking, Wealth Management and Corporate Banking. The remainder of the bank's funding is raised through various long-term wholesale funding instruments. Short-term funding is raised via commercial paper and certificate of deposit programmes.

Composition of the liquidity buffer

The LCR eligible liquidity buffer (excluding retained notes) at 30 June 2024 decreased to EUR 91.8 billion (31 March 2024: EUR 95.0 billion), based on a 12-month rolling average, and was composed mainly of cash at central banks and government bonds. The decrease is mainly due to cash at central banks and reflects the repayment of TLTRO funding and loan growth outpacing deposit inflows.

Derivative exposures and potential collateral calls

To manage liquidity risk regarding derivative exposures and potential collateral calls, the bank has an adequate pool of collateral at its disposal, which is managed proactively in accordance with its collateral management framework. This enables the bank to secure payment traffic with 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.

Currency mismatch in the LCR

The bank's liquidity risk management focuses on significant currencies. The current significant currencies are the euro and the US dollar, given that 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. To mitigate the risk of currency mismatches in US dollar, ABN AMRO has internal metrics and monitoring in place to ensure that the currency distribution of the liquid assets is consistent with the currency distribution of net liquidity outflows.

Other items

The EU LIQ1 template is focused on the consolidated LCR. The bank also monitors, reports and when necessary steers the LCR for subsidiaries (taking into account local regulations) and other regulatory scopes (including the sub-liquidity group scope).

EU LIQ2 – Net Stable Funding Ratio

The NSFR amounted to 137% at 30 June 2024, stable in comparison with the previous quarter (31 March 2024: 137%). Required stable funding (RSF) increased due to growth in the mortgage portfolio and consumer loan book. Available stable funding (ASF) increased due to an inflow of retail deposits.

(in millions)	30 June 2024				Weighted value	
	A	B	C	D		
	Unweighted value by residual maturity					
	No maturity	< 6 months	6 months to < 1 year	≥ 1 year		
Available stable funding (ASF) Items						
1	Capital items and instruments	24,489		3	5,604	30,093
2	Own funds	24,489			4,107	28,595
3	Other capital instruments			3	1,498	1,498
4	Retail deposits		141,607	2,274	5,595	139,685
5	Stable deposits		91,185	758	1,845	89,191
6	Less stable deposits		50,422	1,516	3,750	50,494
7	Wholesale funding:		143,635	11,878	45,392	92,530
8	Operational deposits		19,262			9,631
9	Other wholesale funding		124,373	11,878	45,392	82,899
10	Interdependent liabilities		2,250			
11	Other liabilities:		7,261	100	1,009	1,059
12	NSFR derivative liabilities					
13	All other liabilities and capital instruments not included in the above categories		7,261	100	1,009	1,059
14	Total available stable funding (ASF)					263,367
Required stable funding (RSF) Items						
15	Total high-quality liquid assets (HQLA)					783
EU-15a	Assets encumbered for a residual maturity of ≥1 year in a cover pool		25	20	33,192	28,252
16	Deposits held at other financial institutions for operational purposes		1,094			547
17	Performing loans and securities:		71,761	9,623	169,458	141,743
18	Performing securities financing transactions with financial customers collateralised by Level 1 HQLA subject to 0% haircut		14,687	555		277
19	Performing securities financing transactions with financial customers collateralised by other assets and loans and advances to financial institutions		35,100	3,613	3,807	8,193
20	Performing loans to non-financial corporate clients, loans to retail and small business customers, and loans to sovereigns, and PSEs ¹		17,502	5,189	51,063	54,564
21	- of which with a risk weight of less than or equal to 35% under the Basel II Standardised Approach for credit risk ¹		609	112	927	963
22	Performing residential mortgages ¹		110	179	111,313	75,267
23	- of which with a risk weight of less than or equal to 35% under the Basel II Standardised Approach for credit risk ¹		97	159	97,467	63,481
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		4,363	86	3,274	3,441
25	Interdependent assets		2,250			
26	Other assets:		19,321	581	6,270	16,772
27	Physical traded commodities				13	11
28	Assets posted as initial margin for derivative contracts and contributions to default funds of CCPs		10,701			9,096

Continued ►

	A	B	C	D	E
					30 June 2024
	Unweighted value by residual maturity				Weighted value
(in millions)	No maturity	< 6 months	6 months to < 1 year	≥ 1 year	
29 NSFR derivative assets		56			56
30 NSFR derivative liabilities before deduction of variation margin posted		1,892			95
31 All other assets not included in the above categories		6,672	581	6,257	7,515
32 Off-balance sheet items		59,425	5,940	25,101	4,483
33 Total RSF					192,580
34 Net Stable Funding Ratio (%)					137%

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.

	A	B	C	D	E
					31 December 2023
	Unweighted value by residual maturity				Weighted value
(in millions)	No maturity	< 6 months	6 months to < 1 year	≥ 1 year	
Available stable funding (ASF) Items					
1 Capital items and instruments	22,952			5,572	28,524
2 Own funds	22,952			4,270	27,222
3 Other capital instruments				1,302	1,302
4 Retail deposits		138,705	2,991	5,542	137,565
5 Stable deposits		88,766	1,163	1,829	87,261
6 Less stable deposits		49,939	1,828	3,713	50,304
7 Wholesale funding:		142,592	2,561	50,394	96,551
8 Operational deposits		34,679			17,339
9 Other wholesale funding		107,913	2,561	50,394	79,212
10 Interdependent liabilities		1,978			
11 Other liabilities:		6,649	49	714	739
12 NSFR derivative liabilities					
13 All other liabilities and capital instruments not included in the above categories		6,649	49	714	739
14 Total available stable funding (ASF)					263,379
Required stable funding (RSF) Items					
15 Total high-quality liquid assets (HQLA)					489
EU-15a Assets encumbered for a residual maturity of ≥1 year in a cover pool		20	26	32,739	27,868
16 Deposits held at other financial institutions for operational purposes		1,086			543
17 Performing loans and securities:		58,510	7,648	170,377	139,622
18 Performing securities financing transactions with financial customers collateralised by Level 1 HQLA subject to 0% haircut		16,133			
19 Performing securities financing transactions with financial customers collateralised by other assets and loans and advances to financial institutions		24,146	1,662	5,116	7,713
20 Performing loans to non-financial corporate clients, loans to retail and small business customers, and loans to sovereigns, and PSEs ¹		13,991	5,417	52,364	54,031
21 - of which with a risk weight of less than or equal to 35% under the Basel II Standardised Approach for credit risk ¹		638	143	911	982
22 Performing residential mortgages ¹		79	522	110,206	74,985
23 - of which with a risk weight of less than or equal to 35% under the Basel II Standardised Approach for credit risk ¹		69	455	95,074	62,084

Continued ►

	A	B	C	D	E
					31 December 2023
	Unweighted value by residual maturity				Weighted value
(in millions)	No maturity	< 6 months	6 months to < 1 year	≥ 1 year	
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		4,161	48	2,691	2,893
25 Interdependent assets		1,978			
26 Other assets:		17,865	314	5,461	15,183
27 Physical traded commodities				10	9
28 Assets posted as initial margin for derivative contracts and contributions to default funds of CCPs		8,977			7,631
29 NSFR derivative assets		390			390
30 NSFR derivative liabilities before deduction of variation margin posted		2,104			105
31 All other assets not included in the above categories		6,393	314	5,451	7,048
32 Off-balance sheet items		56,467	7,323	28,169	4,754
33 Total RSF					188,458
34 Net Stable Funding Ratio (%)					140%

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.

Credit risk

Credit risk quality

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 split into loans and advances, debt securities, and off-balance sheet positions.

In the first half of 2024, total cash balances at central banks and other demand deposits decreased strongly, mainly due to the repayment of TLTRO borrowings.

The increase in total loans and advances was clearly noticeable and consisted mainly of performing exposures from credit institutions and other financial corporations. The increase resulted from security financing transactions and trading positions of Clearing clients, which in turn led to a corresponding increase in the collateral and financial guarantees received. Overall, the non-performing exposures showed a marginal decrease, mainly due to partial loan repayments.

Debt securities increased strongly as a result of several purchases. Most of these instruments are part of the liquidity buffer and are held for liquidity contingency purposes.

Movements in off-balance sheet exposures remained limited.

	A	B	C	D	E	F
	30 June 2024					
	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	39,044	39,044				
10 Loans and advances	297,728	276,332	20,792	5,097	125	4,904
20 Central banks	1,092	1,092				
30 General governments	1,402	1,381	21	6		6
40 Credit institutions	16,225	16,225		37		37
50 Other financial corporations	48,676	47,628	1,048	110		110
60 Non-financial corporations	65,979	57,373	8,577	2,991		2,988
70 - of which SMEs	16,602	13,884	2,718	965		963
80 Households	164,354	152,633	11,145	1,953	125	1,764
90 Debt securities	49,349	49,349				
100 Central banks	4,692	4,692				
110 General governments	34,803	34,803				
120 Credit institutions	9,204	9,204				
130 Other financial corporations	635	635				
140 Non-financial corporations	16	16				
150 Off-balance sheet exposures	89,447	49,365	3,850	1,118		678
160 Central banks	2		2			
170 General governments	1,127	988				
180 Credit institutions	745	489	8			
190 Other financial corporations	31,744	8,818	678			
200 Non-financial corporations	42,098	32,577	2,868	1,102		663
210 Households	13,731	6,493	295	16		15
220 Total	475,568	414,090	24,642	6,215	125	5,582

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

	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O
							30 June 2024		
	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			
(in millions)									
5 Cash balances at central banks and other demand deposits	- 2	- 2						18	
10 Loans and advances	- 446	- 220	- 226	- 1,087	- 2	- 1,055	- 47	246,623	3,309
20 Central banks								892	
30 General governments								1,095	
40 Credit institutions								12,948	37
50 Other financial corporations	-8	-5	-4	-49		-49	-6	34,016	27
60 Non-financial corporations	-309	-157	-151	-731		-730	-2	41,996	1,725
70 <i>- of which SMEs</i>	- 103	- 48	- 55	- 228		- 228		11,218	536
80 Households	-129	-58	-71	-308	-2	-276	-40	155,676	1,520
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	28	15	13	130		56		9,735	291
160 Central banks									
170 General governments								3	
180 Credit institutions								1	
190 Other financial corporations	2	1						1,265	
200 Non-financial corporations	24	13	11	130		56		7,910	285
210 Households	3	1	1					556	6
220 Total	-478	-238	-239	-1,217	-2	-1,111	-47	256,376	3,600

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

	A	B	C	D	E	F
	31 December 2023					
	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	54,761	54,761				
10 Loans and advances	275,637	253,102	21,876	4,922	117	4,708
20 Central banks	491	491				
30 General governments	622	596	26	7		7
40 Credit institutions	8,161	8,124	37			
50 Other financial corporations	40,183	39,569	614	188		188
60 Non-financial corporations	64,225	54,877	9,290	2,804		2,799
70 - of which SMEs	15,824	13,143	2,681	970		967
80 Households	161,955	149,446	11,909	1,923	117	1,714
90 Debt securities	40,632	40,632				
100 Central banks	1,357	1,357				
110 General governments	30,697	30,697				
120 Credit institutions	7,751	7,751				
130 Other financial corporations	752	752				
140 Non-financial corporations	74	74				
150 Off-balance sheet exposures	90,730	52,141	3,507	1,328		965
160 Central banks						
170 General governments	1,099	1,072	3			
180 Credit institutions	410	258	10			
190 Other financial corporations	31,949	9,582	323			
200 Non-financial corporations	43,827	35,072	2,879	1,312		951
210 Households	13,444	6,158	292	15		13
220 Total	461,760	400,637	25,383	6,250	117	5,672

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

	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O
							31 December 2023		
	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	- 2	- 2						39	
10 Loans and advances	- 523	- 235	- 288	- 1,126	- 2	- 1,080	- 71	225,484	3,137
20 Central banks								243	
30 General governments	-2		-1	-1		-1		158	5
40 Credit institutions	-1	-1						6,778	
50 Other financial corporations	-9	-6	-4	-59		-59		25,289	19
60 Non-financial corporations	-362	-167	-195	-736		-736	-23	40,584	1,670
70 <i>- of which SMEs</i>	- 119	- 53	- 65	- 252		- 252	- 5	11,011	591
80 Households	-149	-61	-88	-331	-2	-285	-48	152,431	1,443
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	28	16	12	92		81		8,675	547
160 Central banks									
170 General governments								4	
180 Credit institutions								1	
190 Other financial corporations	1							849	
200 Non-financial corporations	24	14	10	92		81		7,233	543
210 Households	3	1	2					588	4
220 Total	-554	-254	-300	-1,219	-2	-1,161	-71	234,199	3,684

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

EU CR1-A – Maturity of exposures

As at 30 June 2024, there was a marked increase in loans and advances. Most notable was the considerable increase in the on demand and ≤ 1 year maturity buckets, which was primarily driven by security financing transactions and trading positions of Clearing clients.

Compared to 31 December 2023, a strong increase was also observed in total debt securities across the ≤ 1 year, >1 year ≤ 5 years and >5 years maturity buckets. This was a result of debt securities with a shortened maturity causing a shift between the buckets and newly acquired debt.

(in millions)	30 June 2024						Total
	A	B	C	D	E	F	
	On demand	≤ 1 year	>1 year ≤ 5 years	> 5 years	No stated maturity	Net exposure value	
1	Loans and advances	20,894	56,893	47,482	161,802	14,232	301,304
2	Debt securities		12,402	19,399	19,641		51,442
3	Total	20,895	69,295	66,882	181,443	14,232	352,746
31 December 2023							
1	Loans and advances	13,065	44,914	46,268	163,219	11,453	278,919
2	Debt securities	1,970	5,880	17,461	16,679		41,991
3	Total	15,036	50,794	63,729	179,898	11,453	320,910

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

The table illustrates the changes in the stock of non-performing loans and advances. In the first half of 2024, the increase in the final stock of non-performing loans and advances was modest.

The increase was attributable to a higher amount of the inflows relative to the outflows, primarily as a result of client inflows from performing not-forborne. The majority of the outflows related to reclassification of clients to performing not-forborne and other reasons.

(in millions)	A		B	
	30 June 2024		31 December 2023	
	Gross carrying amount		Gross carrying amount	
1	Initial stock of non-performing loans and advances	4,922	5,320	
2	Inflows to non-performing portfolios	2,020	3,370	
3	Outflows from non-performing portfolios	-1,845	-3,769	
4	Outflows due to write-offs	-161	-301	
5	Outflow due to other situations	-1,683	-3,468	
6	Final stock of non-performing loans and advances	5,097	4,922	

EU CQ1 – Credit quality of forbore exposures

As at 30 June 2024, total forbore exposures (including loan commitments given) increased to EUR 6.9 billion (31 December 2023: EUR 6.7 billion). The largest increase was in loans to non-financial corporations.

		A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
								30 June 2024	
		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 forbore exposures	
		Performing forbore		Non-performing forbore		On performing forbore exposures	On non-performing forbore exposures	Of which: collateral and financial guarantees received on non-performing exposures with forbearance measures	
(in millions)				Of which: defaulted	Of which: impaired				
05	Cash balances at central banks and other demand deposits								
1	Loans and advances	3,148	2,528	2,403	2,395	- 49	- 449	3,915	1,792
2	Central banks								
3	General governments		1	1	1				
4	Credit institutions								
5	Other financial corporations	140	31	31	31	-1		136	8
6	Non-financial corporations	2,355	1,834	1,834	1,834	-40	-380	2,627	1,234
7	Households	654	662	537	529	-8	-69	1,153	550
8	Debt securities								
9	Loan commitments given	823	421	421	421	2	53	243	116
10	Total	3,971	2,949	2,824	2,815	-51	-502	4,158	1,908

		A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
								31 December 2023	
		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 forbore exposures	
		Performing forbore		Non-performing forbore		On performing forbore exposures	On non-performing forbore exposures	Of which: collateral and financial guarantees received on non-performing exposures with forbearance measures	
(in millions)				Of which: defaulted	Of which: impaired				
05	Cash balances at central banks and other demand deposits								
1	Loans and advances	3,062	2,472	2,355	2,342	- 56	- 510	3,873	1,649
2	Central banks								
3	General governments		2	2	2		-1		
4	Credit institutions								
5	Other financial corporations	117	34	34	34			35	10
6	Non-financial corporations	2,298	1,774	1,774	1,774	-50	-438	2,691	1,096
7	Households	647	663	545	533	-6	-71	1,147	543
8	Debt securities								
9	Loan commitments given	553	613	613	613	1		328	183
10	Total	3,616	3,086	2,968	2,955	-57	-510	4,201	1,832

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’. Compared to 31 December 2023, on-balance sheet exposures have increased markedly, most notably in France, the Netherlands and Germany.

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
	30 June 2024						
	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	352,174	5,097	4,972	351,505	- 1,505		- 30
2 Netherlands	221,627	4,298	4,173	220,958	-1,135		-30
3 United States	25,908	64	64	25,908	-1		
4 France	17,238	165	165	17,238	-76		
5 Germany	15,838	104	104	15,838	-43		
6 United Kingdom	12,190	118	118	12,190	-25		
7 Other countries ¹	59,373	349	349	59,373	-224		
8 Off-balance sheet exposures	90,565	1,118	678			158	
9 Netherlands	46,453	867	614			85	
10 United States	11,279	23	23				
11 United Kingdom	6,630	31	31			3	
12 France	3,935	5	4			4	
13 Germany	3,868	9	2				
14 Other countries ¹	18,399	182	5			65	
15 Total	442,739	6,215	5,650	351,505	-1,505	158	-30

¹ Other countries: Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Argentina, Armenia, Aruba, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Bahamas, Bahrain, Belgium, Bermuda, Bonaire, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, British Virgin Islands, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Cayman Islands, Chile, China, Colombia, the Democratic Republic of Congo, Costa Rica, Croatia, Curaçao, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Estonia, Ethiopia, Finland, French Guiana, French Polynesia, Gabon, Gambia, Georgia, Ghana, Gibraltar, Greece, Guernsey, Guyana, 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, Malaysia, Maldives, Malta, Marshall Islands, Martinique, Mauritius, Mexico, Republic of Moldova, Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Namibia, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, OECD Bodies, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Reunion, Romania, Russian Federation, Saba, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia, Singapore, Sint-Bartélemy, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, St. Eustatius, St. Maarten (MF, SX), Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Taiwan, Tajikistan, United Republic of Tanzania, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United States Virgin Islands, Uruguay, Vietnam, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
	31 December 2023						
	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	321,190	4,922	4,805	320,439	-1,606		-44
2 Netherlands	217,187	4,176	4,060	216,436	-1,249		-44
3 United States	28,878	81	81	28,878	-14		
4 Germany	11,909	38	38	11,909	-20		
5 France	11,902	120	120	11,902	-73		
6 United Kingdom	8,538	85	85	8,538	-19		
7 Other countries ¹	42,776	421	421	42,776	-231		
8 Off-balance sheet exposures	92,058	1,328	966			120	
9 Netherlands	49,860	1,084	885			90	
10 United States	10,714	29	29			3	
11 Germany	6,310	35	35			5	
12 France	4,164	1	1				
13 United Kingdom	4,003	2				4	
14 Other countries ¹	17,008	176	16			18	
15 Total	413,248	6,250	5,771	320,439	-1,606	120	-44

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

Non-financial corporations are classified by sector of economic activity 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').

Compared to 31 December 2023, the gross carrying amount of loans and advances to non-financial corporations increased by EUR 1.9 billion. The largest increases were recorded in information and communication, manufacturing, and administrative and support service activities. Declines in exposures were observed mainly in agriculture, real estate and human health services. Non-performing exposures rose by EUR 0.2 billion, and were mainly recorded in financial and insurance activities.

	A	B	C	D	E	F	
						30 June 2024	
	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	4,496	158	158	4,496	-79		
2 Mining and quarrying	1,368	63	63	1,368	-1		
3 Manufacturing	4,331	556	556	4,331	-100		
4 Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	1,986	101	101	1,986	-45		
5 Water supply	617	36	36	617	-3		
6 Construction	2,213	50	50	2,213	-19		
7 Wholesale and retail trade	6,211	374	374	6,211	-187		
8 Transport and storage	7,320	99	99	7,320	-28		
9 Accommodation and food service activities	735	24	24	735	-11		
10 Information and communication	4,707	106	106	4,707	-39		
11 Financial and insurance activities ¹	16,206	737	737	16,206	-289		
12 Real estate activities	8,764	203	203	8,761	-92		
13 Professional, scientific and technical activities	4,052	236	236	4,052	-89		
14 Administrative and support service activities	3,682	78	78	3,682	-27		
15 Public administration and defense, compulsory social security	1			1			
16 Education	60	1	1	60	-1		
17 Human health services and social work activities	1,914	141	141	1,888	-18		
18 Arts, entertainment and recreation	177	14	14	177	-7		
19 Other services	130	15	15	130	-4		
20 Total	68,970	2,991	2,991	68,941	-1,039		

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'.

	A	B	C	D	E	F	
						31 December 2023	
	Gross carrying amount			Of which: loans and advances subject to impairment		Accumulated impairment	Accumulated negative changes in fair value due to credit risk on non-performing exposures
	Of which: non-performing		Of which: defaulted				
(in millions)							
1 Agriculture, forestry and fishing	4,735	216	216	4,735	-79		
2 Mining and quarrying	1,386	68	68	1,386	-1		
3 Manufacturing	3,772	590	590	3,772	-134		
4 Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	1,915	115	115	1,915	-59		
5 Water supply	609	1	1	609	-1		
6 Construction	2,226	73	73	2,226	-34		
7 Wholesale and retail trade	5,904	302	302	5,904	-159		
8 Transport and storage	7,285	158	158	7,257	-33		
9 Accommodation and food service activities	686	26	26	686	-18		
10 Information and communication	3,926	47	47	3,926	-30		
11 Financial and insurance activities ¹	16,029	574	574	16,029	-304		
12 Real estate activities	8,913	152	152	8,883	-72		
13 Professional, scientific and technical activities	4,065	240	240	4,065	-108		
14 Administrative and support service activities	3,209	68	68	3,209	-22		
15 Public administration and defense, compulsory social security	2			2			
16 Education	60	3	3	60	-1		
17 Human health services and social work activities	2,015	139	139	2,015	-29		
18 Arts, entertainment and recreation	181	18	18	181	-6		
19 Other services	112	13	13	112	-6		
20 Total	67,029	2,804	2,804	66,970	-1,098		

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

This table provides an overview of collateral obtained. Compared to 31 December 2023, the collateral obtained for items other than property, plant and equipment (PP&E) remained relatively unchanged.

	A	B	C	D
	30 June 2024		31 December 2023	
	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
1 Property, plant and equipment (PP&E)				
2 Other than PP&E	4		4	
3 Residential immovable property	3		3	
4 Commercial Immovable property				
5 Movable property (auto, shipping, etc.)				
6 Equity and debt instruments				
7 Other collateral				
8 Total	4		4	

Use of credit risk mitigation techniques

EU CR3 – CRM techniques overview: Disclosure of the use of credit risk mitigation techniques

This table provides an overview of exposures, split by secured and unsecured. Compared to 31 December 2023, the ratio of secured versus unsecured carrying amount increased to 68% (31 December 2023: 66%), mainly driven by the rise in residential and corporate loans to clients. Note that only exposures covered by qualifying collateral are reported as 'secured'.

	A	B	C	D	E
	Unsecured carrying amount	Secured carrying amount	Of which: secured by collateral	Of which: secured by financial guarantees	Of which: secured by credit derivatives
30 June 2024					
(in millions)					
1 Loans and advances	73,519	266,814	263,423	3,391	
2 Debt securities	49,348				
3 Total	122,867	266,814	263,423	3,391	
4 Of which: non-performing exposures	730	3,309	3,213	96	
<i>EU-5 - of which defaulted</i>	<i>576</i>	<i>3,309</i>			
31 December 2023					
1 Loans and advances	86,382	247,286	243,350	3,936	
2 Debt securities	40,631				
3 Total	127,013	247,286	243,350	3,936	
4 Of which: non-performing exposures	702	3,137	3,059	78	
<i>EU-5 - of which defaulted</i>	<i>542</i>	<i>3,137</i>			

Use of the standardised approach

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

This table discloses the on-balance and off-balance sheet exposures under the standardised approach. It also provides an insight into the effects of Credit Risk Mitigation (CRM) and Credit Conversion Factors (CCF) on the exposures within the SA scope.

Compared to 31 December 2023, total credit risk exposures within the standardised approach scope declined by EUR 6.1 billion, mainly due to a decline in cash positions with the Dutch central bank. On the other hand, the EUR 1.8 billion increase in retail and corporates exposure classes, which had an RWEA density of up to 75% and 100% respectively, accounted for the largest part of the increase in the RWEA. Also, a smaller rise in exposures secured by mortgages on immovable property and exposures in default had some impact on the rise in RWEA.

		A	B	C	D	E	F
		30 June 2024					
		Exposures before CCF and CRM ¹		Exposures post CCF and CRM ¹		RWEA and RWEA density	
(in millions)	Exposure classes	On-balance sheet exposures	Off-balance sheet exposures	On-balance sheet exposures	Off-balance sheet exposures	RWEA	RWEA density
1	Central governments or central banks	66,657	1,079	68,333	538	400	1%
2	Regional governments or local authorities	2,553	137	3,539	69	16	0%
3	Public sector entities	3,141	101	3,668	45	62	2%
4	Multilateral development banks	1,981		1,981			0%
5	International organisations	6,379		5,421			0%
6	Institutions	340	10,932	340	75	156	38%
7	Corporates	4,017	14,100	3,971	603	3,526	77%
8	Retail	2,668	2,543	2,660	644	2,478	75%
9	Secured by mortgages on immovable property	947	11	947	5	338	36%
10	Exposures in default	182	56	180	16	269	137%
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	110		110		73	66%
17	Total	88,975	28,959	91,150	1,997	7,318	

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

		A	B	C	D	E	F
		31 December 2023					
		Exposures before CCF and CRM ¹		Exposures post CCF and CRM ¹		RWEA and RWEA density	
(in millions)	Exposure classes	On-balance sheet exposures	Off-balance sheet exposures	On-balance sheet exposures	Off-balance sheet exposures	RWEA	RWEA density
1	Central governments or central banks	75,600	956	76,407	476	345	0%
2	Regional governments or local authorities	2,896	150	3,010	75	24	1%
3	Public sector entities	2,697	104	3,445	40	50	1%
4	Multilateral development banks	1,447		1,447			
5	International organisations	6,100		6,100			
6	Institutions	530	10,967	499	75	209	36%
7	Corporates	3,301	13,459	3,231	577	3,039	80%
8	Retail	1,699	2,952	1,697	573	1,703	75%
9	Secured by mortgages on immovable property	627	26	627	13	233	36%
10	Exposures in default	125	175	123	38	217	135%
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	56		56		30	53%
17	Total	95,077	28,789	96,641	1,868	5,848	

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

EU CR5 – Standardised approach

This table discloses the EAD under the Standardised Approach (SA), excluding counterparty credit risk, and is aligned with EU CR4.

While the overall decline in exposures is attributable to lower cash positions with the Dutch central bank, an increase in mainly the Clearing business accounts for the rise in the corporates exposure class. The increase in retail exposures is mainly attributable to the migration of the asset-based finance retail portfolio to the standardised approach.

(in millions)	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
	30 June 2024									
	Risk weight									
	0%	2%	4%	10%	20%	35%	50%	70%	75%	
Exposure classes										
1 Central governments or central banks	68,406				332					68,738
2 Regional governments or local authorities	3,530				78					3,608
3 Public sector entities	3,474				191		49			3,713
4 Multilateral development banks	1,981									1,981
5 International organisations	5,421									5,421
6 Institutions					173		243			416
7 Corporates					1,311					1,311
8 Retail									3,303	3,303
9 Secured by mortgages on immovable property						926	24			950
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	37									37
17 Total	82,848				2,085	926	315		3,303	89,478

	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S
	30 June 2024								
	Subtotal	Risk weight					Total	Of which:	unrated
(in millions)		100%	150%	250%	370%	1250%	Others		
Exposure classes									
1	Central governments or central banks	68,738			133			68,871	
2	Regional governments or local authorities	3,608						3,608	
3	Public sector entities	3,713						3,713	
4	Multilateral development banks	1,981						1,981	
5	International organisations	5,421						5,421	
6	Institutions	416						416	416
7	Corporates	1,311	3,263					4,575	4,575
8	Retail	3,303						3,303	3,303
9	Secured by mortgages on immovable property	950	2					952	
10	Exposures in default		51	145				196	
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	37	73					110	
17	Total	89,478	3,390	145	133			93,147	8,294

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
	31 December 2023									
	Risk weight									Subtotal
(in millions)	0%	2%	4%	10%	20%	35%	50%	70%	75%	
Exposure classes										
1	Central governments or central banks	76,427				342				76,769
2	Regional governments or local authorities	2,964				121				3,085
3	Public sector entities	3,299				145	41			3,485
4	Multilateral development banks	1,447								1,447
5	International organisations	6,100								6,100
6	Institutions					261	313			574
7	Corporates					961				961
8	Retail								2,270	2,270
9	Secured by mortgages on immovable property						607	26		632
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	26								26
17	Total	90,263				1,830	607	380	2,270	95,350

	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S
	31 December 2023								
(in millions)	Subtotal	Risk weight					Total	Of which: unrated	
		100%	150%	250%	370%	1250%	Others		
Exposure classes									
1 Central governments or central banks	76,769		7	106				76,883	
2 Regional governments or local authorities	3,085							3,085	
3 Public sector entities	3,485							3,485	
4 Multilateral development banks	1,447							1,447	
5 International organisations	6,100							6,100	
6 Institutions	574							574	574
7 Corporates	961	2,847						3,808	3,808
8 Retail	2,270							2,270	2,270
9 Secured by mortgages on immovable property	632	8						640	
10 Exposures in default		50	111					161	
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	26	30						56	
17 Total	95,350	2,934	119	106				98,508	6,652

Use of the IRB approach to credit risk

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

Exposure to central government or central banks (CGCB) is calculated with the Standardised Approach (SA) and is therefore absent in the IRB overviews. Compared to 31 December 2023, Internal Rating Based (IRB) RWEA increased by EUR 6.0 billion. Underlying this, there is an increase in exposure and in risk weight. The RWEA/EAD of the outflow with Corporate Banking is 48% while the RWEA/EAD of the inflow is 97%.

Moreover, we also note an increased exposure in asset class Corporates – Other, while the exposure in asset class Corporates – SME is declining where the RWEA stays the same.

Exposure class A-IRB

													30 June 2024	
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	
	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	205	354	16.2%	262	0.1%	134	14.2%	1.14	16	5.9%			
	0.00 to <0.10	20	13	30.7%	24	0.1%	7	30.4%	2.35	4	15.1%			
	0.10 to <0.15	185	341	15.6%	238	0.1%	127	12.5%	1.02	12	5.0%			
	0.15 to <0.25	103	45	25.5%	114	0.2%	45	19.6%	3.27	24	21.4%			
	0.25 to <0.50	992	316	38.7%	1,115	0.4%	267	23.7%	2.60	369	33.1%	1	-1	
	0.50 to <0.75	3,634	672	39.6%	3,899	0.7%	1,429	21.5%	2.65	1,341	34.4%	6	-13	
	0.75 to <2.50	8,699	1,836	36.2%	9,363	1.4%	2,755	22.7%	2.65	4,465	47.7%	30	-30	
	0.75 to <1.75	5,203	1,132	36.8%	5,619	1.1%	1,696	22.2%	2.62	2,440	43.4%	14	-14	
	1.75 to <2.5	3,496	704	35.2%	3,743	1.8%	1,059	23.4%	2.69	2,025	54.1%	16	-16	
	2.50 to <10.00	2,312	744	27.6%	2,517	4.1%	794	22.9%	2.55	1,622	64.5%	23	-49	
	2.5 to <5	1,883	586	28.1%	2,048	3.5%	639	23.1%	2.57	1,273	62.2%	16	-30	
	5 to <10	428	158	25.6%	469	6.9%	155	22.4%	2.42	349	74.4%	7	-19	
	10.00 to <100.00	1,238	287	42.9%	1,361	25.2%	1,044	22.8%	2.44	1,515	111.3%	77	-85	
	10 to <20	84	22	28.8%	91	13.7%	44	23.8%	1.82	90	98.6%	3	-8	
	20 to <30	1,141	254	45.4%	1,256	25.9%	989	22.8%	2.50	1,413	112.4%	74	-76	
30.00 to <100.00	13	11	13.1%	14	36.1%	11	15.6%	0.99	13	90.8%	1			
100.00 (Default)	948	200	6.2%	960	98.5%	529	20.2%	2.03	1,012	105.3%	152	-155		
	Subtotal (exposure class)	18,130	4,454	32.8%	19,592	7.9%	6,997	22.3%	2.57	10,363	52.9%	289	-334	
Corporates - Specialised lending	0.00 to <0.15													
	0.00 to <0.10													
	0.10 to <0.15													
	0.15 to <0.25	14			14	0.2%	1	15.4%	1.51	2	12.1%			
	0.25 to <0.50	1,256	528	23.5%	1,380	0.4%	31	10.7%	3.53	274	19.9%	1	-1	
	0.50 to <0.75	1,161	406	52.1%	1,373	0.7%	42	11.0%	2.81	310	22.6%	1	-1	
	0.75 to <2.50	1,449	335	46.2%	1,604	1.2%	61	12.4%	2.94	506	31.5%	2	-3	
0.75 to <1.75	1,139	335	46.2%	1,294	1.1%	49	12.9%	3.02	413	31.9%	2	-2		

Continued ▶



30 June 2024

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M
	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)
	1.75 to <2.5	310			310	1.8%	12	10.6%	2.59	93	29.9%	1	-1
	2.50 to <10.00	5,253	1,030	39.7%	5,662	4.6%	201	8.9%	2.54	1,618	28.6%	23	-8
	2.5 to <5	4,275	823	36.8%	4,578	4.4%	152	8.3%	2.71	1,213	26.5%	17	-6
	5 to <10	978	207	51.4%	1,084	5.4%	49	11.4%	1.82	406	37.4%	7	-2
	10.00 to <100.00	303	59	50.7%	332	31.1%	14	13.4%	3.23	228	68.7%	14	-4
	10 to <20	25			25	10.6%	2	9.5%	1.10	9	37.0%		-1
	20 to <30	70			70	21.1%	2	16.3%	4.40	54	77.9%	2	-2
	30.00 to <100.00	208	59	50.7%	238	36.2%	10	13.0%	3.11	165	69.3%	11	-1
	100.00 (Default)	187			187	100.0%	10	29.1%	1.72	370	198.1%	27	-27
	Subtotal (exposure class)	9,623	2,358	39.4%	10,552	5.5%	360	10.5%	2.77	3,309	31.4%	68	-44
Corporates - Other	0.00 to <0.15	2,371	4,182	31.3%	3,681	0.1%	731	36.3%	2.53	1,105	30.0%	1	-2
	0.00 to <0.10	1,037	1,907	29.8%	1,605	0.1%	101	41.4%	3.27	485	30.2%		-2
	0.10 to <0.15	1,335	2,275	32.6%	2,076	0.1%	630	32.3%	1.96	620	29.8%	1	-1
	0.15 to <0.25	1,042	1,735	46.8%	1,853	0.2%	279	34.3%	3.29	815	44.0%	1	-1
	0.25 to <0.50	4,358	3,861	45.2%	6,102	0.4%	1,039	35.2%	2.40	3,157	51.7%	8	-4
	0.50 to <0.75	3,665	1,749	29.7%	4,185	0.7%	1,007	25.7%	2.34	2,051	49.0%	7	-9
	0.75 to <2.50	6,000	2,464	26.5%	6,654	1.4%	1,553	26.7%	2.19	4,280	64.3%	25	-15
	0.75 to <1.75	3,762	1,643	24.9%	4,170	1.1%	1,062	25.9%	2.06	2,355	56.5%	12	-5
	1.75 to <2.5	2,239	821	29.8%	2,484	1.8%	491	28.2%	2.39	1,924	77.5%	13	-10
	2.50 to <10.00	1,775	1,061	25.0%	2,040	3.9%	284	30.4%	2.30	2,106	103.2%	23	-15
	2.5 to <5	1,407	779	24.1%	1,595	3.3%	226	30.8%	2.30	1,589	99.6%	16	-11
	5 to <10	368	282	27.5%	445	6.2%	58	29.1%	2.29	517	116.1%	8	-4
	10.00 to <100.00	891	789	29.0%	1,119	21.7%	14,355	30.7%	1.82	1,644	146.9%	70	-23
	10 to <20	97	26	30.2%	105	14.0%	26	33.4%	1.89	178	170.3%	5	-5
	20 to <30	690	739	28.8%	903	20.4%	14,278	31.5%	1.83	1,329	147.2%	55	-15
	30.00 to <100.00	103	24	33.2%	111	38.8%	51	21.5%	1.66	137	122.7%	10	-2
	100.00 (Default)	1,297	434	10.8%	1,344	99.0%	319	25.5%	1.81	1,430	106.4%	300	-270
	Subtotal (exposure class)	21,400	16,276	34.3%	26,979	6.7%	19,567	30.7%	2.36	16,588	61.5%	435	-339
Institutions	0.00 to <0.15	64	93	25.8%	88	0.1%	16	51.6%	2.54	25	28.2%		
	0.00 to <0.10	63	73	31.3%	86	0.1%	9	52.3%	2.57	25	28.6%		
	0.10 to <0.15	1	21	6.8%	2	0.1%	7	25.3%	1.40		13.8%		
	0.15 to <0.25	21	129	53.6%	90	0.2%	7	38.5%	2.80	37	41.4%		
	0.25 to <0.50	31	2		31	0.3%	3	11.3%	1.00	4	12.9%		
	0.50 to <0.75												
	0.75 to <2.50			24.0%		1.1%	1	2.4%	0.66		5.3%		
	0.75 to <1.75			24.0%		1.1%	1	2.4%	0.66		5.3%		
	1.75 to <2.5												
	2.50 to <10.00	4			4	9.2%	1	15.8%	3.02	3	80.9%		
	2.5 to <5												
	5 to <10	4			4	9.2%	1	15.8%	3.02	3	80.9%		
	10.00 to <100.00	7	1	24.9%	8	26.6%	44	43.3%	0.81	20	265.0%	1	
	10 to <20												
	20 to <30	7	1	24.9%	8	26.6%	44	43.3%	0.81	20	265.0%	1	
	30.00 to <100.00												
	100.00 (Default)												
	Subtotal (exposure class)	128	226	41.5%	221	1.2%	72	39.7%	2.38	90	40.5%	1	-1
Retail - Secured by immovable property SME	0.00 to <0.15	28		0.8%	28	0.1%	125	3.1%			0.9%		
	0.00 to <0.10	21		0.8%	21	0.0%	95	0.3%			0.0%		

