S&P Global
Ratings

RatingsDirect®

ABN AMRO Bank N.V.

Primary Credit Analyst:
Anastasia Turdyeva, Dublin + (353)1 568 0622; anastasia.turdyeva@spglobal.com

Secondary Contact:
Mathieu Plait, Paris + 33 14 420 7364; mathieu.plait@spglobal.com

Research Contributor:
Divyang Jain, CRISIL Global Analytical Center, an S&P affiliate, Mumbai

Table Of Contents

Table Of Contents (cont.)

ABN AMRO Bank N.V.

Rating Score Snapshot

Global Scale Ratings
Issuer Credit Rating
A/Stable/A-1
Resolution Counterparty Rating
A+/--/A-1

SACP: bbb+ → **Support: +2** → **Additional factors: 0**

Anchor	bbb+	
Business position	Adequate	0
Capital and earnings	Strong	+1
Risk position	Adequate	0
Funding	Adequate	0
Liquidity	Adequate	
CRA adjustment		-1

ALAC support	+2
GRE support	0
Group support	0
Sovereign support	0

Issuer credit rating
A/Stable/A-1
Resolution counterparty rating
A+/A-1

ALAC--Additional loss-absorbing capacity. CRA--Comparable ratings analysis. GRE--Government-related entity. ICR--Issuer credit rating. SACP--Stand-alone credit profile.

Credit Highlights

Overview	
Key strengths	**Key risks**
Good competitive position in the bank's core strategic market segments.	Inflation-adjusted costs and continued strategic and compliance-related investments could counterbalance the bank's cost-cutting efforts and continue to weigh on efficiency improvement.
Sizable capital and additional loss-absorbing capacity (ALAC) buffers will continue to offer protection to senior creditors.	Given announced change in the leadership there is some uncertainty about the bank's ambitions and financial targets for the next strategic period.

Though the anticipated change in bank's leadership is unlikely to alter significantly the bank's strategy, financial policies, or risk management, we will monitor the bank's ambitions and management's decision on financial targets with regard to the next strategic period. We understand that the board of directors is in the process of searching for a new CEO. We expect the transition to be smooth because Robert Swaak will continue his current duties until a successor is appointed.

We expect ABN AMRO's earnings to remain solid next year despite interest rate decline. ABN has displayed resilient earnings since 2021, since its strategic change to focus on its core markets and improve governance. We expect this will help the bank to continue to generate good earnings and forecast the net income to be in the range of €2.3 billion-€2.5 billion in 2024 and about €2.0 billion in 2025.

Ongoing strategic and anti-money-laundering (AML)-related investments and some inflationary impacts will continue to weigh on efficiency. ABN AMRO has largely achieved €700 million in cost reductions it targeted over the current strategic cycle. But renegotiated collective labor agreement and ongoing strategic and compliance investments continue to weigh on ABN AMRO's efforts to reduce costs. The bank targets to keep 2024 costs (including the regulatory levy) about €5.3 billion (up from previous €4.7 billion) and achieve a cost-to-income ratio of 60% by 2026. Though this target looks reasonable to achieve, it remains weaker than that of peers who largely report an efficiency ratio within 50%-55%.

We see the bank's current capital buffers as sufficient to absorb potential macroeconomic pressures but not excessive. The bank's Basel IV common equity tier 1 (CET1) ratio as per its calculation stood at about 14% as of Sept. 30, 2024, versus its medium-term target of above 13.5%. Therefore, we do not incorporate into our forecast any additional capital distributions, but anticipate the dividend payout ratio to remain at about 50%. We estimate a risk-adjusted capital (RAC) ratio for ABN AMRO of 12.5%-13.0% over the next two years.

Outlook

The stable outlook on ABN AMRO reflects our view that the bank while moving to the next strategic cycle will maintain its good competitive position, solid performance and focus on improving the bank's risk profile. We also expect the bank to continue to maintain its S&P Global Ratings' ALAC sustainably above 6% of its S&P Global Ratings risk-weighted assets (RWAs) over the next two years.

Downside scenario

We could lower our ratings on ABN AMRO over the next two years if:

- ABN AMRO's ALAC buffer falls below 6% of its RWAs over the next 18-24 months; or
- The bank departs from its historically prudent capital management, with more aggressive capital distribution that could compromise our view of its strong capital base.

Upside scenario

Although unlikely, we could consider raising our ratings on ABN AMRO over the next 18-24 months if the bank generated stable, sustainable, and healthy returns, in line with those of higher-rated peers, and earnings were no longer burdened by one-offs (such as restructuring or other costs).

