

IR / Press Release

Amsterdam, 23 August 2013

ABN AMRO reports net profit of EUR 817 million for H1 2013 and EUR 402 million for Q2 2013

- Net profit for H1 2013 was EUR 817 million, a decline of 3% compared with H1 2012. The H1 2013 results benefited from two large releases on loan impairments
- Excluding special items, H1 2013 net profit declined by 36% compared with last year. Top-line growth was offset by higher loan impairments and higher pension costs
- Net profit for Q2 2013 amounted to EUR 402 million, 3% lower than Q1 2013 as the improved operating result was offset by higher loan impairments. The cost/income ratio for Q2 2013 was 60%
- The core Tier 1 ratio improved further to 13.3%. The Tier 1 ratio was 14.2% and the total capital ratio 19.2%

Gerrit Zalm, Chairman of ABN AMRO Group, comments:

“ABN AMRO posted a net profit of EUR 817 million for the first half of 2013, down slightly from the corresponding period in 2012. Net interest income and net fee income increased by 6% and 5% respectively. Together, they represent the vast majority of our operating income and have proven to be a stable source of revenue. Sizeable releases helped our results. We managed to recoup an additional EUR 221 million after tax on our Madoff exposure, which we had prudently impaired for the full amount. Similarly, in the first quarter we had already reported a large release related to our Greek exposure.

Excluding special items, net profit for the first half of 2013 would have been EUR 510 million, 36% lower than the previous year. We are predominantly exposed to the Dutch economy and hence to the current economic downturn, which led to a sharp rise in loan impairments. Domestically-focused SMEs in particular were hit hard by the decline in consumer spending. Consumers have lower disposable income but are nonetheless increasing their savings, as evidenced by the steady rise in customer deposits. A growing number of businesses that managed to weather the decline in revenues for a number of years are now reaching the end of their reserves. We are seeing increased inflow into the Financial Restructuring & Recovery department and a higher number of write-offs. Mortgage impairment charges rose to 23 bps over the first half of the year compared with 11 bps a year ago. We expect loan impairments (excluding special items) for 2013 to rise above last year's level as the economic conditions in the Netherlands are set to remain challenging for the remainder of 2013.

Retail, Private and Commercial Banking recorded significantly higher operating results. Retail Banking's higher operating result more than offset the increase in impairments, which was not the case for Commercial Banking. Our Merchant Banking results have been disappointing, with results across a wide range of activities lower compared with last year. The strategic decision to terminate those equity derivatives operations that are unrelated to client activities also had an adverse effect on the results, as foreseen. Despite the economic downturn, our core Tier 1 capital ratio has continued to improve and now stands at 13.3%, placing us in a solid position ahead of the introduction of Basel III. ”

Income statement

In 2012, ABN AMRO finalised the integration of ABN AMRO Bank and Fortis Bank Nederland. As of the first quarter of 2013, ABN AMRO presents its results on a reported basis, which means that historical periods will no longer be adjusted for costs related to the integration. The integration costs are, however, part of the special items as defined in Annex 2. Furthermore, ABN AMRO adopted the amended pension accounting standard IAS 19 as from 1 January 2013. As a result, all 2012 disclosed figures have been adjusted accordingly for comparison purposes. The impact of the amendment of IAS 19 on the H1 2012 figures is EUR 130 million lower pension costs leading to EUR 97 million higher net profit.

Please refer to the Interim Financial Report 2013 published together with the press release for further details.

First half 2013 compared with first half 2012

Results ¹			
(in EUR million)	H1 2013	H1 2012	Change
Net interest income	2,665	2,515	6%
Net fee and commission income	829	788	5%
Other non-interest income	107	510	-79%
Operating income	3,601	3,813	-6%
Personnel expenses	1,199	1,009	19%
Other expenses	1,112	1,220	-9%
Operating expenses	2,311	2,229	4%
Operating result	1,290	1,584	-19%
Impairment charges on loans and other receivables	216	554	-61%
Operating profit before taxes	1,074	1,030	4%
Income tax expenses	257	190	35%
Profit for the period	817	840	-3%

Other indicators			
	H1 2013	H1 2012	
Cost/income ratio	64%	58%	
Return on average Equity	12%	12%	
Return on average RWA (in bps)	135	137	
NII/average total assets (in bps)	131	121	
Cost of risk (in bps)	36	90	
	30 June 2013	31 December 2012	Change
RWA/Total assets	29%	31%	-7%
Assets under Management (in billions)	164.5	163.1	1%
Risk-weighted assets (in billions)	115.6	121.5	-5%
FTEs	22,788	23,059	-1%

¹ All 2012 figures have been adjusted for comparison purposes following adoption of the amended pension accounting standard (IAS 19)

ABN AMRO's net profit for the first half of 2013 amounted to EUR 817 million, a decline of EUR 23 million. A recovery on the Madoff files and a sizeable release related to the sale of part of the Greek government-guaranteed exposures had a significant impact on the results. In addition, the 2012 results were impacted by several special items, such as integration costs. Excluding all special items listed in Annex 2, net profit for H1 2013 would have been EUR 510 million, 36% lower than H1 2012, mainly as a result of a sharp rise in loan impairments within Commercial Banking, a further rise in mortgage impairments, higher pension costs and lower results for Markets activities.

- **Operating income** amounted to EUR 3,601 million, down EUR 212 million on the same period last year. The results within other non-interest income were heavily impacted by a number of special items; excluding these, operating income would have risen marginally.