Continued ▶



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	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M
	PD range	On-balance sheet exposures (in millions)	Off-balance sheet exposures pre-CCF ¹ (in millions)	Exposure weighted average CCF ¹ (in %)	Exposure post CCF ¹ and post CRM (in millions)	Exposure weighted average PD (in %)	Number of obligors (in units)	Exposure weighted average LGD (in %)	Exposure weighted average maturity (in years)	RWEA after supporting factors (in millions)	Density of RWEA (in %)	Expected loss amount (in millions)	Value adjustments and provisions (in millions)
	0.10 to <0.15	7			7	0.1%	30	11.1%			3.5%		
	0.15 to <0.25	1,330	307	46.5%	1,506	0.2%	12,213	18.2%		147	9.8%	1	-2
	0.25 to <0.50	760	60	44.8%	803	0.4%	4,144	21.1%		140	17.5%	1	-1
	0.50 to <0.75	1			1	0.6%	14	11.1%			11.3%		
	0.75 to <2.50	532	77	34.9%	578	1.3%	4,129	18.9%		195	33.7%	1	-3
	0.75 to <1.75	418	67	36.0%	457	1.0%	3,459	18.3%		129	28.2%	1	-3
	1.75 to <2.5	115	10	27.6%	122	2.2%	670	21.2%		66	54.3%	1	-1
	2.50 to <10.00	177	15	14.4%	185	6.0%	1,094	19.5%		157	85.0%	2	-3
	2.5 to <5	108	10	16.7%	114	4.2%	670	19.5%		83	72.7%	1	-1
	5 to <10	68	4	9.2%	70	8.9%	424	19.5%		74	104.8%	1	-1
	10.00 to <100.00	39	3	11.4%	40	17.7%	237	20.2%		55	137.5%	1	-1
	10 to <20	39	3	11.4%	40	17.7%	237	20.2%		55	137.5%	1	-1
	20 to <30												
	30.00 to <100.00												
	100.00 (Default)	59	22	13.9%	59	100.0%	454	31.7%		63	105.9%	16	-8
	Subtotal (exposure class)	2,926	484	41.7%	3,201	2.9%	22,410	19.3%		758	23.7%	22	-19
Retail - Secured by immovable property non-SME	0.00 to <0.15	53,878	25	75.6%	53,906	0.1%	274,787	11.4%		1,957	3.6%	8	-4
	0.00 to <0.10	2	3	37.3%	3	0.0%	47	19.3%			2.4%		
	0.10 to <0.15	53,876	22	81.0%	53,903	0.1%	274,740	11.4%		1,957	3.6%	8	-3
	0.15 to <0.25	17,941	4	84.3%	17,945	0.2%	74,007	15.0%		1,098	6.1%	5	-4
	0.25 to <0.50	48,460	63	85.7%	48,534	0.4%	214,274	12.5%		4,097	8.4%	22	-12
	0.50 to <0.75	23,049	8	78.9%	23,064	0.6%	97,495	12.6%		2,863	12.4%	18	-9
	0.75 to <2.50	10,296	4	81.1%	10,300	1.2%	45,816	13.5%		2,261	22.0%	18	-8
	0.75 to <1.75	9,215	3	80.2%	9,219	1.2%	42,329	13.2%		1,871	20.3%	14	-5
	1.75 to <2.5	1,081		88.5%	1,081	2.0%	3,487	15.9%		391	36.1%	3	-3
	2.50 to <10.00	2,955		79.0%	2,956	4.5%	9,936	15.1%		1,539	52.1%	20	-16
	2.5 to <5	2,203		71.2%	2,204	3.5%	7,171	15.3%		1,047	47.5%	12	-11
	5 to <10	752		100.0%	752	7.7%	2,765	14.4%		492	65.3%	8	-6
	10.00 to <100.00	1,168		74.3%	1,169	23.4%	4,532	14.1%		969	82.9%	39	-17
	10 to <20	733		72.4%	733	14.5%	2,805	14.2%		614	83.7%	15	-8
	20 to <30	217		95.1%	217	24.7%	924	12.6%		176	81.0%	7	-3
	30.00 to <100.00	218		1.9%	218	51.8%	803	15.4%		179	82.2%	17	-6
	100.00 (Default)	1,415	3	5.5%	1,418	100.0%	5,570	21.5%		1,650	116.4%	182	-119
	Subtotal (exposure class)	159,162	107	80.3%	159,292	1.5%	726,417	12.6%		16,435	10.3%	310	-189
Retail - Qualifying revolving	0.00 to <0.15	153	4,224	23.2%	1,152	0.1%	1,424,666	39.2%		20	1.8%		
	0.00 to <0.10	153	4,224	23.2%	1,152	0.1%	1,424,666	39.2%		20	1.8%		
	0.10 to <0.15												
	0.15 to <0.25	82	353	20.2%	162	0.2%	232,270	43.9%		7	4.6%		
	0.25 to <0.50	116	167	15.7%	150	0.3%	39,632	47.4%		12	8.3%		
	0.50 to <0.75	44	25	12.7%	49	0.6%	50,708	50.4%		7	14.0%		
	0.75 to <2.50	82	64	14.6%	94	1.2%	42,001	50.8%		23	23.9%	1	
	0.75 to <1.75	71	54	15.0%	82	1.0%	28,361	50.8%		18	22.0%		
	1.75 to <2.5	11	10	12.3%	12	2.1%	13,640	50.8%		5	36.7%		
	2.50 to <10.00	22	14	6.4%	23	4.6%	11,663	52.0%		15	64.2%	1	
	2.5 to <5	13	10	8.3%	14	3.2%	8,061	51.4%		7	50.5%		
	5 to <10	9	4	1.9%	9	6.8%	3,602	52.9%		8	85.8%		
	10.00 to <100.00	6	2	0.9%	6	27.8%	3,413	55.5%		10	168.7%	1	

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	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M
	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)	
	10 to <20	2	1	1.9%	2	12.8%	1,135	54.5%	2	128.2%			
	20 to <30			8.1%		22.5%	84	61.0%		184.3%			
	30.00 to <100.00	4	1	0.0%	4	35.2%	2,194	55.8%	7	187.6%	1		
	100.00 (Default)	23			23	100.0%	15,359	49.4%	36	159.3%	8		
	Subtotal (exposure class)	527	4,849	22.5%	1,659	1.7%	1,819,712	41.7%		131	7.9%	11	
Retail - Other SME	0.00 to <0.15	5			5	0.0%	100	2.2%		0.7%			
	0.00 to <0.10	4			4	0.0%	98	0.5%		0.1%			
	0.10 to <0.15	1			1	0.1%	2	12.3%		4.1%			
	0.15 to <0.25	322	523	44.6%	588	0.2%	6,914	29.9%	94	16.1%	-1		
	0.25 to <0.50	334	97	49.3%	391	0.4%	3,862	31.1%	95	24.4%	-1		
	0.50 to <0.75					0.7%	13	55.9%		49.7%			
	0.75 to <2.50	211	84	32.1%	255	1.4%	2,297	34.2%	121	47.3%	1	-3	
	0.75 to <1.75	143	68	30.4%	176	1.0%	1,657	33.3%	74	41.9%	1	-2	
	1.75 to <2.5	69	15	40.1%	79	2.2%	640	36.3%	47	59.4%	1	-1	
	2.50 to <10.00	105	11	24.7%	112	5.3%	5,749	32.7%	66	59.2%	2	-2	
	2.5 to <5	79	7	24.9%	84	4.1%	5,378	31.5%	45	54.4%	1	-1	
	5 to <10	26	5	24.4%	29	8.9%	371	36.5%	21	73.4%	1	-1	
	10.00 to <100.00	22	1	29.7%	23	19.7%	855	38.2%	23	101.4%	2	-1	
	10 to <20	18	1	29.7%	19	17.8%	284	41.2%	20	108.7%	1	-1	
	20 to <30	4			4	27.7%	571	25.7%	3	71.4%			
	30.00 to <100.00												
	100.00 (Default)	52	15	26.6%	53	99.9%	1,036	42.2%	133	249.7%	14	-18	
	Subtotal (exposure class)	1,051	730	43.1%	1,427	4.9%	20,826	31.7%		534	37.4%	20	
Retail - Other non-SME	0.00 to <0.15	11	9	33.6%	16	0.1%	208	28.0%	1	8.1%			
	0.00 to <0.10	2	6	36.9%	5	0.0%	48	27.4%		3.8%			
	0.10 to <0.15	9	2	25.1%	11	0.1%	160	28.2%	1	9.9%			
	0.15 to <0.25		1	49.3%	1	0.2%	71	36.9%		19.8%			
	0.25 to <0.50					0.3%	1	10.5%		6.1%			
	0.50 to <0.75	194		23.5%	207	0.7%	1,568	20.5%	39	19.1%			
	0.75 to <2.50	428		17.8%	430	1.7%	30,100	28.9%	170	39.5%	2	-1	
	0.75 to <1.75	276		17.8%	279	1.5%	21,038	28.5%	104	37.4%	1	-1	
	1.75 to <2.5	151			151	2.2%	9,062	29.5%	66	43.3%	1		
	2.50 to <10.00	313		27.6%	313	4.4%	15,416	29.2%	148	47.3%	4	-1	
	2.5 to <5	238		28.3%	238	3.5%	12,515	29.3%	111	46.4%	2	-1	
	5 to <10	75		5.0%	75	7.1%	2,901	29.1%	38	50.2%	2		
	10.00 to <100.00	50		9.5%	51	20.6%	2,792	29.4%	36	71.5%	3	-2	
	10 to <20	24		9.5%	24	12.9%	1,412	29.3%	15	60.6%	1	-1	
	20 to <30	26			26	27.5%	1,380	29.4%	22	81.5%	2	-2	
	30.00 to <100.00												
	100.00 (Default)	29			29	99.1%	1,581	32.7%	42	148.2%	6	-24	
	Subtotal (exposure class)	1,025	11	34.4%	1,046	5.9%	51,737	27.5%		438	41.8%	16	
Total (all exposures classes)		213,970	29,494		223,970		2,668,098			48,644		1,172	-980

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



31 December 2023													
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M
	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	197	301	16.0%	245	0.1%	149	15.1%	1.69	21	8.4%		
	0.00 to <0.10	6	15	28.8%	10	0.1%	7	39.9%	3.22	2	20.7%		
	0.10 to <0.15	191	287	15.4%	235	0.1%	142	14.0%	1.62	19	7.9%		
	0.15 to <0.25	60	77	18.4%	74	0.2%	46	25.1%	3.06	17	22.9%		
	0.25 to <0.50	1,072	358	27.6%	1,171	0.4%	336	24.5%	2.69	404	34.5%	1	-3
	0.50 to <0.75	3,865	925	36.8%	4,205	0.7%	1,689	22.9%	2.71	1,565	37.2%	6	-15
	0.75 to <2.50	10,302	2,430	32.4%	11,091	1.4%	3,800	23.5%	2.72	5,490	49.5%	37	-51
	0.75 to <1.75	6,082	1,459	34.2%	6,581	1.1%	2,358	22.9%	2.71	2,968	45.1%	17	-28
	1.75 to <2.5	4,221	971	29.8%	4,510	1.8%	1,442	24.3%	2.74	2,521	55.9%	20	-23
	2.50 to <10.00	2,303	702	22.2%	2,459	4.1%	978	24.6%	2.40	1,667	67.8%	24	-47
	2.5 to <5	1,831	559	21.4%	1,951	3.3%	706	24.8%	2.51	1,285	65.9%	16	-31
	5 to <10	472	143	25.4%	508	6.8%	272	24.1%	1.99	382	75.2%	8	-16
	10.00 to <100.00	1,145	367	39.6%	1,292	24.4%	1,759	23.0%	2.44	1,455	112.7%	72	-76
	10 to <20	151	30	17.6%	156	13.5%	49	20.4%	1.89	141	90.2%	4	-12
	20 to <30	977	330	41.9%	1,117	25.8%	1,698	23.4%	2.55	1,293	115.8%	66	-63
	30.00 to <100.00	17	7	25.3%	19	31.6%	12	20.5%	0.99	21	112.8%	1	-1
	100.00 (Default)	1,126	242	5.5%	1,139	96.8%	615	21.2%	2.16	1,196	105.0%	194	-197
	Subtotal (exposure class)	20,069	5,403	29.7%	21,676	7.9%	9,372	23.3%	2.63	11,815	54.5%	334	-389
Corporates - Specialised lending	0.00 to <0.15												
	0.00 to <0.10												
	0.10 to <0.15												
	0.15 to <0.25	18	4	50.0%	20	0.2%	1	15.4%	1.95	2	12.4%		
	0.25 to <0.50	978	151	50.7%	1,054	0.4%	28	10.2%	3.44	199	18.8%		-1
	0.50 to <0.75	1,372	140	53.5%	1,447	0.7%	48	10.3%	3.13	324	22.4%	1	-1
	0.75 to <2.50	1,937	333	54.5%	2,118	1.2%	67	13.1%	3.29	741	35.0%	3	-3
	0.75 to <1.75	1,626	323	54.7%	1,802	1.1%	56	13.0%	3.23	607	33.7%	3	-2
	1.75 to <2.5	311	11	50.0%	316	1.8%	11	13.9%	3.61	134	42.4%	1	-1
	2.50 to <10.00	5,611	1,100	43.9%	6,094	4.7%	211	9.6%	2.75	1,899	31.2%	28	-10
	2.5 to <5	4,922	913	42.3%	5,308	4.5%	170	9.1%	2.88	1,576	29.7%	22	-9

Continued ►



31 December 2023													
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M
	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)
	5 to <10	689	187	51.9%	786	5.6%	41	12.8%	1.84	322	41.0%	6	-7
	10.00 to <100.00	50	615	49.9%	357	42.0%	10	9.9%	3.62	204	57.0%	14	-1
	10 to <20	12			12	10.8%	1	9.5%	1.70	5	44.3%		
	20 to <30	11		50.0%	11	26.6%	3	31.0%	3.28	20	186.9%	1	
	30.00 to <100.00	28	615	49.9%	335	43.5%	6	9.2%	3.69	179	53.3%	13	
	100.00 (Default)	166			166	100.0%	10	6.0%	1.74	15	9.1%	26	-26
	Subtotal (exposure class)	10,131	2,343	48.0%	11,256	5.7%	375	10.4%	2.98	3,384	30.1%	73	-43
Corporates - Other	0.00 to <0.15	3,901	6,816	34.3%	6,236	0.1%	887	39.4%	2.85	1,955	31.3%	2	-8
	0.00 to <0.10	2,467	4,725	36.9%	4,212	0.1%	181	41.5%	3.12	1,269	30.1%	1	-7
	0.10 to <0.15	1,434	2,090	28.3%	2,025	0.1%	706	35.0%	2.29	686	33.9%	1	-1
	0.15 to <0.25	1,826	5,477	47.6%	4,434	0.2%	314	42.0%	2.27	1,828	41.2%	3	-2
	0.25 to <0.50	8,208	8,929	43.1%	12,057	0.4%	1,283	38.6%	2.46	6,849	56.8%	17	-6
	0.50 to <0.75	5,515	3,362	33.7%	6,647	0.6%	1,241	30.3%	2.29	3,815	57.4%	13	-7
	0.75 to <2.50	9,405	5,672	30.9%	11,156	1.4%	2,054	29.8%	2.20	8,237	73.8%	46	-23
	0.75 to <1.75	5,780	3,713	31.6%	6,953	1.1%	1,405	29.6%	2.16	4,728	68.0%	23	-8
	1.75 to <2.5	3,624	1,960	29.5%	4,203	1.8%	649	30.0%	2.27	3,509	83.5%	23	-15
	2.50 to <10.00	2,853	1,918	28.6%	3,402	3.9%	421	33.6%	2.32	3,918	115.2%	43	-24
	2.5 to <5	2,095	1,295	28.2%	2,461	3.2%	302	34.7%	2.37	2,809	114.1%	27	-16
	5 to <10	758	623	29.5%	941	5.9%	119	30.7%	2.20	1,109	117.8%	16	-8
	10.00 to <100.00	832	966	26.7%	1,095	22.8%	14,855	33.3%	2.06	1,962	179.2%	88	-32
	10 to <20	219	99	41.1%	260	11.3%	36	31.6%	1.93	394	151.6%	9	-17
	20 to <30	443	766	25.4%	642	23.9%	14,758	31.6%	1.70	1,152	179.3%	51	-14
	30.00 to <100.00	170	101	22.3%	193	34.6%	61	41.5%	3.46	416	215.8%	27	-2
	100.00 (Default)	1,484	1,008	10.2%	1,587	99.8%	347	26.0%	1.70	1,807	113.9%	382	-385
	Subtotal (exposure class)	34,023	34,149	36.9%	46,614	4.8%	21,402	34.8%	2.36	30,370	65.2%	594	-487
Institutions	0.00 to <0.15	81	203	25.2%	132	0.1%	14	56.1%	2.64	43	32.8%		-50
	0.00 to <0.10	64	73	31.3%	87	0.1%	11	57.6%	3.14	30	34.7%		
	0.10 to <0.15	17	131	21.9%	45	0.1%	3	53.2%	1.69	13	29.0%		-50
	0.15 to <0.25	221	130	53.0%	290	0.2%	7	43.8%	1.00	88	30.4%		
	0.25 to <0.50					0.4%	1	37.4%	1.00		44.5%		
	0.50 to <0.75												
	0.75 to <2.50	4		24.0%	4	2.2%	2	25.1%	3.33	4	88.5%		
	0.75 to <1.75			24.0%		1.1%	1	2.4%	0.67		5.3%		
	1.75 to <2.5	4			4	2.2%	1	25.3%	3.35	4	89.0%		
	2.50 to <10.00												
	2.5 to <5												
	5 to <10												
	10.00 to <100.00	86	1	25.0%	86	26.6%	45	58.4%	0.07	298	347.8%	13	
	10 to <20												
	20 to <30	86	1	25.0%	86	26.6%	45	58.4%	0.07	298	347.8%	13	
	30.00 to <100.00												
	100.00 (Default)												
	Subtotal (exposure class)	392	334	36.0%	512	4.6%	69	49.3%	1.29	433	84.5%	14	-50
Retail - Secured by immovable property SME	0.00 to <0.15	28		37.6%	28	0.0%	124	4.5%			1.1%		
	0.00 to <0.10	25		37.6%	25	0.0%	111	3.6%			0.7%		
	0.10 to <0.15	3			3	0.1%	13	13.5%			4.2%		
	0.15 to <0.25	1,373	305	47.1%	1,547	0.2%	11,875	18.3%		151	9.8%	1	-3
	0.25 to <0.50	789	64	45.8%	833	0.4%	4,236	21.2%		146	17.5%	1	-2

Continued ▶



31 December 2023												
A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M
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)
0.50 to <0.75	1		16.2%	1	0.5%	11	13.0%			12.4%		
0.75 to <2.50	551	86	33.5%	599	1.3%	4,026	19.0%		208	34.8%	2	-4
0.75 to <1.75	417	71	34.9%	457	1.0%	3,315	18.3%		130	28.6%	1	-3
1.75 to <2.5	134	15	26.9%	142	2.2%	711	21.4%		78	54.9%	1	-1
2.50 to <10.00	211	14	15.2%	219	6.1%	1,230	19.7%		190	87.0%	3	-3
2.5 to <5	124	10	17.7%	130	4.2%	762	19.5%		94	72.7%	1	-2
5 to <10	87	4	8.6%	89	8.9%	468	20.1%		96	107.7%	2	-2
10.00 to <100.00	42	3	15.1%	43	17.7%	221	20.7%		60	140.9%	2	-1
10 to <20	42	3	15.1%	43	17.7%	221	20.7%		60	140.9%	2	-1
20 to <30												
30.00 to <100.00												
100.00 (Default)	69	22	16.7%	70	100.0%	524	27.9%		42	61.0%	18	-9
Subtotal (exposure class)	3,063	493	42.1%	3,339	3.2%	22,247	19.3%		799	23.9%	25	-23
Retail - Secured by immovable property non-SME												
0.00 to <0.15	67,748	44	59.9%	67,787	0.1%	329,047	12.4%		2,114	3.1%	8	-8
0.00 to <0.10	40,281	19	36.8%	40,289	0.1%	191,976	12.4%		1,052	2.6%	4	-3
0.10 to <0.15	27,467	25	77.4%	27,498	0.1%	137,071	12.5%		1,061	3.9%	4	-5
0.15 to <0.25	15,174	3	89.5%	15,178	0.2%	70,735	14.9%		1,076	7.1%	5	-3
0.25 to <0.50	39,889	66	85.3%	39,967	0.4%	175,035	12.2%		3,336	8.3%	18	-13
0.50 to <0.75	16,063	5	75.8%	16,077	0.6%	71,804	12.1%		1,910	11.9%	12	-7
0.75 to <2.50	12,732	5	78.4%	12,741	1.2%	61,442	12.1%		2,398	18.8%	19	-8
0.75 to <1.75	11,596	5	77.6%	11,605	1.1%	57,891	11.7%		1,980	17.1%	15	-5
1.75 to <2.5	1,135		88.5%	1,136	1.9%	3,551	16.7%		417	36.7%	4	-3
2.50 to <10.00	2,998	1	31.1%	3,000	4.2%	10,287	15.4%		1,525	50.8%	19	-17
2.5 to <5	2,244	1	27.9%	2,246	3.2%	7,363	15.7%		1,042	46.4%	11	-11
5 to <10	754		67.5%	754	7.4%	2,924	14.4%		483	64.0%	8	-6
10.00 to <100.00	1,297		73.4%	1,298	24.2%	5,049	14.4%		1,099	84.7%	45	-16
10 to <20	738		78.2%	739	14.5%	2,910	14.3%		620	83.9%	15	-7
20 to <30	359		69.7%	360	25.5%	1,382	14.3%		332	92.4%	13	-4
30.00 to <100.00	199		68.2%	200	58.1%	757	14.7%		147	73.6%	17	-5
100.00 (Default)	1,358	3	19.5%	1,361	100.0%	5,429	20.9%		1,497	110.0%	174	-123
Subtotal (exposure class)	157,257	128	74.3%	157,409	1.5%	728,828	12.7%		14,954	9.5%	299	-195
Retail - Qualifying revolving												
0.00 to <0.15	139	4,176	17.2%	881	0.1%	1,463,507	40.1%		17	1.9%		
0.00 to <0.10	139	4,176	17.2%	881	0.1%	1,298,150	40.1%		17	1.9%		
0.10 to <0.15			12.2%		0.1%	165,357	45.3%			4.0%		
0.15 to <0.25	78	359	15.5%	146	0.2%	133,320	44.8%		7	4.7%		
0.25 to <0.50	118	177	11.6%	151	0.3%	73,158	48.5%		13	8.6%		
0.50 to <0.75	48	24	6.7%	53	0.6%	30,790	51.7%		8	14.4%		
0.75 to <2.50	95	63	7.1%	107	1.2%	51,181	52.4%		27	25.1%	1	
0.75 to <1.75	81	51	7.3%	91	1.1%	40,868	52.3%		21	22.9%	1	
1.75 to <2.5	14	12	6.3%	16	2.1%	10,313	52.5%		6	37.9%		
2.50 to <10.00	26	16	3.6%	28	4.5%	14,128	53.0%		18	64.4%	1	
2.5 to <5	16	11	4.6%	18	3.2%	9,658	52.5%		9	51.4%		
5 to <10	10	5	1.0%	10	6.8%	4,470	53.9%		9	87.5%		
10.00 to <100.00	7	2	1.1%	7	26.7%	3,461	55.7%		12	167.6%	1	
10 to <20	2	1	1.6%	2	12.8%	2,183	55.4%		3	130.0%		
20 to <30			3.8%		22.0%	892	61.9%			185.5%		

Continued ▶

31 December 2023													
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M
	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)
	30.00 to <100.00	5	7	0.8%	5	34.1%	386	55.8%		9	186.9%	7	
	100.00 (Default)	24			24	100.0%	117	48.9%		39	163.1%	9	
	Subtotal (exposure class)	535	4,817	16.6%	1,397	2.1%	1,769,662	43.4%		139	10.0%	12	
Retail - Other SME	0.00 to <0.15	3	5	36.4%	5	0.0%	494	19.0%			4.1%		
	0.00 to <0.10	2	4	37.0%	4	0.0%	436	14.0%			1.8%		
	0.10 to <0.15		7	33.0%	7	0.1%	58	49.2%			17.8%		
	0.15 to <0.25	318	565	44.6%	605	0.2%	7,303	30.1%		98	16.1%		-1
	0.25 to <0.50	349	118	50.2%	419	0.4%	4,254	30.8%		101	24.2%	1	-1
	0.50 to <0.75	5		21.0%	5	0.7%	672	26.1%		2	33.0%		
	0.75 to <2.50	538	90	32.0%	585	1.5%	11,745	25.7%		234	40.0%	2	-3
	0.75 to <1.75	417	70	31.4%	453	1.3%	10,083	24.8%		169	37.3%	1	-2
	1.75 to <2.5	121	20	34.2%	132	2.1%	1,662	29.0%		65	49.3%	1	-1
	2.50 to <10.00	449	16	23.3%	457	5.3%	16,420	23.9%		226	49.3%	6	-4
	2.5 to <5	222	11	21.1%	226	3.7%	10,626	23.5%		99	44.0%	2	-2
	5 to <10	228	5	28.1%	237	6.8%	5,794	24.2%		126	54.6%	4	-2
	10.00 to <100.00	143	4	19.0%	145	16.4%	3,255	27.1%		114	79.0%	7	-2
	10 to <20	114	4	19.0%	116	14.0%	2,056	26.8%		85	73.9%	5	-2
	20 to <30	29			29	25.8%	1,199	28.2%		29	99.1%	2	
	30.00 to <100.00												
	100.00 (Default)	91	15	25.1%	92	99.9%	2,611	24.4%		123	132.8%	15	-28
	Subtotal (exposure class)	1,896	813	43.1%	2,313	6.6%	46,754	27.4%		898	38.8%	31	-39
Retail - Other non-SME	0.00 to <0.15	51	148	35.4%	114	0.1%	3,707	31.1%		9	7.9%		
	0.00 to <0.10	22	127	36.7%	70	0.0%	2,787	24.1%		2	3.3%		
	0.10 to <0.15	29	20	27.5%	43	0.1%	920	42.3%		7	15.3%		
	0.15 to <0.25	3	2	49.6%	4	0.2%	141	21.3%			11.0%		
	0.25 to <0.50	1	1	29.2%	3	0.3%	524	43.9%		1	28.3%		
	0.50 to <0.75	232	5	25.6%	278	0.7%	4,216	29.5%		77	27.5%	1	
	0.75 to <2.50	441	3	24.6%	452	1.7%	30,939	29.5%		181	40.1%	2	-1
	0.75 to <1.75	254	3	24.6%	265	1.4%	19,656	29.6%		107	38.1%	1	-1
	1.75 to <2.5	187			187	2.1%	11,283	29.5%		80	43.0%	1	-1
	2.50 to <10.00	368	2	15.5%	374	4.1%	17,168	29.5%		177	47.3%	5	-2
	2.5 to <5	290	2	16.2%	294	3.4%	13,997	29.7%		138	46.8%	3	-1
	5 to <10	79	1	13.9%	80	6.9%	3,171	28.7%		39	49.2%	2	-1
	10.00 to <100.00	40		21.1%	41	20.0%	2,271	29.6%		29	71.6%	2	-2
	10 to <20	20		21.1%	21	13.6%	1,227	29.7%		13	62.5%	1	-1
	20 to <30	20			20	26.7%	1,044	29.5%		16	81.1%	2	-1
	30.00 to <100.00												
	100.00 (Default)	37	5	12.5%	37	99.6%	1,788	38.7%		65	175.7%	10	-25
	Subtotal (exposure class)	1,174	167	34.1%	1,302	5.4%	60,754	29.9%		539	41.4%	20	-30
Total (all exposures classes)		228,539	48,646		245,818		2,659,463			63,331		1,402	-1,256

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

Exposure class F-IRB

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M
	30 June 2024												
	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												
	<i>0.00 to <0.10</i>												
	<i>0.10 to <0.15</i>												
	0.15 to <0.25												
	0.25 to <0.50												
	0.50 to <0.75												
	0.75 to <2.50												
	<i>0.75 to <1.75</i>												
	<i>1.75 to <2.5</i>												
	2.50 to <10.00												
	<i>2.5 to <5</i>												
	<i>5 to <10</i>												
	10.00 to <100.00												
	<i>10 to <20</i>												
	<i>20 to <30</i>												
	<i>30.00 to <100.00</i>												
	100.00 (Default)												
	Subtotal (exposure class)												
Corporates - SME	0.00 to <0.15	110	58	41.0%	133	0.1%	6	45.0%	2.50	42	31%		
	<i>0.00 to <0.10</i>												
	<i>0.10 to <0.15</i>	110	58	41.0%	133	0.1%	6	45.0%	2.50	42	31%		
	0.15 to <0.25	168	161	68.0%	277	0.2%	25	46.7%	2.50	123	44%		
	0.25 to <0.50	147	141	48.0%	215	0.3%	60	49.3%	2.50	125	58%		
	0.50 to <0.75	300	150	23.0%	334	0.7%	279	47.1%	2.50	252	75%	1	-1
	0.75 to <2.50	947	417	23.0%	1,043	1.4%	716	47.2%	2.50	1,002	96%	7	-7
	<i>0.75 to <1.75</i>	516	295	24.0%	588	1.1%	437	47.3%	2.50	530	90%	3	-3
	<i>1.75 to <2.5</i>	431	122	19.0%	455	1.8%	279	47.1%	2.50	472	104%	4	-5
	2.50 to <10.00	248	81	31.0%	274	3.6%	158	48.8%	2.50	353	129%	5	-5
	<i>2.5 to <5</i>	223	72	34.0%	248	3.3%	129	49.1%	2.50	317	128%	4	-4
	<i>5 to <10</i>	25	9	4.0%	26	6.6%	29	45.8%	2.50	37	142%	1	-1
	10.00 to <100.00	124	37	4.0%	126	15.6%	718	41.2%	2.50	270	215%	8	-1
	<i>10 to <20</i>	104	22		104	13.3%	3	38.3%	2.50	207	200%	5	
	<i>20 to <30</i>	21	15	10.0%	22	26.6%	715	55.2%	2.50	63	285%	3	-1
	<i>30.00 to <100.00</i>												
	100.00 (Default)	90	19	45.0%	99	100.0%	58	53.0%	2.50			53	-35
	Subtotal (exposure class)	2,134	1,065	34.0%	2,501	5.9%	2,020	47.3%	2.50	2,165	87%	75	-50
Corporates - Specialised lending	0.00 to <0.15												
	<i>0.00 to <0.10</i>												
	<i>0.10 to <0.15</i>												
	0.15 to <0.25	18			18	0.2%	2	45.0%	2.50	9	48%		
	0.25 to <0.50	3,572	1,127	50.0%	4,136	0.4%	76	45.1%	2.50	2,451	59%	7	-3

Continued ▶

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M
	30 June 2024												
	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)
	0.50 to <0.75	2,735	2,456	52.0%	4,014	0.7%	80	45.0%	2.50	2,854	71%	12	-7
	0.75 to <2.50	296	176	51.0%	385	1.1%	11	45.0%	2.50	358	93%	2	-2
	0.75 to <1.75	296	176	51.0%	385	1.1%	11	45.0%	2.50	358	93%	2	-2
	1.75 to <2.5												
	2.50 to <10.00	46	50	57.0%	74	6.6%	1	45.0%	2.50	91	122%	2	-8
	2.5 to <5												
	5 to <10	46	50	57.0%	74	6.6%	1	45.0%	2.50	91	122%	2	-8
	10.00 to <100.00		172	30.0%	52	26.6%	4	45.0%	2.50	133	253%	6	
	10 to <20												
	20 to <30		172	30.0%	52	26.6%	4	45.0%	2.50	133	253%	6	
	30.00 to <100.00												
	100.00 (Default)	107	14	54.0%	115	100.0%	5	45.0%	2.50			52	-39
	Subtotal (exposure class)	6,775	3,996	51.0%	8,795	2.1%	179	45.0%	2.50	5,895	67%	81	-60
Corporates - Other	0.00 to <0.15	4,598	7,019	64.0%	9,104	0.1%	264	45.0%	2.50	3,243	36%	4	-18
	0.00 to <0.10	2,414	3,975	58.0%	4,715	0.1%	140	44.6%	2.50	1,330	28%	2	-17
	0.10 to <0.15	2,183	3,044	72.0%	4,389	0.1%	124	45.4%	2.50	1,912	44%	2	-2
	0.15 to <0.25	1,619	3,801	68.0%	4,213	0.2%	139	44.2%	2.50	2,028	48%	3	-1
	0.25 to <0.50	3,800	5,599	61.0%	7,228	0.3%	181	44.6%	2.50	4,692	65%	11	-3
	0.50 to <0.75	1,969	1,951	63.0%	3,199	0.6%	133	43.3%	2.50	2,567	80%	9	-2
	0.75 to <2.50	2,708	2,745	49.0%	4,062	1.3%	290	44.6%	2.50	4,477	110%	24	-8
	0.75 to <1.75	1,743	1,995	49.0%	2,728	1.1%	173	44.0%	2.50	2,820	103%	13	-4
	1.75 to <2.5	965	750	49.0%	1,334	1.8%	117	45.7%	2.50	1,657	124%	11	-4
	2.50 to <10.00	1,198	867	49.0%	1,622	3.6%	121	42.5%	2.50	2,288	141%	25	-9
	2.5 to <5	965	612	47.0%	1,256	3.0%	82	42.4%	2.50	1,688	134%	16	-6
	5 to <10	233	255	52.0%	366	5.6%	39	42.8%	2.50	601	164%	9	-4
	10.00 to <100.00	266	410	57.0%	499	13.9%	571	42.5%	2.50	854	171%	26	-5
	10 to <20	5	94	75.0%	75	10.9%	6	46.1%	2.50	169	225%	4	-3
	20 to <30	201	203	63.0%	329	9.8%	545	45.1%	2.50	545	165%	14	
	30.00 to <100.00	60	113	30.0%	94	30.5%	20	30.8%	2.50	140	148%	8	-2
	100.00 (Default)	412	488	24.0%	531	99.4%	38	37.6%	2.50	2	0%	188	-203
	Subtotal (exposure class)	16,570	22,881	24.0%	30,458	2.5%	1,737	44.2%	2.50	20,150	66%	290	-250
Institutions	0.00 to <0.15	6,904	219	21.0%	6,950	0.1%	162	22.1%	2.50	1,039	15%	1	
	0.00 to <0.10	5,567	218	21.0%	5,613	0.1%	136	21.8%	2.50	703	13%	1	
	0.10 to <0.15	1,336	2	24.0%	1,337	0.1%	26	23.1%	2.50	336	25%		
	0.15 to <0.25	1,231	10	20.0%	1,233	0.2%	20	23.0%	2.50	339	28%	1	
	0.25 to <0.50	69	7	54.0%	73	0.3%	10	18.6%	2.50	22	30%		
	0.50 to <0.75	47	6	33.0%	49	0.6%	8	14.1%	2.50	13	26%		
	0.75 to <2.50	75	44	10.0%	79	1.9%	11	45.0%	2.50	103	130%	1	
	0.75 to <1.75	12	18		12	1.2%	5	45.0%	2.50	16	138%		
	1.75 to <2.5	63	26	16.0%	67	2.0%	6	45.0%	2.50	86	128%	1	
	2.50 to <10.00												
	2.5 to <5												
	5 to <10												
	10.00 to <100.00	58	8	21.0%	59	26.8%	24	45.0%	2.50	178	300%	7	
	10 to <20		1	20.0%	1	17.3%	4	45.0%	2.50	2	246%		
	20 to <30	57	7	22.0%	59	26.9%	20	45.0%	2.50	176	300%	7	
	30.00 to <100.00												
	100.00 (Default)												
	Subtotal (exposure class)	8,384	295	20.0%	8,444	0.3%	235	22.5%	2.50	1,694	20%	9	

Continued ▶

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M
	30 June 2024												
	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)
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)		33,863	28,236	58.0%	50,198	2.2%	4,171	40.9%	2.50	29,905	59.6%	455	-359