Key Metrics

ABN AMRO Bank N.V.--Key ratios and forecasts

	--Fiscal year ended Dec. 31--				
(%)	2022a	2023a	2024f	2025f	2026f
Growth in operating revenue	3.0	8.2	1.7-2.0	(3.0)-(3.7)	0.9-1.1
Growth in customer loans	(5.6)	0.6	4.9-6.0	2.2-2.7	1.8-2.2
Growth in total assets	(4.9)	(0.4)	6.1-7.4	2.7-3.3	1.3-1.6
Net interest income/average earning assets (NIM)	1.7	2.0	1.8-2.0	1.7-1.8	1.6-1.8
Cost to income ratio	69.7	60.7	59.3-62.3	61.9-65.0	61.7-64.9
Return on average common equity	9.1	12.5	10.7-11.8	8.8-9.7	8.3-9.2
Return on assets	0.5	0.7	0.6-0.7	0.5-0.6	0.5-0.6
New loan loss provisions/average customer loans	0.0	(0.1)	0.0-0.0	0.1-0.1	0.1-0.1
Gross nonperforming assets/customer loans	2.2	2.0	1.9-2.1	1.8-2.0	1.8-2.0
Net charge-offs/average customer loans	0.2	0.1	0.1-0.1	0.1-0.1	0.1-0.1
Risk-adjusted capital ratio	13.3	12.8	12.8-13.5	12.4-13.0	12.8-13.4

All figures are S&P Global Ratings-adjusted. a--Actual. f--Forecast. NIM--Net interest margin.

Anchor: 'bbb+', Based On The Weighted Average Of Economic Risk In The Countries Where The Bank Operates

The 'bbb+' anchor draws on our Banking Industry Country Risk Assessment (BICRA) methodology and our view of the weighted-average economic risk in the countries in which ABN AMRO operates (largely, the Netherlands).

We view the economic risk trend for the Dutch banking sector as stable. Under our base-case scenario, we expect GDP growth in the Netherlands to remain subdued at 0.6% in 2024. We also project inflation falling to 3.0% at end-2024, from 4.1% at end-2023. The labor market remains strong, and unemployment is about 4%. After a small house price correction in the first half of 2023, prices are now increasing. We expect this will continue in 2024 and 2025 because rising wages and the likely decline in interest rates are enabling borrowing capacity to recover, while housing supply remains very limited.

We foresee some deterioration in Dutch banks' asset quality metrics because of slow economic and credit growth, but that the pressure will be manageable. Dutch banks' asset quality is structurally supported by fixed-rate, long-term mortgages, which represent the largest part of the banks' loan portfolios. We anticipate a marginal increase in nonperforming loans to 2.3%, mostly from lending to corporates and small and midsize enterprises (SMEs). We anticipate that Dutch banks will maintain prudent provisioning and that credit impairment charges will remain stable at a through-the-cycle level of 25-30 basis points (bps).

Our assessment of industry risk for Dutch banks incorporates high domestic concentration and our view of a stable competitive environment. Net interest income (NIM) is forecast to remain strong in 2024 and 2025, but slightly below the 2023 level. This is because we expect NIM to normalize based on further client deposit pass-through rates, lower income on minimum reserves, and interest rate cuts. In addition, we forecast that the domestic banking sector's prospective profitability will remain adequate, despite expected tighter margins, with weighted-average return on equity (ROE) of about 10% (versus 11.6% seen in 2023).

System funding is balanced between wholesale funding and customer deposits, although we note households' propensity to save in nonbank saving products, such as life insurance products or pension schemes. We consider that Dutch systemwide funding benefits from the depth of the domestic financial market and potential funding support from the European Central Bank. We view the industry risk trend as stable.

Business Position: A National Leader, But Geographic Concentration

With assets of around €400 billion on Sept. 30, 2024, ABN AMRO is one of the 20 largest European banks. We typically compare ABN AMRO with other national leaders in Western Europe, especially those with substantial corporate and SME businesses and fee-generating activities such as asset management or private banking. We see the bank's main peers as Dutch competitors ING Groep and Rabobank, but also NatWest Group in the U.K., KBC Group in Belgium, Danske Bank in Denmark, Skandinviska Enskilda Banken (SEB) in Sweden, and Societe Generale in France.