Net interest income over the first half of 2013 amounted to EUR 2,665 million, up 6% on the same period last year. The improved results were predominantly driven by higher margins on loans. The average volume of the mortgage portfolio showed a modest decline due to scheduled redemptions and higher voluntary redemptions in combination with low new production volumes.

Net fee and commission income rose by 5% to EUR 829 million due to increased client activity in Private Banking, higher management fees due to a growth of assets under management, and higher fees within Clearing.

Other non-interest income declined by EUR 403 million. Excluding special items for both years, other non-interest income would have come down by EUR 152 million. Trading and sales activities within Markets recorded lower results across the board partly in relation to the winding down of non-client-related equity derivative activities. The vast majority of these positions were effectively closed down by July.

Eighty-three per cent of total operating income was generated in the Netherlands, 10% in the rest of Europe and 7% in the rest of the world.

- **Operating expenses** rose by 4% to EUR 2,311 million. Excluding special items, expenses went up by 7% which was entirely caused by the increase in pension costs of EUR 169 million as a result of sharply lower discount rate used in 2013. In addition, expenses last year included compensation from a service level agreement related to the EC Remedy which was terminated during 2012.
- There was a 19% decrease in the **operating result** to EUR 1,290 million. Excluding special items, the operating result would have come down by 8%. The **cost/income ratio** deteriorated by 6 percentage points to 64%. Excluding special items, the cost/income ratio would have been 61% in H1 2013 compared with 57% in H1 2012.
- **Impairment charges on loans and other receivables** decreased by EUR 338 million, driven by two large releases amounting to EUR 550 million in total. In the second quarter, a release of EUR 253 million was recorded in the Madoff files. In the first quarter, a release of EUR 297 million was recorded related to the partial sale of the Greek government-guaranteed corporate exposures. Excluding these releases, loan impairment charges would have risen by EUR 212 million, or 38%, to EUR 766 million. This increase is mainly the result of higher loan impairments for SMEs and, to a lesser extent, higher mortgage impairment charges as well as an Incurred but not Identified (IBNI) charge of EUR 101 million. The cost of risk (impairment charges over RWA) over the first half of 2013 excluding special items rose to 127 bps from 90 bps in the previous year.

A decline in domestic spending as a result of lower consumer spending, lower investments and increased savings, has led to ongoing pressure on revenues, especially for SMEs dependent on the domestic market. A growing number of businesses are seeing their reserves running out. Of the total outstanding loans to SMEs, approximately 20% are managed by the Financial Restructuring & Recovery department (FR&R), but not all files are impaired. The rate of inflow into FR&R has increased over the past year while the number of clients which are returned to health has decreased. Recovery amounts also decreased due to lower collateral values. The increase in impairments is the result of the cumulative effect of these developments. Of the total IBNI charge of EUR 101 million taken during H1 2013, approximately two-thirds is due to SMEs.

Mortgage impairment charges over the total mortgage book increased to 23 bps (annualised) in H1 2013, up from 11 bps in H1 2012. The increase was due to lower house prices and to a rise in the volume of impaired mortgages.

- Assets under Management (AuM) within Private Banking grew by EUR 1.4 billion in H1 2013 to EUR 164.5 billion

Second quarter 2013 compared with first quarter 2013

Results ²			
(in EUR million)	Q2 2013	Q1 2013	Change
Net interest income	1,360	1,305	4%
Net fee and commission income	417	412	1%
Other non-interest income	115	- 8	
Operating income	1,892	1,709	11%
Personnel expenses	580	619	-6%
Other expenses	561	551	2%
Operating expenses	1,141	1,170	-2%
Operating result	751	539	39%
Impairment charges on loans and other receivables	254	- 38	
Operating profit before taxes	497	577	-14%
Income tax expenses	95	162	-41%
Profit for the period	402	415	-3%

Other indicators		
	Q2 2013	Q1 2013
Cost/income ratio	60%	68%
Return on average Equity	12%	13%
Return on average RWA (in bps)	133	137
NII/average Total assets (in bps)	134	128
Cost of risk (in bps)	84	- 13

Net profit for the second quarter of 2013 declined marginally to EUR 402 million. Both quarters were positively impacted by special items, of EUR 125 million in Q1 2013 and EUR 182 million in Q2 2013.

² All 2012 figures have been adjusted for comparison purposes following adoption of the amended pension accounting standard (IAS 19)

- **Operating income** was up 11% compared with Q1 2013. Excluding special items, the increase would have amounted to 9%.

Net interest income increased by 4% to EUR 1,360 million due to higher margins on loans within both Retail Banking and Commercial Banking. Deposits increased by EUR 3.2 billion in Q2 2013, while residential mortgages continued to decline (down EUR 0.6 billion).

Net fee and commission income amounted to EUR 417 million, with fee income remaining virtually unchanged across all segments.

Other non-interest income increased by EUR 123 million. A number of special items brought down other non-interest income in both quarters; excluding these, other non-interest income would have grown by EUR 105 million. This growth is due to ALM/Treasury recording an increase in the valuation of part of the trading book, positive CVA/DVA results and the sale of property.