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



31 December 2023													
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M
	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	58	12	50.0%	64	0.1%	2	45.0%	2.50	22	34%		
	0.00 to <0.10												
	0.10 to <0.15	58	12	50.0%	64	0.1%	2	45.0%	2.50	22	34%		
	0.15 to <0.25	283	193	66.0%	411	0.2%	28	46.2%	2.50	173	42%		
	0.25 to <0.50	128	151	72.0%	236	0.3%	21	49.6%	2.50	131	56%		
	0.50 to <0.75												
	0.75 to <2.50	5	6	75.0%	10	1.1%	1	45.0%	2.50	9	92%		
	0.75 to <1.75	5	6	75.0%	10	1.1%	1	45.0%	2.50	9	92%		
	1.75 to <2.5												
	2.50 to <10.00												
	2.5 to <5												
	5 to <10												
	10.00 to <100.00					25.7%	1	45.0%	2.50		248%		
	10 to <20												
	20 to <30					25.7%	1	45.0%	2.50		248%		
	30.00 to <100.00												
	100.00 (Default)	1			1	100.0%	1	75.0%	2.50			1	-1
	Subtotal (exposure class)	476	362	68.0%	723	0.3%	54	47.2%	2.50	335	46%	1	-1
Corporates - Specialised lending	0.00 to <0.15												
	0.00 to <0.10												
	0.10 to <0.15												
	0.15 to <0.25	21			21	0.2%	1	45.0%	2.50	10	48%		
	0.25 to <0.50	3,086	1,215	49.0%	3,678	0.4%	67	45.1%	2.50	2,098	57%	6	-2
	0.50 to <0.75	2,276	2,595	53.0%	3,648	0.7%	69	45.0%	2.50	2,565	70%	11	-11
	0.75 to <2.50	297	40	59.0%	321	1.1%	11	45.0%	2.50	301	94%	2	-2
	0.75 to <1.75	297	40	59.0%	321	1.1%	11	45.0%	2.50	301	94%	2	-2
	1.75 to <2.5												
	2.50 to <10.00												
	2.5 to <5												

Continued ►



													31 December 2023	
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	
	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)	
	5 to <10													
	10.00 to <100.00	28	20	33.0%	35	26.6%	1	45.0%	2.50	101	289%	4		
	10 to <20													
	20 to <30	28	20	33.0%	35	26.6%	1	45.0%	2.50	101	289%	4		
	30.00 to <100.00													
	100.00 (Default)	123	20	42.0%	131	100.0%	6	45.0%	2.50			59	-55	
	Subtotal (exposure class)	5,832	3,889	51.0%	7,834	2.3%	155	45.0%	2.50	5,074	65%	82	-70	
Corporates - Other	0.00 to <0.15	2,924	3,691	62.0%	5,226	0.1%	181	45.1%	2.50	1,896	36%	2	-12	
	0.00 to <0.10	944	865	31.0%	1,208	0.1%	85	45.0%	2.50	304	25%		-12	
	0.10 to <0.15	1,980	2,826	72.0%	4,018	0.1%	96	45.1%	2.50	1,592	40%	2		
	0.15 to <0.25	652	745	71.0%	1,180	0.2%	62	45.3%	2.50	571	48%	1		
	0.25 to <0.50	310	293	59.0%	483	0.1%	29	45.2%	2.50	187	39%			
	0.50 to <0.75			20.0%		0.7%	5	45.0%	2.50		114%			
	0.75 to <2.50	9	5	20.0%	10	2.0%	9	45.0%	2.50	16	158%			
	0.75 to <1.75			47.0%		1.1%		75.0%	0.50		129%			
	1.75 to <2.5	9	5	20.0%	10	2.0%	9	45.0%	2.50	16	158%			
	2.50 to <10.00		4	20.0%	1	7.3%	6	45.0%	2.50	2	224%			
	2.5 to <5													
	5 to <10		4	20.0%	1	7.3%	6	45.0%	2.50	2	224%			
	10.00 to <100.00			20.0%		26.4%	7	45.0%	2.50		300%			
	10 to <20					14.6%	1	45.0%	2.50		279%			
	20 to <30			20.0%		28.8%	6	45.0%	2.50		304%			
	30.00 to <100.00													
	100.00 (Default)													
	Subtotal (exposure class)	3,897	4,738		6,901	0.1%	299	45.1%	2.50	2,673	39%	3	-12	
Institutions	0.00 to <0.15	5,200	46	22.0%	5,210	0.1%	168	19.0%	2.50	785	15%	1		
	0.00 to <0.10	3,377	37	23.0%	3,385	0.1%	116	18.5%	2.50	401	12%			
	0.10 to <0.15	1,823	10	21.0%	1,825	0.1%	52	19.8%	2.50	385	21%			
	0.15 to <0.25	943	10	20.0%	945	0.2%	29	12.0%	2.50	156	17%			
	0.25 to <0.50	102	6	20.0%	103	0.3%	15	19.8%	2.50	36	35%			
	0.50 to <0.75	5	5	29.0%	7	0.7%	4	45.0%	2.50	8	117%			
	0.75 to <2.50	59	13	21.0%	62	2.0%	11	45.0%	2.50	80	129%	1		
	0.75 to <1.75		1	20.0%		1.2%	4	45.0%	2.50	1	138%			
	1.75 to <2.5	59	12	21.0%	62	2.0%	7	45.0%	2.50	80	129%	1		
	2.50 to <10.00													
	2.5 to <5													
	5 to <10													
	10.00 to <100.00	23	7	20.0%	24	25.5%	13	19.2%	2.50	29	120%	1		
	10 to <20	2		20.0%	2	14.6%	4	45.0%	2.50	4	242%			
	20 to <30	21	7	20.0%	23	26.4%	9	17.0%	2.50	25	110%	1		
	30.00 to <100.00													
	100.00 (Default)													
	Subtotal (exposure class)	6,332	87	22.0%	6,351	0.2%	240	18.2%	2.50	1,095	17%	3		

Continued ►

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M
	31 December 2023												
	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)
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)		16,537	9,077		21,809		748		2.50	9,178		90	-83

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

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

The table shows that the majority of our exposures as at 30 June 2024 was covered by eligible collateral, consisting mainly of immovable property and other physical collateral. Compared to 31 December 2023, a large shift is observed from A-IRB to F-IRB in the category Corporates - Other.

The total IRB based RWEA increased by EUR 5.8 billion. This was due to a change in the risk profile and an increase in assets.

Exposure class A-IRB

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J					
	30 June 2024														
Total exposures	Credit risk mitigation techniques														
	Funded credit protection (FCP)														
	Part of exposures covered by														
	Financial collaterals					Other eligible collaterals					Other funded credit protection				
				Of which: Immovable property collaterals	Of which: By receiv- ables	Of which: Other physical collateral		Of which: Cash on deposit	Of which: Life insurance policies	Of which: Instruments held by a third party					
(in millions)															
1 Central governments and central banks															
2 Institutions	221	12%	21%	20%		1%									
3 Corporates	57,497	7%	82%	48%	13%	21%									
3.1 - of which Corporates - SMEs	19,592	4%	96%	69%	19%	8%									
3.2 - of which Corporates - Specialised lending	10,552	1%	106%	59%	0%	47%									
3.3 - of which Corporates - Other	27,353	12%	63%	29%	13%	20%									
4 Retail	163,256	4%	81%	80%	1%	0%									
4.1 - of which Retail - Immovable property SMEs	3,201	0%	104%	92%	11%	1%									
4.2 - of which Retail - Immovable property non-SMEs	155,209	5%	82%	82%	0%										
4.3 - of which Retail - Qualifying revolving	1,659														
4.4 - of which Retail - Other SMEs	1,427	2%	73%	17%	30%	26%									
4.5 - of which Retail - Other non-SMEs	1,760	0%	13%	11%	2%										
5 Total	220,974	5%	81%	72%	4%	6%									

	K	L	M	N
	30 June 2024			
	Credit risk mitigation techniques		Credit risk mitigation methods in the calculation of RWEA	
	Unfunded credit protection (UFCP)			
	Part of exposures covered by			
			RWEA without substitution effects (reduction effects only)	RWEA with substitution effects (both reduction and substitution effects)
(in millions)				
1 Central governments and central banks				
2 Institutions			86	90
3 Corporates			30,336	30,330
3.1 - of which Corporates - SMEs			10,262	10,327
3.2 - of which Corporates - Specialised lending			3,402	3,309
3.3 - of which Corporates - Other			16,672	16,694
4 Retail	15%		18,608	18,608
4.1 - of which Retail - Immovable property SMEs	0%		758	758
4.2 - of which Retail - Immovable property non-SMEs	16%		16,645	16,645
4.3 - of which Retail - Qualifying revolving			130	130
4.4 - of which Retail - Other SMEs	4%		533	533
4.5 - of which Retail - Other non-SMEs	0%		543	543
5 Total	11%		49,029	49,028

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

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
	31 December 2023									
Total exposures	Credit risk mitigation techniques									
	Funded credit protection (FCP)									
	Part of exposures covered by									
	Financial Collaterals	Other eligible collaterals				Other funded credit protection				
			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	
(in millions)										
1 Central governments and central banks										
2 Institutions	512	1%	7%	4%		3%				
3 Corporates	80,794	5%	54%	31%	9%	14%				
3.1 - of which Corporates - SMEs	21,676	5%	82%	61%	15%	6%				
3.2 - of which Corporates - Specialised lending	11,256	0%	77%	46%	0%	32%				
3.3 - of which Corporates - Other	47,862	7%	36%	14%	9%	13%				
4 Retail	162,347	5%	82%	81%	0%	0%				
4.1 - of which Retail - Immovable property SMEs	3,339	0%	97%	86%	11%	1%				
4.2 - of which Retail - Immovable property non-SMEs	153,505	5%	84%	84%	0%					
4.3 - of which Retail - Qualifying revolving	1,397									
4.4 - of which Retail - Other SMEs	2,313	1%	40%	11%	14%	15%				
4.5 - of which Retail - Other non-SMEs	1,793	3%	16%	13%	2%	0%				
5 Total	243,654	5%	72%	64%	3%	5%				

	K	L	M	N
	31 December 2023			
	Credit risk mitigation techniques		Credit risk mitigation methods in the calculation of RWEAs	
	Unfunded credit protection (UFCP)			
	Part of exposures covered by			
	Guarantees ¹	Credit Derivatives	RWEA without substitution effects (reduction effects only)	RWEA with substitution effects (both reduction and substitution effects)
(in millions)				
1 Central governments and central banks				
2 Institutions			419	433
3 Corporates		0%	45,913	45,899
3.1 - of which Corporates - SMEs		0%	11,776	11,776
3.2 - of which Corporates - Specialised lending			3,401	3,372
3.3 - of which Corporates - Other		0%	30,736	30,752
4 Retail		16%	17,563	17,563
4.1 - of which Retail - Immovable property SMEs		0%	799	799
4.2 - of which Retail - Immovable property non-SMEs		16%	15,118	15,118
4.3 - of which Retail - Qualifying revolving			139	139
4.4 - of which Retail - Other SMEs		2%	896	896
4.5 - of which Retail - Other non-SMEs		0%	611	611
5 Total		10%	63,895	63,895

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

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J					
	30 June 2024														
Total exposures	Credit risk mitigation techniques														
	Funded credit protection (FCP)														
	Part of exposures covered by														
	Financial Collaterals					Other eligible collaterals					Other funded credit protection				
				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					
(in millions)															
1 Central governments and central banks															
2 Institutions	8,444														
3 Corporates	41,754	1%	12%	3%	4%	6%									
3.1 - of which Corporates - SMEs	2,501	2%													
3.2 - of which Corporates - Specialised lending	8,795		0%			0%									
3.3 - of which Corporates - Other	30,458	1%	17%	4%	5%	9%									
4 Total	50,198	1%	10%	2%	3%	5%									

	K	L	M	N
	30 June 2024			
	Credit risk mitigation techniques		Credit risk mitigation methods in the calculation of RWEAs	
	Unfunded credit protection (UFCP)			
	Part of exposures covered by			
			RWEA without substitution effects (reduction effects only)	RWEA with substitution effects (both reduction and substitution effects)
(in millions)				
1 Central governments and central banks				
2 Institutions		5.90%	1,692	1,694
3 Corporates		4.20%	28,212	28,211
3.1 - of which Corporates - SMEs		0.90%	2,165	2,165
3.2 - of which Corporates - Specialised lending		10.40%	6,142	5,895
3.3 - of which Corporates - Other		2.70%	19,905	20,150
4 Total		5.60%	29,905	29,905

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

As at 30 June 2024, credit risk RWEA under the IRB approach increased to EUR 84.1 billion (31 March 2024: EUR 81.2 billion). This was mainly the result of business developments (asset size) within Asset Based Finance and Clearing, and to a lesser extent due to changes related to an increase in corporate loans to clients, partially offset by a decrease in loans to professional counterparties with a lower risk weight within our Corporate Banking client unit.

(in millions)	A	B	C
	30 June 2024	31 March 2024	31 December 2023
	RWEA	RWEA	RWEA
1 RWEA as at the end of the previous reporting period¹	81,162	78,292	77,588
2 Asset size (+/-)	2,247	190	-222
3 Asset quality (+/-)	653	98	1,121
4 Model updates (+/-)			
5 Methodology and policy (+/-)	-50	2,436	
6 Acquisitions and disposals (+/-)			
7 Foreign exchange movements (+/-)	74	146	-195
8 Other (+/-)			
9 RWEA as at the end of the reporting period	84,086	81,162	78,292

¹ Following EBA's mapping for this template, the RWEA includes 'Equity IRB' (which includes IRB CIUs that receive the fall-back approach). For this reason, the CR8 RWEA does not reconcile with the credit risk RWEA reported in the EU OV1 template.

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

In the first half of 2024, private equity RWEA exposures under the simple risk-weighted approach increased by EUR 0.1 billion. The largest increase was in the 190% risk weight category related to investments of ABN AMRO subsidiaries. In addition, the equity exposure in the 370% risk weight category increased by EUR 13 million as a result of ABN AMRO Clearing USA LLC activities.

(in millions)	A	B	C	D	E	F
	On-balance sheet exposure	Off-balance sheet exposure	Risk weight	Exposure amount	RWEA	Expected loss amount
						30 June 2024
1 Private equity exposures	830	90	190%	920	1,748	7
2 Exchange-traded equity exposures	47		290%	47	135	
3 Other equity exposures	177		370%	177	653	4
4 Total	1,053	90		1,143	2,536	12
						31 December 2023
1 Private equity exposures	767	90	190%	858	1,630	7
2 Exchange-traded equity exposures	42		290%	42	123	
3 Other equity exposures	164		370%	164	606	4
4 Total	974	90		1,064	2,358	11

Counterparty credit risk

EU CCR1 – Analysis of CCR exposure by approach

This table provides insight into ABN AMRO's counterparty credit risk (CCR), making a distinction between approach and CCR type. The increase in exposure compared to 31 December 2023 was primarily driven by seasonal business activities within the ABN AMRO Clearing.

		A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
		30 June 2024							
(in millions)		Replace- ment cost (RC)	Potential future expo- sure (PFE)	EEPE	Alpha used for computing regulatory exposure value	Exposure value pre- CRM	Exposure value post- CRM	Exposure value	RWEA
EU1	EU - Original Exposure Method (for derivatives)								
EU2	EU - Simplified SA-CCR (for derivatives)								
1	SA-CCR (for derivatives)	4,010	4,102		1.4	7,601	6,387	6,363	3,593
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)					9,973	9,973	9,973	3,103
5	VaR for SFTs								
6	Total					17,574	16,360	16,336	6,696
		31 December 2023							
EU1	EU - Original Exposure Method (for derivatives)								
EU2	EU - Simplified SA-CCR (for derivatives)								
1	SA-CCR (for derivatives)	3,047	2,839		1.4	6,185	5,003	4,977	3,027
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)					7,863	7,863	7,863	2,492
5	VaR for SFTs								
6	Total					14,047	12,865	12,840	5,519

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

ABN AMRO's credit value adjustment (CVA) is calculated using the standardised approach (SA). In the first half of 2024 we observed an increase in exposure amount and a decrease in RWEA. This was due to a decrease in average maturity.

(in millions)	A		B		C		D	
	30 June 2024		31 December 2023					
	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							
		1,321	246		1,028		261	
EU4	Transactions subject to the Alternative approach (Based on the Original Exposure Method)							
5	Total transactions subject to own funds requirements for CVA risk							
		1,321	246		1,028		261	

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

The table below shows CCR exposures by regulatory exposure class and risk weights for the standardised approach.

In the first half of 2024, exposures increased, albeit with different flows in the separate exposure classes and risk weight buckets. Total risk weighted exposures increased in the 0%, 2%, 20%, 100% and 150% buckets. The relatively highest increase in comparison with 31 December 2023 was observed in the 150% bucket.

(in millions)	A B C D E F G H I J K L											
	30 June 2024											
	Risk weight											Total
	0%	2%	4%	10%	20%	50%	70%	75%	100%	150%	Others	
Exposure classes												
1	Central governments or central banks											
	154				2							156
2	Regional governments or local authorities											
3	Public sector entities											
	59				4							63
4	Multilateral development banks											
	11											11
5	International organisations											
	44											44
6	Institutions											
		3,964			5,953	51						9,968
7	Corporates											
						40			2,994			3,034
8	Retail											
9	Institutions and corporates with a short-term credit assessment											
10	Other items											
											81	81
11	Total exposure value											
	269	3,964			5,959	91			2,994		81	13,358

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L
	31 December 2023											
	Risk weight											
(in millions)	0%	2%	4%	10%	20%	50%	70%	75%	100%	150%	Others	Total
Exposure classes												
1 Central governments or central banks	200				8							208
2 Regional governments or local authorities												
3 Public sector entities	17				5							22
4 Multilateral development banks	19											19
5 International organisations	18											18
6 Institutions		3,855			4,326	157						8,337
7 Corporates						11			2,234			2,245
8 Retail												
9 Institutions and corporates with a short-term credit assessment												
10 Other items											1	1
11 Total exposure value	254	3,855			4,339	168			2,234		1	10,851

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

The table below discloses the Counterparty Credit Risk (CCR) exposure under the IRB approach. In the first half of 2024, the total exposure value and total RWEA in the CCR A-IRB disclosure decreased, while the total exposure values and total RWEA in the CCR F-IRB increased. The increase in CCR F-IRB was notable in exposure class Institutions mainly following business movements within Securities Financing and ABN AMRO Clearing.

The Corporates - Other portfolio constitutes the majority of the bank's CCR A-IRB exposure (30 June 2024: EUR 0.5 billion out of EUR 0.6 billion; 31 December 2023: EUR 0.1 billion out of EUR 0.1 billion).

The CCR F-IRB disclosure is highly exposed to the Corporates - Other portfolio (30 June 2024: EUR 2.5 billion out of EUR 6.4 billion; 31 December 2023: EUR 2.2 billion out of EUR 4.8 billion) and the Institutions portfolio (30 June 2024: EUR 3.7 billion out of EUR 6.4 billion; 31 December 2023: EUR 2.3 billion out of EUR 4.8 billion).

The majority of the portfolio exposures in the CCR A-IRB were concentrated in the lower PD scale, except for Corporates-SME and Institutions, where RWEA density was above 100% as these portfolios had exposures in higher PD scales. For CCR F-IRB, all the portfolios had an RWEA below 100% as they were concentrated in low to mid-range PD scales.

Exposure class A-IRB

		A	B	C	D	E	F	G
		30 June 2024						
		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		0.15 to <0.25						
3		0.25 to <0.50						
4		0.50 to <0.75						
5		0.75 to <2.50						
6		2.50 to <10.00						
7		10.00 to <100.00						
8		100.00 (Default)						
9	Subtotal							
10	Corporates - SME	0.00 to <0.15	1	0.06%	3	82.50%	1.36	30.56%
11		0.15 to <0.25						
12		0.25 to <0.50	1	0.34%	13	49.86%	3.51	67.72%
13		0.50 to <0.75	6	0.66%	48	40.46%	2.28	56.30%
14		0.75 to <2.50	11	1.29%	90	41.83%	2.71	85.78%
15		2.50 to <10.00	1	5.57%	28	44.11%	1.33	134.33%
16		10.00 to <100.00	3	26.14%	78	59.45%	0.62	285.26%
17		100.00 (Default)	1	100.00%	19	27.64%	1.88	359.35%
18	Subtotal	22	7.13%	279	44.82%	2.22	24	110.32%
19	Corporates - Specialised Lending	0.00 to <0.15						
20		0.15 to <0.25						
21		0.25 to <0.50	2	0.44%	3	20.24%	4.64	43.64%
22		0.50 to <0.75	2	0.66%	7	28.45%	2.64	55.70%
23		0.75 to <2.50	12	1.28%	19	24.99%	4.77	79.48%
24		2.50 to <10.00	10	4.44%	53	8.58%	3.91	29.52%
25		10.00 to <100.00		10.65%	1	100.00%	1.25	450.78%
26		100.00 (Default)		100.00%	1	40.60%	1.50	527.80%
27	Subtotal	26	3.42%	84	18.85%	4.23	16	61.13%

Continued ►

		A	B	C	D	E	F	G
		30 June 2024						
		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 %)
28	Corporates - Other	0.00 to <0.15	204	0.05%	37	70.74%	2.47	93 45.57%
29		0.15 to <0.25	181	0.19%	12	53.88%	1.14	81 44.88%
30		0.25 to <0.50	49	0.37%	46	48.72%	3.11	39 79.91%
31		0.50 to <0.75	13	0.64%	57	51.57%	1.73	13 96.96%
32		0.75 to <2.50	42	1.72%	72	42.79%	1.62	44 105.14%
33		2.50 to <10.00	8	3.49%	20	52.95%	1.65	12 159.06%
34		10.00 to <100.00	24	22.33%	105	51.89%	1.52	64 263.31%
35		100.00 (Default)	4	100.00%	15	9.86%	1.17	6 128.24%
36		Subtotal	524	2.18%	364	58.53%	1.92	351 66.91%
37	Institutions	0.00 to <0.15		0.06%	1	45.06%	0.00	
38		0.15 to <0.25						6.78%
39		0.25 to <0.50						
40		0.50 to <0.75						
41		0.75 to <2.50						
42		2.50 to <10.00						
43		10.00 to <100.00	18	26.59%	8	45.23%	0.41	50 273.13%
44		100.00 (Default)						
45		Subtotal	18	26.59%	9	45.23%	0.41	50 273.12%
46	Total		591		736		1.99	441

ABN AMRO previously reported a broader range of PD scales which has now been aligned with EBA's instructions for this template.

		A	B	C	D	E	F	G
		31 December 2023						
		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		0.15 to <0.25						
3		0.25 to <0.50						
4		0.50 to <0.75						
5		0.75 to <2.50						
6		2.50 to <10.00						
7		10.00 to <100.00						
8		100.00 (Default)						
9		Subtotal						
10	Corporates - SME	0.00 to <0.15	1	0.05%	3	82.50%	1.73	31.90%
11		0.15 to <0.25						
12		0.25 to <0.50	1	0.35%	13	50.53%	3.45	68.50%
13		0.50 to <0.75	10	0.66%	58	52.71%	1.09	6 64.81%
14		0.75 to <2.50	10	1.37%	101	43.36%	2.18	9 85.93%
15		2.50 to <10.00	2	4.06%	25	46.38%	1.16	2 116.64%
16		10.00 to <100.00	5	26.59%	81	59.14%	0.63	14 284.01%
17		100.00 (Default)	1	100.00%	21	22.62%	1.58	4 294.12%
18		Subtotal	30	10.09%	302	49.67%	1.53	37 121.06%

Continued ►

		A	B	C	D	E	F	G	
		31 December 2023							
	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 %)	
19	Corporates - Specialised Lending	0.00 to <0.15							
20		0.15 to <0.25							
21		0.25 to <0.50	2	0.46%	2	15.36%	4.72	1	34.64%
22		0.50 to <0.75	3	0.66%	8	24.01%	3.80	2	55.39%
23		0.75 to <2.50	27	1.25%	21	20.28%	4.05	16	60.01%
24		2.50 to <10.00	18	4.63%	26	10.17%	4.05	6	34.42%
25		10.00 to <100.00	1	26.59%	1	32.25%	5.00	2	205.68%
26		100.00 (Default)	1	100.00%	1	3.07%	2.00		39.94%
27		Subtotal	51	4.14%	59	16.73%	4.06	27	52.22%
28	Corporates - Other	0.00 to <0.15	436	0.05%	47	68.53%	3.50	231	53.05%
29		0.15 to <0.25	167	0.19%	20	50.61%	2.24	86	51.57%
30		0.25 to <0.50	110	0.36%	71	51.84%	3.23	97	89.01%
31		0.50 to <0.75	36	0.66%	96	48.15%	1.81	30	85.17%
32		0.75 to <2.50	113	1.45%	121	45.63%	2.09	121	106.77%
33		2.50 to <10.00	75	3.53%	36	53.85%	3.40	142	189.81%
34		10.00 to <100.00	11	33.05%	107	50.12%	0.79	31	279.10%
35		100.00 (Default)	8	100.00%	15	64.64%	0.77	70	840.31%
36		Subtotal	955	1.82%	513	58.62%	2.96	808	84.61%
37	Institutions	0.00 to <0.15							
38		0.15 to <0.25							
39		0.25 to <0.50							
40		0.50 to <0.75							
41		0.75 to <2.50							
42		2.50 to <10.00							
43		10.00 to <100.00	3	26.59%	3	48.20%	0.01	10	286.51%
44		100.00 (Default)							
45		Subtotal	3	26.59%	3	48.20%	0.01	10	286.51%
46	Total		1,040		877		3	881	

Exposure class F-IRB

		A	B	C	D	E	F	G
		30 June 2024						
	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								
1	Central government or central banks	0.00 to <0.15						
2		0.15 to <0.25						
3		0.25 to <0.50						
4		0.50 to <0.75						
5		0.75 to <2.50						
6		2.50 to <10.00						
7		10.00 to <100.00						
8		100.00 (Default)						
9		Subtotal						

Continued ▶

		A	B	C	D	E	F	G
		30 June 2024						
		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 %)
10	Corporates - SME	0.00 to <0.15						
11		0.15 to <0.25						
12		0.25 to <0.50						
13		0.50 to <0.75	1	0.66%	3	45.00%	2.50	1 78.86%
14		0.75 to <2.50		1.83%	1	45.00%	2.50	114.56%
15		2.50 to <10.00						
16		10.00 to <100.00						
17		100.00 (Default)						
18		Subtotal	1	0.81%	4	45.00%	2.50	1 83.34%
19	Corporates - Specialised Lending	0.00 to <0.15						
20		0.15 to <0.25						
21		0.25 to <0.50	107	0.34%	56	45.00%	2.50	70 65.92%
22		0.50 to <0.75	114	0.66%	47	45.00%	2.50	101 89.12%
23		0.75 to <2.50	5	1.11%	6	45.00%	2.50	6 111.20%
24		2.50 to <10.00	8	6.65%	1	45.00%	2.50	13 163.13%
25		10.00 to <100.00						
26		100.00 (Default)		100.00%	1	45.00%	2.50	
27		Subtotal	234	0.80%	111	45.00%	2.50	191 81.59%
28	Corporates - Other	0.00 to <0.15	1,600	0.06%	181	45.00%	1.55	358 22.36%
29		0.15 to <0.25	371	0.17%	63	45.00%	0.73	134 36.19%
30		0.25 to <0.50	167	0.33%	71	45.00%	1.51	103 61.48%
31		0.50 to <0.75	195	0.44%	36	45.00%	0.70	113 57.77%
32		0.75 to <2.50	67	1.26%	41	45.00%	2.23	71 105.78%
33		2.50 to <10.00	39	3.08%	18	45.00%	2.50	55 142.48%
34		10.00 to <100.00	10	21.68%	9	45.00%	2.50	24 248.07%
35		100.00 (Default)	3	100.00%	4	45.00%	2.50	
36		Subtotal	2,453	0.43%	423	45.00%	1.40	858 34.99%
37	Institutions	0.00 to <0.15	2,636	0.06%	146	45.00%	1.15	549 20.83%
38		0.15 to <0.25	84	0.18%	22	45.00%	1.75	41 49.07%
39		0.25 to <0.50	945	0.12%	38	45.00%	0.65	237 25.04%
40		0.50 to <0.75		0.59%	2	45.00%	2.50	79.66%
41		0.75 to <2.50	23	1.45%	6	45.00%	0.68	24 108.09%
42		2.50 to <10.00						
43		10.00 to <100.00						
44		100.00 (Default)						
45		Subtotal	3,688	0.09%	214	45.00%	1.04	852 23.09%
46	Total		6,375		752			1,901

ABN AMRO previously reported a broader range of PD scales which has now been aligned with EBA's instructions for this template.

EU CCR5 – Composition of collateral for CCR exposures

The table provides an overview of the collateral composition for the counterparty credit risk (CCR) exposures. In the first half of 2024 (30 June 2024 compared to 31 December 2023), total collateral used in derivative transactions decreased and total collateral used in SFTs increased, mainly due to business activities at ABN AMRO Clearing and ALM.

(in millions)	A		B		C		D		E		F		G		H	
									30 June 2024							
	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			
	Segregated	Unsegregated	Segregated	Unsegregated	Segregated	Unsegregated	Segregated	Unsegregated	Segregated	Unsegregated	Segregated	Unsegregated	Segregated	Unsegregated	Segregated	Unsegregated
Collateral type																
1 Cash – domestic currency	5,318	8,780							1,807	20,909						24,320
2 Cash – other currencies	2,225	633							392	20,403						25,576
3 Domestic sovereign debt		540								3,556						4,181
4 Other sovereign debt	34	201	34				1,232			31,955						30,456
5 Government agency debt										562						556
6 Corporate bonds							186			6,426						7,332
7 Equity securities	17,745								28,680	16,645						4,342
8 Other collateral										3,350						3,350
9 Total	25,322	10,155	34	4,841					30,879	103,805						100,113

(in millions)	A		B		C		D		E		F		G		H	
									31 December 2023							
	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			
	Segregated	Unsegregated	Segregated	Unsegregated	Segregated	Unsegregated	Segregated	Unsegregated	Segregated	Unsegregated	Segregated	Unsegregated	Segregated	Unsegregated	Segregated	Unsegregated
Collateral type																
1 Cash – domestic currency	7,265	8,285					3,940		1,271	13,275						16,943
2 Cash – other currencies	2,229	466					182		84	18,197						23,453
3 Domestic sovereign debt	1	273					212			3,175						2,676
4 Other sovereign debt	43	256	37				1,099			28,388						23,992
5 Government agency debt										321						321
6 Corporate bonds							151			6,482						7,069
7 Equity securities	25,706								25,237	8,478						3,522
8 Other collateral										6,046						6,046
9 Total	35,243	9,280	37	5,583					26,592	84,362						84,022

EU CCR6 – Credit derivatives exposures

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

(in millions)	A		B		C		D	
	30 June 2024		31 December 2023		31 December 2023			
	Protection bought	Protection sold	Protection bought	Protection sold	Protection bought	Protection sold	Protection bought	Protection sold
Notionals								
1	Single-name credit default swaps							
2	385	70			285			40
3	Total return swaps							
4	Credit options							
5	Other credit derivatives							
6	385	70			285			40
Fair values								
7	Positive fair value (asset)			1				1
8	Negative fair value (liability)		-7		-5			

EU CCR8 – Exposures to CCPs

The table shows exposures to several CCPs, primarily stemming from ABN AMRO's Clearing business. In the first half of 2024, the RWEA of exposures to QCCPs increased, mainly for prefunded default fund contributions

(in millions)	A		B		C		D	
	30 June 2024		31 December 2023		31 December 2023			
	Exposure value	RWEA	Exposure value	RWEA	Exposure value	RWEA	Exposure value	RWEA
1	Exposures to QCCPs (total)¹			740				713
2	Exposures for trades at QCCPs (excluding initial margin and default fund contributions)		2,409	48	2,455		49	
3	- of which (i) OTC derivatives		1,178	24	1,283		26	
4	- of which (ii) Exchange-traded derivatives							
5	- of which (iii) SFTs		1,231	25	1,171		23	
6	- of which (iv) Netting sets where cross-product netting has been approved							
7	Segregated initial margin							
8	Non-segregated initial margin		1,555	31	1,400		28	
9	Prefunded default fund contributions		1,965	661	1,912		636	
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

Exposures to securitisation positions

The following section includes disclosures on securitised exposures, as well as on securitisation positions held. The bank is currently engaged in securitisation transactions only as an investor and does not hold any securitisations as an originator or 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 limited number under the external ratings-based approach (SEC-ERBA).

Originator securitisations

ABN AMRO currently does not have any outstanding own-originated securitisations. The last securitisation programme for residential mortgages (Dolphin Master Issuer B.V) was terminated in September 2022.

EU SEC1 – Securitisation exposures in the non-trading book

Details of total notes outstanding per structured entity

The below table only provides details of the securitisation positions in which ABN AMRO acts as an investor, as ABN AMRO currently does not hold any securitisations as originator or as a sponsor of 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.

Overall, our exposure has increased as we closed a higher amount of new transactions than were repaid. The total invested exposure value increased to EUR 2.6 billion (31 December 2023: EUR 2.2 billion) mainly within retail as a result of new consumer loans securitisations, partly also within wholesale as a result of new trade receivables.

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
					30 June 2024		
	Bank acts as originator						
	Traditional				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							

	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O
					30 June 2024			
	Bank acts as sponsor			Bank acts as investor				
	Traditional		Synthetic	Subtotal	Traditional		Synthetic	Subtotal
(in millions)	STS	Non-STS			STS	Non-STS		
1 Total exposures					1,725	869		2,594
2 Retail (total)					977	709		1,685
3 - of which residential mortgage					199	709		908
4 - of which credit card					200			200
5 - of which other retail exposures					578			578
6 - of which re-securitisation								
7 Wholesale (total)					749	160		909
8 - of which loans to corporates								
9 - of which commercial mortgages								
10 - of which lease and receivables					749	160		909
11 - of which other wholesale								
12 - of which re-securitisation								

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
					31 December 2023		
	Bank acts as originator						
	Traditional				Synthetic		Subtotal
(in millions)	STS	Non-STS					
	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							

	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O
					31 December 2023			
	Bank acts as sponsor			Bank acts as investor				
	Traditional		Synthetic	Subtotal	Traditional		Synthetic	Subtotal
(in millions)	STS	Non-STS			STS	Non-STS		
1 Total exposures					1,417	788		2,205
2 Retail (total)					757	659		1,416
3 - of which residential mortgage					479	659		1,138
4 - of which credit card					200			200
5 - of which other retail exposures					78			78
6 - of which re-securitisation								
7 Wholesale (total)					660	129		789
8 - of which loans to corporates								
9 - of which commercial mortgages								
10 - of which lease and receivables					660	129		789
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 exposure value increased to EUR 2.6 billion (31 December 2023: EUR 2.2 billion). The increase was mainly attributable to consumer loan securitisations. The majority of the exposures continues to be Simple Transparent and Standardised (STS).

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
						30 June 2024			
	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	2,434	160					312	2,283	
2 Traditional securitisation	2,434	160					312	2,283	
3 Securitisation	2,434	160					312	2,283	
4 Of which: retail underlying	1,685							1,685	
5 - of which STS	977							977	
6 Of which: wholesale	749	160					312	597	
7 - of which STS	749						160	589	
8 Re-securitisation									
9 Synthetic securitisation									
10 Securitisation									
11 Of which: retail underlying									
12 Of which: wholesale									
13 Re-securitisation									

	J	K	L	M	N	O	EU-P	EU-Q
					30 June 2024			
	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		60	273			5	22	
2 Traditional securitisation		60	273			5	22	
3 Securitisation		60	273			5	22	
4 <i>Of which: retail underlying</i>			204				16	
5 <i>- of which STS</i>			98				8	
6 <i>Of which: wholesale</i>		60	69			5	6	
7 <i>- of which STS</i>		22	66			2	5	
8 Re-securitisation								
9 Synthetic securitisation								
10 Securitisation								
11 <i>Of which: retail underlying</i>								
12 <i>Of which: wholesale</i>								
13 Re-securitisation								

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
						31 December 2023			
	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	2,076	129					292	1,913	
2 Traditional securitisation	2,076	129					292	1,913	
3 Securitisation	2,076	129					292	1,913	
4 <i>Of which: retail underlying</i>	1,416							1,416	
5 <i>- of which STS</i>	757							757	
6 <i>Of which: wholesale</i>	660	129					292	497	
7 <i>- of which STS</i>	660						171	489	
8 Re-securitisation									
9 Synthetic securitisation									
10 Securitisation									
11 <i>Of which: retail underlying</i>									
12 <i>Of which: wholesale</i>									
13 Re-securitisation									

	J	K	L	M	N	O	EU-P	EU-Q
					31 December 2023			
	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		47	230			4	18	
2 Traditional securitisation		47	230			4	18	
3 Securitisation		47	230			4	18	
4 <i>Of which: retail underlying</i>			175				14	
5 <i>- of which STS</i>			76				6	
6 <i>Of which: wholesale</i>		47	55			4	4	
7 <i>- of which STS</i>		23	52			2	4	
8 Re-securitisation								
9 Synthetic securitisation								
10 Securitisation								
11 <i>Of which: retail underlying</i>								
12 <i>Of which: wholesale</i>								
13 Re-securitisation								

Market risk

EU MR1 – Market risk under the standardised approach

(in millions)	A		B	
	30 June 2024		31 December 2023	
	RWEA		RWEA	
Outright products				
1 Interest rate risk (general and specific)				
2 Equity risk (general and specific)		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		2

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

(in millions)	A		B		C		D	
	30 June 2024		31 December 2023		30 June 2024		31 December 2023	
	RWEA	Own funds requirements	RWEA	Own funds requirements	RWEA	Own funds requirements	RWEA	Own funds requirements
1 VaR	600	48	497	40				
a Previous day's VaR		16		10				
b Multiplication factor (mc) x average of previous 60 working days (VaRavg)		48		40				
2 SVaR	1,087	87	829	66				
a Latest available SVaR		24		14				
b Multiplication factor (mc) x average of previous 60 working days (sVaRavg)		87		66				
3 IRC	1,147	92	628	50				
a Most recent IRC measure		72		35				
b 12 weeks average IRC measure		92		50				
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	2,833	227	1,954	156				

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

Market Risk RWEA under the Internal Model Approach RWEA increased from EUR 2.4 billion on 31 March 2024 to EUR 2.8 billion on 30 June 2024 . The increase in the second quarter was mainly driven by an increase in the VaR and SVaR, due to increased hedging activities in order to mitigate the interest rate risk of the CVA portfolio. The IRC contribution decreased as a result of our active portfolio management.