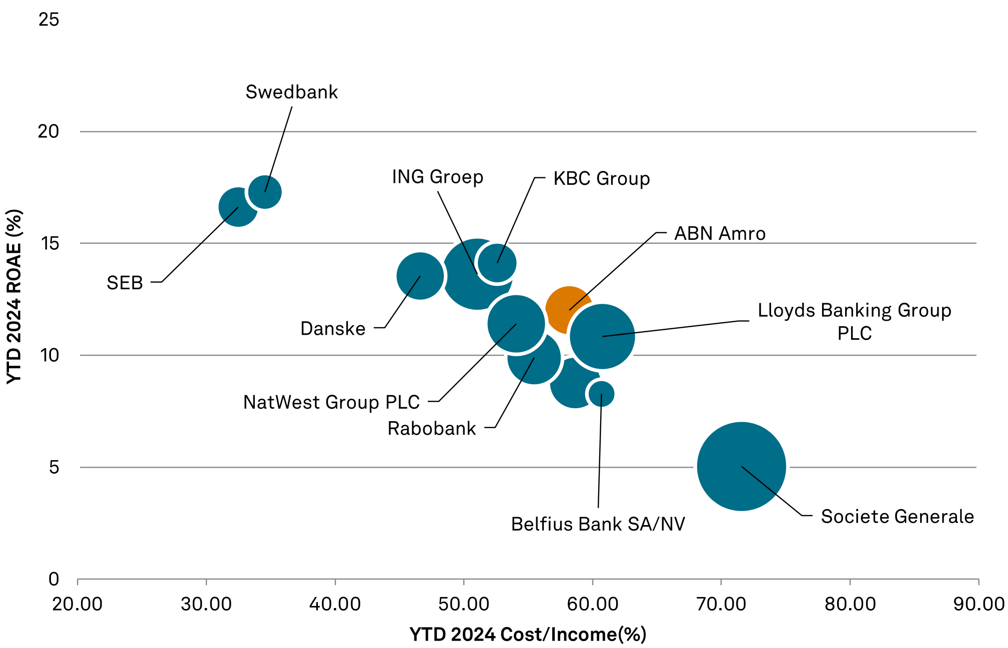
ABN AMRO is the third-largest bank in the Netherlands by asset size and operates in a universal model. According to the bank, it is the primary bank for 20% of the Dutch population. It enjoys large domestic market shares across business lines. It is the second-largest domestic retail bank, with about a 20% market share in new mortgage lending as of June 30, 2024, and an estimated at 18%, in domestic lending to SMEs. The bank is also the leading private bank in the Netherlands, the third-largest in Germany, and fifth-largest in France, managing about €344 billion of client assets on Sept. 30, 2024. Acquisition of Hauck Aufhauser Lamper, announced in 2024 and to be completed in the first quarter of 2025, would significantly scale up ABN AMRO's activities in Germany, adding €2 billion in loans and €26 billion in assets under management (AUM) to the current €44 billion in AUM. We think ABN AMRO can manage the associated integration risks, given the deal relates to business lines and markets that ABN AMRO has extensive experience in. Overall, the transaction will support ABN AMRO's growth in fee-paying AUM and support the bank's earning generation capacity.

ABN AMRO is at the end of current strategic cycle, where it has successfully wound down its corporate and investment banking (CIB) noncore business units and focused more on improving the customer experience, offering sustainability solutions, undertaking cost-efficiency initiatives, and AML remediation plans. Thanks to all these initiatives we expect more predictable earnings profile throughout the credit cycle and expect normalization of the bank's return on average equity around 9% over the next two years.

Chart 1

ABN AMRO's profitability is becoming more in line with peers while cost efficiency still needs improvement

Return on equity and cost efficiency of selected peers as of September 2024



ROAE--Return on average equity. Source: S&P Global Ratings.

In August 2024 CEO Robert Swaak unexpectedly announced his decision to leave the bank in the first half of 2025 but that he would continue his current duties until his successor is appointed. Though the change in leadership is unlikely to alter the bank's strategy, financial policies, or risk management, we will monitor the bank's ambitions and management's decision on financial targets with regard to the next strategic period.

Capital And Earnings: Sustainably Sizable Capital Buffers

We expect that ABN AMRO's capital base, as measured by our risk-adjusted capital, will remain strong over the next two years. In particular, we project that its RAC ratio will be 12.5%-13.0% in 2024-2026, broadly in line with the 12.8% calculated at year-end 2023.

Our current projections assume:

- 2.0%-2.7% loan book growth;
- Some decline in operating revenue, driven by lower interest rate environment;
- Operating costs expected to range €5.3 billion-€5.4 billion.

- Cost of risk at the lower end of 15-20 bps through the cycle;
- Net profit in 2024 to be slightly lower than 2023 result, at about €2.5 billion resulting in ROE of about 11%. We expect ROE to be around 9% over 2025-2026;
- Completion of Hauck Aufhauser Lampe acquisition in 2025.
- 50% dividend distribution.

ABN AMRO's 14.1% Basel III CET1 ratio, as of Sept. 30, 2024, was 290 bps above the 11.2% minimum distributable amount. We understand that ABN AMRO's Basel IV CET1 medium-term target is sustainably above 13.5%. The bank's Basel IV CET1 ratio as per its calculation stood at about 14% as of Sept. 30, 2024. We see the bank's current capital buffer as sufficient but not excessive. Therefore, we do not incorporate into our forecast any additional capital distributions.