- **Operating expenses** decreased by 2% to EUR 1,141 million as the first quarter included a restructuring provision.
- The **cost/income** ratio was 60% compared with 68% in Q1 2013. Excluding the special items, the cost/income ratio would have been 59% in Q2 2013 and 64% in Q1 2013.
- **Impairment charges on loans and other receivables** increased by EUR 292 million. Excluding special items, loan impairments rose by EUR 248 million with all business segments showing higher impairments. The increase was most visible within Commercial Banking. Loan loss provisions for SMEs rose substantially due to increased inflow and decreasing collateral value. Also, Corporate Clients showed an increase in impairments due to a release in the first quarter, whereas the second quarter included several major additions. Mortgage impairments increased by EUR 13 million and the annualised impairment charges over the total mortgage book went up from 21 bps in Q1 2013 to 25 bps in Q2 2013. The IBNI charge also contributed to the increase in loan impairments as the vast majority of the IBNI charge over the first half of the year was booked in the second quarter.

Balance sheet

All 2012 figures have been adjusted for comparison purposes following adoption of the amended pension accounting standard (IAS 19). The impact of the amendment of IAS 19 on the 31 December 2012 disclosed figures is EUR 646 million lower other assets, EUR 508 million higher other liabilities and EUR 1,154 million lower equity.

Statement of condensed financial position ³		
(in EUR million)	30 June 2013	31 December 2012
Cash and balances at central banks	12,767	9,796
Financial assets held for trading	26,336	22,804
Financial investments	24,776	21,407
Loans and receivables – banks	41,695	46,398
<i>Of which securities financing activities</i>	19,568	14,277
Loans and receivables - customers	282,039	276,283
<i>Of which securities financing activities</i>	21,378	14,495
Other	14,704	17,070
Total assets	402,317	393,758
Financial liabilities held for trading	16,832	18,782
Due to banks	26,500	21,263
<i>Of which securities financing activities</i>	10,780	4,360
Due to customers	232,017	216,021
<i>Of which securities financing activities</i>	24,510	15,142
Issued debt	87,765	94,043
Subordinated liabilities	7,897	9,566
Other	17,792	21,200
Total liabilities	388,803	380,875
Equity attributable to the owners of the parent company	13,495	12,864
Equity attributable to non-controlling interests	19	19
Total equity	13,514	12,883
Total liabilities and equity	402,317	393,758

Main developments in assets

Total assets grew by EUR 8.6 billion to EUR 402.3 billion at 30 June 2013. Growth was due mainly to a client-driven increase in securities financing volumes (up by EUR 12.2 billion) as well as equity securities. Securities financing transactions dipped towards year-end 2012 due to the combined effect of traditionally lower client activity and uncertainty regarding the treatment of these transactions for calculating the leverage ratio under Basel III.

- **Financial assets held for trading** increased by EUR 3.5 billion to EUR 26.3 billion as client positions in equity derivatives were hedged on-balance sheet rather than off-balance sheet, and higher positions related to the primary dealership in Dutch government bonds. This was partly offset by lower valuation of the interest rate derivative positions. The latter two also explain the movements in **Financial liabilities held for trading**.

³ All 2012 figures have been adjusted for comparison purposes following adoption of the amended pension accounting standard (IAS 19)

- **Financial investments** increased by EUR 3.4 billion as result of purchases for the liquidity buffer.
- **Loans and receivables – banks** decreased by EUR 4.7 billion mainly as a result of lower deposits with the ECB (down by EUR 8.3 billion) and a decrease in the pledged cash collateral. The decline was partly offset by an increase in securities financing client volumes.
- **Loans and receivables – customers** grew by EUR 5.8 billion to EUR 282.0 billion, primarily driven by an increase in client volumes in securities financing activities. Marginal growth of the C&MB loan portfolio, which was driven by the ECT activities, was offset by a small decrease of EUR 1.1 billion in the mortgage portfolio. The decrease was the result of additional voluntary redemptions and lower new production. The total mortgage portfolio at 30 June 2013 was EUR 152.8 billion.

Loans and receivables – customers		
(in EUR million)	30 June 2013	31 December 2012
Loans and receivables - customers other (incl. impairments)	260,661	261,788
Retail Banking	160,209	161,668
Private Banking	17,405	17,300
Commercial Banking	42,234	42,378
Merchant Banking	35,958	35,072
Group Functions	4,855	5,370
Securities financing activities	21,378	14,495
Total loans and receivables – customers	282,039	276,283

Main developments in liabilities

Total liabilities went up by EUR 7.9 billion to EUR 388.8 billion. In addition to the increased securities financing activities, customer deposits grew, offset by a decrease in wholesale funding.

- **Due to customers** rose by EUR 16.0 billion to EUR 232.0 billion. Increased client flow in securities financing activities led to an increase of EUR 9.4 billion. Client deposits grew by EUR 6.7 billion, particularly in Retail Banking in the Netherlands due to consumers exercising caution in response to the ongoing economic uncertainty. MoneYou (the online brand) also posted a growth in deposits mainly in Belgium and Germany. Commercial Banking managed to post a small increase in deposits. Private Banking deposits remained more or less flat as growth in the Netherlands was offset by some international outflow.

Due to customers		
(in EUR million)	30 June 2013	31 December 2012
Total Deposits	207,198	200,541
Retail Banking	87,871	81,905
Private Banking	59,117	58,910
Commercial Banking	35,270	34,444
Merchant Banking	20,984	21,551
Group Functions	3,956	3,731
Other (including securities financing activities)	24,819	15,480
Total Due to customers	232,017	216,021

- **Issued debt** decreased by EUR 6.3 billion to EUR 87.8 billion, due mainly to maturing long-term funding which was already pre-financed in 2012 partly offset by new long-term funding of EUR 5.8 billion raised in the first half of the year. Commercial Paper and Certificates of Deposit declined slightly.
- **Subordinated liabilities** declined by EUR 1.7 billion as several lower Tier 2 instruments were called.