Note that for VaR and SVaR the capital multipliers are 3.0 and 3.0 respectively. As a result, the 12-week average, multiplied by the capital multipliers, always exceeds the latest observations. This is reflected in the regulatory adjustments.

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K
	30 June 2024						31 March 2024		31 December 2023		
(in millions)	VaR	SVaR	IRC	Comprehensive risk measure	Other	Total RWEA	Total own funds requirements	Total RWEA	Total own funds requirements	Total RWEA	Total own funds requirements
1 RWEA at the previous quarter-end	349	799	1,301			2,449	196	1,954	156	2,189	175
1a Regulatory adjustment	-243	-527	-23			-793	-63	-1,222	-98	-1,103	-88
1b RWEA at the previous quarter-end (end of the day)	106	273	1,277			1,656	132	732	59	1,086	87
2 Movement in risk levels	99	24	-382			-259	-21	794	64	-354	-28
3 Model updates/changes								131	10		
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)	205	297	896			1,397	112	1,656	132	732	59
8b Regulatory adjustment	395	790	251			1,436	115	793	63	1,222	98
8 RWEA at the end of the disclosure period	600	1,087	1,147			2,833	227	2,449	196	1,954	156

EU MR3 – IMA values for trading portfolios

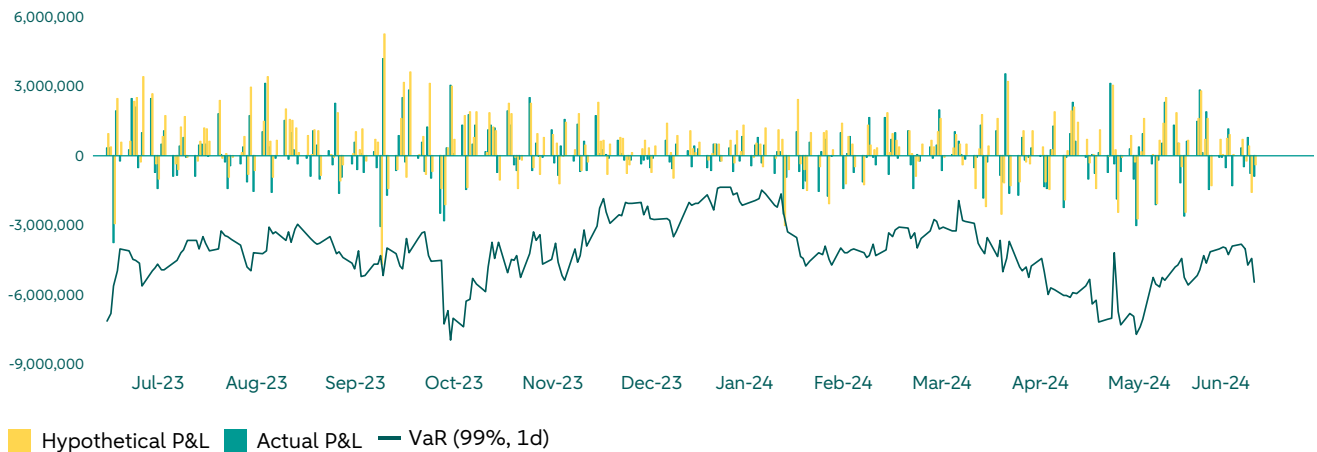
(in millions)	A		B
	30 June 2024		31 December 2023
	VaR (10 day 99%)		VaR (10 day 99%)
1 Maximum value	23		24
2 Average value	12		13
3 Minimum value	4		6
4 Period end	16		10
	SVaR (10 day 99%)		SVaR (10 day 99%)
5 Maximum value	37		35
6 Average value	25		22
7 Minimum value	12		12
8 Period end	24		13
	IRC (99.9%)		IRC (99.9%)
9 Maximum value	95		64
10 Average value	71		38
11 Minimum value	44		25
12 Period end	72		25
	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 Analysis of outliers

ABN AMRO reported two outliers during the period of 250 business days ending on 30 June 2024. This is an increase of one outlier compared to the period of 250 business days ending on 31 December 2023.

- 27 September 2023: overshooting of the actual P&L caused by significant volatility in major EUR interest rate curves driven by expectations regarding euro-zone inflation data released towards the end of September 2023.
- 1 February 2024: overshooting of the actual and hypothetical P&L caused by significant upward shocks in major EUR and USD curves driven by US and EU signals regarding slowing down interest rate cuts for Q1 2024.

Comparison of VaR estimates with gains/losses July 2023- June 2024



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

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, calculated under the two supervisory shock scenarios. The scenarios have been aligned with the EBA guidelines. The scope is limited to material currencies (EUR and USD).

The most stringent EVE-at-Risk scenario remains the scenario where rates are shifted upwards by 200bps. The change in EVE is higher in absolute terms, in comparison with December 2023. This increase was the aggregate result of various developments in the balance sheet and in the market, such as rising interest rates. ABN AMRO actively manages interest rate risk to keep it within its risk appetite.

The NII-at-Risk as at 30 June 2024 was EUR -46 million, reflecting a reduction of NII in the parallel down scenario. The decrease in NII-at-Risk is attributable to methodological updates and portfolio developments.

(in millions)		A		B		C		D	
		Changes of the economic value of equity				Changes of the net interest income			
		30 June 2024		31 December 2023		30 June 2024		31 December 2023	
Supervisory shock scenarios									
1	Parallel up	-1,970	-1,126	147	216				
2	Parallel down	535	-679	-46	-139				
3	Steeper	749	778						
4	Flattener	-1,266	-1,169						
5	Short rates up	-1,557	-1,174						
6	Short rates down	1,589	1,192						

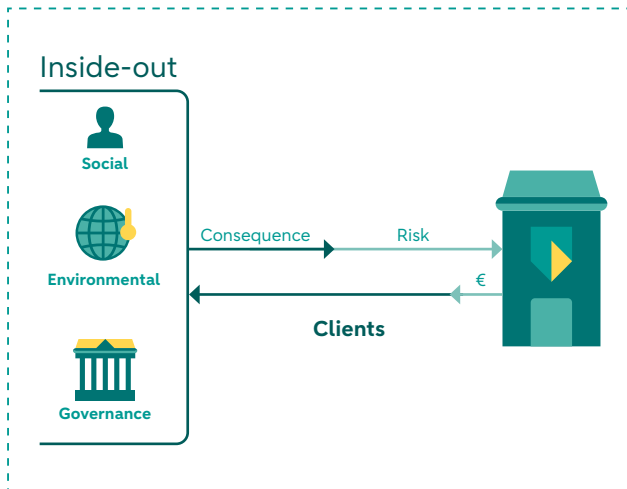
1 As at 30 June 2024, the figures reflect a constant balance sheet assumption and are based on material currencies (i.e. EUR and USD). For comparison purposes, the figures as at 31 December 2023 have been adjusted accordingly.

ESG disclosures

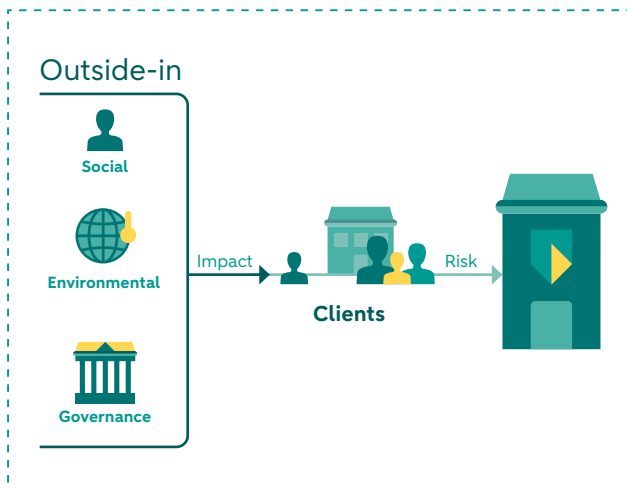
Table 1, 2 and 3 - Qualitative information on Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) risk

Sustainability risk is defined in the risk taxonomy as the risk that Environmental, Social or Governance-related (ESG) factors have a financial or non-financial impact on ABN AMRO, either directly or via other risk types. Managing sustainability risk is a fundamental part of safeguarding our 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. Climate-related and environmental risks (CER) can refer to transition and physical risks as well as to so-called inside-out or outside-in risks.
- Social: substandard working conditions, forced labour and child labour, human trafficking, indigenous people’s 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.



Inside-out risks refer to the financial and non-financial risks that may occur when clients of the bank have an impact on people or the planet through ESG factors. This can be a direct impact, for example if a client causes and has to clean up water pollution, limiting the client’s ability to live up to its contractual obligations with the bank.



Outside-in risks refer to the financial and non-financial risks that may occur when ESG factors have an impact on the bank’s clients or portfolio. For example, extreme weather events such as a flood can impact the value of the collateral of a client in the bank’s mortgage portfolio. Outside-in risks are divided into transition and physical risks.

- Transition risks are the financial and non-financial risks that result, directly or indirectly, from the process of adjusting to a lower-carbon and more environmentally sustainable economy (e.g. changes in regulations, consumer preferences and technology).
- Physical risk refers to the financial and non-financial risk of a changing climate or environmental degradation. Physical risk can be acute, for example when it relates to extreme weather events, or chronic, relating to progressive shifts such as rising temperatures and biodiversity loss.

Strategy and business model

Link to corporate strategy

Sustainability is core to our corporate strategy and purpose, Banking for better, for generations to come. As one of three strategic pillars, it is key to ABN AMRO's overall direction, encapsulated in our goals of supporting our clients' transitions across climate change, enabling the circular economy and having a positive social impact.

ABN AMRO has included three main sustainability focus areas - climate, biodiversity and circularity, and social impact in the sustainability pillar of its corporate strategy. This section explains how sustainability is embedded in our overall governance, strategy and risk management frameworks and how we manage and approach material sustainability matters.

Strategy, business model and value chain

The strategy and business model of ABN AMRO are important contextual factors in determining which sustainability-related topics are material for the bank. As a financial institution, the most relevant parts of our business model for sustainability-related matters are our loans and investments, since we finance large parts of the economy through our clients. In turn, these clients have their own value chains that have impacts in the real economy. In addition, our own operations can also have material impacts in some respects, for example in our role as employer.

As part of our strategy, we focus on improving our own operations and on helping our clients in the sustainability transitions that lie ahead of them. ABN AMRO's main client portfolios – such as corporate loans and mortgages – were one of the starting points for the double materiality assessment we performed. For the materiality assessment, we specifically analysed the sectors and regions in which we are active, as these allow us to further differentiate the specific impacts, risks and opportunities relevant to a certain sector or geography.

As sustainability is integral to our business model and strategy, we steer on progress through our Sustainability Acceleration Standard (SAS) asset volumes. In December 2022, we launched our Climate Strategy, setting sector targets in line with external good practices such as the Net-Zero Banking Alliance (NZBA). In this way, we aim to encourage responsible investment and financing, pursuing informed engagement with our clients and providing financial and non-financial tools to facilitate their transitions. Additionally, and in line with our ambition to lead by example, we steer on diversity and inclusion through our targets for the percentage of women at ABN AMRO's sub-top.

Supporting the move to sustainability

As part our approach, we are working closely with clients to reduce their carbon footprint. We are also investing in sustainable businesses and technologies, supporting the circular economy and encouraging greater diversity within the bank.

In addition, we have set clear sustainability acceleration targets. We want a larger proportion of our loans to go to clients that meet our sustainability standards. We also discuss sustainable investment options, funds and strategies with our Wealth Management clients.

Sustainability risk management framework

Sustainability risk, including CER, is managed in line with the bank’s enterprise risk management cycle. At the center of this cycle lies the Sustainability Risk Policy Framework and Governance.

Sustainability Risk Management Framework



Examples of tools and processes:

- 1 Sustainability risk management and strategy
- 2 Climate, environmental and social risk heatmaps
- 3 CER materiality assessment, portfolio scenario analysis, CASY
- 4 Lending criteria, risk policies, engagement
- 5 Risk appetite on sustainability risks
- 6 Sustainability risk reporting at business, risk and executive committees
- 7 Insights sustainability risks to decision-making

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 strategy, including the sustainability pillar. The Executive Board has delegated the management of sustainability risk, including CER, to the Group Risk Committee and its underlying committees. This means that the Group Risk Committee maintains oversight on sustainability risk through the Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) report, which sets out the status of adherence to the bank’s Risk Appetite Statement. The committee is responsible for approval of the sustainability risk policy, its standards and specific sustainability risk issues, and convenes once a month.

Sustainability risk is managed as part of our risk assessments and our second line of defence. Various committees have been increasingly involved in managing sustainability risk alongside the Executive Board and the Group Risk Committee. These committees include the:

- Business Risk Committees (BRCs) for oversight on sustainability risk within the respective client units and approval of client-unit-specific sustainability risk issues (e.g. scenario analysis). The BRCs convene monthly or quarterly;
- Scenario Analysis and Stress-test Committee (SSC) for oversight on climate-related and environmental risks scenario analyses and stress testing. The SSC meets quarterly;
- Central Credit Committee (CCC) for oversight on the application of the sustainability risk policy framework in credit decisions. The CCC meetings are weekly.

A dedicated Sustainability Risk team within Central Risk Management is responsible for the sustainability risk management framework and acts as the second line of defence. Central Risk Management also monitors the implementation of sustainable finance regulations throughout the bank.

Sustainability risk policy framework

Our Sustainability Risk Policy Framework underpins the way the bank executes its sustainability risk management. The Sustainability Risk Policy Framework is subject to an annual review aimed at incorporating new insights, practices, internal/external developments and views of stakeholders, and to align with the latest regulatory guidance, such as ECB and EBA requirements and definitions.

The Sustainability Risk Policy describes the main principles and requirements for managing sustainability risks that have an impact on ABN AMRO. It defines minimum requirements and sets rules for the management of sustainability risks within ABN AMRO in line with the bank’s risk appetite and enterprise risk management framework, including:

- The definition of sustainability risks;
- The governance of sustainability risk management;
- The description of how we engage with our clients if they do not comply with our standards; and
- Minimum requirements for the management of sustainability risks in relation to client onboarding and during the client life cycle, in relation to lending activities and in the context of proprietary investments.

Sustainability risk policy framework



Our standards can be divided into standards for client onboarding and review, and standards for our products and services. With regard to client onboarding and review, we have our Sustainability Risk Standard with Sector Requirements and the Sustainability Risk Standard for Defence, while for our products and services we have the Sustainability Risk Standard for Project Finance and our Sustainability Acceleration Standard.

The Sustainability Risk Standard with Sector Requirements specifies ESG requirements for our corporate lending activities across client units. This standard defines generic principles underlying our ESG risk assessment of clients and defines minimum requirements for clients in sectors with high(er) risks from a sustainability perspective. The Sustainability Risk Standard for Defence sets out how we screen our clients’ links with defence activities.

Our Sustainability Acceleration Standard includes requirements for managing sustainability risk in different processes, such as classifying sustainability acceleration finance. The Sustainability Risk Standard for Project Finance elaborates on the sustainability requirements applying to project finance activities to ensure that project finance transactions are managed in accordance with ABN AMRO’s sustainability risk principles and with the Equator Principles.

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.

Generic Principles

Generic principles define the minimum sustainability requirements for corporate clients operating in high(er) risk sectors.



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.

Business strategy

Sustainability risk management go hand in hand with the bank's strategy, in particular the sustainability pillar. On the one hand, insights in sustainability risks inform strategic decision making. For example, the bank's climate strategy was partly developed in response to climate-related transition risks and focuses on setting targets for portfolios that were identified as having the highest level of emission intensity and/or transition risk. Similarly, decisions to engage with one or more clients to accelerate the sustainability shift are informed by client level risk identification and measurement. 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 also informed by ABN AMRO's strategic commitments on sustainability. For example, risk appetite limits are informed by targets committed for carbon reduction. In other words, key performance indicators and key risk indicators are aligned with each other. Similarly, the sustainability risk policy framework is updated regularly, for example to ensure that we do not onboard any clients that would 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.

Risk identification

Climate, environmental and social risk heatmaps are used to scan ABN AMRO's business environment at sector level for sensitivities and vulnerabilities to climate, environmental and social risks. These identification tools identify potential climate, environmental and social risk hotspots in our corporate lending and residential real estate portfolios. These heatmaps show priority sectors on which portfolio scenario analyses are performed to assess the magnitude of the impact on specific risk types. The climate risk heatmap was also used as input for selecting the portfolios that we cover with our climate strategy.

Our first climate risk heatmap methodology was developed in 2020, and our first environmental risk heatmap was developed in 2022. In 2023, we compiled our first social risk heatmap. For the 2023 CER heatmaps, the scope has now been expanded, using the same methodology, so that we can scan the business environment of the entire corporate loan portfolio.

The climate, environmental and social heatmaps inform other risk strategic processes, as well as identification and assessment processes, including, but not limited to:

- CER materiality assessment;
- Sustainability risk policy requirements;
- CASY (Client Assessment on Sustainability);
- Scenario analysis & stress testing;
- Risk appetite credit risk and sustainability risk;
- Climate strategy.

Risk heatmaps are also risk identification tools that contribute to the risk identification process. For example, the Risk Event Register (RER), which includes events such as the introduction of strict environmental or climate regulations, real estate value corrections due to physical climate risk and environmental degradation (e.g. biodiversity loss). The events in the RER are included in scenario analyses and stress testing, for example in the negative planning scenario. This includes assumptions on a disruptive transition that would impact the entire economy, and both the baseline and the negative scenario includes assumptions on the impact nitrogen regulations in the Netherlands would have on GDP. The outcomes of the risk heatmaps also contribute to the CER materiality assessment.

In addition to the RER, the bank reports quarterly on its salient issues for human rights risks. The quarterly update feeds into our enterprise risk management process, which focuses on the salient human rights issues, resulting in more robust governance and more involvement from senior management. Human rights risks are managed across a range of departments within the bank.

CER materiality assessment

As part of the ECB Guide on CER, the bank has committed itself to performing a comprehensive assessment of the materiality of CER impact for the following traditional risk types: credit risk, market risk, operational (non-financial) risk (including reputational, legal and compliance risk), liquidity risk and business risk. This assessment includes both qualitative and quantitative analyses and is a follow-up to last year's assessment.

In 2023, the indicators and thresholds for financial and non-financial impact were more directly aligned with the bank's strategy 'Banking for better, for generations to come' and the corresponding key performance indicators. Financial impact is measured in terms of impact on our net profit and on our capital position. Finally, a distinction between materiality in the short term (within 1 year), medium term (within 5 years) and long term (within 30 years) horizon was included, where possible.

Compared with the 2022 assessments, the following improvement points were considered:

- Extension and substantiation of the balance sheet scope of the materiality assessment;
- Coverage of all the prescribed CER risk events (specific focus on the environmental risk events);
- Calculation of the CER impact for all the prescribed time horizons: short (ST), medium (MT) and long term (LT).

Each risk type assessed the impact of the most relevant events for their risk type, in line with ABN AMRO's materiality assessment guidance principles. 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 across the time horizons to substantiate how these events impact these risk types. Where the risk is deemed material, mitigating actions are considered. The table below sets out the conclusions of the assessment.

Materiality Assessment Table

Risk types	Climate Risk						Environmental risk					
	Physical risk			Transition risk			Physical risk			Transition risk		
	ST	MT	LT	ST	MT	LT	ST	MT	LT	ST	MT	LT
Credit risk	○	○	●	○	○	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Market risk in the trading book	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
Market risk in the banking book	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
Liquidity risk	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
Business risk	○	○	○	○	●	○	○	○	○	○	●	○
Operational (non-financial) risk	○	●	●	●	●	●	○	○	○	●	●	●

○ Climate and environmental risk is assessed as not material ● Climate and environmental risk is material

CER materiality assessment - Credit risk

The quantitative materiality assessment of the CER impact on credit risk, performed by ABN AMRO in 2023, showed that the impact of environmental risk on credit risk is material in the short, medium and long term. Climate risk is also material for credit, but on a longer term.

To assess the materiality of climate risk, we made use of various analyses, including our climate risk heatmap, climate scenario analyses on the mortgages and commercial real estate portfolios, a climate stress test on part of the corporate portfolio and an environmental risk scenario analysis.

The materiality assessment of environmental risk is mainly based on a qualitative assessment, supported by scenario analyses.

In the short term, transition risk is expected to push up costs for companies as they make the transition to a carbon free environment. Additionally, the transition can lead to the business models of some companies becoming obsolete or to a significant drop in demand. For consumers, transition risk can lead to drop in house prices with low energy labels.

Various measures have been taken in order to mitigate CER in credit risk. These are related to credit risk acceptance, risk appetite setting and financial buffers:

- **Credit risk acceptance:** We have defined general transmission channels and specific transmission channels for strategically important portfolios and for the portfolios that are targeted in our climate strategy and for the agriculture portfolio. 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.
- **Risk appetite setting:** The incorporation of CER in the credit risk model landscape is challenging for multiple reasons, including lack of granular and high quality data, changes in regulatory requirements, and limited past materialisation of CER for credit risk. This makes future estimates uncertain, especially over different time horizons. Notwithstanding these challenges, we outlined a strategy consisting of a vision and roadmap on how to integrate CER in all the credit risk modelling frameworks: stress testing, capital adequacy (economic capital and Basel IRB) and IFRS9. Pilots for stress testing and IRB model development were started in 2023. Physical and transition risks are considered, through the use of quantitative and qualitative CER data attributes.
- **Financial buffers:** The short-term financial impact can be mitigated by adequate capitalisation and provisioning. Despite uncertainties surrounding the applied scenarios and the lack of historical data, we are taking steps to use the outcomes of the CER materiality assessment in our ICAAP process and create additional capital buffers for material CER risks. For identifiable CER events that are not yet included in our ECL model outcomes, we can take management overlays for ECL. In 2023 we took two overlays for climate and environmental risk; these were still in place on 30 June 2024.

CER materiality assessment - Market risk in the trading book

Climate and environment risks can impact our 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). The impact was found to be immaterial for market risk in the trading book.

CER materiality assessment - Market risk in the banking book

Climate and environmental risk events can materialise in market risks within the banking book. More specifically, CER events may have a negative effect on the bank's net interest income (NII) through changing client behaviour and/or changes in regulation affecting the bank's interest rate risk position, changing interest rate curves and rising funding spreads. Based on scenario analyses, the effect of a single physical or environmental event on the NII of ABN AMRO is currently assessed to be immaterial. This is due to the relatively low interest rate sensitivity of portfolios with higher sensitivities to physical or transition risks.

CER materiality assessment - Liquidity risk

We assessed whether material CER could cause net cash outflows and subsequent depletion of the liquidity buffer, after which we incorporated these factors into the liquidity risk management and liquidity buffer calibration. We also assessed the impact of CER on the bank's funding market access, funding costs and on the liquidity value of the liquidity buffer. This was done for both CER transition risks and physical risks. The analysis confirmed that the CER impact on liquidity is currently considered to be immaterial, supported by our sustainability objective and the relevant initiatives.

CER impact on liquidity risk was assessed for the short-term horizon only, as the regulatory and internal liquidity metrics - liquidity coverage ratio and buffer remaining after stress - have short-term horizons of 30 days and maximum 12 months respectively. Moreover, the sustainable market as well as the regulatory environment has yet to reach its maturity stage.

In the long run, our embracement of ECB CER guidelines could contribute to creating a framework that will facilitate sustainable business growth and limit CER-related impact. It is expected that our climate strategy that combines the ability to obtain sustainable lending as well as financing will affect the CER impact and could influence our future ability to attract sustainable funding and deposits.

CER materiality assessment - Business risk

Business risk in climate and environmental risk (CER) relates to the present and potential effect of events on the operating result of the bank. To assess this risk in 2023, ABN AMRO used a combination of qualitative expert judgement and the outcomes of existing analyses, including the 2022 ECB Climate Stress Test, ABN AMRO's environmental risk heatmap, climate scenario analysis, and the impact of the climate transition risk on business risk as set out in the bank's climate strategy.

ABN AMRO assessed the impact of climate transition risk on business risk via the impact of CO₂ reduction targets for lending volumes and revenues in the medium term for the sectors in scope, and published details of this impact in its climate strategy (wave I sector targets) in December 2022.

In 2023, ABN AMRO progressed on wave II of its climate strategy by setting targets for its inland shipping and agriculture portfolios. While targets for the former are derived from the IEA's NZE 2050 transport scenario, targets for the latter are based, in view of the specifics of the portfolio, on the prevailing political and legislative environment in the Netherlands and the EU. We aim to reduce business risk for ABN AMRO by increasing the number of sectors in scope for targets set in line with external good practice and mitigating transition risk.

CER materiality assessment - Operational (non-financial) risk

In 2023, ABN AMRO took a different approach and used the integrated scenario & stress testing methodology to determine the materiality for all non-financial sub-risk types combined. By assessing NFR scenarios with 1, 5 and 30-year horizons, this methodology provided a more structured approach to assessing potential high-impact non-financial risk events, including reputational impact. For the assessment we used internal and external data sources regarding climate and environmental risks. We were able to identify six potential material events in the NFR domains – three

greenwashing events, two physical threats affecting third parties and one related to the duty of care in mortgages. All material events were assessed by physical and transition risk experts from the first and second lines of defence.

Climate risk

Regarding climate physical risk, the outcome of our assessment was as follows:

- India – water and heat-related hazards. The assessment showed that climate change could lead to operational failure of vendors located in India in the longer time horizon (30 years). Monitoring activities for this risk have been implemented and mitigating actions are available, when needed.
- The Netherlands – water-related hazards. In 2023 the materiality assessment identified flooding, especially regarding data centres, as the most important factor from a business continuity perspective. This is still relevant in 2024.
- Duty of care (DoC) risks – where home owners potentially face increasing costs as a result of flooding – are elevated for the mortgage portfolio, especially in a 5-year horizon. The key action is to follow through on plans around client outreach programmes and updating loan origination processes.

With regard to climate transition risk, we focused on greenwashing scenarios, including mis-selling, mis-reporting and misleading advertising. Only for the mis-selling scenario there may be a material reputational impact given a 1-year horizon. Our main concerns regarding reputational and liability risks (for example, claims and regulatory costs) arising from potential greenwashing relate to the 5-year horizon. The most significant driver for transition risks is pressure from clients, regulators and NGOs. Keeping the risk control framework for CERs up-to-date, including sustainability fraud risk, is a mitigant that demands continued awareness.

Environmental risk

Environmental physical risk is not considered material at this moment. Environmental transition risks were included in the greenwashing scenarios together with climate transition risk, and assessed to be similarly material given a 1-year horizon.

Overall, the improved methodology of the NFR materiality assessment led to an improved insight in the NFR risks for 1, 5 and 30-year horizons.

Client assessment on sustainability

ABN AMRO makes an assessment of every client during the onboarding stage and regularly thereafter in terms of Know Your Client (KYC) rules and regulations, and the bank's ESG risk criteria. Lending clients are subject to more stringent rules, for which client assessment tools and processes are in place. ESG risk criteria are part of the onboarding process and are measured via the CASY tool.

CASY

Client Assessment on Sustainability (CASY) is a client assessment tool for assessing the ESG performance of companies that the bank finances. The tool stores relevant data to help safeguard the bank against sustainability and reputational risks and provides a basis for strategic discussions on sustainability with clients. At client level, CASY includes a questionnaire that addresses clients' compliance with the bank's sustainability risk framework by focusing on ESG-related regulations, sustainability commitments and the capacity to manage 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 is above, on or below par, and serves as the basis for further engaging with the company. As our clients' sustainability risks, and leading practices to prevent and address them, are constantly evolving, we regularly update the CASY tool.

The CASY tool needs to be developed further to capture the most recent sustainability risks insights and leading ESG management practices, which are constantly evolving.

Credit risk Sustainability team

Credit Risk Sustainability, as part of the second line of defense, oversees client level due diligence and engagement for both lending and non-lending clients. In the context of KYC processes, a sustainability risk advice can be provided for

both lending and non-lending clients, and is triggered by sustainability-related adverse media hits, defence-related activities and/or a potential violation of the bank's Exclusion List or Controversial Weapons List.

For lending clients with a high sustainability risk level and a total lending exposure in excess of EUR 1 million, an additional second line advice is required from Credit Risk Sustainability. They provide validation on the first-line assessments conducted through CASY and assess 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 may accept the client relationship / line of credit subject to conditions aimed at establishing that a client is moving towards full compliance with the sustainability risk framework. Non-compliance is then considered a driver of credit risk that could lead to the deterioration of a counterparty's creditworthiness or collateral due to physical and transition risk or prosecution for health and safety breaches.

If a client is not compliant with the sustainability risk framework and does not demonstrate sufficient capacity or commitment to achieve compliance, the sustainability risk advice will be negative and the credit committee will be advised to exit the relationship from a sustainability perspective. Given the bank's inclusive strategy, this type of negative conclusion is a last resort risk response.

Risk assessment and measurement

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

- At bank level: Sustainability risk elements are included in the internal stress testing scenarios. In addition, the bank-wide impact of CER on traditional risk types was measured in 2023 using a qualitative and quantitative CER materiality assessment, as explained below.
- At portfolio level: CER scenario analysis is used to measure the impact of sustainability risk in specific portfolios.
- At client level: Sustainability risk is measured by using the Client Assessment on Sustainability tool (CASY), among others, and through our second line validation for all clients active in sectors classified as high risk from a sustainability perspective as part of the credit decisioning process.

ABN AMRO uses portfolio scenario analysis as one of its tools for understanding the impact of sustainability risk, particularly CER, on traditional risk types (e.g. credit risk and business risk) in specific sectors, using various climate scenarios. In 2023 the residential real estate scenario analysis was updated and extended to include policy, technology and market driven transition risk events, as well as environmental risks driven by air quality, oxygen stress, drought sensitive nature and warming surface water. The commercial real estate scenario analysis was updated in 2023 with additional transition risks driven by an energy label transition and carbon pricing.

In line with the ECB's expectations regarding the management of CER and based on the lessons learned in 2022, we performed additional portfolios scenario analyses: arable farming and livestock farming.

Risk response

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

At bank level, mitigating actions for sustainability risks 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 bank's credit risk and business risk policies;
- Our climate strategy for high-emission sectors, portfolio management and wider sector strategies.

When we finance a company that does not comply with the requirements of our standards, there is usually potential for direct engagement for mitigation purposes. Our overall system for and approach to this type of engagement remained unchanged over the reporting period. We divide our engagements with corporate clients into four general categories: normal intensity, focus list, high intensity and thematic.

- **Normal intensity:** an ongoing process that is tailored to the client's particular risks or impacts and improvement areas.
- **Focus list:** an ongoing process that we initiate if we identify a combination of multiple high-risk factors such as sector and country risks, risks related to the nature of our relationship with the client, and reports from media or civil society organisations that give cause for concern.
- **High intensity:** a formal, time-bound process that involves setting detailed objectives. This process is closely monitored by relationship managers and the Credit Risk Sustainability team, with quarterly oversight by our Engagement Committee.
- **Thematic:** this category applies if we identify that a sector or industry is at risk of breaching the bank's ESG-related requirements, including our requirements regarding human rights. Various teams within ABN AMRO can propose a thematic engagement, and the decision to engage is taken by our Engagement Committee. We use thematic engagements for risk mitigation purposes, as well as to achieve our strategic objectives for accelerating the sustainability shift.

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. 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 2023, thematic engagement focused 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 and focuses primarily on remediating breaches of the sustainability risk policy framework.

Risk control & monitoring and reporting

Monitoring activities aim to make sure that we identify deficiencies in our Sustainability Risk Policy Framework in a timely manner. Part of the monitoring activities include measuring the bank’s risk profile and comparing this with the bank’s Strategic Risk Appetite Statement (SRAS). The SRAS contains a translation of the bank’s risk strategy of maintaining a strict focus on its risk appetite. The SRAS references the management of our portfolio towards a net zero 2050 trajectory in line with the sustainable finance criteria specified in our policies and our climate strategy. Our Bank Risk Appetite Statement (BRAS) is closely linked to the SRAS. The aim of the BRAS is to set the boundaries for the overall risk profile of the bank, including with regard to sustainability risk.

The development, review and implementation of risk appetite limits and checkpoints at bank and client unit/functions levels are important elements of our risk monitoring. The sustainability risk appetite is set using indicators that address key environmental, social and governance related factors, as well as the inside-out and outside-in perspectives of sustainability risk. The risk indicators have both quantitative and qualitative elements. The latter reflects the data limitations of this relatively new risk category.

We ensure that identified sustainability risks remain within the approved risk appetite by setting limits and checkpoints, and monitoring these at bank-wide and client unit / functions levels. This allows us to take timely mitigating actions.

A regular and transparent reporting process is established to ensure that the Supervisory Board, ExBo and GRC, among others, are provided with risk reports at the appropriate level of aggregation (enterprise, client units, entity) in a timely, accurate, concise, understandable and meaningful manner.

As such, the bank’s risk profile with regard to sustainability risk at bank level is monitored and reported to the Group Risk Committee and to the Executive Board in the enterprise risk management (ERM) report. At client unit level, sustainability risk is monitored and reported to the respective business risk committees by way of business risk reports.

Some bank-wide KRIs are cascaded down to client unit/function 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. In the case, for example, of the residential mortgages portfolio, the bank monitors assets with an increased physical risk indicator and checks the percentage of vulnerable collateral in areas of high physical risk.

Risk Appetite

	Indicator	Checkpoint/limits	Monitoring only
Sustainability risk	Percentage of clients requiring engagement on ESG	●	
	Sustainable and Acceleration Standard volume change	●	
	Green Asset Ratio		●
Climate risk	Change in carbon footprint in lending and investment portfolio	●	
	Coverage commitments to Net Zero Banking Alliance decarbonisation targets	●	
	Climate strategy sector performance		●
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	●	
	Relative exposure in sectors sensitive to social risk		●

Governance of sustainability matters

This section sets out the governance processes, controls and procedures put in place to monitor and manage ESG matters. The focus in this section is on the Executive Board and the Supervisory Board.

Composition

To govern ESG matters effectively, the Executive Board and Supervisory Board need to be equipped with the right tools to make the best possible decisions for the long, medium and short-term resilience of ABN AMRO and society.

Roles and responsibilities

The Executive Board is responsible for defining ABN AMRO's overall strategy. It maintains oversight of the implementation and execution of environmental, social and governance matters within ABN AMRO, including climate-related topics and human rights. The Executive Board is responsible for ensuring that the strategy is informed by and addresses sustainability impacts, risks and opportunities.

The Supervisory Board, in turn, supervises the policies set by the Executive Board, ABN AMRO's general affairs and the connected business, and assists the Executive Board by providing advice on ESG matters, including our climate strategy.

The Executive Board also receives assistance from its committees. These committees each reflect upon sustainability matters in different ways, depending on their specific mandate and purpose. The Executive Board's rules of procedure include rules on the Executive Board's functioning and internal organisation. Each of the Executive Board committees also has its own rules of procedure. In 2023, these rules were revised to further specify the division of duties and responsibilities relating to sustainability.

The Group Sustainability Committee (GSC), chaired by the CEO, plays an important role in integrating sustainability into our governance. Various departments of the bank are represented in the GSC. The Executive Board has mandated this committee to assist and support the Executive Board in the performance of its duties with respect to sustainability-related matters. This includes developing a view on sustainability aspects of strategy, policies and standards. This includes many topics, such as sustainable long-term value creation by ABN AMRO and formulating a strategy and specific objectives in line with this, determining the actual and potential effects of the actions of ABN AMRO and its affiliated enterprises on people and the environment, monitoring dialogues with stakeholders about the sustainability aspects of the strategy and their implementation. It also relates to opportunities, targets, sustainability KPIs, commitments, due diligence obligations with respect to ABN AMRO's own operations and value chains, ABN AMRO's values, conduct and culture, and diversity and inclusion. This involves preparing decision-making by the Executive Board, taking decisions on these topics within its mandate, and maintaining oversight, particularly regarding the sustainability aspects of ABN AMRO's strategy, objectives and values, and their implementation.

The Group Disclosure Committee (GDC) is responsible for disclosures relating to changes in ratings and disclosures required by Dutch and European legislation on ESG performance, social and employee matters, human rights performance, and anticorruption and antibribery matters. The GSC advises the GDC based on its expertise. The GDC serves as a central point for providing information on matters regarding materiality, consistency and the need for disclosure.