Risk Position: Resilient Asset Quality

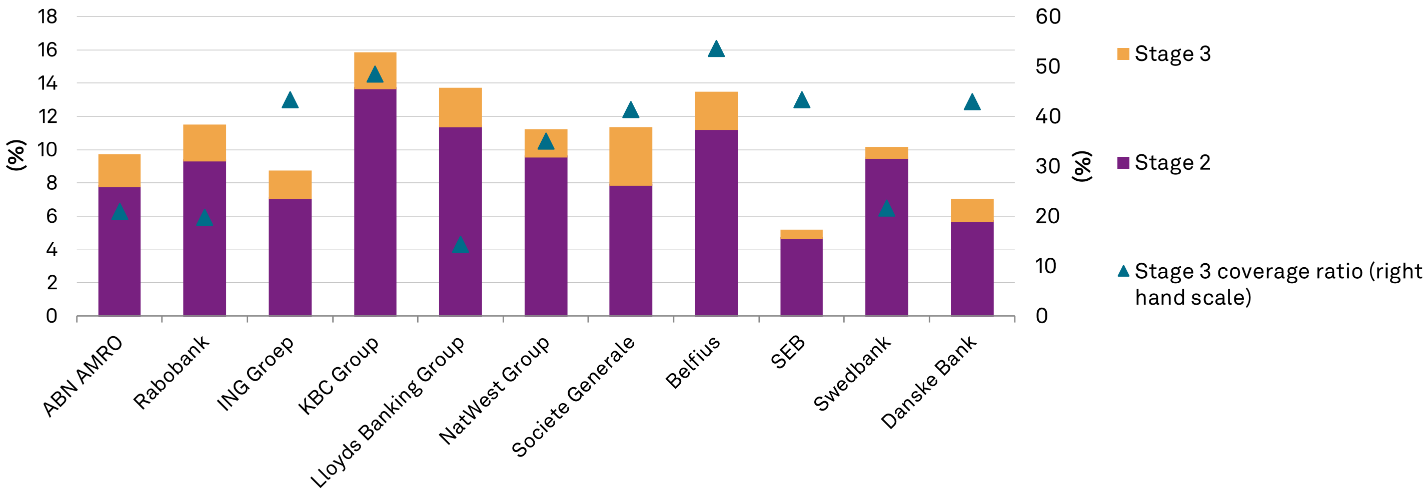
ABN AMRO's asset quality continued to perform strongly over nine months of 2024, leading to a €29 million impairment release in the third quarter. Under our base-case scenario we expect the bank's NPL ratio to remain broadly stable about 2.0% in 2025-2026, in line with the 1.95% reported on Sept. 30, 2024.

As of that date, about 70% of ABN AMRO's customer loan portfolio was concentrated in the Netherlands and dominated by domestic mortgages (64% of the loan book). We expect the cost of risk to remain relatively low in this segment. Our assumption takes into account that:

- About 20% of mortgage loans are guaranteed by the Nationale Hypotheek Guarantie;
- The share of interest-only loans is decreasing year on year, at 40.2% as of end-September 2024 (42.3% at end-September 2023);
- About 90% of mortgages have fixed interest rates; and
- The average loan to market value (LtMV) is 55%, and only 2% of mortgages have a LtMV exceeding 100%.

Chart 2

ABN AMRO's asset quality holds well versus Dutch and international peers, other than Nordic peers



Data as of Sept. 30, 2024, for all, except for Rabobank, Lloyds Group, Belfius, and Societe Generale where data is of end-2023. Source: S&P Global Ratings.

The corporate and SMEs portfolio (together, about €94 billion) features some sector and individual concentration, and hosts about 67% of the bank's stage 3 loans on Sept. 30, 2024. We believe that the main source of credit risk comes from several wholesale cyclical sectors: food and beverages (agriculture and nonagriculture); global transportation and logistics (including shipping); and commercial real estate (CRE). Although they represent a manageable proportion of ABN AMRO's corporate portfolio, they are likely to experience a higher default rate.

We calculate that CRE exposures represent about 19% of the overall corporate portfolio as of June 30, 2024, and about 65% of our total adjusted capital ratio. We see the CRE portfolio's quality as relatively good, with only 6% of exposure carrying a LtMV exceeding 70% on June 30, 2024. Still, we see this portfolio as one of the major pockets of risk, given the decline in market values in this portfolio due to challenging economic factors.

We believe ABN AMRO's asset-liability management expertise is robust, which should help it to manage the implications of a changing interest rate environment and monitor the pace of its loan book and funding resources repricing. On June 30, 2024, ABN AMRO estimated that a 100-bps decrease in interest rates (in a parallel down-shock scenario) would reduce its net interest income by €46 million. The sensitivity has reduced since the end of 2023 (from negative impact of €139 million) due to some portfolio developments and methodological updates.