Total equity grew by EUR 0.6 billion, rising from EUR 12.9 billion to EUR 13.5 billion. The increase was due predominantly to the profit for the period further helped by positive effects within the special component of equity and a re-measurement of the pension liability under IAS 19. This was partly offset by the payment of EUR 262 million of dividend over the book year 2012 to ordinary and preference shareholders and the call of EUR 210 million of preference shares.

Capital position

Over the first half of 2013, the core Tier 1 ratio improved to 13.3% compared with 12.1% at year-end 2012, while the Tier 1 ratio increased to 14.2% from 12.9%. The increase can be attributed to profit accumulation and a decrease in RWA, partially offset by a regulatory deduction for a possible 2013 dividend payment. The total capital ratio improved to 19.2%, up from 18.4% at year-end 2012 with the decrease in RWA offsetting the decline in total capital due to lower Tier 2 capital following a number of calls being exercised.

Regulatory capital Basel II		
<i>(in EUR million)</i>	<i>30 June 2013</i>	<i>31 December 2012</i>
Total equity (IFRS)	13,514	12,883
Participations in financial institutions	- 329	- 323
Other regulatory adjustments	2,222	2,140
Core Tier 1 capital	15,407	14,700
Innovative hybrid capital instruments	1,000	997
Tier 1 capital	16,407	15,697
Subordinated liabilities Upper Tier 2	175	183
Subordinated liabilities Lower Tier 2	5,899	6,848
Participations in financial institutions	- 329	- 323
Other regulatory adjustments	2	- 5
Total capital	22,154	22,400
Risk-weighted assets	115,625	121,506
Credit risk (RWA)	92,461	100,405
Operational risk (RWA)	16,415	15,461
Market risk (RWA)	6,749	5,640
Core Tier 1 ratio	13.3%	12.1%
Tier 1 ratio	14.2%	12.9%
Total capital ratio	19.2%	18.4%

Main changes in the regulatory capital position

The call and coupon ban on capital instruments imposed on ABN AMRO by the European Commission in the State Aid ruling expired on 11 March 2013. As the Basel II capital eligibility for a number of lower Tier 2 instruments is declining and the instruments will not be (fully) eligible under Basel III, ABN AMRO announced in February 2013 its intention to call these instruments in the course of 2013 after expiration of the call ban. As a result, up until 30 June an equivalent of EUR 0.9 billion in capital value (EUR 1.5 billion notional) has been called.

In March 2013, EUR 210 million in preference shares held by ABN AMRO Preferred Investments B.V. were repurchased and cancelled. Consequently, the NLF I became the sole holder of all outstanding shares of ABN AMRO Group N.V. These preference shares were already excluded from the regulatory capital position; therefore, the repurchase had no impact on the capital ratios reported at 30 June 2013.

In the first half of 2013, EUR 300 million was deducted from core Tier 1 capital for a potential dividend payment to the shareholder over the year 2013. Part of this could be paid as an interim dividend following the Q3 results. Any dividend decision is subject to, among other factors, the Q3 and full-year results.

Main changes in RWA position

Total Basel II RWA decreased by almost 5% in the first half of 2013. This decline in RWA reflects the substantial decrease of credit risk RWA partially offset by increases in the operational and market risk RWA. **Credit risk RWA** decreased by EUR 7.9 billion primarily due to migration of the large corporates and institutions portfolios from the standardised to advanced approach under Basel II regulations. **Market risk RWA** increased pending the transition from the standardised to the advanced approach. **Operational risk RWA** increased, reflecting the update of the average gross income figures as part of the annual reassessment.

Basel III / CRD IV

Application of the CRD IV rules to the capital position of 30 June 2013 would result in a phased-in Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) ratio of 12.8%. On a fully loaded basis, the CET1 ratio would be 11.5%. ABN AMRO targets a long-term (2017) CET1 ratio between 11.5% and 12.5%.⁴

Regulatory capital ratios	Basel II	Basel III / CRD IV	Basel III / CRD IV
	30 Jun 2013	phase-in 2014 ⁵	fully loaded ⁵
Core Tier 1 / Common Equity Tier 1 ratio	13.3%	12.8%	11.5%
Tier 1 ratio	14.2%	13.4%	11.5%
Total capital ratio	19.2%	18.3%	13.7%

The leverage ratio based on the Tier 1 capital under Basel III phase-in rules (as per January 2014) was 3.5% as of 30 June 2013. The most recent amendments made to CRD IV regarding the treatment of securities financing exposures have had a positive impact on the reported leverage ratio. The fully loaded Basel III leverage ratio was 3.0%.

⁴ Assuming no further volatility of the pension liability after first-time adoption of the amended IAS 19 as per 1-1-2013

⁵ Pro forma, based on 30 June 2013

Liquidity Management & Funding

ABN AMRO raises its funding primarily through savings and deposits from R&PB and C&MB clients. Deposits increased by EUR 6.7 billion particularly in Retail Banking in the Netherlands and MoneYou in Belgium and Germany. As a result, the **loan-to-deposit ratio** improved to 123% on 30 June 2013, down from 125% at year-end 2012.