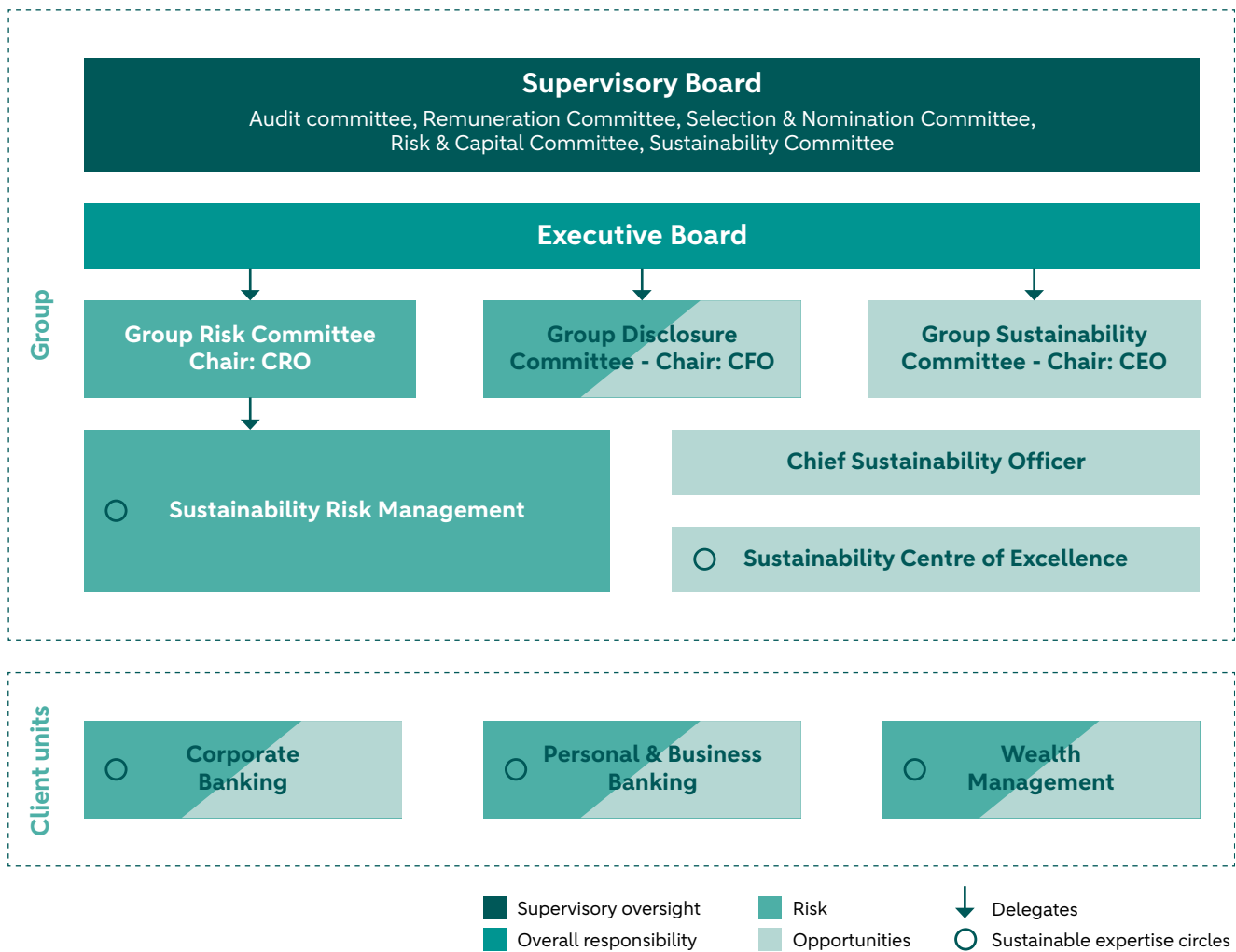
The Group Risk Committee (GRC) is responsible for risk management relating to ESG. The GRC uses its expertise to provide advice to the GRC. The Executive Board identifies and prioritises risks and opportunities in order to manage and disclose them as appropriate. At the same time, training programmes on these risks and opportunities are integrated into policies and processes to provide the bank with insight into ESG risks and related data, strategy and targets.

Each of the specialised Supervisory Board committees addresses sustainability aspects within their areas of expertise. In 2023, the Supervisory Board established the Supervisory Sustainability Committee to supervise sustainability aspects of our strategy and policies. These cover a broad range of topics, including the topics covered in the European Sustainability Reporting Standards (ESRS). The Supervisory Sustainability Committee and the Supervisory Board's other

committees, in particular the Risk & Capital Committee and the Audit Committee, coordinate their activities and work together regularly. If required, they work on an ad hoc basis to ensure the necessary exchange of information to capture and assess all relevant risks for the performance of their tasks.

Our sustainability governance is continuously monitored to further embed ESG matters in our existing governance structure. ABN AMRO aims to address ESG matters more effectively where possible and to keep up with regulatory expectations and legislation. In doing so, ABN AMRO also keeps a close watch on quickly evolving market practice in this area. ABN AMRO has set up a Sustainability Centre of Excellence, led by our Chief Sustainability Officer, who reports directly to the CEO.

Sustainability governance structure



Environment

Sustainability is one of the three strategic pillars of our bank. We support the United Nations' view that a green economy – defined as low carbon, resource-efficient and socially inclusive – is a prerequisite to sustain economic activities and growth. Environmental topics are of great significance to us, and both our lending portfolio and our assets under management give us the opportunity to play an important role in the transition that our economy, our clients and our bank need to undergo. We see the introduction of our climate strategy in 2022 as a starting point in setting targets to help our clients to transition.

However, climate change is not the only topic currently impacting the environment. Environmental topics are highly interconnected. Climate change, for instance, is closely linked to biodiversity decline. Pollution has also been identified as a major driver of biodiversity loss and ecosystem degradation. In turn, a circular economy presents itself as a solution to tackle the twin crises of climate change and biodiversity loss. Through our double materiality analysis, we have identified four material environmental topics: climate change, pollution, biodiversity & ecosystems, and resource use & circular economy.

Policies related to the environmental matters

ABN AMRO has a sustainability risk policy framework in place to manage environmental risks properly across the enterprise risk management cycle. Within this framework, our sustainability risk policy, standards and exclusions underpin the way the bank executes its sustainability risk management. The ESG factors considered in the sustainability risk policy framework include environmental factors relating to climate change, biodiversity loss, depletion of natural resources, land use, water stress and pollution. Our sustainability risk management is built around these causes and risk drivers.

As part of ABN AMRO's sustainability risk policy framework, the Sustainability Risk Standard with Sector Requirements specifies the ESG requirements for our corporate lending and wealth management clients. For these clients, the standard includes specific requirements regarding environmental matters, such as the availability of an environmental policy that addresses key environmental issues in the clients' operations.

Climate change

Climate change is one of the biggest challenges of our time and we acknowledge that we play an important role in mitigating climate change. Not only by doing what we are good at – providing lending and investment services –, but also by leading by example, such as by reducing the carbon emissions from our own operations. We acknowledge that mitigating climate change will take a huge effort and will be a difficult journey. On the one hand, we have to deal with climate risks that can influence the resilience of our bank. On the other hand, we have to play our part in addressing climate change through mitigation and adaptation.

Having a good understanding of climate-related risks is essential for our bank as these risks can impact the global economy and will also impact our operations, balance sheet and our clients. In this section, we disclose the comprehensive approach the bank takes to climate-related risks.

In addition, ABN AMRO has published how it will support the transition towards a low-carbon economy in its climate strategy. Decarbonisation of our total loans and advances and client assets portfolio is a key component of this strategy, as well as how we lead by example. In the sections below we will outline our efforts and what we have achieved as part of the climate strategy, while we also highlight how we will continue working on this.

Climate risk identification, monitoring and reporting

Climate risk heatmap

The climate risk heatmap is a key risk identification tool for sustainability risk: it determines inherent sector-specific climate risks, indicating the extent to which clients active in a certain sector are exposed to climate risk due to their operating environment. Sector-specific climate risks are determined on a 64-subsector granular level. ABN AMRO uses this tool to scan its total corporate loans and residential mortgages portfolios at a sector level to identify sensitivities and vulnerabilities to climate risks.

The climate risk heatmap assesses both transition and physical risks at a sector level. The transition risk is assessed by considering the sector's greenhouse gas emission intensities, decarbonisation options and shifts in demand. Physical risk is assessed by considering the sector's relative characteristics and vulnerabilities to changing physical climate conditions. The climate risk heatmap is based on quantitative and qualitative data. The quantitative data used from the Partnership for Carbon Accounting Financials (PCAF) and Institutional Shareholder Services-oekom (ISS-oekom) cover greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and the ENCORE data expresses the dependency on natural capital (which could be lost due to climate change) in operations and supply chains. We use questionnaires to collect qualitative data from sector experts within the bank. In these questionnaires, we include various time horizons to understand the impact on our business environment. This gives us insights into the risks per sector if quantitative data is missing.

Climate strategy

Our climate strategy, published in December 2022, presents our principles, priorities and key levers, and gives insight into how we will steer ABN AMRO's climate journey going forward. We have an inclusive and expertise-based approach towards facilitating and accelerating climate action. Engaging with our clients to support their transition is fundamental to truly making a difference. Our sustainability efforts aim to help our clients decarbonise their business models, assets and footprint in order to structurally reduce carbon emissions in the real economy. Our climate strategy is designed to achieve our goal of bringing our portfolio in line with a 1.5°C maximum global warming scenario and supporting the transition to a net zero economy in the years to 2050.

In 2023, targets were set for residential mortgages, commercial real estate, oil and gas upstream, power generation, shipping, inland shipping, agriculture and our discretionary portfolio management as part of our client assets portfolio. We have now also set targets for trucks and vans. For trucks, we have set a target for our exposure, which was EUR 353 million at the end of 2023. By 2030, we are targeting a 25% reduction in emission intensity, thus bringing our current emission intensity of 81.5 gCO₂/tkm down to 61.1 gCO₂/tkm by 2030. For vans, we set our target for our year-end 2023 exposure at EUR 93 million. By 2030, we are targeting a 37% reduction in emission intensity, thus bringing our current emission intensity of 224.7 gCO₂/vkm down to 141.0 gCO₂/vkm by 2030. To achieve these 2030 targets, we are dependent on an effective implementation of regulations in the Netherlands and in Europe, for example to facilitate an adequate charging infrastructure for battery electric vehicles across Europe. We encourage our clients to invest in carbon reduction solutions by providing funding for zero and low emission vehicles and informing them on subsidy opportunities for zero emission vehicles, as well as of present and upcoming regulations impacting their business (e.g. urban zero emission zones). In addition to that, we set a target in 2022 to increase our commitment to renewables and other decarbonisation technologies to at least EUR 4 billion by 2025. We already exceeded this goal by the end of last year, with a commitment of EUR 4.5 billion. We are now working towards a EUR 10 billion target in commitment in renewables and decarbonisation technologies by 2030. We have also updated our coal sustainability standard towards a commitment to phase out thermal coal by 2030. We will finance clients that are over 5% reliant on coal only if this client has an externally communicated 2030 phase-out plan for thermal coal for all of its assets and a credible growth strategy for its renewable activities.

As well as supporting our clients in their transition, we intend to lead by example by decarbonising our own operations. We take full responsibility for our own carbon footprint and are committed to ambitious reductions in our carbon emissions in order to achieve carbon neutrality across our own operations by 2030. Our aim is to reduce all scope 1 and 2 emissions by focusing on energy reduction and the sourcing of renewable energy for our buildings, data centres and mobility, and to further reduce business travel emissions. The combination of all our ambitions and comprehensive measures will help us achieve carbon neutrality for our own operations by 2030.

In striving to achieve our goals, we regard governments and supervisory authorities as playing a crucial role in creating a supportive environment that codifies climate ambitions, standardises data and processes and establishes common standards and frameworks. In that respect, we support the Alliance of CEO climate leaders that recently urged governments to scale up investment in renewable energy and power networks and streamline permitting and regulatory processes. In the Netherlands, we actively participate in the Dutch Banking Association and Dutch Financial Sector Climate Agreement to connect to the Dutch government and create a stable investment climate that facilitates our clients in their transition.

While we have set intermediate emissions reduction targets and associated action plans, we cannot achieve these objectives alone. The transition to net zero is a long-term and collaborative process, during which we expect to encounter several dependencies and dilemmas. Active support of many actors within the public and private sectors is required to be successful in achieving our climate ambitions. Governments, for example, play a key role in creating awareness about climate change, initiating public-private partnership and setting public policies that create financial incentives to encourage investments by our clients that support their net zero journey. In turn, societies' acceptance and appetite for the required transitions is also key to ensure a clear government mandate, reflecting the need for a just transition that everyone can be a part of.

The external environment, particularly around current geopolitical tensions and a turbulent economic backdrop, also makes steering to a net zero target challenging. For example, we have seen supply chain disruption and energy insecurity feed into inflationary pressures which might impact consumers' and corporates' ability to invest in net zero measures. Clients, and their willingness and ability to adapt their business models, are therefore key to achieving our climate ambitions. While we seek to take a partnership approach, we are dependent on our clients continuing to engage in this common undertaking.

Our approach

Climate change is a topic that impacts many roles within the bank and requires investments to scale up knowledge at different levels of the organisation. To enhance and build our sustainability culture, experience and expertise across the bank, we have set up a Sustainability Academy with various learning initiatives. Employees can work on creating a strong foundation of awareness, desire and a basic knowledge level by completing the 'Sustainability at ABN AMRO' e-learning and participating in the Climate Fresk game. Via the Academy, employees can also follow our internal Sustainability Experts, who share recommendations and their vision on topics. For employees whose work is significantly impacted by the climate strategy, we have designed continuous learning paths for role- and sector-based learning. In 2024 we will determine the learning needed for long-term, in-depth expertise.

The most significant climate impact arising from our activities results from our lending and wealth management activities. This is why we have started setting emission reduction targets for several lending portfolios and emission reduction ambitions for our client assets portfolio. Our approach is based on the following three key elements:

- **Industry guidelines:** We have applied industry guidelines to ensure our targets are set in line with industry best practice. These include the NZBA Climate Target Setting for Banks and Partnership for Carbon Accounting Financials (PCAF) methodological guidance, in line with our commitments to NZBA and PCAF.
- **Science-based:** We have set targets based on the methodologies, decarbonisation scenarios and data currently available. This includes use of the International Energy Agency's (IEA) Net Zero Emissions (NZE) scenario, in line with NZBA guidance.
- **Sector-based:** We have taken a sector-based approach to target-setting as we believe this is the most effective way to achieve decarbonisation of our portfolio, given that each sector in the economy faces specific challenges in transitioning to net zero. In doing so, we are prioritising carbon-intensive sectors, as prescribed by the NZBA.

For each sector, we have taken those parts of the value chain that are most material from an emissions and exposure perspective, resulting in the following 2030 targets:

- **Residential mortgages:** 26% reduction in carbon intensity (measured in scope 1 and 2 emissions) by 2030, compared to 2023;
- **Commercial real estate:** 44% reduction in carbon intensity (measured in scope 1 and 2 emissions) by 2030, compared to 2023;
- **Power generation:** Our carbon intensity target (measured in scope 1 emissions) for 2030 is fully aligned with the IEA net zero emissions (NZE) 2050 trajectory;
- **Oil and gas upstream:** 8% reduction in absolute financing by 2030 (with an impact in scope 1, 2, 3 emissions), compared to 2023;
- **Shipping:** 2030 target is fully aligned with IMO4 trajectory, and will lead to a reduction in scope 1 emissions;
- **Inland shipping:** 29% reduction in carbon intensity (measured in scope 1 and 3 upstream emissions) by 2030, compared to 2023;
- **Agriculture:** 19% reduction in carbon intensity (measured in scope 1 and 2 emissions) by 2030, compared to 2023;

- Road transport - trucks and vans: 25% reduction in carbon intensity (measured in scope 1 emissions) for trucks by 2030 and a 37% reduction in carbon intensity (measured in scope 1 emissions) for vans by 2030, compared to 2023;
- Renewables and decarbonisation technologies: EUR 10 billion lending commitment by 2030.

In addition to our targets, we have set an ambition of 50% less carbon intensity by 2030 relative to the weighted average carbon intensity (WACI) score of the benchmark for DPM as part of our client assets portfolio.

To facilitate engagement, we are developing a data improvement plan to achieve greater accuracy in our calculations and help us steer our portfolio proactively towards our target. More granular data will mean we can provide relationship managers with the right information to support specific sustainability-related aspects on a client-by-client basis. In 2023 we developed the Transition Readiness Assessment (TRA), a tool to help assess our clients' willingness to move their economic activities towards a more sustainable model and the extent to which this is possible. This assessment will enable us to gain insights into clients' climate performances and transition plans, which will enhance and facilitate our efforts to steer the relevant portfolios towards our 2030 emission targets. During the upcoming years, we are aiming to assess all clients in scope of our climate strategy, as well as implement the TRA for new sectors, in order to cover all our portfolios.

Environmental risk identification, monitoring and reporting

Environmental risk heatmap

Like the climate risk heatmap, the environmental risk heatmap is a key risk identification tool for sustainability risk. The tool gives an indication of the extent to which an average client in a certain sector is exposed to environmental risk due to its operating environment. The scope of the exposures, the subsector granularity and the methodological changes of the environmental risk heatmap are the same as those of the climate risk heatmap.

The environmental risk heatmap focuses on environmental transition and physical risks. For transition risk, this is assessed by the impact on biodiversity. For physical risk, this is assessed by the dependency on ecosystem services. The environmental risk heatmap is based on quantitative and qualitative data. The quantitative data covers data from the ENCORE database on ecosystem services and natural capital, CBS (Dutch Bureau for Statistics) data on the correlation between the Dutch GDP and the production volume per sector, and Impact Institute (biodiversity impact) data across the value chain on air pollution, water pollution and land use. We use a questionnaire similar to the climate risk heatmap to collect qualitative data from sector experts within the bank.

Social

Directly or indirectly, companies play a role in impacting their own workforce, other workers in the value chain, affected communities and their consumers and end users, and it is important to manage any related adverse impacts proactively. At ABN AMRO, our purpose is 'Banking for better, for generations to come.' As a result, we take our role in society seriously and work together with our stakeholders to tackle our current challenges and to help shape the future. Within the social dimension, human rights is the cornerstone of social sustainability. We are taking active steps to fulfil our commitment to respect human rights, and we monitor the risks, impacts and opportunities arising from both our own operations and our clients and their value chains. ABN AMRO is committed to working to meet the expectation set out by the UNGPs and OECD guidelines for Multinational Enterprises on Responsible Business Conduct and adheres to the Norwegian Transparency Act.

At ABN AMRO, we serve nearly 5 million clients whose activities and value chain connections span the globe. Through the activities and value chains of our business relations, we are connected to millions more people and communities around the world. The sheer scale of our bank's connections means we can have an impact on a wide range of people, from individual and family clients to employees, value chain workers and local communities. As a bank, we have five roles – employer, lender, investment service provider, procurer of goods and services and service provider. In our identified roles, we affect the lives of many people through our individual clients and business clients, whose activities and value chains can in turn impact millions of value chain workers, communities and consumers. In each of our roles, we perform appropriate due diligence measures.

In this section, we will first dive into aspects of our own workforce. This will be followed by our social risk identification, monitoring and reporting process in which the social risk heatmap investigates the bank's corporate lending portfolio to identify potential social risks on a sector basis. We will then look into addressing our impact on human rights for workers in the value chain. As a minimum, we expect businesses to undertake due diligence to avoid harming human rights and to address any adverse impacts on human rights that may be related to their activities. Finally, we aim to highlight the importance of financial inclusion for our consumers and end-users.

Own workforce

To support our strategy, we need a workforce that is fit for the future and reflects our society. Our employees are therefore one of the main stakeholder groups that we distinguish when considering impacts, risk and opportunities. As part of our ESRS materiality assessment, the topic of diversity & inclusion came out as material. The topic of development & wellbeing is also reported by employees to be important in the stakeholder engagement mechanisms we have in place, including in our contacts with trade unions, our engagement with the Employee Council and the employee surveys we conduct. Therefore, the following two topics are described in more detail in this chapter:

Diversity and inclusion

ABN AMRO wants to ensure that everyone has the same chances to make use of opportunities available. We therefore focus extra attention on creating equal opportunities for women, people with a minority cultural or ethnic background, people with an occupational or other disability, asylum seekers who have been granted refugee status, different generations and the LGBTIQ+ community.

Development and wellbeing

In addition to offering all kinds of development opportunities, the bank supports employees in developing new skills that they can also apply in a new role (reskilling) and in continuing to enhance existing skills (upskilling). We have also incorporated various wellbeing initiatives into our employee benefits.

As the majority of our workforce lives in the Netherlands, this will be the focus of this chapter unless stated otherwise. Most of these employees are covered by our Collective Labour Agreement (CLA), with the exception being employees appointed to a job level exceeding the CLA job levels.

Policies related to own workforce

ABN AMRO has multiple policies in place to address material impacts on its own workforce. ABN AMRO has defined HR Risk in its Risk Taxonomy. This is therefore part of ABN AMRO's Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) Framework. Overall HR Risk is defined as the risk that ABN AMRO is not able to develop, retain and attract the critical skills/talents and diverse workforce required, in line with applicable HR-related laws and regulations, to achieve our strategic objectives. HR risk includes risks relating, for example, to discrimination, employee relations, personal health and safety, remuneration and employee suitability. Together with the Code of Conduct, we also provide guidance designed to encourage employees to do the right thing, both in and outside the bank.

Most of the bank's employees in the Netherlands are covered by ABN AMRO's collective labour agreement (CLA), which applies from 1 July 2024 to 1 July 2026. The CLA enables the bank to create a safe and healthy work environment, where employees can perform their work with plenty of energy and enjoy an appropriate balance between work and relaxation. Themes such as employee development, well-being and hybrid ways of working continue, therefore, to play an important role in the CLA. The CLA population in the Netherlands is also covered by the ABN AMRO Social Plan, which applies until 1 July 2026. The Social Plan sets out the arrangements applying during reorganisations, which have been agreed with the trade unions, and is only applicable if the employee becomes redundant while this Social Plan is in effect. The arrangements covered by the Social Plan include placement procedures when a reorganisation takes place and redundancy arrangements that can be applied in situations specified in the Social Plan. The policies linked to D&I and development & well-being are mentioned as follows.

Linked to diversity and inclusion

ABN AMRO's Diversity & Inclusion policy is embedded in our HR Risk policy. The purpose of this policy is to state ABN AMRO's commitment to diversity and inclusion, including promoting equal opportunities for employees, preventing harassment and discrimination and ensuring compliance with national and local labour and employment laws.

Linked to development and wellbeing

The CLA contains various policies for the development of ABN AMRO employees, including tools that they can use to further their personal development. Health, safety and wellbeing are addressed in ABN AMRO's HR risk policy. ABN AMRO also has a policy on inappropriate behaviour in the workplace, outlining the guidance provided to employees confronted with inappropriate behaviour, the steps that can be taken and the responsibilities for addressing such behaviour.

Dialogue and engagement with employees

ABN AMRO has various processes in place to engage with its own workforce. These processes are generic and cover a wide range of topics considered by employees to be important. These consist of our employee councils, employee surveys and interactions with the trade unions. Regular interaction and dialogue between employees and line managers provide a way to engage with the workforce on more specific topics, such as employees' development, performance and personal circumstances.

The decision-making processes take account of the perspectives of ABN AMRO's workforce in the Netherlands through engagement with two Works Councils and the overarching Employee Council. Certain decisions directly involving employment matters that apply either to all employees or to certain groups of employees may only be taken with the Works Council's consent. Another way of engaging with employees is through the annual Employee Engagement Survey (EES) and Work Climate Survey. ABN AMRO regards employee engagement and employee satisfaction as key topics and monitors the results of the periodic engagement. Lastly, ABN AMRO believes it is important that employees are well represented in the trade unions. Our employees can choose to join a union, such as CNV Vakmensen, FNV Finance, De Unie or Our NEXT Move.

Channels for employees to raise concerns

ABN AMRO provides various channels through which employees can make their concerns and needs known. These channels, which are referred to as Speak Up channels, are:

- Inappropriate Behaviour Advisor: Employees who experience inappropriate behaviour - such as sexual or other harassment, discrimination, bullying, aggression or violence - can contact the Inappropriate Behaviour Advisor. ABN AMRO does not tolerate any behaviour of this kind.

- **Integrity Advisor:** If employees feel their interests are being harmed or they face difficult or unusual situations at work that they are unable to discuss with their line manager or immediate colleagues, they can contact the Integrity Advisor.
- **Whistleblowing channel:** It is important for employees to know that ABN AMRO provides a channel where they can disclose information about suspected irregularities that they feel unable to address within the regular reporting structure or other speak-up channels.
- **Mediation Office:** The Mediation Office is available to all ABN AMRO employees, managers and teams. The mediation services that it provides comprise an informal, but structured process where people work voluntarily and jointly towards achieving an optimal and sustainable solution to conflicts.
- **Works Council Advisor:** The Works Council is a speak-up channel consisting of around 50 colleagues who serve as council members in addition to their day-to-day work. The topics that can be discussed with the Works Council Advisor include tensions relating to a reorganisation, workload, and appreciation and experiences on the workforce.

Our actions and approaches

ABN AMRO initiates numerous actions to prevent, mitigate and remediate negative impacts on its own workforce and to achieve positive impacts.

Linked to diversity & inclusion

ABN AMRO's Diversity and Inclusion (D&I) team comprises a dedicated team of six consultants with different areas of expertise (gender, culture, people with a refugee background, people with an occupational disability, LGBTIQ+). This dedicated team is responsible for the D&I strategy, policy and execution and is in close contact with internal and external stakeholders. At the Diversity Table, D&I is on the agenda every quarter. Discussions are chaired by the CEO and also attended by members of the Diversity Circles and the D&I product owner. The Diversity Table makes highimpact decisions about D&I within the bank.

Since the topics that D&I focuses on are directly rooted in society, we have chosen to work with external partners and networks, and thus actively participate in society, on almost every D&I theme. We work with a wide range of organisations on collaborations, information exchange and dialogues, and share D&I best practices and assessments with them.

Sharing knowledge and experience

To increase awareness and create mutual understanding, we actively draw attention to specific events and moments on the worldwide issue-day calendar and aim to choose the most effective ways to get our message across. These include organising a Diversity Day to encourage employees to attend workshops, lectures and events on diversity, equality and inclusion, as well as organising and promoting events on specific D&I themes such as religious holidays and cultural traditions (Keti Koti, Ramadan etc.). We also ensure we voice our support for events such as World Refugee Day, International Women's Day and the Amsterdam Pride events.

D&I initiatives to engage focus groups

We have identified several focus groups within our workforce and have taken the following initiatives:

Women

In addition to working to achieve more female-friendly recruitment throughout the organisation, we conduct an annual investigation to see whether men and women at ABN AMRO are receiving equal remuneration. The steps we have taken include ensuring gender-sensitive job advertisements, which generate more responses from women, and arranging for job interviews to be conducted by both a man and a woman. To monitor progress, a KPI has been introduced on Women in the Sub-Top.

People with a migration background

Our client units plan for ethnic and cultural diversity, assisted by our Cultural Task Force that consists of directors and senior managers with a minority or ethnic cultural background and who meet to develop bank-wide plans and concrete initiatives. We also have various programmes, such as cultural leadership training, to help employees with a minority ethnic or cultural background with career planning and their journey to the top of our organisation.

People with an occupational disability

As part of our B-Able programme we seek to identify suitable jobs at ABN AMRO for people with an occupational disability. This involves close cooperation with all the business lines within the bank and obtaining advice from various leading social enterprises such as Onbeperkt aan de Slag and Ctalents. In addition, ABN AMRO has joined a lobby group aimed at persuading the government to include provision for such groups in new legislation. We are also in regular dialogue with social partners such as the UWV employee insurance agency.

Neurodiversity

Our focus is on communicating the many neurodivergent traits and qualities present in our workforce so as to facilitate their recognition and overcome stigmas associated with them. Coordination and integration help us to achieve the synergy that neurodiversity offers. We also seek to stimulate and promote mutual understanding so that we can value, embrace and celebrate differences and use them to complement each other.

Identity and gender orientation

The pride employee network stands up for the interests of LGBTIQ+ colleagues and connects allies and LGBTIQ+ colleagues. Every 5 years we conduct a survey to investigate whether we are a LGBTIQ+ friendly organisation. The next survey will be launched in 2024.

People with a refugee background

Our Reboot programme is a special programme giving talented people with refugee status the opportunity to meet ABN AMRO managers. If a match is achieved, individuals are offered paid employment. This gives them the chance to become financially independent, which is vital if they are to build a stable future for themselves. Since 2019, ABN AMRO has helped 110 refugees find meaningful work as part of the Reboot programme. Our target for the years to 2025 is, each year, to hire 20 people with a refugee background to perform meaningful work at the bank.

Linked to development & wellbeing

ABN AMRO takes various actions linked to the Development and Wellbeing of its employees. This includes giving employees the opportunity to maintain and further develop the knowledge and skills they require for their work, irrespective of their age and educational background. The bank covers the cost of the development activities required for work. Employees are also entitled to a Personal Development Budget of EUR 1,000 each year, which is available for a maximum of three years. We also operate our Career Switch Scheme, which helps employees wanting to take their career in a new direction. In addition, we have the MyWellbeing Portal, an online portal that focuses on employees' physical, mental and socio-emotional wellbeing and that employees can use to access tools and information to support their career and development.

Employment conditions supporting environmental and social awareness

Sustainability is an important aspect of our strategy and purpose. That is why 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 unadjusted 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 0.75% in favour of men (compared to 0.65% in 2022). The unadjusted gender pay gap (i.e. uncorrected per salary scale) in 2023 amounted to 16% in favour of men (compared to 15% in 2022). The unadjusted gender pay gap is mainly caused by more men than women in positions at higher job levels. ABN AMRO's unadjusted gender pay gap was slightly higher than the unadjusted Dutch gender pay gap in 2023 of 13%. We will continue, therefore, to focus on increasing gender diversity in higher job levels so as to reduce the unadjusted gender pay gap. Our ambition is demonstrated by our D&I targets, which are set in our D&I policies for our entire workforce.

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, which maps out all Dutch CLA jobs and is also implemented in other countries

ABN AMRO operates in. 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.

We periodically review the development of equal pay in our remuneration policies and practices, comparing salaries of men and women (at CLA and CLA+ level), as well as salaries of western and non-western employees. This internal study shows a consistent practice of equal pay, as also confirmed by a gender pay gap corrected per Hay level of less than 1%. A further review is conducted where the study reveals differences in salaries. The results of our 2023 internal study in the Netherlands were published on our website on 14 November 2023 (Equal Pay Day).

Employment conditions

ABN AMRO's employment conditions promote and support social aspects of sustainability, such as the above-mentioned D&I policy and equal pay, but also social wellbeing and vitality inside and outside the office. Examples are the following (this list is non-exhaustive and may differ per country):

- The possibility of hybrid working and working from offices closer to home, thus contributing to reducing CO₂ emissions and helping to improve the work-life balance;
- Free public transport to encourage sustainable daily commuting;
- Bicycle scheme, a tax-friendly contribution for buying or leasing an electric or other bicycle so as to stimulate sustainable commuting;
- Banking for Better (B4B) days, giving staff the opportunity to take up to 1 week of B4B days to make a contribution to society;
- Pilot for Sustainable Homes 2023: a tax-friendly contribution aimed at making employees' homes more sustainable (pilot phase);
- Cross-sector mobility supporting transitioning to other sectors (such as the 'Bank voor de klas' programme facilitating people wanting to transfer from a bank job to a teaching job);
- Reskilling and developing staff and making optimal use of internal knowledge and experience in the organisation;
- Personal development budget, supporting staff employability now and in the future.

Sustainable KPI-setting

Variable remuneration awarded is based on the performance on predefined KPIs set at the beginning of the year. Within the KPIs set, sustainability and sustainability risk are directly included for CLA+ and CLA Identified Staff via the sustainability assets KPI, and for CLA staff in the calculating of the pool for variable remuneration. For the Executive Board, sustainability is taken into account via Dow Jones Sustainability Index and diversity KPIs.

Performance management and KPI-setting

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?'), Development ('What talents do you want to develop?') and Compliance ('Banking Licence'). Employees are requested to align at least one objective with ABN AMRO's strategic pillars and to align objectives with the bank's core values (care, courage and collaboration).

Our performance management aims, where possible and relevant, to have a clear link between performance (including development and behaviour) and reward. The KPIs used are both financial and non-financial, as well as qualitative and quantitative.

Targets related to own workforce

ABN AMRO's Diversity targets are currently all outcome-oriented, and are set for each board and the workforce as a whole. 2024 diversity targets are higher than in 2023, as follows:

- 34% gender diversity per 2024 (2023: 31%), as measured by women at the top and sub-top
- 196 employees with disabilities per 2024 (2023: 119)
- 7.1% and 8.5% managers with a non-western background at the top and sub-top respectively (2023: 5% and 8%)
- 16% gender pay gap target per 2023 is no longer applicable per 2024. We will focus on increasing gender diversity in higher job levels to reduce the gender pay gap

Social risk identification, monitoring and reporting

Social risk heatmap

As a risk identification tool, the social risk heatmap provides a structured methodology to identify human rights risks in our business environment, defined as the sectors in ABN AMRO's corporate lending portfolio. Social risk is the risk associated with an adverse human rights impact throughout the value chain of the bank and its clients. These risks may be financial risks (e.g. increased credit risk, when clients may be unable to live up to contractual obligations as a result of labour-related fines or strikes that put a financial burden on the client) and non-financial risks (e.g. risk of an adverse human rights impact with or without implications for ABN AMRO, such as reputational or legal impact). We consider human rights impact to be the main driver of social risk. Like in the other heatmaps, identification is based on the potential impact of sectors in which our clients operate. This differs from the actual impact of our clients, which may be smaller because of preventive measures taken to counter adverse human rights risks. One difference compared to the other heatmaps focusing on potential risk is that, in this case, the extent of exposure per country has been weighted in the methodology. It should be noted that as countries protect human rights to varying degrees through their national public policy, account has been taken of the likelihood of human rights violations on a country-by-country basis.

Several indicators have been selected to determine the level of social risk in a sector. These indicators are divided into four themes: labour rights¹, land-related rights, the right to life and health and the right to privacy, freedom of opinion and expression. For each theme, several indicators were selected, based on the monetised social impact of data attributes from the Impact Institute's Global Impact Database (GID) and binary attributes of the Shift's Business Model Red Flags. We also distinguish between a sector's supply chain and own-operation impacts for labour rights and land and community rights. This is ABN AMRO's first social risk heatmap and it is used for such things as the ESRS materiality assessment. The score for labour rights was used to determine the potential impact for 'workers in the value chain', while the score for land rights informed the potential impact for 'affected communities'.

Workers in the value chain

We have a responsibility to understand and address our impact on human rights. As a bank, we affect the lives of many people through our individual and business clients, whose activities and value chains can in turn impact on millions of workers, local communities and consumers in the value chain.

Respecting human rights through our business activities

As a business built around connections to people, we have an opportunity to accelerate the sustainability shift both within ABN AMRO and in our business relationships, as well as a responsibility to do business with respect for human rights and in line with international standards. Respecting human rights is key to achieving our purpose. Through our role as a procurer of goods and services via our corporate clients or as an investment services provider, we are connected to a vast range of global value chains and geographies, where business activities affect millions of workers and local community members in the value chain. It is in these latter two roles, in the terminology of the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights (UNGPR), that we may contribute or be directly linked to the risk or impact rather than causing it. Contributing or being directly linked to a risk or adverse impact means we have a responsibility

¹ As the labour rights indicators are highly diverse, it is difficult to add them up in a meaningful way. Therefore, labour rights were divided in two sub-topics, along the lines of the Maslow Pyramid (Basic Needs versus Psychological Needs) and the example of ILO Labour Conventions (Core and Non-core Conventions: labour rights basic and labour rights of other).

to take action to prevent and/or address it, including contributing to or enabling the provision of a remedy (in line with the 'cause, contribute and directly linked' concepts of the UNGP).

In this section, the disclosures on human rights make use of information from the stand-alone Human Rights Reports that we have published since 2016. These reports, which are published alongside the Integrated Annual Report, have been drawn up in line with the UNGP reporting framework. Our experience in human rights reporting enables us to work towards aligning with the requirements of the European Sustainability Reporting Standards (ESRS) for disclosures on value chain workers for 2023. This will be a continuous growth path in the coming years and one on which we will further develop our disclosures in line with ESRS.

In the Human Rights Reports, we report on our role as a procurer of goods and services in connection with the salient human rights issues identified (see below). Based on the double materiality assessment performed in 2023, the activities related to procurement have not been identified as material. However, we have chosen to include some information on salient issues regarding our role as a procurer of goods and services because we want to remain consistent with the outcomes of last year's salience assessment.

Salience assessment and identification of adverse impacts

By analysing our business operations, client portfolios and companies that we invest in on behalf of clients, we and our internal and external stakeholders seek to identify the human rights that are most salient. This means that, within the full spectrum of human rights, we focus our efforts on the most severe risks to people. While our Human Rights Reports use the concept of salience, the ESRS focus on the double materiality perspective. Our salient issues have been used as the basis for the social risk heatmap (see Social Risk Heatmap section above), which in turn has been used as a strong input for the double materiality assessment.

In 2020, we carried out a salience assessment, incorporating insights gained in the years from 2015 onwards. In 2022, we also carried out a 'salience pulse check' to see whether the issues identified as salient in 2020 continued to apply. Our salient issues do not tend to change significantly within short periods of time unless the context (our business environment, business model or strategic direction) changes during such periods. In between assessments, we continue to track the changing nature of salient issues by, for instance, conducting periodic reviews to account for recent developments.

Carrying out the pulse check

As a starting point for the pulse check, we used the longlist of salient issues from our 2020 salience assessment. The salient issues were found to have remained the same as in 2020, with one addition in the form of the right to privacy and freedom of expression and opinion in our role as a lender. This reflects our focus on clients in Northwest Europe, an increasing number of whom are active in the information and communication technology sector. While the strategy review we announced in 2020 focused our business on Northwest Europe, this strategic refocus did not affect the global nature of our connections as a lender and investment services provider.