Funding And Liquidity: Broadly In Line With The Levels Of Major Domestic Peers

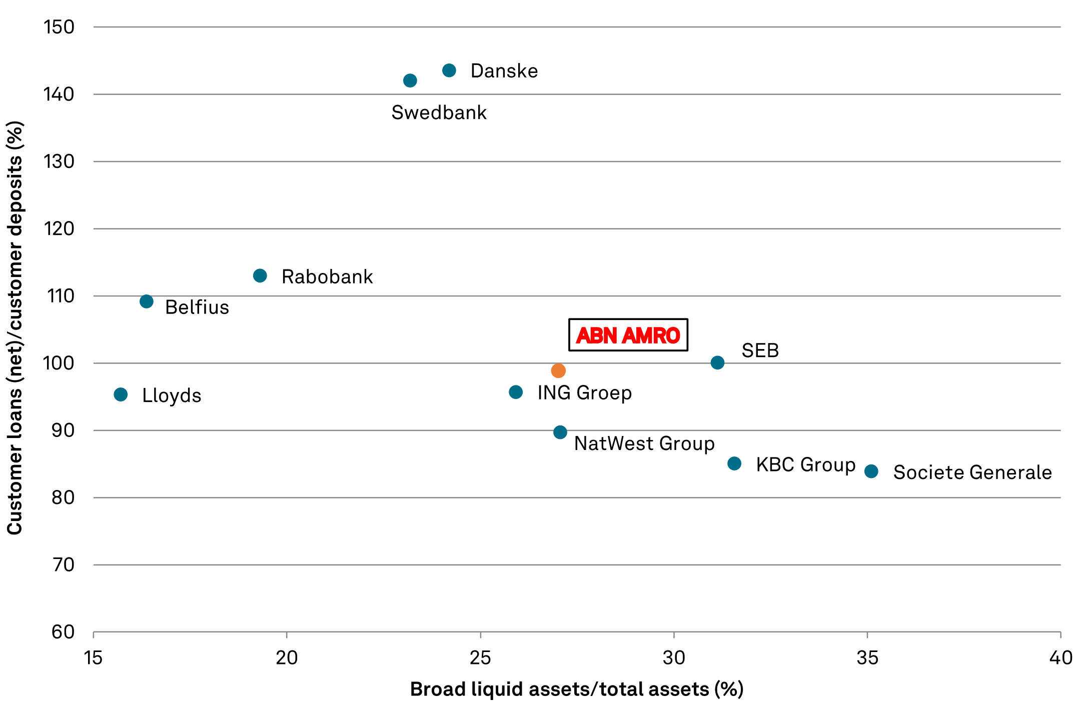
ABN AMRO's funding profile benefits from a large, granular, and stable customer deposit base, though funding gaps in some segments imply some reliance on wholesale funding. Its loan-to-deposit ratio was 98% on Sept. 30, 2024, relatively flat versus 96% at year-end 2023. The consolidated metrics benefit from the bank's strong wealth management franchise (€64 billion out of total 262 billion in deposits on Sept. 30, 2024, and marginal lending activity), while its personal and business banking division reports a much higher loan-to-deposit ratio of 128%. This profile is typical in the Dutch market, due to the large amount of mortgage debt outstanding, and because Dutch household savings are typically channeled into investment such as the mandatory and collective pension system and life insurance products.

Wholesale funding is diversified and the maturity profile is fairly distributed. We calculate that ABN AMRO's stable funding ratio stood at 119% on Sept. 30, 2024. Reliance on short-term wholesale funding is modest, at about 13% of the total funding base.

The bank maintains a surplus of liquid assets well above regulatory requirements. On Sept. 30, 2024, it reported a liquidity buffer of €103.9 billion, which covers the wholesale debt maturing in the next 12 months by about 10x. Most of the liquidity buffers constitutes deposits at central banks and government bonds. The remainder mainly consists of covered bonds. Our measure of broad liquid assets to short-term wholesale funding was 2.3x on Sept. 30, 2024. The fluctuation of point-in-time liquidity metrics could reflect the nature of the bank's clearing and commodity financing activities.

Chart 3

ABN AMRO's funding and liquidity metrics are in line with major peers



Data as of Sept. 30, 2024, for all, except for Rabobank, Lloyds Group, Belfius, and Societe Generale where data is of end-2023.

Source: S&P Global Ratings.

Support: ALAC Provides A Cushion To Senior Creditors

In our view, ABN AMRO has high systemic importance in the Netherlands, given its significant market share in various sectors, including retail banking. We consider the Dutch resolution regime effective under our ALAC criteria because, among other factors, we believe it contains a well-defined bail-in process under which authorities would permit nonviable systemically important banks to continue critical functions as going concerns following a bail-in of eligible liabilities.

Our ALAC calculation includes regulatory capital instruments that have defined principal write-down triggers. On this basis, our ALAC buffer stood at 12.30% of adjusted RWAs at end-2023, comprising of subordinated instruments and senior non-preferred securities. We estimate that ALAC buffer will remain at about 10% of adjusted RWAs, well above the 6% threshold for two notches of ALAC support.

In 2024, ABN AMRO had a minimum requirement for own funds and eligible liabilities (MREL) requirement of 28.8% of its RWAs, out of which 25.2% must be met by own funds, subordinated instruments, and senior non-preferred notes. The MREL ratio stood at 31.4% at end-2023.