In the first half of 2013, EUR 10.9 billion of long-term wholesale funding matured and a total of EUR 5.8 billion of long-term, primarily unsecured funding was issued at an average original maturity of 5.4 years. The average maturity of all outstanding long-term funding stands at 4.6 years.

Liquidity parameters	30 June 2013	31 December 2012
Loan-to-deposit ratio	123%	125%
LCR	91%	89%
NSFR	101%	108%
Available liquidity buffer (in EUR billion)	67.1	68.0

A **liquidity buffer** of unencumbered assets has been retained as a safety cushion in the event of severe liquidity stress. The liquidity buffer decreased to EUR 67.1 billion (liquidity value) from EUR 68.0 billion at year-end 2012. The decrease was due mainly to a decline in cash offset by an increase in government bonds and retained RMBS.

The **Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR)** for ABN AMRO increased from 89% on 31 December 2012 to 91% on 30 June 2013, and the **Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR)** decreased from 108% on 31 December 2012 to 101% on 30 June 2013. In January 2013, the Basel Committee published an update on the LCR guidelines, indicating delayed and staged implementation of the LCR ratio. Taking this into account, ABN AMRO targets an LCR of 90-95% by the end of 2013 and compliance with an LCR of 100% as of 2014.

Risk management

In the first half of 2013, the Dutch economy continued to suffer from the stagnating housing market and the contraction of the domestic spending which led to an increase of the number of defaults, especially in the SME segment. These circumstances are also reflected in the higher level of loan impairment charges and further deterioration of the loan portfolio in terms of impaired loans. These developments mainly affected the Business Banking portfolio (where impairment levels increased considerably in the second quarter of 2013) and, to a lesser extent, the mortgage and consumer lending portfolios.

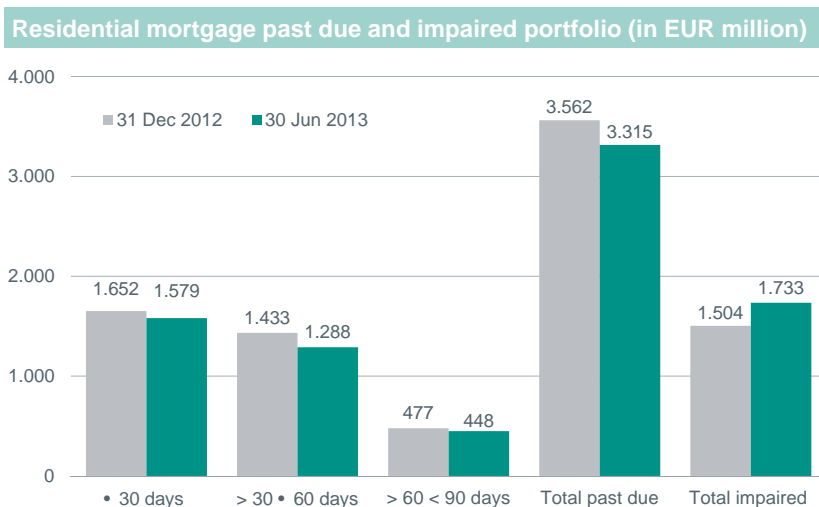
Residential mortgages

The Dutch housing market continued to slow down in the first half of 2013 driven by the lack of consumer confidence combined with continuing uncertainty regarding legislation on mortgages. Both the number of transactions and the new production volume declined by 23% and 31% respectively⁶, although the H1 2012 figures were distorted by the effect of the expected increase of the transaction tax.

⁶ Source: Dutch Land Registry (Kadaster)

The residential mortgage portfolio decreased slightly to EUR 152.8 billion and, in line with market developments, new production volumes decreased by 27%. Voluntary repayments continued to rise in the first half of 2013. These repayments are a result of higher risk awareness among clients and low interest rates on savings. Despite the increase in voluntary repayments, the average loan-to-market value (LtMV) of the mortgage portfolio increased to 84% compared with 82% at year-end 2012, driven by the decline in house prices. At 30 June 2013, 23% of the total mortgage portfolio had an LtMV above 100% (compared with 22% at 31 December 2012). Clients with interest-only (100%) mortgages comprised 23% of the total mortgage portfolio, but only 1% of the total mortgage portfolio was 100% interest-only and had an LtMV above 100%. The interest-only (100%) mortgages were mainly provided to clients that also had credit balances (savings, investment accounts) with ABN AMRO.

The mortgage portfolio in arrears (past due up to 90 days) decreased from EUR 3.6 billion at 31 December 2012 to EUR 3.3 billion at 30 June 2013 after an initial increase in the first quarter. This decrease was driven by the payment of the annual holiday allowances in May and June, which clients used to pay their mortgage arrears. The impaired portfolio (more than 90 days past due) increased by EUR 229 million compared with year-end 2012, mainly as a result of the deteriorated economic conditions in the Netherlands, which drove up unemployment. The coverage ratio increased to 21.7% (19.4% at 31 December 2012) driven by declining house prices.



ABN AMRO continues to actively manage the portfolio with a view to minimising past due inflows by proactively approaching clients with a high mortgage LtMV. Advice to these clients varies, ranging from budget coaching and making higher repayments to changing a bullet mortgage to an amortising mortgage.