One salient issue from 2020 in our role of services provider remains the difficulty in accessing basic financial services that is experienced by specific Personal & Business Banking clients, namely non-profit organisations. These clients rely on financial services, such as cash payments or humanitarian assistance, to facilitate the support they provide to help vulnerable people meet their basic needs. Many of these vulnerable people and communities may be in high-risk contexts affected by conflict or natural disasters. Non-profit organisations' lack of access to basic financial services as a result of inappropriate derisking can have an adverse impact on the vulnerable people who depend on the support provided by these organisations. Our 2020 list of salient issues included this issue as part of the broader category of discrimination in banking services. The pulse check found that other discrimination issues, such as client discrimination based on national origins, sex or age, were sufficiently managed, such that they are no longer salient for this report.

The process and outcomes of the salience pulse check were endorsed by the Group Sustainability Committee. The strategic refocus did not affect the global nature of our connections as a lender and investment services provider.

Policies related to value chain workers

Human rights at ABN AMRO are primarily governed by three comprehensive policies or statements: (i) our Human Rights Statement, (ii) our Sustainability Risk Management Framework, and (iii) our Code of Conduct. These policies, standards and procedures focus on addressing and preventing human rights risks connected to our business and help us deliver on our commitment to respect human rights.

Human rights statement

Our Human Rights Statement, first developed in 2012 and updated in 2020, sets out what we expect from ourselves and our business relationships when it comes to respecting human rights. It details how we identify salient human rights issues and our governance of human rights. It describes how we implement this commitment in line with international standards, including the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights and the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises on Responsible Business Conduct, and in line with our overall purpose of 'Banking for better, for generations to come'. Our Human Rights Statement is part of the bank's Sustainability Risk Management Framework.

Sustainability risk management framework

Our Sustainability Risk Management Framework covers inside-out and outside-in risks for value chain workers and affected communities. Our Sustainability Standard with Sector Requirements includes minimum requirements for our clients on human rights, while our Sustainability Risk Standard for Defence includes a clear definition of the human rights issues it aims to mitigate. These issues contribute to oppression and other abuses of human rights, international or regional instability, internal armed conflict, civilian casualties, local corruption or terrorism.

Code of conduct / Supplier code of conduct

Our Code of Conduct sets out the guiding principles behind our values and the behaviour of everyone who plays a role at or within the ABN AMRO Group, including employees, managers, executives and Supervisory Board members. In our role as a procurer of goods and services, our Supplier Code of Conduct and our International Framework Agreement (IFA) are two important policies that set out what we expect of our suppliers with regard to respecting the labour rights of their workers. In the past few years, we have conducted a review of our Supplier Code of Conduct with a view to bringing it in line with the due diligence process set out in the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises on Responsible Business Conduct and the UNGP, as well as with our existing commitments and policies on human rights. This update is designed to help ensure that we consistently consider sustainability and ethics (including human rights risks and impacts) when doing business with our suppliers.

Our policy approach to address de-risking

As a salient issue, we identified the fact that derisking can cause certain civil society organisations to have difficulty in accessing financial services. As a result, vulnerable people who rely on support from these organisations may be unable to meet their basic needs. When deciding whether to provide new or existing clients with financial products and services, we are required by law to address Anti-Money Laundering and Counter-terrorism Financing (AML/CFT) concerns. At ABN AMRO, we use our AML/CFT policy framework to ensure that we comply with these regulations. Several individual policies (such as the Client Acceptance and Anti-Money Laundering policy and the Global Standards) help us determine a client's potential risk of financial crime. We review these policies annually. We do not currently have a dedicated policy regarding the specific issues of derisking and the resultant inability to meet basic needs. Our existing policy frameworks are designed to prevent existing clients from being inappropriately denied access to our financial services.

In September 2022, the Dutch banking regulator (DNB) published the report 'Van herstel naar balans' (From recovery to balance) in response to signs of the undesirable effects of derisking. The results prompted the establishing of roundtable meetings to discuss the risk-based approach, as well as discussions between banks and sectors experiencing difficulties in accessing payment systems. The Dutch Banking Association (NVB) arranged a series of working sessions so that the sector, banks and DNB could exchange information and gain a better understanding of each other's issues and improvements. The result of this cooperation is the set of NVB industry baselines. We are incorporating the baseline for non-profit organisations and the baseline for sex workers into our existing AML/CFT policy framework. These industry baselines set out clear principles for the risk-based approach and for interpreting the open norms in the Dutch Anti-Money Laundering legislation and Wwft regulations in banks' Client Due Diligence (CDD) processes. To emphasise the policy changes on derisking, separate knowledge sessions are being organised for KYC analysts; these sessions will also be attended by experts from the respective sectors.

Dialogue and engagement

As part of our human rights commitment, we strive to hear from and engage with potentially affected people (or their legitimate representatives). However, as a financial institution, we are often separated by several degrees from affected people, both in our role as a lender and as a provider of investment services. This is of influence when we seek engagement with value chain workers or affected communities about potentially adverse human rights impacts. We therefore seek to approach these groups in multiple ways:

- We engage with credible proxies, such as civil society organisations. This engagement with credible proxies is used to inform our risk assessment of regions, sectors or clients. Occasionally, these credible proxies also bring allegations of human rights violations by our clients to our attention, or allegations about human rights violations regarding value chain workers or affected communities.
- We also engage with our corporate clients and companies in our investment universe (rather than with value chain workers or affected communities directly) If clients do not meet the standards listed in our Sustainability Risk Standards along with the sector requirements, or if we identify other human rights risks that are not specifically addressed, we will engage in dialogue with the client to bring about improvements.

Engagement in our role as a lender

Our engagement activities can range from regular inquiries with clients on the progress of their human rights commitments to high-intensity engagement, which is a time-bound formalised trajectory in which we define expected improvements in clients' human rights risk management. Our understanding of how banks can build and apply leverage continues to evolve. We aim to affect positive change in our clients' ability and willingness to respect human rights, and to encourage continuous improvement. An example of our engagement:

ABN AMRO strives to be an inclusive bank and one that works with clients to help them in their sustainability transition. This was the background to ABN AMRO's thematic engagement with clients on the topic of serious forced labour allegations in the solar panel supply chain in 2023. Our Intelligence-Led Financial Crime team identified clients linked to these allegations, based on transaction data, and distinguished clients based on whether these transactions directly involved companies named in public reporting on this issue or were transactions with intermediary parties. In the case of the directly involved clients, ABN AMRO worked to engage in one-on-one conversations with the clients, while indirectly involved clients (a much larger group) were invited to join an online webinar. In addition to being informed about the issue and impending legal risks based on upcoming legislation, clients were encouraged to work on mitigating these risks. However, and despite best efforts, the impact of our engagement activities remained difficult to identify due to the challenging market circumstances and limited alternatives.

While it is often possible to engage with affected stakeholders or credible proxies in open societies, the civic space in many countries around the world is restricted. People living in these countries consequently experience restrictions on their ability to organise, anticipate and communicate freely when seeking to claim their rights and influence the political and social structures around them.¹ Not only do civic space restrictions limit our ability to identify reliable information on the human rights context in certain countries, but they also have many other detrimental effects on human rights. In 2022 and 2023 we engaged with financial institutions and financial information service providers, as well as with representatives from civil society, and held regular online discussions in which we heard from a range of issue experts and civil society representatives on how civic space restrictions affect risk information in specific geographies. In April 2023, we published a summary of the findings and insights in a public paper, including key insights and early ideas about potential action that financial sector organisations could take to strengthen human rights risk assessments in places where the civic space is restricted.

Engagement in our role as an investment services provider

When it comes to hearing the perspectives of potentially affected people, we engage with businesses in our investment universe regarding their own stakeholder engagement. We also have regular discussions with civil society organisations about human rights risks we are connected to through our investment services.

¹ Definition from Civicus, monitor.civicus.org/whatis-civicspace.

Engagement partners

Most of our engagement with businesses in our investment universe is carried out by our engagement partners, such as EOS at Federated Hermes (EOS), or by our ABN AMRO Investment Solutions subsidiary. We also engage through the Platform Living Wage Financials. In January 2021, we entered into a partnership with EOS to scale up our engagement with businesses in our investment universe. The engagement activities focus on ESG issues, including human rights. During the reporting period, our partnership with EOS helped us to expand the scope of our due diligence so that we now have more insights into when businesses in our investment universe are associated with severe impacts on human rights. As a client, we can request EOS to engage with investees on specific issues or areas for improvement ('engagement objectives') broadly related to sustainability and including human rights and our salient issues.

In 2023, ABN AMRO played a leading role in organising a group of investors to urge a major athletic footwear and apparel corporation to ensure Access to Remedy for some 4,500 workers in its supply chain. During the Covid-19 lockdowns, many factories closed, some permanently, with the result that workers were left without wages and/or compensation. This also happened in two factories linked to an important supplier for this company. More than sixty investors, including ABN AMRO and representing well over USD 4 trillion in assets under management, signed an investor letter urging the corporation to ensure that these workers received the wages and/or compensation owed to them. Investors also reached out to the company individually. ABN AMRO's involvement in this engagement is part of a wider focus on the topic of Access to Remedy, an important pillar for ensuring such people are remedied for negative impacts caused by businesses.

Engagement in our role as a procurer of goods and services

In our role as a procurer of goods and services, we are not as separated from potentially affected people as in other roles. The International Framework Agreement (IFA) that we signed with the Dutch FNV trade union federation and the UNI Global Union sets out our commitment and that of our suppliers to respecting labour rights for our employees, including their right not to face discrimination or harassment at work. The IFA Monitoring Committee, which includes representatives of ABN AMRO and the trade unions, is a forum for ABN AMRO to update union representatives about our work to adhere to the IFA, but may also be used by the trade unions to inform us about the specific perspectives of or impacts on our own employees or workers in our supply chain.

Mitigating de-risking; Online portal providing guidance to non-profit organisations

In 2022, we took steps to proactively provide non-profit organisations with information on avoiding the risk of inappropriate derisking. Together with the Human Security Collective, the Netherlands Fundraising Regulator (CBF), the Dutch gender platform WO=MEN and Partin, we set up an online portal offering non-profit organisations guidance on the information their bank will require from them if they are to comply with AML/CFT regulations. This aims to ease the Know Your Client (KYC) process and avoid inappropriate derisking due to information gaps. The portal also informs non-profit organisations about how banks conduct AML/CFT risk assessments and helps them to consider measures they may need to put in place to mitigate those risks. While use of the resource is no guarantee that a non-profit organisation will be accepted as a client, the establishment and use of this information resource are viewed both by the Dutch banking regulator DNB and by the UN Special Rapporteur on the Rights to Freedom of Peaceful Assembly and of Association as good practice in seeking to prevent inappropriate derisking.

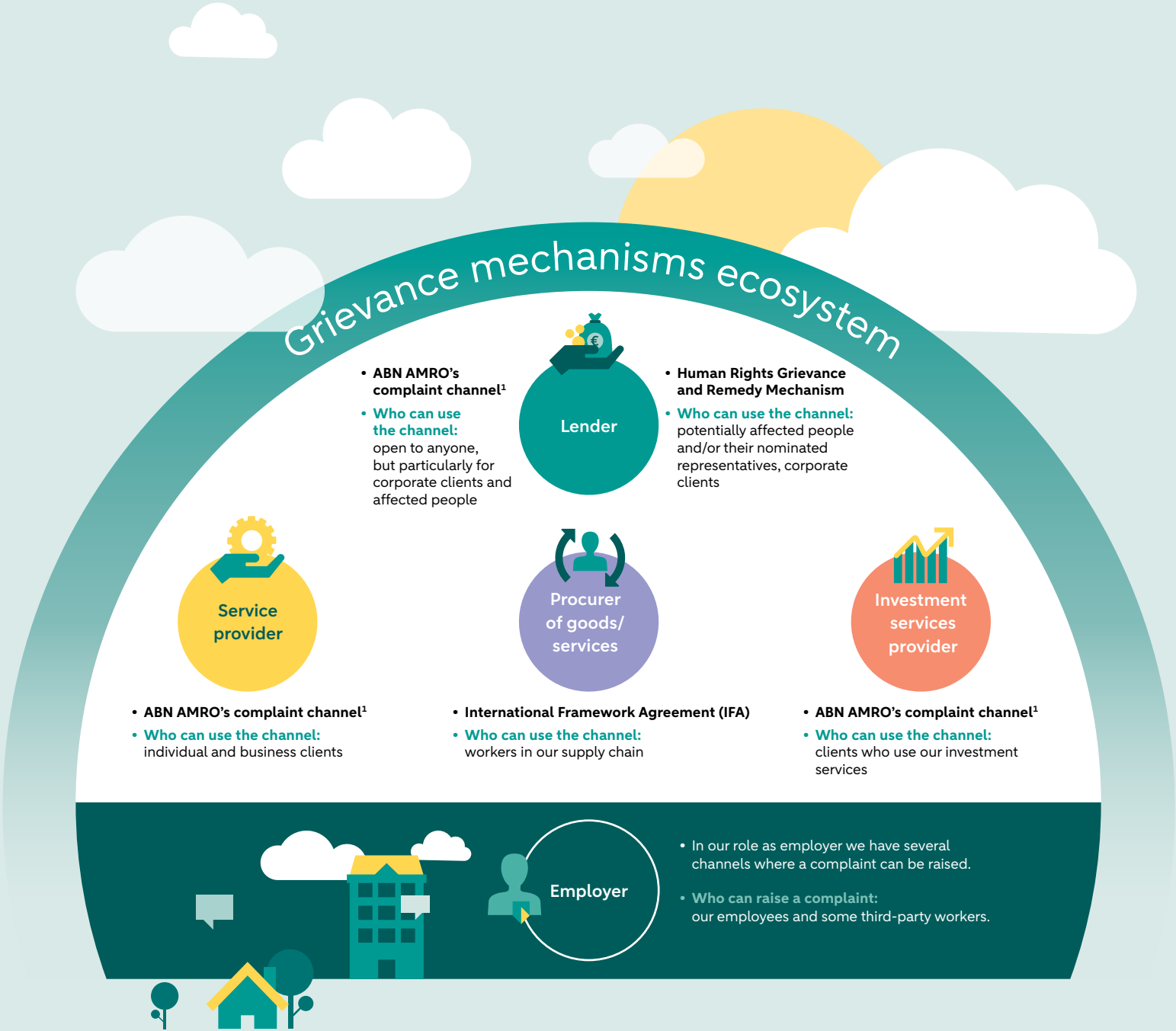
Access to Remedy

During the reporting period, we built on the systems we have in place to enable access to remedy for people negatively affected by our actions or those of our business relationships. In recent years we have been working to develop ABN AMRO's Human Rights Grievance and Remedy Mechanism so as to facilitate access to remedies for people negatively affected by our corporate clients.

Based on intensive external and internal stakeholder management, we have developed a model for how the mechanism could work to bring the relevant parties (corporate clients, affected people and/or the bank) together for dialogue facilitated and mediated by a neutral expert and with the aim of enabling the parties to reach an understanding or agreement.

Working to enable ‘Access to remedy’

ABN AMRO is committed to meet the expectations set by the UNGPS. We know that people can experience adverse human rights impacts in connection to our activities. In each of our five roles, there are mechanisms in place for potentially affected people to turn to. This ecosystem explains the different grievance mechanisms and speak up channels per role and defines who could raise a complaint through the mechanisms.



¹ abnamro.com/en/contact/product/do-you-have-a-complaint-let-us-know.

In November 2023, our Group Sustainability Committee agreed on the procedure for the mechanism and decided to start preparing for the pilot phase. Once the practical measures for the pilot phase are in place, the mechanism will be submitted to our Executive Board for final approval. We aim to start the pilot phase in 2024. During this phase, which will last at least one year and may be extended to two years, the mechanism will be evaluated to assess aspects such as eligibility criteria and the mechanism's broader functioning (in accordance with the UNGP effectiveness criteria of being legitimate, accessible, predictable, equitable, transparent, rights-compatible, a source of continuous learning, and based on dialogue and engagement). In relation to our suppliers, potentially affected people can also access other grievance mechanisms, including the International Framework Agreement. We are also considering the possibility, over time, of extending the mechanism to people negatively affected by our suppliers.

Our approach to address human rights matters

In line with the salience assessment and pulse check described earlier, we have listed the salient human rights issues for our role as a lender, as an investment services provider and as a procurer of goods and services. In doing so, we have followed the UNGP Reporting Framework implementation guidance. The salience assessment also focused on our role as a service provider.

Through our internal reporting, we track the degree to which we are managing these salient human rights risks. These quarterly reports feed into the bank's key risk indicators (KRI) on Human Rights (see Quarterly reviews of our human rights risk management). The outcomes of the quarterly KRI assessment may inform the bank's strategy in terms of respecting human rights and living up to our UNGP commitments.

Service provider

- Salient issues in our role as a service provider: inability to meet basic needs, exacerbated by lack of access to financial services (caused by derisking)
- Who could be affected: people who rely on support from non-profit organisations to meet their basic needs in cases where those organisations cannot access financial services to support affected people (such as cash payments, humanitarian assistance, etc.)
- Who could cause impacts: ABN AMRO
- In most cases, ABN AMRO could cause or contribute to adverse impacts (in line with the 'cause, contribute and directly linked' concepts in the UNGP)

Lender

- Salient issues in our role as a lender: labour rights, land-related human rights, right to life and health, and the right to privacy, freedom of opinion and expression
- Who could be affected: workers, consumers and communities connected to our corporate clients' operations and/or value chains
- Who could cause impacts: our corporate clients and/or their business relationships
- In most cases, ABN AMRO could be directly linked to adverse impacts (in line with the 'cause, contribute and directly linked' concepts in the UNGP)

Investment services provider

- Salient issues in our role as a service provider: in our role as an investment services provider: labour rights, landrelated human rights, right to life and health, and the right to privacy, freedom of opinion and expression¹
- Who could be affected: workers, consumers and communities connected to the operations and/or value chains of businesses in our investment universe
- Who could cause impacts: businesses in our investment universe
- In most cases, ABN AMRO could be directly linked to adverse impacts (in line with the 'cause, contribute and directly linked' concepts in the UNGP)
- This right includes freedom to hold opinions without interference and to seek, receive and impart information and ideas through any media and regardless of frontiers. (Universal Declaration of Human Rights).

¹ This right includes freedom to hold opinions without interference and to seek, receive and impart information and ideas through any media and regardless of frontiers. (Universal Declaration of Human Rights).

Procurer of goods and services

- Salient issues in our role as a procurer of goods and services: labour rights
- Who could be affected: workers in our supply chain (including goods and services)
- Who could cause impacts: suppliers in our supply chain
- In most cases, ABN AMRO could be contributing to or directly linked to adverse impacts

While we acknowledge that the salient assessment has taken account of other stakeholders (such as consumers of our corporate clients who may be affected by certain adverse impacts related to our salient issues), this chapter focuses on the impacts related to value chain workers and affected communities.

In our role as a lender and investment services provider, the measures we take to prevent and address human rights impacts connected to the bank are primarily through dialogue and engagement with our business relations (as described in the above section on engagement). In addition, we have taken various action to address adverse human rights impacts for value chain workers and affected communities in the case of the salient issues identified. This action includes case-by-case reviews and an engagement approach to derisking, as explained below:

Case-by-case reviews

Prospective clients found to constitute a high risk may be considered for derisking, meaning we would decline to provide them with financial products or services due to risks related to money laundering and terrorism financing. As with any risk-based decision, however, it is possible that the risk framework may be incorrectly applied, resulting in inappropriate derisking. This can happen, for example, in the case of current or potential clients operating in high-risk geographies, such as non-profit organisations that provide critical support in helping vulnerable people to meet their basic needs. To help prevent inappropriate derisking, our Client Acceptance Committee considers the details of decisions on a case-by-case basis. Where there are concerns that non-profit organisations may be inappropriately derisked, relationship managers from our Institutions & Charities department, as well as Personal & Business Banking, assist the Committee in identifying human rights impacts that could result from a potential derisking decision. A multidisciplinary team of human rights experts, AML/CFT experts and relationship managers is alerted if we receive signals that a non-profit organisation may be or may have been inappropriately derisked.

Tracking performance

Whether our actions lead to better outcomes for people is not always easy to determine. When it comes to the effectiveness of action we take to prevent and address salient issues, we continue to face the inherent challenge of establishing meaningful performance metrics.

Consumers and end-users

The focus in Consumers and end-users is on private individuals using our products and services. ABN AMRO is one of the largest retail banks in the Netherlands and serves these clients through our Personal & Business Banking client unit. Within Consumer Clients we serve almost four million financial households, including a very diverse group of customers ranging from children to older people and from students to expatriates.

In line with our strategy of being 'a personal bank in a digital age', we have to be aware of our clients' financial needs, offer them understandable products and be conscious of how we handle their data and information. This chapter focuses on our efforts to ensure financial inclusion for clients, which is in line with the material ESRS sub-topic of 'Social inclusion'. We have not yet included full disclosure for the sub-topics of 'Information-related impacts' and 'Personal safety of consumers and/or end-users', but aim to include a more comprehensive discussion of all material sub-topics in future annual reports.

As evidence of ABN AMRO's commitment to ensuring financial inclusion and equal access to financial services, three departments within Consumer Clients – Financial Care, Financial Health and Inclusive Banking – focus specifically on these aspects.

Policies related to consumers and end-users

ABN AMRO has policies in place to guide our employees in offering the right products and services to clients. These include our client centricity principles and our policy on product approval and review.

Client centricity principles

To provide more direction on how we as a bank want to deal with our customers and their interests, we use six bankwide client centricity principles. These principles, which provide a compass for taking customers' interests into account when making decisions and choices, range from properly understanding the needs, characteristics and behavior of customers to establishing that products and services are suitable and useful, and ensuring that customers can understand them. By applying these principles in our day-to-day work, we feel a responsibility to do the right thing for our clients.

Product approval and review policy

ABN AMRO's product approval and review policy ensures that product and services we offer are in the best interests of our clients and are offered to a defined target market, as well as considering all the risks of relevance for clients, the bank and external stakeholders.

Personal data policy

Complying with the relevant privacy legislation and ensuring that all staff (employees, temporary staff, trainees, contractors and consultants) understand its impact and importance are prerequisites for handling personal data properly. Our personal data policy details the minimum rules to be observed when we process customers' personal data, as well as the principles and requirements to be met throughout the lifecycle of processing personal data, from collection to erasure.

Engaging with consumers and end-users

The following procedures are currently in place for engaging with consumers and end users, alongside our regular interactions with clients in our day-to-day business processes:

Stakeholder engagement

We maintain close contact with interest groups and other experts and engage with stakeholders in various ways, including regular meetings with certain stakeholders. In 2023, for example, we engaged with groups such as the Dutch Eye Association, NOOM and LederIn. Additionally, some of our engagement initiatives are specifically aimed at elderly clients, including organisations for senior citizens such as KBO-PCOB and ANBO, for whom we arrange an annual webinar, a quarterly relationship meeting and an annual meeting with the board. Together with Executive Board members of ABN AMRO, we also engage with elderly clients via weekly calls arranged at pilot banking contact points.

Complaints procedure

Under ABN AMRO's official complaints procedure, clients can submit complaints via the website, use our online chat facility or call us via the app. They receive a response within five days. This includes the name of the expert handling the complaint, the date the client will receive a response from the expert and the number to call if they have any questions. If clients do not receive a response within eight weeks after submitting their complaint, they can contact Kifid, the Dutch Institute for Financial Complaints. Clients who do not accept the solution proposed by the bank can request a reassessment. If the Complaints Management department decides not to reassess the complaint, the client can take the matter to Kifid. Complaints are also received directly from Customer Care and, if necessary or applicable, can be passed on to the second line of financial care coaches, who will follow up the matter with the client.

Our actions and approaches

In line with our strategy, ABN AMRO is committed to ensuring financial inclusion and equal access to financial services, as evidenced by the three departments – Financial Care, Financial Health and Inclusive Banking – actively working to achieve this.

Promoting financial care

The Financial Care department works on solutions on a daily basis to support clients who need extra help with their banking. There are various ways in which these coaches can help customers who have little experience of digital banking or need other help. These include using virtual banking or our special telephone line or, where necessary, visiting clients at home.

Some examples of actions taken during the past year:

- Together with 200 financial care coaches, ABN AMRO held more than 100,000 client meetings (webex, webinars, calls and face-to-face meetings) to help clients who need more assistance and guidance to handle their finances.
- The four largest banks in the Netherlands, the Dutch Banking Association (NVB) and the Dutch Payments Association met during the year to sign the Digital Society Alliance's Digital Inclusion Manifesto. In this manifesto they agreed to five essential building blocks: prioritising the right people, offering sufficient access to technology, building a strong support network, giving people the skills and awareness to participate, and advocating the importance of digital inclusion.
- Banks worked together to pilot a bank contact point in several libraries in the Netherlands.
- The digital helpline handled questions about online banking and electronic payments throughout the year. To answer such questions even better, the helpline has now formed a close partnership with banks, the NVB and the Dutch Payments Association with the aim of exchanging experience and insights so that people lacking digital skills can receive expert and safe assistance.

Promoting financial health

Our goal is to help customers achieve a financially healthy existence now and in the future, in line with our purpose of 'Banking for better, for generations to come'. Since financial vulnerability is a major social problem, we are taking steps to adapt our services to help clients who need extra assistance with regard to their financial health. Our Financial Health department focuses on:

- Budget coaching aimed at creating more insight and overview of clients' finances so as to achieve positive growth in their net disposable income and a financially healthier position.
- Debt relief advice aimed at creating a financially healthier position by providing objective product-based solutions. This service is available to all customers with consumer credit. The most important solutions offered involve converting repayment forms, consolidating debts and requesting debt discharges.
- Financial Health also aims to inform and educate customers. By organising information meetings and webinars and creating targeted online content (internal and external), we aim to increase our online footprint and thus to improve accessibility and scalability across society.

Promoting inclusive banking

Women are the biggest underserved group in finance, as shown in 'The value of inclusivity in banking' report (ABN AMRO, McKinsey 2021). As the identified barriers show, some groups of women in the Netherlands are particularly vulnerable and have less than optimal access to financial expertise, knowledge and funding.

Based on these insights, ABN AMRO set up an inclusive banking team in 2021 for interventions across the bank that were designed to reduce these barriers and improve the financial opportunities for female clients and society as a whole.

Initiatives undertaken by our Inclusive Banking team in the past year included:

- The Learning Journey: This course was developed by ABN AMRO to train our staff not only to become aware of their own gender bias but also of how to achieve changes in behaviour and attitudes so as to enhance understanding and ensure an inclusive customer service.
- Investment bootcamps for female clients/non-clients, for which 1700 people signed up.
- Inclusive communications: to align with the needs and preferences of women who felt misrepresented in our tone of voice and visuals, we developed inclusive communication guidelines and a new image gallery and made modifications to our website. All our content creators have now been trained to use the guidelines, and inclusivity has been incorporated into our onboarding programme for new colleagues.
- Women Entrepreneurs Community: We set up an entrepreneurs community to connect female entrepreneurs in the Netherlands and address specific barriers they face, such as lack of role models, personal contacts and advisor support. During the year, we organised 15 events through this community.
- Code-V: Inspired by the successful UK Investing in Women Code, ABN AMRO set up a public/private partnership with 64 parties. This partnership, Code-V, aims to accelerate female entrepreneurship in the Netherlands.
- We conducted research on multicultural clients' wishes and needs for banking products and services.

Governance (Business conduct)

Good corporate governance is key to successfully delivering on our purpose and strategy. Our culture, based on our core values, is a crucial enabler for our strategy and guides the decisions we make every day, as well as the interactions we have with internal and external stakeholders, including clients, suppliers, shareholders and society at large. ABN AMRO is subject to strict regulatory requirements, at both national and international level. These requirements are transposed into internal policies for which mechanisms are in place to monitor operational effectiveness and compliance. These mechanisms enhance risk awareness and effective risk management, fostering a culture of integrity.

Through our materiality assessment of business conduct topics, we have identified our activities relating to downstream bribery and corruption and, as such, to anti-money laundering as material. We are aware that our role as a bank requires us to remain vigilant in order to safeguard the integrity of the banking system. There are also other topics on which we will disclose information voluntarily; that in order to meet our commitments, to comply with existing NFRD regulation and with rating agencies' requests.

We seek to ensure an open and safe working environment in which employees are encouraged to raise concerns and dilemmas. Stimulating a working environment in which this is possible positively contributes to the execution of our strategy and makes it more likely that possible violations, in terms of conduct and behaviour, are identified at an early stage. We stimulate employees to speak up if they know of risks or behaviours that may violate our principles or standards and encourage them to communicate dilemmas that may interfere with their work. We understand that monitoring, addressing and tackling bribery and corruption are essential to our role as a gatekeeper of the financial system and attach high priority to these issues. We believe it is important to be transparent about our lobbying activities, even though they are limited. Lastly, as a company that engages with many different suppliers, we understand the importance of helping suppliers to become more sustainable and align with our own goals and values.

Anti-money laundering

As a gatekeeper to the financial system, ABN AMRO takes its moral and legal responsibilities to combat financial crime very seriously. Money laundering and the related predicate crimes like fraud, tax crimes, corruption and human trafficking have a significant impact on society and the communities in which we operate.

In line with building a bank that is fit for the future, we have designed and implemented a control framework that detects and reports unusual transactions and activities to the public authorities. This is outlined in the Client Acceptance and Anti-Money Laundering (CAAML) Policy, and supported by other policies such as our Code of Conduct, our Sanctions Policy, our Anti-Bribery and Corruption Policy and our Tax Policy. By implementing these policies, we strengthen our commitment to adhering to our legal and regulatory obligations, adopting industry best practices and fostering a positive culture to mitigate and manage financial crime risk.

We base our organisation in this respect on the principle of three lines of defence against risks, which assigns responsibility for owning, managing, challenging, monitoring and reporting of risks. The CAAML policy is supported and overseen by our Supervisory Board, Executive Board and the Chief AML/CFT Officer, who reports to the Chief Compliance Officer. The CAAML policy applies to ABN AMRO and its subsidiaries, both inside and outside the Netherlands, and covers all locations, roles and seniority levels. In the Netherlands, this policy can specifically be linked to the Prevention of Money Laundering and Terrorist Financing Act ('Wwft') and the Financial Supervision Act ('Wft'). It is also intended to comply with international standards including the Financial Action Task Force ('FATF') and the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision.

The controls and measures described in the CAAML policy must be adhered to in order to protect the integrity of the bank, fulfil our gatekeeper role and meet regulatory requirements. To make this happen, ABN AMRO Bank established the Detecting Financial Crime unit in 2019; this is currently part of the Central Operations Organisation. Together with the client units, subsidiaries and countries, DFC is responsible for implementing the relevant policies through effective and efficient processes and systems. We also require our staff to understand their role in preventing money laundering and combating the financing of terrorism, as well as to know what to do if they encounter a situation not in line with the policy, and the steps that need to be taken from there.

ABN AMRO is progressing with the enhancement of its internal processes and systems to effectively contribute to the prevention of financial economic crime. We have internally addressed the AML client file remediations and are awaiting the observations from the supervisor, while additional work continues to increase the effectiveness and sustainability of our measures to meet regulatory requirements. We are in regular dialogue with the Dutch central bank, who is kept informed and continues to monitor progress. As a result of insights from the enhancements of our processes or from observations from the supervisor, ABN AMRO may occasionally be required to take additional remedial actions in the future.

Corporate culture

We deliver on our strategy by adhering to our Code of Conduct and our core values of care, courage and collaboration. These values guide us in our interactions with clients and colleagues, as well as in the choices and actions we take. In discussions about complex issues, our core values play an important role in determining the right thing to do. Our Code of Conduct also sets out the guiding principles behind our behaviour.

Through our internal learning platform, we create awareness on topics included in the Code of Conduct. Our employees are required to confirm their adherence to the Code annually, while we are also intensifying our monitoring of compliance with the Code. In many situations, there are clear courses of action, including complying with laws and regulations and preventing bribery and corruption, fraud and money laundering.

In other situations, we seek to ensure an open and safe working environment in which employees are encouraged to raise concerns and dilemmas and to speak out if they know of risks or behaviours that may violate our principles or standards, while keeping the rules at the forefront.

We also take action to foster and evaluate our way of working. We monitor and steer on organisation and employee behaviour through behavioural risk management. Surveys and dashboards have been developed so that the results can be acted upon, resulting in trainings and interventions.

Culture change programme

In 2022 ABN AMRO launched an organisation-wide Culture Change Programme focused on driving a culture change that enables further strengthening of execution power, sound risk-taking and entrepreneurship within the organisation. This programme was finetuned in 2023 to include further organisation-wide initiatives designed to drive culture change and deliver on ABN AMRO's purpose and strategy. These initiatives, focusing on embedding the desired culture in the way of working and on continuous dialogues driven by reflection on behaviour, include a set of measurable outcomes. In 2023, we also organised a series of Engagement Circles to facilitate dialogue between senior leadership and employees across the organisation on topics related to employee engagement.

Protection of whistle-blowers

Employees can discuss concerns with their manager or report any suspicions through various speak-up channels, such as the bank's whistleblower channel.

Various speak-up training modules have been developed for different target groups. These modules focus on explaining what these speak-up channels are, why they are important, and why they underline everyone's role in creating an open and safe working environment. Various other training modules focus on ethics and behaviour and the importance of recognising and having a constructive dialogue about ethical dilemmas. These modules are available to all employees. The whistleblowing channel is open to staff, as well as to external parties. Within the bank, a designated team is in place to receive and handle whistleblowing reports. This team is professionally trained and comprises a mix of gender, age and cultural backgrounds.

The whistleblowing team is obliged to treat information confidentially and with utmost care. The identity of the reporter and other details of the report are protected through all stages of the investigation process. A reporter wanting to remain anonymous can file a report using our online whistleblower tool.

Reporters who file a report under the whistleblowing policy are protected from any retaliation. Details of the bank's whistleblowing procedure are outlined in ABN AMRO's whistleblowing policy, an extract of which is published on abnamro.com.

Bribery and corruption

Like other banks, ABN AMRO plays an important role as a gatekeeper in helping to protect the wider financial system against crime and fraud. To do this, we look to improve internal policies, processes and controls and ensure we comply with regulations and minimise risks for the bank and its stakeholders.

Combating bribery and corruption

Corruption undermines fair business, hampers trade and reduces investor confidence and may also affect economic growth and stability. Our responsibility is to conduct business free of bribery and corruption. To this end, we have various procedures in place to prevent, detect and address allegations or potential cases of internal and external corruption and bribery. For example, we monitor bribery and corruption risks annually through Systematic Integrity Risk Analysis (SIRA) and have an Anti-Bribery and Corruption Policy ('ABC Policy'). This ABC Policy defines the bank's framework for managing corruption risks from a client integrity, an employee and organisation and a third-party integrity perspective. In addition, other policies, such as our Gifts Policy, Conflicts of Interest Policy, Code of Conduct and our Inducements Policy, address corruption risks with respect to gifts and hospitality, hiring, and charitable and political donations.

The bank applies pre-employment screening to investigate and establish the integrity of all staff to the extent relevant and applicable for the position in question. ABN AMRO helps its employees to detect and address bribery and corruption through ABC courses and continuous learning via Sharp! This training is compulsory for at-risk functions. These courses train employees to recognise warning signs and to report all bribery and corruption incidents, both actual and suspected. Employees are also offered guidance to assess and register gifts, both given and received, in a professional and transparent way. We encourage staff and external parties to speak up and report any internal or external violation of the bank's ABC Policy. All employees are also obliged to sign and follow the Code of Conduct, which sets out basic values in the context of local legislation and practices.

We report any violation of the ABC policy by staff or third parties, and any suspicions of bribery and corruption related to our clients, both internally and to the relevant regulatory bodies. An unacceptable risk of corruption may lead to a prospective client or third party being rejected or, in the case of existing relationships, to the relationship being terminated. No internal breaches of the ABC policy were identified during the reporting period.

Internal violations of our ABC Policy are investigated by our Security Integrity department, an independent body within the bank.

Political influence and lobbying activities

Banking is a highly regulated sector, both at national level in ABN AMRO's home market the Netherlands, and at EU level. As politicians and public authorities set the rules and regulations for banks, it is of foremost importance that ABN AMRO maintains a constructive, ongoing dialogue with politicians and policymakers, individually and collectively. At ABN AMRO, this dialogue is coordinated by the Public Affairs team through contact with members of the Dutch Parliament, Dutch government ministers and their ministries, the European Parliament, the European Commission and others. In these exchanges, developments are discussed that are directly or indirectly relevant to ABN AMRO, as well as initiatives to which our bank can make a constructive contribution.

Monitoring and influencing

The Public Affairs team is made up of two in-house lobbyists. One covers The Hague, the other Brussels, and together they are the eyes and ears of ABN AMRO in the political arena. They constantly monitor important developments around legislation, regulations and policy, reporting back to the Executive Board and senior management on information relevant to the bank. In addition, ABN AMRO's subsidiary ABN AMRO Clearing has its own in-house lobbyists covering the specialist area of clearing in Brussels. The presence of these in-house lobbyists enables both ABN AMRO Bank and ABN AMRO Clearing to anticipate political and legislative developments and make timely changes where necessary.

Direct and indirect advocacy

An important part of ABN AMRO's lobbying activities is sharing information from and about ABN AMRO with stakeholders in politics and official bodies, enabling them - politicians, policy makers, regulators etc. - to take ABN AMRO's interests into account when developing new legislation, regulations and policy. Supported by the Public Affairs team, ABN AMRO's board members, senior managers and experts share this information formally and informally in writing, one-on-one talks, exchanges with several stakeholders at a time, closed and public consultations and discussions with experts.