Comparable Ratings Analysis: Restructuring And Remediation Plan Underpins The Bank's Profitability Through The Cycle

We consider that ABN AMRO's internal restructuring-- especially the wind-down of the CIB noncore business--that the bank has been undergoing over the past several years is beneficial to the bank's earnings capacity through the credit cycle. We expect ABN AMRO's ROE to be more predictable, near 11% in 2024 and about 9% over the next two years. Although we see the bank's earnings capacity improving but still remains somewhat below that of higher-rated peers, at least until the benefits from its restructuring phase won't fully materialize, especially regarding ABN AMRO's operating costs.

Additional Rating Factors

No additional factors affect the rating.

Environmental, Social, And Governance

We consider ESG risks and opportunities for ABN AMRO broadly in line with those of domestic and industry peers.

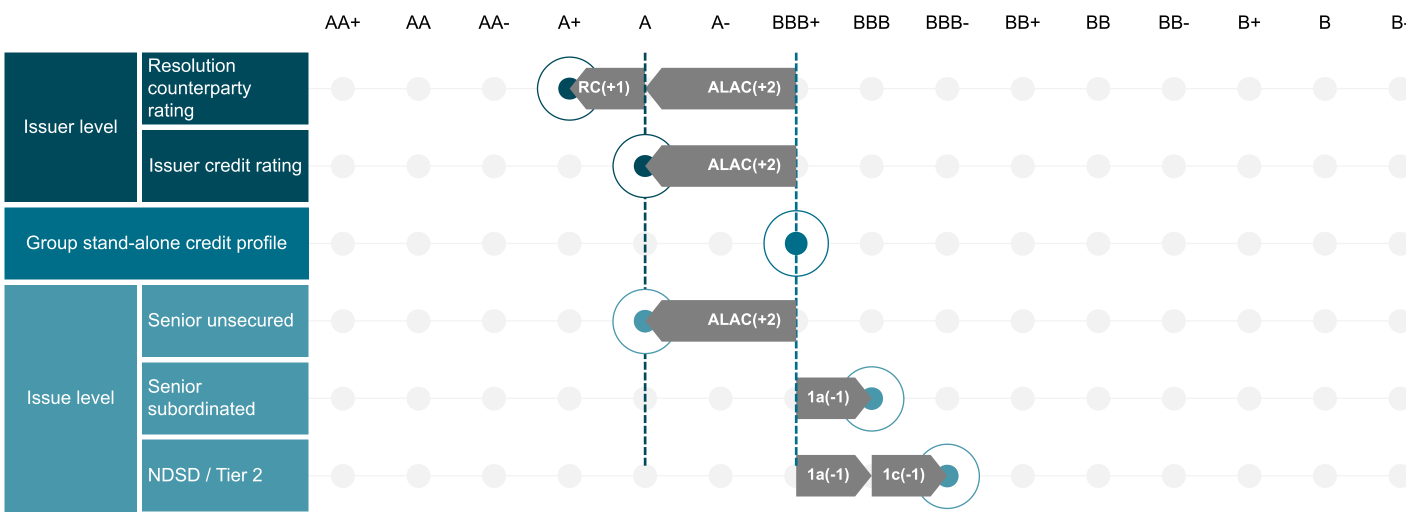
We see the bank's announced exit from trading and commodities finance globally and the non-European part of the transportation, logistics, and natural resources lending books as a fundamental strategic decision. Most of these businesses already had low risk-adjusted profitability. However, we consider that energy transition risks will inevitably increase and we see ABN AMRO to continue to operate those businesses in Europe, where the need to support clients in their energy transition remains.

The bank remains committed to the multiyear remediation plan agreed with the regulator, following the AML-related investigation by the Dutch prosecution authorities. The investigation initiated by the Dutch public prosecutor shows that regulators are increasingly demanding in relation to banks' compliance and "know your customers" framework, especially in The Netherlands.

Resolution Counterparty Ratings (RCRs)

We set the RCRs on ABN AMRO Bank one notch above our long-term issuer credit rating, reflecting the typical approach under our framework when the issuer credit rating ranges from 'BBB-' to 'A+'. The RCRs also reflect our jurisdiction assessment for the Netherlands. An RCR is a forward-looking opinion of the relative default risk of certain senior liabilities that may be protected from default through an effective bail-in resolution process for the issuing financial institutions. RCRs apply to issuers in jurisdictions where we assess the resolution regime to be effective and we consider the issuer likely to be subject to a resolution that entails a bail-in if it reaches nonviability.

ABN Amro Bank N.V.: Notching



Key to notching

---- Issuer credit rating

----- Group stand-alone credit profile

RC Resolution counterparty liabilities (senior secured debt)

ALAC Additional loss-absorbing capacity buffer

1a Contractual subordination

1c Mandatory contingent capital clause or equivalent

Note: The number-letter labels in the table above are in reference to the notching steps we apply to hybrid capital instruments, as detailed in table 2 of our "Hybrid Capital: Methodology And Assumptions" criteria, published on March 2, 2022.
The nonoperating holding company (NOHC) issuer credit rating and senior unsecured debt ratings are notched from the group stand-alone credit profile (SACP) under our criteria. Since ALAC notching does not benefit NOHCs, for simplicity the diagram above is stylized to show the positioning of these ratings with reference to the group SACP.
NDSD--Non-deferrable subordinated debt.