Commercial loans

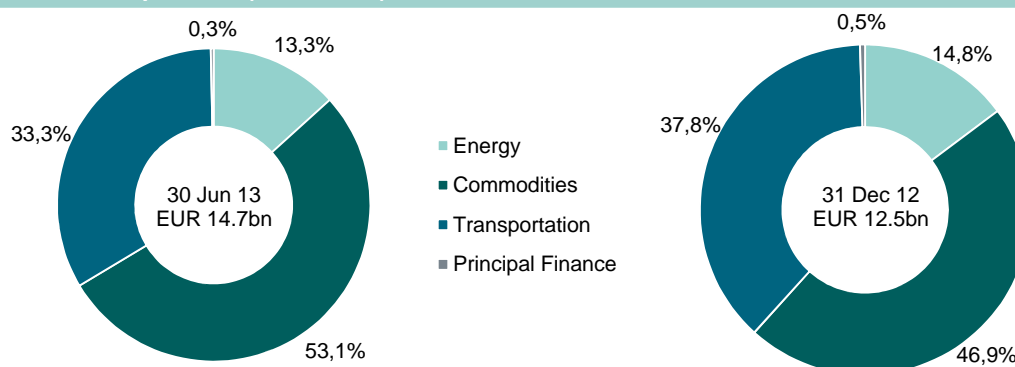
The past due portfolio of unimpaired commercial loans decreased from EUR 0.2 billion at 31 December to EUR 0.1 billion at 30 June 2013 due to stricter management of limit excess. The impaired commercial loan portfolio decreased to EUR 5.4 billion from EUR 6.4 billion at year-end 2012, mainly due to write-offs and the sale of part of the Greek government-guaranteed corporate exposures and Madoff-related collateral (both recorded in Group Functions). The coverage ratio for the total impaired commercial loan portfolio declined to 61.8% on 30 June 2013 from 67.7% at 31 December 2012. This decrease was mainly caused by the abovementioned transactions.

Energy, Commodities & Transportation

ABN AMRO pursues a controlled growth strategy for Energy, Commodities & Transportation (ECT) globally.

The total ECT portfolio, comprising both on and off-balance sheet exposures, grew by 19% driven by higher volumes in the Commodities business in Asia and the USA and the Energy business in the USA. As the portfolio is mainly US dollar denominated, the stronger US dollar (+1.6%) contributed to overall growth as well, though this was offset by a decline in prices for most commodities. The on balance sheet exposure amounts to an equivalent of EUR 14.7 billion (31 December 2012: EUR 12.5 billion). The graph below shows the breakdown of the ECT on-balance sheet portfolio over the sub segments.

Breakdown of ECT portfolio (on balance)



Off-balance sheet exposure, mainly short-term letters of credit and uncommitted credit facilities, increased by EUR 4.7 billion to EUR 28.7 billion (31 December 2012: EUR 24.0 billion).

Despite challenging market conditions in certain parts of the shipping industry, in particular the tanker and dry cargo markets, impairment charges over the first half of 2013 were negligible. Specific loan impairment charges for ECT over the first half of 2013 amounted to EUR 14.5 million (EUR 0.9 million in the first half of 2012).

Real estate

Dutch commercial real estate (CRE) showed value declines in Q1 2013 varying from 2.7% for offices to 0.9% for retail property (based on IPD property index). Direct (rental) returns remained stable. Vacancy levels in the office market stabilised at a relatively high level of 14.5% for the first half of 2013; vacancy levels for retail property remained at lower levels, but are slowly rising. Demand for residential rental property remained strong among consumers and investors alike. Early indicators point to a continuation of the trends described above.

ABN AMRO's real estate portfolio followed these general market trends. At 30 June 2013, the impaired exposure on real estate amounted to EUR 730 million (EUR 696 million at 31 December 2012) on a total portfolio EAD of EUR 14.5 billion (EUR 14.7 billion at 31 December 2012) based on original obligor view⁷. This includes EUR 4.5 billion exposure to social housing companies, of which EUR 2.7 billion is guaranteed by a State agency. Specific loan impairment charges in the first half of 2013 amounted to EUR 47 million. The coverage ratio for real estate impaired exposures at 30 June 2013 was 64% (31 December 2012: 66%). The decrease of the coverage ratio was caused by new inflow with relatively low loan-to-value.

Update on Greek government-guaranteed corporate exposures

Following the sale of a second tranche of Greek government-guaranteed corporate exposures, the outstanding notional amount decreased to EUR 0.4 billion. As a result, the related allowances have been released. Additionally, a reassessment of the remaining exposures resulted in a partial release of the allowance for remaining exposures. The remaining exposure after impairments decreased to EUR 0.2 billion.

Update on Madoff-related exposures

In the past, ABN AMRO provided loans to various funds that were affected by the Madoff fraud. Following the unveiling of the fraud in 2008, the Madoff-related exposures amounting to EUR 1.0 billion were fully impaired. In addition to recoveries in previous years, ABN AMRO sold collateral on part of the exposures in June 2013, which resulted in a release of EUR 0.3 billion and a write-off of EUR 0.1 billion. The remaining fully impaired Madoff-related exposures amounted to EUR 0.5 billion at 30 June 2013.

⁷ The resultant obligor view amounts to EUR 11.7 billion EAD at 30 June 2013 versus EUR 12.0 billion at 31 December 2012

Update since 30 June 2013

On 11 July 2013, ABN AMRO announced that it would discontinue its Curacao-based Private Banking activities and would close the operation by the end of this year. ABN AMRO Private Banking's strategic focus is to be a leading European private bank with growth ambitions in Asia. As such, a presence in Curacao is no longer in line with this strategy. Also, the scale and growth opportunities of MeesPierson in Curacao are too limited for ABN AMRO.