The Public Affairs team is also active in business organisations such as the Dutch Banking Association (NVB), the Confederation of Netherlands Industry and Employers (VNO-NCW), and the Institute of International Finance (IIF). In addition, representatives at country level are active in the banking associations in the countries they operate in, and experts in ABN AMRO's client units and functions participate in various local, regional and global sector and industry associations. A great deal of information about politics and policy is exchanged in these bodies, which often maintain contact with politicians and policymakers themselves and indirectly represent the interests of ABN AMRO.

Policy topics

The topics ABN AMRO generally focuses on in its lobbying activities include financial transactions, consumer credit, mortgages, investments, business lending, duty of care, protecting vulnerable clients, corporate social responsibility, sustainable financing, tackling climate change, promoting the energy transition, secure banking, preventing and combating money laundering and the financing of terrorism, privacy, new entrants and competition, banking supervision, capital requirements, and consolidation in the banking sector.

Relationship with suppliers

Our business relationships with suppliers are based on mutual respect, collaboration and professionalism. This is something we expect of ourselves and of our suppliers, whom we encourage to conduct their business in a sustainable and responsible manner.

ABN AMRO Procurement is the central purchasing department and the key point of contact for new suppliers of products and services to the bank. Procurement coordinates and facilitates the entire process, from supplier selection and negotiations to contracting. We make sure this process is carried out transparently and with integrity. When selecting suppliers, the department uses a request for proposal (RFP) to announce, describe and solicit bids from qualified suppliers. The requirements are drafted and placed upfront in a scoring template. Suppliers' proposals are then rated by an independent scoring committee made up of representatives of client units and functions, contract management and procurement.

ABN AMRO's purchasing processes take into account sustainability and corporate social responsibility (CSR). In selecting suppliers, we perform sustainability checks to ensure they comply with our standards. Sustainability has a 10% weight in the scoring template. Our suppliers are also required to sign our supplier code of conduct, which outlines, among others, the standards we expect of them regarding working conditions, the environment, human rights, relevant regulations, and diversity & inclusion. Suppliers are expected to disclose their sustainability policies to ABN AMRO.

Suppliers with revenues in excess of EUR 1 million and with a Tier 1 or Tier 2 risk rating have to register with GSES (Global Sustainability Enterprise Services) and/or Hellios. The collaboration with GSES/Hellios enables ABN AMRO to measure and gain insight into sustainability data and the performance of suppliers and, hence, our supply chain, and to assess suppliers' performance, based on these criteria. We expect our suppliers to adhere to their sustainability strategies and policies and to submit a sustainability verification report. ABN AMRO values its partnership with suppliers and we take great care in sourcing them and ensuring that they meet quality and financial standards. Together, we and our suppliers are committed to accelerating the sustainability shift.

ESG1 – Banking book- Climate Change transition risk: Credit quality of exposures by sector, emissions and residual maturity

The table below shows exposure to non-financial corporates in carbon-related sectors, as well the scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions of our counterparties.

Compared to 31 December 2023, the bank's exposure to sectors contributing to climate change increased to EUR 48.3 billion (31 December 2023: EUR 47.8 billion). This explains a large part of the increase of the financed emissions for corporate loans, which amounted to approximately 22.79 mtCO₂e as at 30 June 2024 (31 December 2023: 21.63 mtCO₂e). The main contributor to the increase in GHG emissions is the manufacturing sector, which shows an accompanying increase in exposure.

Data sources and methods are still developing. Below, we have highlighted the main data sources and the methodologies applied.

Sector/subsector	30 June 2024							
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
	Gross carrying amount (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	Accumulated impairment, accumulated negative changes in fair value due to credit risk and provisions (in millions)		
						Of which: Stage 2 exposures		Of which: non-performing exposures
1 Exposures towards sectors that highly contribute to climate change¹	48,295	1,723	167	6,318	2,317	- 793	- 109	- 571
2 A - Agriculture, forestry and fishing	5,045			684	212	-89	-21	-25
3 B - Mining and quarrying	1,753	1,524		13	63	-1		
4 B.05 - Mining of coal and lignite								
5 B.06 - Extraction of crude petroleum and natural gas	315	315						
6 B.07 - Mining of metal ores								
7 B.08 - Other mining and quarrying	193			13				
8 B.09 - Mining support service activities	1,245	1,209			63	-1		
9 C - Manufacturing	7,395	10	25	1,164	751	-173	-24	-137
10 C.10 - Manufacture of food products	2,014		1	220	236	-23	-5	-16
11 C.11 - Manufacture of beverages	109			2		-1		
12 C.12 - Manufacture of tobacco products								
13 C.13 - Manufacture of textiles	182			22	10	-4	-1	-3
14 C.14 - Manufacture of wearing apparel	12			2	1	-1		-1
15 C.15 - Manufacture of leather and related products	23			21	2	-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	228			7	73	-18		-17
17 C.17 - Manufacture of pulp, paper and paperboard	218			25	15	-2	-1	-1
18 C.18 - Printing and service activities related to printing	102			4	4	-1		
19 C.19 - Manufacture of coke oven products	10	10			7	-1		-1
20 C.20 - Production of chemicals	659		4	197	70	-5	-3	-1
21 C.21 - Manufacture of pharmaceutical preparations	232			48	58	-5		-5
22 C.22 - Manufacture of rubber products	376		1	125	7	-5	-3	-1
23 C.23 - Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products	189			47	12	-1		
24 C.24 - Manufacture of basic metals	276			67	57	-6	-1	-6

Continued ►

30 June 2024

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	
	Gross carrying amount (in millions)					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	
25	C.25 - Manufacture of fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment	831		79	38	-22	-2	-18	
26	C.26 - Manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products	376	6	8	18	-2	-1		
27	C.27 - Manufacture of electrical equipment	288	13	11	1	-1			
28	C.28 - Manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c.	581		196	29	-9	-2	-5	
29	C.29 - Manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers	189		11	3	-2	-1	-1	
30	C.30 - Manufacture of other transport equipment	176		34	51	-24		-24	
31	C.31 - Manufacture of furniture	70		5	2	-1			
32	C.32 - Other manufacturing	60		12	5	-3	-3		
33	C.33 - Repair and installation of machinery and equipment	194		23	51	-37	-1	-35	
34	D - Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	2,312	188	17	269	101	-45	-3	-40
35	D35.1 - Electric power generation, transmission and distribution	2,074	36	17	240	101	-45	-2	-40
36	D35.11 - Production of electricity	1,582	36	17	226	100	-43	-2	-39
37	D35.2 - Manufacture of gas; distribution of gaseous fuels through mains	152	152		1				
38	D35.3 - Steam and air conditioning supply	86			29		-1		
39	E - Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	773			89	38	-13	-1	-11
40	F - Construction	3,064		100	314	274	-95	-6	-84
41	F41 - Construction of buildings	2,114		67	200	134	-26	-4	-18
42	F42 - Civil engineering	437		34	9	120	-61	-1	-60
43	F43 - Specialised construction activities	513			105	20	-8	-2	-5
44	G - Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	9,274		1	1,745	571	-273	-28	-224
45	H - Transportation and storage	8,649		19	933	118	-36	-11	-13
46	H.49 - Land transport and transport via pipelines	1,700			355	54	-12	-3	-7
47	H.50 - Water transport	5,821		2	458	21	-12	-4	
48	H.51 - Air transport	8			7		-1	-1	
49	H.52 - Warehousing and support activities for transportation	1,086		17	99	43	-10	-3	-5
50	H.53 - Postal and courier activities	34			14	1	-1		
51	I - Accommodation and food service activities ³	1,824			528	69	-25	-13	-8
52	L - Real estate activities	10,030		4	1,107	188	-68	-15	-38
53	Exposures towards sectors other than those that highly contribute to climate change¹	21,241		66	2,251	674	-246	-42	-160
54	K - Financial and insurance activities	4,428		36	398	114	-36	-6	-23
55	Exposures to other sectors (NACE codes J, M - U)	14,990		30	1,325	491	-185	-23	-129
56	TOTAL	69,536	1,723	233	8,569	2,991	-1,039	-151	-731

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.

30 June 2024

	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P
Sector/subsector	GHG financed emissions (scope 1, scope 2 and scope 3 emissions of the counterparty) (in tons of CO ₂ equivalent)		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
		Of which: Scope 3 financed emissions						
1 Exposures towards sectors that highly contribute to climate change¹	22,788,906	13,837,927	23%	41,211	4,312	1,930	842	3
2 A - Agriculture, forestry and fishing	5,313,571	2,792,127	5%	4,373	609	56	7	3
3 B - Mining and quarrying	2,081,788	1,054,058	18%	1,159	316	278		5
4 B.05 - Mining of coal and lignite			0%					
5 B.06 - Extraction of crude petroleum and natural gas	353,118	107,796	2%	315				4
6 B.07 - Mining of metal ores			0%					
7 B.08 - Other mining and quarrying	397,629	329,335	38%	174	19			1
8 B.09 - Mining support service activities	1,331,041	616,927	19%	670	297	278		6
9 C - Manufacturing	5,475,455	4,256,427	7%	6,785	424	104	83	2
10 C.10 - Manufacture of food products	2,731,940	2,193,716	2%	1,957	55	1	1	1
11 C.11 - Manufacture of beverages	100,766	96,926	1%	102	1		5	5
12 C.12 - Manufacture of tobacco products	18	15	40%					1
13 C.13 - Manufacture of textiles	35,332	31,211	0%	174	8			1
14 C.14 - Manufacture of wearing apparel	2,047	1,753	3%	10	1		1	3
15 C.15 - Manufacture of leather and related products	4,218	3,853	0%	23				2
16 C.16 - Manufacture of wood and of products of wood and cork, except furniture; manufacture of articles of straw and plaiting materials	119,791	108,534	15%	211	16			2
17 C.17 - Manufacture of pulp, paper and paperboard	82,933	64,854	0%	200	18			2
18 C.18 - Printing and service activities related to printing	43,259	34,905	0%	87	15			1
19 C.19 - Manufacture of coke oven products	4,124	3,170	0%	6	4			3
20 C.20 - Production of chemicals	661,929	292,972	21%	545	16	85	13	3
21 C.21 - Manufacture of pharmaceutical preparations	69,028	46,513	0%	185	4		43	5
22 C.22 - Manufacture of rubber products	158,792	126,022	1%	343	30	3		2
23 C.23 - Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products	72,611	51,909	1%	174	16			3
24 C.24 - Manufacture of basic metals	255,775	174,353	9%	235	40			2
25 C.25 - Manufacture of fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment	580,698	539,365	2%	754	65	3	9	2
26 C.26 - Manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products	89,684	80,561	6%	345	24		7	2
27 C.27 - Manufacture of electrical equipment	142,371	135,049	55%	277	8		3	1
28 C.28 - Manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c.	165,187	139,164	0%	544	29	8		2
29 C.29 - Manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers	32,289	21,895	41%	186	3			2

Continued ►

30 June 2024

	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	
	GHG financed emissions (scope 1, scope 2 and scope 3 emissions of the counterparty) (in tons of CO ₂ equivalent)		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	
		Of which: Scope 3 financed emissions							
30	C.30 - Manufacture of other transport equipment	39,460	36,942	1%	164	11	1	3	
31	C.31 - Manufacture of furniture	17,948	15,605	1%	64	6		3	
32	C.32 - Other manufacturing	13,593	11,307	13%	52	8		2	
33	C.33 - Repair and installation of machinery and equipment	51,662	45,834	1%	147	46	1	3	
34	D - Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	834,023	407,176	11%	1,291	298	491	232	7
35	D35.1 - Electric power generation, transmission and distribution	714,508	367,659	7%	1,080	272	491	232	8
36	D35.11 - Production of electricity	413,462	279,073	9%	606	270	474	232	
37	D35.2 - Manufacture of gas; distribution of gaseous fuels through mains	38,873	17,286	76%	152				3
38	D35.3 - Steam and air conditioning supply	80,642	22,231	0%	60	26			5
39	E - Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	385,670	115,734	0%	488	114	139	32	6
40	F - Construction	938,965	869,514	34%	2,758	237	53	16	3
41	F.41 - Construction of buildings	657,062	609,083	49%	1,911	142	51	9	3
42	F.42 - Civil engineering	131,657	121,831	0%	401	36	1		2
43	F.43 - Specialised construction activities	150,246	138,601	4%	446	59	1	7	3
44	G - Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	1,944,418	1,788,276	4%	8,776	397	29	71	2
45	H - Transportation and storage	4,945,086	1,861,890	40%	7,226	1,019	402	2	3
46	H.49 - Land transport and transport via pipelines	669,203	324,325	0%	1,379	254	68		3
47	H.50 - Water transport	3,952,760	1,331,366	58%	4,902	651	267		4
48	H.51 - Air transport	7,681	1,940	0%	8				2
49	H.52 - Warehousing and support activities for transportation	314,055	203,156	7%	906	111	67	1	3
50	H.53 - Postal and courier activities	1,387	1,103	4%	32	2			2
51	I - Accommodation and food service activities ³	439,117	342,756	4%	1,642	159	4	18	1
52	L - Real estate activities	869,930	692,725	50%	8,354	898	378	400	4
53	Exposures towards sectors other than those that highly contribute to climate change¹				16,358	3,436	396	1,051	3
54	K - Financial and insurance activities				3,553	283	63	529	5
55	Exposures to other sectors (NACE codes J, M - U)				11,163	2,995	329	503	4
56	TOTAL	22,788,906	13,837,927	21%	57,569	7,749	2,326	1,893	3

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 2023

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
	Gross carrying amount (in millions)					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 change¹	47,770	1,718	149	7,144	2,220	- 844	- 136	- 590
2 A - Agriculture, forestry and fishing	5,264			796	274	-90	-24	-27
3 B - Mining and quarrying	1,744	1,538	2	33	68	-2		
4 <i>B.05 - Mining of coal and lignite</i>								
5 <i>B.06 - Extraction of crude petroleum and natural gas</i>	377	377						
6 <i>B.07 - Mining of metal ores</i>								
7 <i>B.08 - Other mining and quarrying</i>	165			11				
8 <i>B.09 - Mining support service activities</i>	1,202	1,161	2	22	68	-1		
9 C - Manufacturing	6,979	22	29	1,239	697	-170	-24	-133
10 <i>C.10 - Manufacture of food products</i>	1,885		3	226	218	-12	-4	-5
11 <i>C.11 - Manufacture of beverages</i>	87			24	1	-1		-1
12 <i>C.12 - Manufacture of tobacco products</i>								
13 <i>C.13 - Manufacture of textiles</i>	202			52	37	-6	-1	-5
14 <i>C.14 - Manufacture of wearing apparel</i>	27			2	1	-1		-1
15 <i>C.15 - Manufacture of leather and related products</i>	25			21	2	-2		-2
16 <i>C.16 - Manufacture of wood and of products of wood and cork, except furniture; manufacture of articles of straw and plaiting materials</i>	151			11	69	-17		-17
17 <i>C.17 - Manufacture of pulp, paper and paperboard</i>	218			25	15	-4	-1	-3
18 <i>C.18 - Printing and service activities related to printing</i>	112			3	14	-1		-1
19 <i>C.19 - Manufacture of coke oven products</i>	13	7			7			
20 <i>C.20 - Production of chemicals</i>	641	15		188	76	-10	-3	-7
21 <i>C.21 - Manufacture of pharmaceutical preparations</i>	211			55	45	-10	-2	-7
22 <i>C.22 - Manufacture of rubber products</i>	380		2	99	38	-8	-2	-4
23 <i>C.23 - Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products</i>	170			66	14	-1	-1	
24 <i>C.24 - Manufacture of basic metals</i>	248			90	27	-2	-1	-1
25 <i>C.25 - Manufacture of fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment</i>	829			98	43	-22	-2	-18
26 <i>C.26 - Manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products</i>	266		4	37	25	-1	-1	
27 <i>C.27 - Manufacture of electrical equipment</i>	319		18	16	1	-1		
28 <i>C.28 - Manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c.</i>	553			70	28	-18	-2	-13
29 <i>C.29 - Manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers</i>	164			21	1	-1	-1	
30 <i>C.30 - Manufacture of other transport equipment</i>	226		3	89	1	-7	-2	-5
31 <i>C.31 - Manufacture of furniture</i>	46			9	2	-1		
32 <i>C.32 - Other manufacturing</i>	63			19	3	-1	-1	
33 <i>C.33 - Repair and installation of machinery and equipment</i>	144			20	27	-43	-1	-42

Continued ►

31 December 2023

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	
	Gross carrying amount (in millions)					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	
34	D - Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	2,147	158	13	203	115	-60	-2	-56
35	<i>D35.1 - Electric power generation, transmission and distribution</i>	1,969	11	13	179	115	-59	-2	-56
36	<i>D35.11 - Production of electricity</i>	1,396	11	13	171	112	-56	-2	-54
37	<i>D35.2 - Manufacture of gas; distribution of gaseous fuels through mains</i>	148	147			1			
38	<i>D35.3 - Steam and air conditioning supply</i>	30			24				
39	E - Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	717			94	4	-4		-3
40	F - Construction	3,096		103	462	230	-129	-9	-113
41	<i>F41 - Construction of buildings</i>	2,103		71	358	84	-35	-6	-24
42	<i>F42 - Civil engineering</i>	453		32	9	115	-71	-1	-70
43	<i>F43 - Specialised construction activities</i>	540			94	30	-23	-3	-19
44	G - Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	8,973			1,915	534	-280	-31	-224
45	H - Transportation and storage	8,716			953	177	-56	-31	-13
46	<i>H.49 - Land transport and transport via pipelines</i>	1,579			267	30	-14	-8	-4
47	<i>H.50 - Water transport</i>	5,886			448	117	-14	-3	-4
48	<i>H.51 - Air transport</i>	10			7		-1	-1	
49	<i>H.52 - Warehousing and support activities for transportation</i>	1,209			220	28	-25	-19	-5
50	<i>H.53 - Postal and courier activities</i>	32			11	1	-1		
51	I - Accommodation and food service activities ³	54			9				
52	L - Real estate activities	10,133			1,448	123	-55	-13	-22
53	Exposures towards sectors other than those that highly contribute to climate change¹	19,832		24	2,136	584	-254	-59	-146
54	K - Financial and insurance activities	4,260		20	468	82	-35	-4	-24
55	Exposures to other sectors (NACE codes J, M - U)	15,518		4	1,658	502	-219	-54	-122
56	TOTAL	67,602	1,718	173	9,280	2,804	-1,098	-195	-736

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.

4 impairments amount are shown as negative numbers.

31 December 2023

	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P
Sector/subsector	GHG financed emissions (scope 1, scope 2 and scope 3 emissions of the counterparty) (in tons of CO ₂ equivalent)		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
	Of which: Scope 3 financed emissions							
1 Exposures towards sectors that highly contribute to climate change¹	21,633,335	12,979,186	24%	40,240	5,040	1,824	665	3
2 A - Agriculture, forestry and fishing	5,494,491	2,891,153	6%	4,537	661	59	8	3
3 B - Mining and quarrying	1,993,667	954,197	16%	1,095	414	235		5
4 B.05 - Mining of coal and lignite			0%					
5 B.06 - Extraction of crude petroleum and natural gas	409,295	124,991	2%	294	83			5
6 B.07 - Mining of metal ores			0%					
7 B.08 - Other mining and quarrying	283,588	237,507	32%	143	22			2
8 B.09 - Mining support service activities	1,300,784	591,699	18%	658	309	235		6
9 C - Manufacturing	4,440,457	3,807,736	7%	6,291	584	66	38	2
10 C.10 - Manufacture of food products	2,079,289	1,966,183	9%	1,807	77	2		2
11 C.11 - Manufacture of beverages	84,799	81,991	2%	53	34			2
12 C.12 - Manufacture of tobacco products	12	10	58%					2
13 C.13 - Manufacture of textiles	38,764	34,362	0%	197	5			1
14 C.14 - Manufacture of wearing apparel	6,690	6,185	1%	25	1		1	4
15 C.15 - Manufacture of leather and related products	4,653	4,252	0%	25				2
16 C.16 - Manufacture of wood and of products of wood and cork, except furniture; manufacture of articles of straw and plaiting materials	76,538	69,209	23%	132	18	1		2
17 C.17 - Manufacture of pulp, paper and paperboard	82,254	64,271	0%	203	15	1		2
18 C.18 - Printing and service activities related to printing	49,178	40,394	0%	98	13			1
19 C.19 - Manufacture of coke oven products	5,233	3,854	0%	8	5			3
20 C.20 - Production of chemicals	530,589	291,168	13%	573	35	33		2
21 C.21 - Manufacture of pharmaceutical preparations	65,071	46,875	0%	175	7	1	28	4
22 C.22 - Manufacture of rubber products	182,599	152,830	3%	339	39	3		2
23 C.23 - Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products	67,974	48,746	1%	152	17			2
24 C.24 - Manufacture of basic metals	190,193	122,772	9%	209	39			2
25 C.25 - Manufacture of fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment	547,818	499,626	0%	737	88	4		2
26 C.26 - Manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products	66,693	60,441	5%	245	13		8	2
27 C.27 - Manufacture of electrical equipment	42,505	35,090	50%	311	8			1
28 C.28 - Manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c.	158,579	133,219	1%	479	64	10		3
29 C.29 - Manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers	46,889	43,674	0%	160	4			2
30 C.30 - Manufacture of other transport equipment	51,094	47,892	1%	179	37	9		3
31 C.31 - Manufacture of furniture	11,559	9,958	1%	35	11			3
32 C.32 - Other manufacturing	13,130	10,683	12%	55	8		1	2

Continued ►

31 December 2023

	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	
	GHG financed emissions (scope 1, scope 2 and scope 3 emissions of the counterparty) (in tons of CO ₂ equivalent)		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	
	Of which: Scope 3 financed emissions								
33	C.33 - Repair and installation of machinery and equipment	38,353	34,050	1%	94	48	2	4	
34	D - Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	953,126	415,057	5%	1,229	313	438	167	
35	D35.1 - Electric power generation, transmission and distribution	803,932	365,392	5%	1,074	291	438	167	
36	D35.11 - Production of electricity	420,512	262,761	7%	580	289	438	89	
37	D35.2 - Manufacture of gas; distribution of gaseous fuels through mains	129,168	41,863	0%	147				
38	D35.3 - Steam and air conditioning supply	20,026	7,801	0%	8	22			
39	E - Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	354,611	106,851	0%	469	70	129	50	
40	F - Construction	945,148	877,725	35%	2,654	378	57	8	
41	F41 - Construction of buildings	652,010	606,366	51%	1,824	221	54	5	
42	F42 - Civil engineering	135,424	125,218	1%	406	45	1		
43	F43 - Specialised construction activities	157,715	146,141	3%	423	112	2	3	
44	G - Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	1,911,989	1,758,764	3%	8,411	472	28	61	
45	H - Transportation and storage	5,214,915	2,019,660	46%	7,286	1,043	386	2	
46	H.49 - Land transport and transport via pipelines	621,888	311,102	2%	1,277	241	62		
47	H.50 - Water transport	4,245,434	1,475,182	67%	4,983	658	245		
48	H.51 - Air transport	9,523	2,406	0%	10				
49	H.52 - Warehousing and support activities for transportation	336,809	229,933	5%	986	141	80	2	
50	H.53 - Postal and courier activities	1,260	1,037	5%	30	2			
51	I - Accommodation and food service activities ²	3,399	1,625	2%	36	11		7	
52	L - Real estate activities	324,932	148,042	50%	8,269	1,105	426	332	
53	Exposures towards sectors other than those that highly contribute to climate change¹				14,612	3,836	431	934	
54	K - Financial and insurance activities				3,377	450	26	406	
55	Exposures to other sectors (NACE codes J, M - U)				11,213	3,381	404	521	
56	TOTAL	21,633,335	12,979,186	21%	54,866	8,882	2,255	1,598	3

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.

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 for obtaining reliable data for this purpose, since our clients are not yet obliged to report on this data point under current disclosure regulations.

Financed GHG emissions

The financed GHG emissions have been calculated according to the Global GHG Accounting and Reporting Standard for the Financial Industry (PCAF, December 2022). The reported absolute emissions are proportional to the share of our exposure in the counterparty’s total (company or asset) value. We estimate the emissions by combining various sources of information. The main sources are summarised below. As a general rule, we use client or collateral level information whenever available. For other exposures, we use economic emission intensities, based on dimensions relevant to the segment.

Portfolio	Sources	Method
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
Agriculture	Rijkdienst voor Ondernemend Nederland (RVO), International Dairy Federation, Statistics Netherlands (CBS)	Sector specific emission factor for dairy farming, Economic emissions intensity other subsectors
Shipping loans	Poseidon principles, CO ₂ emissiefactoren.nl, Kennisinstituut voor Mobiliteitsbeleid (KiM)	Client reported emissions for the sea and coastal freight water transport, Economic emissions intensity for inland shipping and other subsectors
Commercial Real Estate	Rijkdienst voor Ondernemend Nederland (RVO), PCAF Database, Basisregistratie Adressen en Gebouwen (BAG)	Estimated building emissions based on building type, floor area and energy label
Residential Mortgages	Rijkdienst voor Ondernemend Nederland (RVO), Statistics Netherlands (CBS), Basisregistratie Adressen en Gebouwen (BAG)	Estimated building emissions based on building type, floor area and energy label

GHG emissions for corporate loans

The ISS ESG database has been used as a source to collect GHG emissions for our corporate clients. For corporate clients not covered by the ISS ESG database, the CBS and the PCAF databases have been used, which provide country and sector-specific carbon intensity information. For clients active in renewable energy production from solar power, wind power or hydro power we have used an emission intensity of 0 for scope 1 and scope 2 GHG emissions, as the nature of the activity already implies that no emissions are associated with these activities. For scope 3 GHG emissions, we used either client specific information or, if this was not available, the CBS and the PCAF databases.

GHG emissions for agriculture

For dairy farming, a combination of the research paper Hospers et al. (2022), RVO (via StatLine) and International Dairy Federation has been used to calculate a sector-specific emission factor. For all other agriculture sub-sectors, we used the CBS database, which provides country and sector-specific carbon intensity information.

GHG emissions for shipping loans

The Poseidon Principles framework has been used as our main source to collect GHG emissions at vessel level for the sea and coastal freight water transport portfolio. The Kennisinstituut voor Mobiliteitsbeleid (KiM) and emissiefactoren.nl database has been used as a source to collect GHG emissions for inland shipping cargo vessels. For all vessels not covered by the above-mentioned sources, we used the CBS and the PCAF databases, which provide country and sector-specific carbon intensity information.

GHG emissions for commercial real estate and residential mortgages

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.

Scope 3 emissions

As of 31 December 2023, we are reporting estimates of our clients' scope 3 emissions. They depend entirely on the environmentally extended input-output (EEIO) emission factors carbon intensities by industry as supplied by the PCAF. These emission factors have the lowest data quality score and are currently limited to upstream scope 3 GHG emissions only.

Percentage of portfolio derived from company-specific reporting

We have defined this as the percentage of 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 20 years bucket. 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

Specific to loans collateralized by residential immovable property, the attributed amounts to EPC labels in this report consist of EPC labels under the old regulation (NEN7120, prior to 1 January 2021) and new regulation (NTA8800) as provided by Rijksdienst voor Ondernemend Nederland (RVO). While both old and new regulation EPC labels are considered as 'official' in column H-N, only the new regulation EP score is considered as 'official' in column B-G. This given the new regulation EPC label is provided with an accompanying EP score, while this is not the case for the old regulation EPC label where EP score is classified as estimated in column B-G.

As such, the attribution of gross carrying amounts to the EP score in row 5 column A subsequently column B-G, are higher than the gross carrying amount of the estimated EPC labels in row 1 column P*O.

For all loans collateralized by immovable property, in accordance with the instruction, the columns that show the EP score include official as well as 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 for:

- Buildings that are not required to have an energy label as per Regulation ("no label"), such as monuments.
- Buildings that are under development or not yet registered for which the label cannot be estimated ("unknown label").
- Buildings whose energy label is not known to ABN AMRO due to other reasons.

As part of its climate strategy, ABN AMRO has set targets to reduce its carbon footprint. ABN AMRO continues to work towards this goal by seeking to increase the A and higher-than-A-labels and lowering the exposure to E-G energy labels. Aligned with this strategy, the distribution of officially registered energy labels showed a slight improvement compared to Q4 2023, with an increase in official energy labels from 50% to 52%, the majority being A labels and 74% of the portfolio having an energy label of C or higher (31 December 2023: 74%).

The increase in label A was partly a result of new inflow and migration from lower energy labels to label A. New inflow usually has a final energy label, given that such a label is mandatory at the time of a sale or purchase transaction. In addition, new-build houses based on the Building Decree (Besluit Bouwerken Leefomgeving) have an A+++ label at minimum. Enhancing data quality resulted in a decrease in unknown labels and an increase in the number of final labels.

ABN AMRO encourages clients to enhance the sustainability of their homes, with the Sustainable Living Mortgage (Duurzaam Wonen Hypotheek). The bank fosters the purchase of homes with better energy labels by providing a higher mortgage for such properties.

30 June 2024

(in millions)	Total gross carrying amount amount						
	Level of energy efficiency (EP score in kWh/m ² of collateral)						
	0; ≤ 100	> 100; ≤ 200	> 200; ≤ 300	> 300; ≤ 400	> 400; ≤ 500	> 500	
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
Counterparty sector							
1 Total EU area	184,091	52,834	91,656	16,678	3,118	2,341	103
2 - of which Loans collateralised by commercial immovable property	27,907	1,688	4,767	4,386	2,726	2,039	67
3 - of which Loans collateralised by residential immovable property	156,174	51,143	86,886	12,291	389	302	36
4 - of which Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties	9	3	3	1	2		
5 - of which Level of energy efficiency (EP score in kWh/m ² of collateral) estimated	134,182	40,000	77,375	12,789	2,013	1,925	80
6 Total non-EU area	210		1				
7 - of which Loans collateralised by commercial immovable property	187						
8 - of which Loans collateralised by residential immovable property	23						
9 - of which Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties							
10 - of which Level of energy efficiency (EP score in kWh/m ² of collateral) estimated	1						

30 June 2024

(in millions)	Total gross carrying amount amount								
	Level of energy efficiency (EPC label of collateral)							Without EPC label of collateral	
								Of which: level of energy efficiency estimated ²	
	A ¹	B	C	D	E	F	G		
Counterparty sector									
1 Total EU area	41,010	12,398	18,147	8,992	6,058	4,905	4,982	87,599	80%
2 - of which Loans collateralised by commercial immovable property	5,871	1,002	1,521	653	445	319	523	17,574	32%
3 - of which Loans collateralised by residential immovable property	35,135	11,395	16,626	8,338	5,612	4,585	4,459	70,025	93%
4 - of which Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties	5	1		1	1	1			
5 - of which Level of energy efficiency (EP score in kWh/m ² of collateral) estimated								70,421	100%
6 Total non-EU area								209	0%
7 - of which Loans collateralised by commercial immovable property								187	0%
8 - of which Loans collateralised by residential immovable property								22	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/m ² of collateral) estimated								1	100%

1 Label A includes the category higher than A.
 2 (EP score in kWh/m² of collateral).

		31 December 2023						
		A	B	C	D	E	F	G
		Total gross carrying amount amount						
		Level of energy efficiency (EP score in kWh/m ² of collateral)						
(in millions)		0; ≤ 100	> 100; ≤ 200	> 200; ≤ 300	> 300; ≤ 400	> 400; ≤ 500	> 500	
Counterparty sector								
1	Total EU area	182,322	50,358	90,384	17,235	3,203	2,470	113
2	- of which Loans collateralised by commercial immovable property	28,716	1,884	5,039	4,641	2,799	2,167	66
3	- of which Loans collateralised by residential immovable property	153,597	48,472	85,341	12,592	403	303	47
4	- of which Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties	9	2	3	2	1		
5	- of which Level of energy efficiency (EP score in kWh/m ² of collateral) estimated	71,485	39,956	78,112	13,354	2,010	2,033	77
6	Total non-EU area	120			4	1		
7	- of which Loans collateralised by commercial immovable property	98			4			
8	- of which Loans collateralised by residential immovable property	22				1		
9	- of which Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties							
10	- of which Level of energy efficiency (EP score in kWh/m ² of collateral) estimated							

		31 December 2023								
		H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P
		Total gross carrying amount amount								
		Level of energy efficiency (EPC label of collateral)							Without EPC label of collateral	
(in millions)		A ¹	B	C	D	E	F	G	Of which: level of energy efficiency estimated ²	
Counterparty sector										
1	Total EU area	38,623	11,689	17,320	8,577	5,852	4,883	4,981	90,397	79%
2	- of which Loans collateralised by commercial immovable property	5,850	998	1,567	737	497	362	595	18,110	32%
3	- of which Loans collateralised by residential immovable property	32,769	10,690	15,752	7,838	5,354	4,521	4,386	72,287	91%
4	- of which Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties	4	2	1	1	1	1			
5	- of which Level of energy efficiency (EP score in kWh/m ² of collateral) estimated								71,485	100%
6	Total non-EU area	3							116	0%
7	- of which Loans collateralised by commercial immovable property	3							95	0%
8	- of which Loans collateralised by residential immovable property								21	0%
9	- of which Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties									
10	- of which Level of energy efficiency (EP score in kWh/m ² of collateral) estimated									100%

1 Label A includes the category higher than A.
 2 (EP score in kWh/m² of collateral)

ESG3 – Banking book - Climate change transition risk: Alignment metrics

This template aims to capture the bank's alignment efforts with respect to the objectives of the Paris Agreement for a selected number of sectors. The products and sectors disclosed in Template 3 are aligned with those currently covered in ABN AMRO's climate strategy, which is disclosed in our Integrated Annual Report (IAR). The IAR serves as our primary disclosure, where we provide comprehensive updates on our progress.

ABN AMRO takes a sector-based approach to target-setting, as we believe this is the most effective way to achieve decarbonisation of our portfolio, given that each sector in the economy faces specific challenges in transitioning to net zero. In doing so, we are prioritising carbon-intensive sectors, as prescribed by the NZBA. For each sector, we have taken those parts of the value chain that are most material from an emissions and exposure perspective. Therefore, the sectors and NACE codes disclosed in Template 3 align with those currently included in ABN AMRO's climate strategy.¹ If additional sectors come into scope for ABN AMRO's climate strategy, they will be included accordingly in this template.

Regarding the scope of counterparties included in Template 3, it is important to note that the EBA focuses on non-financial counterparties, while ABN AMRO's climate strategy encompasses all counterparties. Although the majority of sectors within the bank's climate strategy pertain to non-financial counterparties, some sectoral targets do include other types of counterparties. This explains the discrepancies in the reported gross carrying amounts between the two disclosures (Integrated Annual Report and Pillar 3 Report) for the sectors automotive, inland freight water transport, agriculture and commercial real estate. The most significant difference observed pertains to agriculture disclosures, as a substantial share of our agriculture portfolio is classified as households, which fall outside the scope of this template. Consequently, for these sectors, the emission intensity disclosed in Template 3 is lower than the figures reported in our Integrated Annual Report, and for agriculture it is even below our target. This discrepancy arises because the target is based on the full counterparty scope of our climate strategy.

Regarding product coverage, the products captured in the portfolio gross carrying amount of Template 3 are aligned with ABN AMRO's climate strategy. Consequently, debt securities and equity instruments are not yet encompassed by our climate strategy and therefore not integrated into the Template 3 disclosures. If debt securities and equity instruments are included in the scope of the climate strategy in the future, this will be reflected accordingly in Template 3.

The economic scenario outlining the decarbonisation pathway prescribed by the EBA is the International Energy Agency (IEA), which sets a benchmark per sector for a scenario towards Net Zero Emissions by 2050 (NZE 2050). It is important to highlight that our climate strategy employs sector-specific scenarios for our targets in respect of shipping, commercial real estate (CRE) and agriculture.

Power generation

Data reported directly by our clients is used to calculate the emissions intensity of the power generation portfolio. Due to different timings in reporting, we report our intensity figures with a year's delay to ensure that all data used for calculations are sourced from the same year. Accordingly, the reported physical intensity metric in Q2 2024 is the same as reported in Q4 2023: 15.6 kgCO₂/MWh. This intensity is well below the 2030 target and the distance to the IEA NZE2050 scenario is therefore 0%. The gross carrying amount increased by EUR 189 million in the first half of 2024 due to the onboarding of new clients, including several purely renewable-electricity clients.

Fossil fuel combustion

Fossil fuel combustion only includes our oil and gas upstream portfolio. Our commitments to these sectors decreased in Q2 2024 to EUR 909 million. As the target reduction was achieved nearly six years ahead of schedule, there is a distance (in %) to the NZE 2050 scenario of 0%.

¹ Even though the residential mortgage portfolio is part of the climate strategy, this sectoral target is excluded from Template 3 because it does not relate to non-financial counterparties.

Automotive

Our targets for trucks and vans for road transport are based on our asset-based financing lease portfolio. Since our targets were first published in the 2024 Interim Report, the processes to actively drive these targets have only just begun. Therefore, the figures reported are based on 31 December 2023, which was used as the base year. Please refer to the Interim Report for additional information on the methodology on our road transport portfolio.

Maritime transport

ABN AMRO is a signatory of the Poseidon Principles (PP), which is a global framework. As the PP assessments use the same verified data as the data submitted to the International Maritime Organization (IMO), there is a one-year delay in reporting. Therefore, the climate strategy alignment delta for the shipping alignment metric value remains the same as in 2023, and is 7% versus the IMO Initial GHG strategy.