Key Statistics

Table 1

ABN Amro Bank N.V.--Key figures

	--Year ended Dec. 31--				
(Mil. €)	**2024***	**2023**	**2022**	**2021**	**2020**
Adjusted assets	403,633	377,810	379,473	398,986	395,495
Customer loans (gross)	261,098	247,537	245,954	260,666	255,625
Adjusted common equity	22,169	21,203	20,521	20,005	20,067
Operating revenues	6,621	8,618	7,965	7,736	7,903
Noninterest expenses	3,853	5,233	5,550	5,947	5,256
Core earnings	2,005	2,697	1,867	1,232	N/A

*Data as of September 30. N/A--Not applicable.

Table 2

ABN Amro Bank N.V.--Business position

	--Year ended Dec. 31--				
(%)	**2024***	**2023**	**2022**	**2021**	**2020**
Total revenues from business line (currency in millions)	6,621	8,618	7,965	7,739	7,915
Commercial banking/total revenues from business line	38.3	39.1	40.8	42.8	43.4
Retail banking/total revenues from business line	44.6	45.9	41.9	31.9	38.0
Commercial & retail banking/total revenues from business line	82.9	85.0	82.6	74.7	81.4
Asset management/total revenues from business line	17.7	18.6	18.5	16.5	18.0
Other revenues/total revenues from business line	(0.6)	(3.6)	(1.2)	8.8	0.6
Return on average common equity	12.0	12.5	9.1	6.3	(0.2)

*Data as of September 30.

Table 3

ABN Amro Bank N.V.--Capital and earnings

	--Year ended Dec. 31--				
(%)	**2024***	**2023**	**2022**	**2021**	**2020**
Tier 1 capital ratio	16.5	15.7	16.7	18.0	19.5
S&P Global Ratings' RAC ratio before diversification	N/A	12.8	13.3	13.4	13.6
S&P Global Ratings' RAC ratio after diversification	N/A	13.2	13.5	13.5	14.0
Adjusted common equity/total adjusted capital	86.5	91.4	91.2	91.0	91.0
Net interest income/operating revenues	73.0	72.8	68.1	67.3	74.2
Fee income/operating revenues	21.3	20.7	22.3	21.5	19.7
Market-sensitive income/operating revenues	2.8	1.6	3.6	0.5	1.7
Cost to income ratio	58.2	60.7	69.7	76.9	66.5
Preprovision operating income/average assets	0.9	0.9	0.6	0.5	0.7
Core earnings/average managed assets	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.3	N/A

*Data as of September 30. N/A--Not applicable. RAC--Risk-adjusted capital.

Table 4

ABN AMRO Bank N.V.--Risk-adjusted capital framework data

(Mil. €)	Exposure*	Basel III RWA	Average Basel III RW(%)	S&P Global Ratings RWA	Average S&P Global Ratings RW (%)
Credit risk					
Government & central banks	91,267	422	0	1,990	2
Of which regional governments and local authorities	3,085	24	1	193	6
Institutions and CCPs	23,849	4,123	17	6,216	26
Corporate	104,616	60,611	58	92,662	89
Retail	168,670	19,265	11	47,521	28
Of which mortgage	161,388	15,986	10	41,513	26
Securitization§	2,205	3,463	157	480	22
Other assets†	324	249	77	656	202
Total credit risk	390,931	88,131	23	149,524	38
Credit valuation adjustment					
Total credit valuation adjustment	'--	261	'--	0	'--
Market Risk					
Equity in the banking book	1,064	2,359	222	9,258	870
Trading book market risk	'--	1,952	'--	2,526	'--
Total market risk	'--	4,311	'--	11,783	'--
Operational risk					
Total operational risk	'--	15,465	'--	19,176	'--
	Exposure	**Basel III RWA**	**Average Basel II RW (%)**	**S&P Global Ratings RWA**	**% of S&P Global Ratings RWA**
Diversification adjustments					
RWA before diversification	'--	141,215	'--	180,483	100
Total diversification/ Concentration adjustments	'--	'--	'--	(5,231)	(3)
RWA after diversification	'--	141,215	'--	175,252	97
		Tier 1 capital	**Tier 1 ratio (%)**	**Total adjusted capital**	**S&P Global Ratings RAC ratio (%)**
Capital ratio					
Capital ratio before adjustments		21,985	15.6	23,190	12.8
Capital ratio after adjustments‡		21,985	15.7	23,190	13.2

*Exposure at default. §Securitization exposure includes the securitization tranches deducted from capital in the regulatory framework. †Exposure and S&P Global Ratings' risk-weighted assets for equity in the banking book include minority equity holdings in financial institutions. ‡Adjustments to Tier 1 ratio are additional regulatory requirements (e.g. transitional floor or Pillar 2 add-ons). RWA--Risk-weighted assets. RW--Risk weight. RAC--Risk-adjusted capital. CCPs--Central counterparty clearing house. Sources: Company data as of Dec. 31, 2023, S&P Global Ratings.