On 1 August 2013, ABN AMRO announced that the acquisition of Banco CR2 S.A., a small privately owned commercial bank based in Brazil, was closed on 31 July 2013. The initial transaction was announced on 25 October 2012. The acquisition fits with the strategy to selectively grow the existing international businesses and allows ABN AMRO to offer on-shore products authorised under Brazilian banking regulations to its existing clients in the Energy, Commodities and Transportation sector.

ABN AMRO Press Office

pressrelations@nl.abnamro.com

+31 20 6288900

ABN AMRO Investor Relations

investorrelations@nl.abnamro.com

+31 20 6282282

Annex 1: Segmented results

ABN AMRO is organised into Retail & Private Banking (R&PB), Commercial & Merchant Banking (C&MB) and Group Functions. For financial reporting purposes, the Managing Board has adopted the following segment reporting: Retail Banking, Private Banking, Commercial Banking, Merchant Banking and Group Functions.

The methodology for determining the internal liquidity compensation applied to deposits was changed in 2013. This has led to a decline in net interest income within Group Functions of EUR 133 million and a corresponding increase within the businesses, mainly Retail Banking, followed by Private Banking and Commercial Banking.

Breakdown result of Retail & Private Banking

Results R&PB ⁸								
(in EUR million)	Retail Banking			Private Banking			R&PB Total	
	H1 2013	H1 2012	Change	H1 2013	H1 2012	Change	H1 2013	H1 2012
Net interest income	1,460	1,286	14%	282	275	3%	1,742	1,561
Net fee and commission income	229	231	-1%	267	253	6%	496	484
Other non-interest income	19	13	46%	32	39	-18%	51	52
Operating income	1,708	1,530	12%	581	567	2%	2,289	2,097
Personnel expenses	243	202	20%	224	209	7%	467	411
Other expenses	598	619	-3%	214	228	-6%	812	847
Operating expenses	841	821	2%	438	437	0%	1,279	1,258
Operating result	867	709	22%	143	130	10%	1,010	839
Loan impairments	284	153	86%	38	54	-30%	322	207
Operating profit before taxes	583	556	5%	105	76	38%	688	632
Income tax expenses	144	138	4%	20	12	67%	164	150
Profit for the period	439	418	5%	85	64	33%	524	482

Other indicators								
	Retail Banking			Private Banking			R&PB Total	
	H1 2013	H1 2012		H1 2013	H1 2012		H1 2013	H1 2012
Cost/income ratio	49%	54%		75%	77%		56%	60%
Return on average RWA	289	266		167	89		259	211
Cost of risk (in bps)	187	97		75	75		159	91
(in billions)	30 Jun 2013	31 Dec 2012	Change	30 Jun 2013	31 Dec 2012	Change	30 Jun 2013	31 Dec 2012
Loan-to-deposit ratio	176%	190%		29%	28%		119%	123%
Loans and receivables customers	160.2	161.7	-1%	17.4	17.3	1%	177.6	179.0
Of which: mortgages	149.4	150.4	-1%	3.4	3.4	-1%	152.7	153.8
Due to customers	87.9	81.9	7%	59.1	58.9	0%	147.0	140.8
Risk-weighted assets	31.0	30.1	3%	9.9	10.7	-7%	40.9	40.8
FTEs (end of period)	6,347	6,335	0%	3,629	3,648	-1%	9,976	9,983

⁸ All 2012 figures have been adjusted for comparison purposes following adoption of the amended pension accounting standard (IAS 19)

Retail Banking

Retail Banking's net profit in the first half of 2013 went up by EUR 21 million to EUR 439 million. Higher impairment charges were more than offset by the strong increase in operating income.

- **Operating income** for the first half of 2013 increased by EUR 178 million to EUR 1,708 million.

Net interest income rose by EUR 174 million to EUR 1,460 million. The increase was due to the previously mentioned change in liquidity compensation as well as higher margins on mortgages and higher savings volumes. Average savings volumes increased by EUR 13 billion over the past 12 months, with the MoneYou label, also active in Germany and Belgium, accounting for the bulk of this growth.

Net fee and commission income remained almost stable at EUR 229 million.

- **Operating expenses** increased modestly compared with the same period in 2012. Excluding the effect of higher pension costs, operating expenses would have shown a modest decrease.

Personnel expenses increased by EUR 41 million due to the impact of higher pension costs. **Other expenses** declined due to lower operational losses as well as lower marketing expenses.

- The **operating result** improved by EUR 158 million and the **cost/income** ratio dipped under the 50%, coming to 49%, compared with 54% in the same period in 2012.
- **Impairment charges on loans and other receivables** increased by EUR 131 million to EUR 284 million. Impairment charges for mortgages were EUR 94 million higher than last year; the remainder of the increase took place within consumer lending, although this was mainly driven by provisions taken within a specific niche of the portfolio.
- **Loans and receivables – customers** came down slightly compared with year-end 2012 to EUR 160.2 billion. The mortgage book continued its gradual decline, decreasing by EUR 1.0 billion from year-end 2012 and ending at EUR 149.4 billion. The trend of higher voluntary repayments continued into the first half of the year, as did lower new production due to the stagnating housing market. Outstanding consumer loans declined, which was due to a combination of a seasonal effect of repayments out of holiday allowances and increasing reluctance of consumers to finance their consumption through debt.
- **Due to customers** rose by EUR 6.0 billion in the first six months, or 7%, to EUR 87.9 billion at 30 June 2013. The majority of the increase came from high savings levels as a result of the uncertain economic outlook in the Netherlands. ABN AMRO managed to increase its share of the growing savings market. Abroad, MoneYou posted growth in Germany and Belgium, accounting for the remainder of the volume increase.