For inland freight water transport (inland shipping) there are no significant changes to the portfolio yet, because our target has been set on baseline year 2023. Therefore, the corresponding commercial initiatives were still being implemented during the first half year of 2024.

Agriculture

The agriculture portfolio utilised Dutch national averages to calculate the baseline and anticipated targets for 2030. The counterparty scope of Pillar 3 impacts the figures reported for the agriculture portfolio, as this partly consists of households, which are therefore excluded from reporting in this template. Consequently, the alignment metric value is impacted due to the calculation of financed emissions, resulting in a value lower than the target.

Commercial real estate

For commercial real estate, we reported a decrease in the portfolio emission intensity compared with the baseline value of 66.7 kgCO₂/m² in 2021. Underlying this performance is an increase in percentage of collateral with energy label A or higher, and a decrease in percentage of collateral with energy label D-G. Additionally, the percentage of definitive EPC labels has increased, while the percentage of estimated labels has decreased.

(in millions)	A	B	C	D	E	F
	NACE Sectors ²	Portfolio gross carrying amount	Alignment metric	Year of reference	Distance to IEA NZE2050 in % ³	Target (year of reference +3 years) ⁴
						30 June 2024
Sector¹						
1 Power	3511	1,448	15.6 kgCO ₂ /MWh	2022	0%	365.3 kgCO ₂ /MWh
2 Fossil fuel combustion	0610, 0620	315	EUR 909 million ⁵	2024	0%	EUR 1.100 million
3 Automotive		421				
-of which Road transport trucks		331	81.7 gCO ₂ /tkm	2023	34%	72.8 gCO ₂ /tkm
-of which Road transport vans		90	224.9 gCO ₂ /vkm	2023	60%	188.8 gCO ₂ /vkm
4 Maritime transport		3,412				
-of which Sea and coastal water transport	5020	3,183	7% alignment delta	2022	Target is to be fully aligned with IMO Initial GHG strategy ⁶	0% alignment delta
-of which Inland freight water transport	5040	229	26.6 gCO ₂ e/tkm	2024	46%	21.5 gCO ₂ e/tkm
5 Agriculture	0113, 0125, 0128, 0130, 0141, 0142, 0146	2,798	1.2 mtCO ₂ e/mln EUR	2024	0% ⁷	1.6 mtCO ₂ e/mln EUR
6 Commercial Real Estate		8,828	61.9 kgCO ₂ /m ²	2024	73% ⁸	42.3 kgCO ₂ /m ²

1 Please refer to the Glossary of other sustainability terms in our Integrated Annual Report for the definitions of the sectors that are included.
 2 For automotive and commercial real estate, the scope of the portfolio is determined by specific-purpose financing rather than by NACE code. In this way, we focus on the particular activity of the financed loan.
 3 PIT distance to 2030 NZE2050 scenario in % (for each metric): Metric at reference year - (IEA scenario metric in 2030)/(IEA scenario metric in 2030)*100. Please note that this formula, prescribed by EBA's calculation guidance, differs from the formula used in the climate strategy disclosures presented in our IAR.
 4 ABN AMRO has only set a 2030 target, therefore the figures reported in this column are based on linear targets.
 5 This amount includes both the outstanding and undrawn loan amounts.
 6 For shipping, we make use of the Poseidon Principles (PP) methodology, which follows the 2018 Initial International Maritime Organization (IMO) GHG strategy. This is a global framework for financial institutions for assessing and disclosing the climate alignment of their shipping portfolio.
 7 Our agriculture target is based on the Dutch Coalition Accord.
 8 For CRE, we utilize the Carbon Risk Real Estate Monitor (CRREM 1.5 NL V1) methodology. Although it is not an IEA scenario, it is aligned with a 1.5°C maximum global warming scenario.

ESG4 – Banking book - Climate change transition risk: Exposures to top 20 carbon-intensive firms

This template has been reported using the list provided in the Carbon Majors Database from CDP¹. We chose this source as it is a reputable source which provides a clear methodological explanation and 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 Institute²: EUR 7,432,364
- Thomson Reuters³: EUR 8,458,855

		30 June 2024				
		A	B	C	D	E
(in millions)		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	7	0.01%		1	3

1 For counterparties among the top 20 carbon emitting companies in the world

		31 December 2023				
		A	B	C	D	E
(in millions)		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	5	0.01%		3	3

1 For counterparties among the top 20 carbon emitting companies in the world

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

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 qualify as physical risk, it is not in scope of this disclosure.

Specific to heat stress, we are reviewing the methodology for inclusion of this in the assessment of physical risk. Please note that physical risk assessment is constantly evolving. Consequently, we also seek to improve our understanding of the identification and management of physical risks, which requires us to continuously improve our methodology.

This report’s physical risk assessment considers five climate hazards (flooding, hurricanes & typhoons, sea level rise, water stress and wildfires) in addition to buildings’ foundational risk due to drought. The hazards linked to chronic risk are water stress, and foundational risks, while those that are linked to acute risk are flooding, hurricanes & typhoons, wildfires and sea level rise.

Compared to 31 December 2023, our exposure sensitive to the impact from climate change events increased slightly, in line with the increase of total exposure. The majority of our portfolio is located in the Netherlands, which has varying degrees of sensitivity to impact of flooding, sea level rise and water stress. Most of the Dutch collateral and counterparties in our portfolio are located in the west of the country, some of which are sensitive to flood risk depending on the proximity to rivers. The majority of our exposures in the west are in urban areas around Amsterdam and Rotterdam, which have lower sensitivity to physical risk, also because of highly developed flood protection systems in these cities. The agriculture sector has a large share of exposure in the north and east relative to other sectors in our portfolio, resulting in higher sensitivity to chronic risk.

The next sections contain more details on the data sources and methodology used to arrive at the disclosed figures.

								30 June 2024
								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)	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	
	≤ 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	5,045	2,571	367	30	3	3		2,432
2 B - Mining and quarrying	1,753	398	80			3		6
3 C - Manufacturing	7,395	2,227	136	10	4	2		850
4 D - Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	2,312	254	146	164	67	9		381
5 E - Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	773	153	65	70	29	9		260
6 F - Construction	3,064	609	64	4	8	2		266
7 G - Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	9,274	2,695	154	14		2		1,033
8 H - Transportation and storage	8,649	1,617	272	36		3		469
9 L - Real estate activities	10,030	2,342	217	24	53	3		740
10 Loans collateralised by residential immovable property	156,197	885	1,303	3,714	10,488	3		3,250
11 Loans collateralised by commercial immovable property	28,094	9,769	1,416	170	23	21		5,487
12 Repossessed collaterals	3					3		
13 Other relevant sectors (breakdown below where relevant)	21,241	4,167	1,025	79	210	3		1,525

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.

		30 June 2024						
		I	J	K	L	M	N	O
		Gross carrying amount						
		Of which: exposures sensitive to impact from climate change physical events						
						Accumulated impairment, accumulated negative changes in fair value due to credit risk and provisions		
(in millions)		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		Of which: Stage 2 exposures	Of which: non-performing exposures
	Geographical area subject to climate change physical risk - acute and chronic events							
1	A - Agriculture, forestry and fishing	320	219	403	125	-60	-14	-16
2	B - Mining and quarrying	440	32	11	63			
3	C - Manufacturing	1,000	528	376	196	-80	-11	-65
4	D - Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	198	52	133	1	-3	-1	-1
5	E - Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	55	2	44		-7	-1	-6
6	F - Construction	368	51	102	66	-61	-3	-57
7	G - Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	1,580	251	521	191	-88	-12	-48
8	H - Transportation and storage	1,133	322	360	42	-10	-3	-4
9	L - Real estate activities	1,724	173	202	25	-15	-4	-7
10	Loans collateralised by residential immovable property	12,889	252	1,211	205	-36	-7	-24
11	Loans collateralised by commercial immovable property	5,096	796	1,327	427	-160	-37	-52
12	Repossessed collaterals							
13	Other relevant sectors (breakdown below where relevant)	3,616	340	617	265	-79	-18	-41

		31 December 2023						
		B	C	D	E	F	G	H
		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	5,264	2,620	404	31	4	3	2,505
2	B - Mining and quarrying	1,744	370	84			4	6
3	C - Manufacturing	6,979	1,956	182	12		2	914
4	D - Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	2,147	386	150	117	137	7	494
5	E - Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	717	156	41	70	50	9	260
6	F - Construction	3,096	680	86	1	3	2	291
7	G - Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	8,973	2,685	171	12	1	2	1,118
8	H - Transportation and storage	8,716	1,542	329	29		3	502
9	L - Real estate activities	10,133	2,441	243	36	30	3	878
10	Loans collateralised by residential immovable property	153,619	674	717	1,903	4,492	20	2,948
11	Loans collateralised by commercial immovable property	28,815	9,890	1,587	168	14	3	5,800
12	Repossessed collaterals		3					
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 2023						
		I	J	K	L	M	N	O
		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		
(in millions)						Of which: Stage 2 exposures	Of which: non-performing exposures	
Geographical area subject to climate change physical risk - acute and chronic events								
1	A - Agriculture, forestry and fishing	322	232	432	157	-53	-14	-17
2	B - Mining and quarrying	414	35	31	64	-1		
3	C - Manufacturing	1,082	153	417	158	-93	-7	-76
4	D - Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	295		176	3	-5	-1	-2
5	E - Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	54	2	14	3			
6	F - Construction	428	51	122	76	-63	-3	-58
7	G - Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	1,507	245	557	169	-67	-12	-46
8	H - Transportation and storage	1,113	286	345	49	-12	-3	-6
9	L - Real estate activities	1,716	156	263	35	-13	-5	-3
10	Loans collateralised by residential immovable property	4,657	183	666	108	-24	-5	-15
11	Loans collateralised by commercial immovable property	5,062	797	1,320	387	-123	-31	-44
12	Reposessed collaterals							
13	Other relevant sectors (breakdown below where relevant)							

Data Sources

The assessment of an exposure's sensitivity to the impact of climate events is based solely on the location of the collateral or, if the loan is not collateralised by immovable property, the location of the counterparty. The table below specifies the data sourcing per collateralisation and location.

To determine the risk of flooding in the Netherlands, we use data from the Climate Impact Atlas of Climate Adaptation Services (CAS) that considers the Delta programme of the Dutch government. Not considering the impact of the Delta programme would have resulted in overestimating the sensitivity to flooding risk in the Netherlands, where the CAS data is more tailored for use.

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. For loans collateralized by residential real estate in Dutch geographies, data on flooding and wildfires was obtained from the Climate Impact Atlas of CAS, while data on pole rot risk was obtained from Kenniscentrum Aanpak Funderingsproblematiek (KCAF).

Hazard	Data Source		
	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		Moody's ESG Solutions	Moody's ESG Solutions
Water stress		Moody's ESG Solutions	Moody's ESG Solutions
Hurricanes & Typhoons		Moody's ESG Solutions	Moody's ESG Solutions
Sea level rise		Moody's ESG Solutions	Moody's ESG Solutions
Foundation risks	Kennis Centrum Aanpak Funderingsproblematiek		

Methodology

For loans secured by residential immovable property in the Netherlands, 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).
- The risk of wildfires is classified as high (according to the definition of Klimaateffectatlas).
- The probability of foundation problems occurring before 2050 exceeds 30%.

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). To assess flooding risk for exposures to non-collateralised by immovable property in the Netherlands, all counterparties in a region where more than 10% of the locations are exposed to a potential flood of more than one meter are marked as exposed to acute physical climate risk.

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 or acute physical risk.

ESG6 – Summary of GAR KPIs

30 June 2024

				KPI	% coverage (over total assets) ¹
	Climate change mitigation	Climate change adaptation	Total (Climate change mitigation + Climate change adaptation)		
GAR stock	9%	0%		9%	81% ³
GAR flow ²					

1 % of assets covered by the KPI over banks' total assets

2 The figures regarding EU Taxonomy Flow are left blank. We will start reporting this from Q4 2024 in order to ensure alignment with the approach taken for the EU Taxonomy disclosures in the Integrated Annual Report 2024.

3 The significant difference in the % coverage percentage is due to a change in the formula as a result of additional guidance. Last year in Q4 2023 we compared the alignment with the total assets. This year in Q2 2024 it is updated to covered assets compared with total assets.

31 December 2023

				KPI	% coverage (over total assets) ¹
	Climate change mitigation	Climate change adaptation	Total (Climate change mitigation + Climate change adaptation)		
GAR stock	10%	0%		10%	8%
GAR flow ²					

1 % of assets covered by the KPI over banks' total assets

2 The figures regarding EU Taxonomy Flow are left blank. We will start reporting this from Q4 2024 in order to ensure alignment with the approach taken for the EU Taxonomy disclosures in the Integrated Annual Report 2024.

ESG7 – Mitigating actions: Assets for the calculation of GAR

30 June 2024

(in millions)	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K
	Disclosure reference date T										
	Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)						Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)				
	Of which: towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)						Of which: towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				
	Of which: environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)						Of which: environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)				
Total gross carrying amount	Of which: specialised lending	Of which: transitional	Of which: enabling	Of which: specialised lending	Of which: adaptation	Of which: enabling					
GAR - Covered assets in both numerator and denominator											
1 Loans and advances, debt securities and equity instruments not HfT eligible for GAR calculation	184,511	160,551	31,150	30,578	57	128	31	4			4
2 Financial corporations	24,958	4,290	339		50	86	13	3			3
3 Credit institutions	16,087	3,268	220		45	9	3	1			1
4 <i>Loans and advances</i>	<i>9,084</i>	<i>2,145</i>	<i>127</i>		<i>38</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>2</i>				
5 <i>Debt securities, including UoP</i>	<i>7,003</i>	<i>1,123</i>	<i>93</i>		<i>7</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>1</i>				
6 <i>Equity instruments</i>											
7 Other financial corporations	8,871	1,022	119		5	77	10	3			3
8 <i>Of which: investment firms</i>	<i>1,063</i>	<i>246</i>	<i>8</i>		<i>5</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>1</i>				
9 <i>- of which Loans and advances</i>	<i>1,063</i>	<i>246</i>	<i>8</i>		<i>5</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>1</i>				
10 Debt securities, including UoP											
11 Equity instruments											
12 of which management companies	4										
13 Loans and advances	4										
14 Debt securities, including UoP											
15 Equity instruments											
16 of which insurance undertakings	668	111	14				9	3			3
17 Loans and advances	668	111	14				9	3			3
18 Debt securities, including UoP											
19 Equity instruments											
20 Non-financial corporations (subject to NFRD disclosure obligations)	3,916	624	233		7	42	18				
21 Loans and advances	3,869	624	233		7	42	18				
22 Debt securities, including UoP											
23 Equity instruments	47										
24 Households	155,637	155,637	30,578	30,578							
25 <i>of which loans collateralised by residential immovable property</i>	<i>154,839</i>	<i>154,839</i>	<i>30,578</i>	<i>30,578</i>							
26 <i>of which building renovation loans</i>	<i>543</i>	<i>543</i>									
27 <i>of which motor vehicle loans</i>	<i>255</i>	<i>255</i>									

Continued ►

30 June 2024

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K
	Disclosure reference date T										
	Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)						Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)				
	Of which: towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)						Of which: towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				
	Of which: environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)						Of which: environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)				
(in millions)	Total gross carrying amount			Of which: specialised lending	Of which: transitional	Of which: enabling			Of which: specialised lending	Of which: adaptation	Of which: enabling
28 Local governments financing											
29 Housing financing											
30 Other local governments financing											
31 Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties											
32 TOTAL GAR ASSETS	184,511	160,551	31,150	30,578	57	128	31	4		4	
Assets excluded from the numerator for GAR calculation (covered in the denominator)											
33 EU Non-financial corporations (not subject to NFRD disclosure obligations)	53,850										
34 Loans and advances	53,262										
35 Debt securities	8										
36 Equity instruments	579										
37 Non-EU Non-financial corporations (not subject to NFRD disclosure obligations)	11,771										
38 Loans and advances	11,763										
39 Debt securities											
40 Equity instruments	8										
41 Derivatives	4,576										
42 On demand interbank loans	1,324										
43 Cash and cash-related assets	366										
44 Other assets (e.g. Goodwill, commodities etc.) ¹	72,049										
45 TOTAL ASSETS IN THE DENOMINATOR (GAR)	328,447										
Other assets excluded from both the numerator and denominator for GAR calculation											
46 Sovereigns	32,392										
47 Central banks exposure	43,504										
48 Trading book	2,109										
49 TOTAL ASSETS EXCLUDED FROM NUMERATOR AND DENOMINATOR	78,004										
50 TOTAL ASSETS	406,452										

1 As there is no line item in the P3 template for exposures towards non-NFRD financial corporations, these exposures are included in the line item 'other assets'. The necessity for this is to reconcile with the EU Taxonomy where non-NFRD financial corporations are included in the disclosures as a separate line item. In order to reconcile with the EU Taxonomy disclosures, in the total 'Other financial corporations', exposures to financial corporations that are defined as such under the FINREP but are non-financial under EU Taxonomy, are taken into account. This additional category was created in the EU Taxonomy template to remain aligned with the finrep definition of a financial corporation while simultaneously remain in compliance with the EUT.

30 June 2024

	L	M	N	O	P
	Disclosure reference date T				
	TOTAL (CCM + CCA)				
	Of which: towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				
	Of which: environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)				
			Of which: specialised lending	Of which: transitional/ adaptation	Of which: enabling
(in millions)					
GAR - Covered assets in both numerator and denominator					
1 Loans and advances, debt securities and equity instruments not HfT eligible for GAR calculation	160,582	31,154	30,578	57	128
2 Financial corporations	4,303	343		50	86
3 Credit institutions	3,271	221		45	9
4 <i>Loans and advances</i>	<i>2,147</i>	<i>128</i>		<i>38</i>	<i>6</i>
5 <i>Debt securities, including UoP</i>	<i>1,124</i>	<i>93</i>		<i>7</i>	<i>3</i>
6 <i>Equity instruments</i>					
7 Other financial corporations	1,032	122		5	77
8 - of which: investment firms	247	8		5	2
9 - of which Loans and advances	247	8		5	2
10 Debt securities, including UoP					
11 Equity instruments					
12 - of which management companies					
13 Loans and advances					
14 Debt securities, including UoP					
15 Equity instruments					
16 - of which insurance undertakings	120	16			
17 Loans and advances	120	16			
18 Debt securities, including UoP					
19 Equity instruments					
20 Non-financial corporations (subject to NFRD disclosure obligations)	642	233		7	42
21 Loans and advances	642	233		7	42
22 Debt securities, including UoP					
23 Equity instruments					
24 Households	155,637	30,578	30,578		
25 - of which loans collateralised by residential immovable property	154,839	30,578	30,578		
26 - of which building renovation loans	543				
27 - of which motor vehicle loans	255				
28 Local governments financing					
29 Housing financing					
30 Other local governments financing					
31 Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties					
32 TOTAL GAR ASSETS	160,582	31,154	30,578	57	128
Assets excluded from the numerator for GAR calculation (covered in the denominator)					
33 EU Non-financial corporations (not subject to NFRD disclosure obligations)					
34 Loans and advances					
35 Debt securities					
36 Equity instruments					

Continued ▶

		30 June 2024				
		L	M	N	O	P
		Disclosure reference date T				
		TOTAL (CCM + CCA)				
		Of which: towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				
		Of which: environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)				
			Of which: specialised lending	Of which: transitional/ adaptation	Of which: enabling	
(in millions)						
37	Non-EU Non-financial corporations (not subject to NFRD disclosure obligations)					
38	Loans and advances					
39	Debt securities					
40	Equity instruments					
41	Derivatives					
42	On demand interbank loans					
43	Cash and cash-related assets					
44	Other assets (e.g. Goodwill, commodities etc.)					
45	TOTAL ASSETS IN THE DENOMINATOR (GAR)					
	Other assets excluded from both the numerator and denominator for GAR calculation					
46	Sovereigns					
47	Central banks exposure					
48	Trading book					
49	TOTAL ASSETS EXCLUDED FROM NUMERATOR AND DENOMINATOR					
50	TOTAL ASSETS					

		31 December 2023										
		A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K
		Disclosure reference date T										
		Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)					Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)					
		Of which: towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)					Of which: towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)					
		Of which: environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)					Of which: environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)					
		Total gross carrying amount	Of which: specialised lending	Of which: transitional	Of which: enabling	Of which: specialised lending	Of which: adaptation	Of which: enabling				
(in millions)												
	GAR - Covered assets in both numerator and denominator											
1	Loans and advances, debt securities and equity instruments not HfT eligible for GAR calculation	166,341	155,470	31,151	30,954	5	55	22	1		1	
2	Financial corporations	9,763	1,740	24			21	21				
3	Credit institutions	6,706	1,429									
4	<i>Loans and advances</i>	<i>1,650</i>	<i>226</i>									
5	<i>Debt securities, including UoP</i>	<i>5,052</i>	<i>1,203</i>									
6	<i>Equity instruments</i>	<i>4</i>										
7	Other financial corporations	5,999	311	23			21	21				
8	<i>Of which: investment firms</i>	<i>1</i>										
9	<i>- of which Loans and advances</i>	<i>1</i>										
10	Debt securities, including UoP											
11	Equity instruments											

Continued ►

31 December 2023

		A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K
		Disclosure reference date T										
		Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)						Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)				
		Of which: towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)						Of which: towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				
		Of which: environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)						Of which: environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)				
(in millions)	Total gross carrying amount	Of which: specialised lending	Of which: transitional	Of which: enabling	Of which: specialised lending	Of which: adaptation	Of which: enabling					
12	of which management companies											
13	Loans and advances											
14	Debt securities, including UoP											
15	Equity instruments											
16	of which insurance undertakings	113	5					13				
17	Loans and advances	113	5					13				
18	Debt securities, including UoP											
19	Equity instruments											
20	Non-financial corporations (subject to NFRD disclosure obligations)											
21	Loans and advances	3,287	488	173		5	34	1	1		1	
22	Debt securities, including UoP											
23	Equity instruments	46										
24	Households	153,242	153,242	30,954	30,954							
25	<i>of which loans collateralised by residential immovable property</i>	<i>152,434</i>	<i>152,434</i>	<i>30,954</i>	<i>30,954</i>							
26	<i>of which building renovation loans</i>	<i>556</i>	<i>556</i>									
27	<i>of which motor vehicle loans</i>	<i>252</i>	<i>252</i>									
28	Local governments financing											
29	Housing financing											
30	Other local governments financing											
31	Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties	3										
32	TOTAL GAR ASSETS	163,008	154,982	30,978	30,954			21	21			
	Assets excluded from the numerator for GAR calculation (covered in the denominator)											
33	EU Non-financial corporations (not subject to NFRD disclosure obligations)	53,560										
34	Loans and advances	52,944										
35	Debt securities	77										
36	Equity instruments	540										

Continued ►

31 December 2023

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K
	Disclosure reference date T										
	Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)						Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)				
	Of which: towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)						Of which: towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				
	Of which: environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)						Of which: environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)				
(in millions)	Total gross carrying amount			Of which: specialised lending	Of which: transitional	Of which: enabling		Of which: specialised lending	Of which: adaptation	Of which: enabling	
37	Non-EU Non-financial corporations (not subject to NFRD disclosure obligations)	10,714									
38	Loans and advances	10,702									
39	Debt securities										
40	Equity instruments	12									
41	Derivatives	4,403									
42	On demand interbank loans	1,404									
43	Cash and cash-related assets	299									
44	Other assets (e.g. Goodwill, commodities etc.) ¹	67,836									
45	TOTAL ASSETS IN THE DENOMINATOR (GAR)	304,557									
	Other assets excluded from both the numerator and denominator for GAR calculation										
46	Sovereigns	28,626									
47	Central banks exposure	55,205									
48	Trading book	1,371									
49	TOTAL ASSETS EXCLUDED FROM NUMERATOR AND DENOMINATOR	85,202									
50	TOTAL ASSETS	389,759									

1 As there is no line item in the P3 template for exposures towards non-NFRD financial corporations, these exposures are included in the line item 'other assets'. The necessity for this is to reconcile with the EU Taxonomy where non-NFRD financial corporations are included in the disclosures as a separate line item. In order to reconcile with the EU Taxonomy disclosures, in the total 'Other financial corporations', exposures to financial corporations that are defined as such under the FINREP but are non-financial under EU Taxonomy, are taking into account. This additional category was created in the EU Taxonomy template to remain aligned with the finrep definition of a financial corporation while simultaneously remain in compliance with the EUT.

31 December 2023

	L	M	N	O	P	
	Disclosure reference date T					
	TOTAL (CCM + CCA)					
	Of which: towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)					
	Of which: environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)					
(in millions)		Of which: specialised lending	Of which: transitional/adaptation	Of which: enabling		
	GAR - Covered assets in both numerator and denominator					
1	Loans and advances, debt securities and equity instruments not HfT eligible for GAR calculation	155,493	31,152	30,954	55	5
2	Financial corporations	1,762	24		21	
3	Credit institutions	1,429				
4	Loans and advances	226				
5	Debt securities, including UoP	1,203				
6	Equity instruments					
7	Other financial corporations	332	23		21	
8	- of which: investment firms					
9	- - of which Loans and advances					

Continued ▶

		31 December 2023				
		L	M	N	O	P
		Disclosure reference date T				
		TOTAL (CCM + CCA)				
		Of which: towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				
		Of which: environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)				
				Of which: specialised lending	Of which: transitional/ adaptation	Of which: enabling
(in millions)						
10	Debt securities, including UoP					
11	Equity instruments					
12	- of which management companies					
13	Loans and advances					
14	Debt securities, including UoP					
15	Equity instruments					
16	- of which insurance undertakings	18				
17	Loans and advances	18				
18	Debt securities, including UoP					
19	Equity instruments					
20	Non-financial corporations (subject to NFRD disclosure obligations)					
21	Loans and advances	489	174		34	5
22	Debt securities, including UoP					
23	Equity instruments					
24	Households	153,242	30,954	30,954		
25	- of which loans collateralised by residential immovable property	152,434	30,954	30,954		
26	- of which building renovation loans	556				
27	- of which motor vehicle loans	252				
28	Local governments financing					
29	Housing financing					
30	Other local governments financing					
31	Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties					
32	TOTAL GAR ASSETS	155,004	30,978	30,954	21	
Assets excluded from the numerator for GAR calculation (covered in the denominator)						
33	EU Non-financial corporations (not subject to NFRD disclosure obligations)					
34	Loans and advances					
35	Debt securities					
36	Equity instruments					
37	Non-EU Non-financial corporations (not subject to NFRD disclosure obligations)					
38	Loans and advances					
39	Debt securities					
40	Equity instruments					
41	Derivatives					
42	On demand interbank loans					
43	Cash and cash-related assets					
44	Other assets (e.g. Goodwill, commodities etc.)					
45	TOTAL ASSETS IN THE DENOMINATOR (GAR)					
Other assets excluded from both the numerator and denominator for GAR calculation						
46	Sovereigns					
47	Central banks exposure					
48	Trading book					
49	TOTAL ASSETS EXCLUDED FROM NUMERATOR AND DENOMINATOR					
50	TOTAL ASSETS					

ESG8 – GAR (%)

		30 June 2024									
		A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	J	
		KPIs on stock									
		Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)					Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)				
		Proportion of eligible assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors					Proportion of eligible assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors				
		Of which environmentally sustainable					Of which environmentally sustainable				
% (compared to total covered assets in the denominator)		Of which specialised lending			Of which transitional	Of which enabling	Of which specialised lending			Of which adaptation	Of which enabling
1	GAR	49%	9%	9%							
2	Loans and advances, debt securities and equity instruments not HfT eligible for GAR calculation	87%	17%	17%							
3	Financial corporations	17%	1%								
4	Credit institutions	20%	1%								
5	Other financial corporations	12%	1%			1%					
6	- of which investment firms	23%	1%								
7	- of which management companies	1%	1%								
8	- of which insurance undertakings	17%	2%				1%				
9	Non-financial corporations subject to NFRD disclosure obligations	16%	6%			1%					
10	Households	100%	20%	20%		0%					
11	- of which loans collateralised by residential immovable property	100%	20%	20%		0%					
12	- of which building renovation loans	100%									
13	- of which motor vehicle loans	100%									
14	Local government financing										
15	Housing financing										
16	Other local governments financing										
17	Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties										

30 June 2024

	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U
	KPIs on stock						KPIs on flows ¹				
	TOTAL (CCM + CCA)						Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)				
	Proportion of eligible assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors						Proportion of new eligible assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors				
	Of which: environmentally sustainable						Of which: environmentally sustainable				
	Of which: specialised lending		Of which: transitional/adaptation		Of which: enabling		Proportion of total assets covered	Of which: specialised lending		Of which: transitional/enabling	
(in millions)											
% (compared to total covered assets in the denominator)											
1 GAR	49%	9%	9%				100%				
2 Loans and advances, debt securities and equity instruments not HfT eligible for GAR calculation	87%	17%	17%				56%				
3 Financial corporations	17%	1%					8%				
4 Credit institutions	20%	1%					5%				
5 Other financial corporations	12%	1%			1%		3%				
6 - of which investment firms	23%	1%									
7 - of which management companies	1%	1%									
8 - of which insurance undertakings	18%	2%									
9 Non-financial corporations subject to NFRD disclosure obligations	16%	6%			1%		1%				
10 Households	100%	20%	20%				47%				
11 - of which loans collateralised by residential immovable property	100%	20%	20%				47%				
12 - of which building renovation loans	100%										
13 - of which motor vehicle loans	100%										
14 Local government financing											
15 Housing financing											
16 Other local governments financing											
17 Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties											

¹ The figures regarding EU Taxonomy Flow are left blank. We will start reporting this from Q4 2024 in order to ensure alignment with the approach taken for the EU Taxonomy disclosures in the Integrated Annual Report 2024.

30 June 2024

	V	W	X	Y	Z	AA	AB	AC	AD	AE	AF	
	Disclosure reference date T: KPIs on flows ¹											
	Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)						TOTAL (CCM + CCA)					
	Proportion of new eligible assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors						Proportion of new eligible assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors					
	Of which: environmentally sustainable						Of which: environmentally sustainable					
	Of which: specialised lending		Of which: adaptation		Of which: enabling		Of which: specialised lending		Of which: transitional/adaptation		Of which: enabling	Proportion of total new assets covered
% (compared to total covered assets in the denominator)												
1 GAR												
2 Loans and advances, debt securities and equity instruments not HfT eligible for GAR calculation												
3 Financial corporations												
4 Credit institutions												
5 Other financial corporations												
6 - of which investment firms												
7 - of which management companies												
8 - of which insurance undertakings												
9 Non-financial corporations subject to NFRD disclosure obligations												
10 Households												
11 - of which loans collateralised by residential immovable property												
12 - of which building renovation loans												
13 - of which motor vehicle loans												
14 Local government financing												
15 Housing financing												
16 Other local governments financing												
17 Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties												

¹ The figures regarding EU Taxonomy Flow are left blank. We will start reporting this from Q4 2024 in order to ensure alignment with the approach taken for the EU Taxonomy disclosures in the Integrated Annual Report 2024.

		31 December 2023									
		A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
		Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)					Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)				
		Proportion of eligible assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors					Proportion of eligible assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors				
		Of which environmentally sustainable					Of which environmentally sustainable				
		Of which specialised lending			Of which transitional	Of which enabling	Of which specialised lending			Of which adaptation	Of which enabling
% (compared to total covered assets in the denominator)											
1	GAR	51%	10%	10%							
2	Loans and advances, debt securities and equity instruments not HfT eligible for GAR calculation	93%	19%	19%							
3	Financial corporations	18%									
4	Credit institutions	21%									
5	Other financial corporations	5%									
6	- of which investment firms	20%									
7	- of which management companies										
8	- of which insurance undertakings	4%					11%				
9	Non-financial corporations subject to NFRD disclosure obligations										
10	Households	100%	20%	20%							
11	- of which loans collateralised by residential immovable property	100%	20%	20%							
12	- of which building renovation loans	100%									
13	- of which motor vehicle loans	100%									
14	Local government financing										
15	Housing financing										
16	Other local governments financing										
17	Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties										

31 December 2023

	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U
	KPIs on stock						KPIs on flows ¹				
	TOTAL (CCM + CCA)						Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)				
	Proportion of eligible assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors						Proportion of new eligible assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors				
	Of which: environmentally sustainable						Of which: environmentally sustainable				
	Of which: specialised lending		Of which: transitional/adaptation		Of which: enabling		Proportion of total assets covered	Of which: specialised lending		Of which: transitional/enabling	
(in millions)											
% (compared to total covered assets in the denominator)											
1 GAR	51%	10%	10%				100%				
2 Loans and advances, debt securities and equity instruments not HfT eligible for GAR calculation	93%	19%	19%				55%				
3 Financial corporations	18%						3%				
4 Credit institutions	21%						2%				
5 Other financial corporations	6%						2%				
6 - of which investment firms	20%										
7 - of which management companies											
8 - of which insurance undertakings	16%										
9 Non-financial corporations subject to NFRD disclosure obligations											
10 Households	100%	20%	20%				50%				
11 - of which loans collateralised by residential immovable property	100%	20%	20%				50%				
12 - of which building renovation loans	100%										
13 - of which motor vehicle loans	100%										
14 Local government financing											
15 Housing financing											
16 Other local governments financing											
17 Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties											

1 The figures regarding EU Taxonomy Flow are left blank. We will start reporting this from Q4 2024 in order to ensure alignment with the approach taken for the EU Taxonomy disclosures in the Integrated Annual Report 2024.

		31 December 2023												
		V	W	X	Y	Z	AA	AB	AC	AD	AE	AF		
		Disclosure reference date T: KPIs on flows ¹												
		Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)					TOTAL (CCM + CCA)							
		Proportion of new eligible assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors					Proportion of new eligible assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors							
		Of which: environmentally sustainable					Of which: environmentally sustainable							
		Of which: specialised lending			Of which: adaptation		Of which: enabling		Of which: specialised lending			Of which: transitional/adaptation		Of which: enabling
% (compared to total covered assets in the denominator)												Proportion of total new assets covered		
1	GAR													
2	Loans and advances, debt securities and equity instruments not HfT eligible for GAR calculation													
3	Financial corporations													
4	Credit institutions													
5	Other financial corporations													
6	- of which investment firms													
7	- of which management companies													
8	- of which insurance undertakings													
9	Non-financial corporations subject to NFRD disclosure obligations													
10	Households													
11	- of which loans collateralised by residential immovable property													
12	- of which building renovation loans													
13	- of which motor vehicle loans													
14	Local government financing													
15	Housing financing													
16	Other local governments financing													
17	Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties													

¹ The figures regarding EU Taxonomy Flow are left blank. We will start reporting this from Q4 2024 in order to ensure alignment with the approach taken for the EU Taxonomy disclosures in the Integrated Annual Report 2024.

ESG10 – Other climate change mitigating actions not covered in the EU Taxonomy

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). Our SAS definition is based on current market practice for loans and investments, and is aligned with the definitions set in the EU SFDR regulation for client assets. The criteria in the SAS do not relate to climate change only, 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.

The exposures reported as at 30 June 2024 increased compared to 31 December 2023, mainly as a result of inflow stemming from new mortgage production (households loans).

Moreover we note that, considering the EU Taxonomy, a limited part of our exposures is still aligned. This is mainly due to the limited scope and strict requirements of the EU Taxonomy as a result of, among others, the Technical Screening Criteria and the NFRD scope. Therefore, the majority of exposures continue to be reported in this Pillar 3 template.

30 June 2024

		C	D	E	F
(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
Bonds¹					
1	Financial corporations	480	Yes	Yes	This includes Green Bonds from European banks, mainly contributing to mitigating 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	<i>Of which Loans collateralised by commercial immovable property</i>				
4	Households				
5	<i>Of which Loans collateralised by residential immovable property</i>				
6	<i>Of which building renovation loans</i>				
7	Other counterparties	1,845	Yes	Yes	This includes sovereign and government guaranteed Green Bonds from the (regional) governments of Austria, Germany, Finland, France, Ireland, Luxemburg, Netherlands, Philippines, Sweden and the European Union.
Loans¹					
8	Financial corporations	1,535	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	Non-financial corporations	13,819	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	<i>Of which Loans collateralised by commercial immovable property</i>	5,247	Yes	No	<i>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.</i>
11	Households	18,378	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.
12	<i>Of which Loans collateralised by residential immovable property</i>	17,177	Yes	No	<i>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.</i>
13	<i>Of which building renovation loans</i>				
14	Other counterparties				

1 (e.g. green, sustainable, sustainability-linked under standards other than the EU standards)

		31 December 2023			
		C	D	E	F
(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
Bonds¹					
1	Financial corporations	436	Yes	Yes	This includes Green Bonds from European banks, mainly contributing to mitigating 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	<i>Of which Loans collateralised by commercial immovable property</i>				
4	Households				
5	<i>Of which Loans collateralised by residential immovable property</i>				
6	<i>Of which building renovation loans</i>				
7	Other counterparties	2,089	Yes	Yes	This includes sovereign and government guaranteed Green Bonds from the (regional) governments of Austria, Denmark, Germany, Finland, France, Ireland, Netherlands, Sweden and the European Union.
Loans¹					
8	Financial corporations	1,837	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	Non-financial corporations	13,093	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	<i>Of which Loans collateralised by commercial immovable property</i>	5,309	Yes	No	<i>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.</i>
11	Households	15,561	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.
12	<i>Of which Loans collateralised by residential immovable property</i>	14,351	Yes	No	<i>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.</i>
13	<i>Of which building renovation loans</i>				
14	Other counterparties				

¹ (e.g. green, sustainable, sustainability-linked under standards other than the EU standards)

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.

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