Table 5

ABN Amro Bank N.V.--Risk position

	--Year ended Dec. 31--				
(%)	2024*	2023	2022	2021	2020
Growth in customer loans	7.3	0.6	(5.6)	2.0	(5.5)
Total diversification adjustment/S&P Global Ratings' RWA before diversification	N/A	(2.9)	(1.5)	(1.3)	(3.2)
Total managed assets/adjusted common equity (x)	18.2	17.8	18.5	20.0	19.7
New loan loss provisions/average customer loans	(0.0)	(0.1)	0.0	(0.0)	0.9
Net charge-offs/average customer loans	N.M.	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.4
Gross nonperforming assets/customer loans + other real estate owned	1.9	2.0	2.2	2.6	3.6
Loan loss reserves/gross nonperforming assets	29.9	33.0	37.1	35.1	38.0

*Data as of September 2024. RWA--Risk-weighted assets. N/A--Not available. N.M.--Not meaningful.

Table 6

ABN Amro Bank N.V.--Funding and liquidity

	--Year ended Dec. 31--				
(%)	2024*	2023	2022	2021	2020
Core deposits/funding base	71.4	73.8	73.5	68.4	65.8
Customer loans (net)/customer deposits	98.8	96.6	95.7	102.8	105.7
Long-term funding ratio	88.3	90.5	88.2	92.4	90.9
Stable funding ratio	118.6	122.3	121.7	128.3	126.0
Short-term wholesale funding/funding base	12.5	10.2	12.5	8.1	9.7
Regulatory net stable funding ratio	134.0	140.0	133.0	138.0	N/A
Broad liquid assets/short-term wholesale funding (x)	2.4	3.0	2.5	4.0	3.3
Broad liquid assets/total assets	27.0	27.4	28.8	29.6	29.3
Broad liquid assets/customer deposits	41.5	40.7	42.9	47.0	48.5
Net broad liquid assets/short-term customer deposits	24.8	27.9	26.7	36.2	35.0
Regulatory liquidity coverage ratio (LCR) (x)	139.0	144.0	143.0	168.0	N/A
Short-term wholesale funding/total wholesale funding	42.4	38.0	46.4	25.1	27.8
Narrow liquid assets/3-month wholesale funding (x)	5.3	3.5	4.0	4.7	3.7

*Data as of September 30. N/A--Not applicable.

ABN AMRO Bank N.V.--Rating component scores

Issuer Credit Rating	A/Stable/A-1
SACP	bbb+
Anchor	bbb+
Economic risk	3
Industry risk	3
Business position	Adequate
Capital and earnings	Strong
Risk position	Adequate
Funding	Adequate
Liquidity	Adequate
Comparable ratings analysis	-1

ABN AMRO Bank N.V.--Rating component scores (cont.)	
Issuer Credit Rating	**A/Stable/A-1**
Support	+2
ALAC support	+2
GRE support	0
Group support	0
Sovereign support	0
Additional factors	0

ALAC--Additional loss-absorbing capacity. GRE--Government-related entity. SACP--Stand-alone credit profile.

Related Criteria

- Criteria | Financial Institutions | General: Risk-Adjusted Capital Framework Methodology, April 30, 2024
- General Criteria: Hybrid Capital: Methodology And Assumptions, March 2, 2022
- Criteria | Financial Institutions | General: Financial Institutions Rating Methodology, Dec. 9, 2021
- Criteria | Financial Institutions | Banks: Banking Industry Country Risk Assessment Methodology And Assumptions, Dec. 9, 2021
- General Criteria: Environmental, Social, And Governance Principles In Credit Ratings, Oct. 10, 2021
- General Criteria: Group Rating Methodology, July 1, 2019
- General Criteria: Methodology For Linking Long-Term And Short-Term Ratings, April 7, 2017
- General Criteria: Guarantee Criteria, Oct. 21, 2016
- General Criteria: Principles Of Credit Ratings, Feb. 16, 2011

Ratings Detail (As Of December 19, 2024)*	
ABN AMRO Bank N.V.	
Issuer Credit Rating	A/Stable/A-1
Resolution Counterparty Rating	A+/--/A-1
Commercial Paper	A-1
Senior Subordinated	BBB
Senior Unsecured	A
Subordinated	BBB-
Issuer Credit Ratings History	
26-Feb-2021	A/Stable/A-1
09-Apr-2020	A/Negative/A-1
28-Jun-2019	A/Stable/A-1
Sovereign Rating	
Netherlands	AAA/Stable/A-1+

*Unless otherwise noted, all ratings in this report are global scale ratings. S&P Global Ratings' credit ratings on the global scale are comparable across countries. S&P Global Ratings' credit ratings on a national scale are relative to obligors or obligations within that specific country. Issue and debt ratings could include debt guaranteed by another entity, and rated debt that an entity guarantees.