Private Banking

Private Banking's profit for the first half of 2013 amounted to EUR 85 million, an increase of EUR 22 million compared with last year. The increase in profit was due to lower impairments and higher income, while costs remained unchanged.

- **Operating income** amounted to EUR 581 million, an increase of 2%.

Net interest income rose by EUR 7 million to EUR 282 million. Excluding the abovementioned change in the liquidity compensation, net interest income would have shown a limited decline. **Net fee and commission income** benefited from higher client activity as well as higher assets under management, increasing by EUR 14 million. **Other non-interest income** declined by EUR 7 million, although this was mainly the result of a release booked in 2012.

- **Operating expenses** were virtually flat, at EUR 438 million. Higher pension costs were offset by lower project costs.
- **The operating result** increased by EUR 13 million, or 10%, to EUR 143 million, while the **cost/income ratio** improved to 75% from 77%.
- **Impairment charges on loans and other receivables** came to EUR 38 million compared with EUR 54 million during the same period last year. The decrease was seen mainly within the international businesses.
- **Loans and receivables – customers** remained virtually unchanged compared with year-end 2012, amounting to EUR 17.4 billion.
- **Due to customers** went up marginally, to EUR 59.1 billion. The increase of EUR 1.5 billion in the Netherlands was offset by a decline in the international network, mainly in Germany.
- **Assets under Management (AuM)** increased by EUR 1.4 billion to EUR 164.5 billion mainly due to market performance and, to a lesser extent, to net new assets.

Assets under Management		
<i>(in billions)</i>	<i>H1 2013</i>	<i>FY 2012</i>
Opening Balance AuM	163.1	146.6
Net new assets	0.5	3.1
Market Performance	1.2	13.4
Divestments/acquisitions	-	-
Other	- 0.3	-
Closing Balance AuM	164.5	163.1

Breakdown result of Commercial & Merchant Banking

Results C&MB ⁹								
(in EUR million)	Commercial Banking			Merchant Banking			C&MB Total	
	H1 2013	H1 2012	Change	H1 2013	H1 2012	Change	H1 2013	H1 2012
Net interest income	677	614	10%	333	320	4%	1,010	934
Net fee and commission income	133	160	-17%	199	193	3%	332	353
Other non-interest income	14	10	40%	21	282	-93%	35	292
Operating income	824	784	5%	553	795	-30%	1,377	1,579
Personnel expenses	150	138	9%	160	141	13%	310	279
Other expenses	298	336	-11%	286	296	-3%	584	632
Operating expenses	448	474	-5%	446	437	2%	894	911
Operating result	376	310	21%	107	358	-70%	483	668
Loan impairments	392	241	63%	54	106	-49%	446	347
Operating profit before taxes	- 16	69		53	252	-79%	37	321
Income tax expenses	- 5	18		31	37	-16%	26	55
Profit for the period	- 11	51		22	215	-90%	11	266

Other indicators								
	Commercial Banking			Merchant Banking			C&MB Total	
	H1 2013	H1 2012		H1 2013	H1 2012		H1 2013	H1 2012
Cost/income ratio	54%	60%		81%	55%		65%	58%
Return on average RWA (in bps)	- 8	38		10	104		3	78
Cost of risk (in bps)	277	177		24	51		123	102
(in billions)	30 Jun 2013	31 Dec 2012	Change	30 Jun 2013	31 Dec 2012	Change	30 Jun 2013	31 Dec 2012
Loan-to-deposit ratio	119%	122%		165%	155%		136%	135%
Loans and receivables customers	42.2	42.4	0%	57.3	49.6	16%	99.6	91.9
Due to customers	35.3	34.4	2%	45.8	37.0	24%	81.0	71.5
Risk-weighted assets	26.0	28.8	-10%	40.2	45.5	-12%	66.2	74.3
FTEs	3,173	3,249	-2%	2,172	2,142	1%	5,345	5,391

Commercial Banking

Commercial Banking posted a strong increase in its operating result due to higher net interest income and lower costs. However, this was more than offset by higher impairments leading to an EUR 11 million net loss for the first half of 2013, a decline of EUR 62 million compared with the previous year.

- **Operating income** amounted to EUR 824 million, an increase of EUR 40 million despite the divestment of the insurance activities in 2012.

Net interest income increased by 10% to EUR 677 million mainly as a result of higher margins on loans as well as increasing commitment fees being charged on current accounts. **Net fee and commission income** declined by EUR 27 million, due chiefly to the divestment of part of the insurance activities partly offset by

⁹ All 2012 figures have been adjusted for comparison purposes following adoption of the amended pension accounting standard (IAS 19)

higher transaction fees. Fee income also declined due to a reclassification of interbank payment fees from other costs to negative fee income.

- **Operating expenses** declined by EUR 26 million. **Personnel expenses** increased by EUR 12 million to EUR 150 million, primarily as a result of higher pension costs partly offset by a reduction in FTEs. **Other expenses** dropped by EUR 38 million largely due to the abovementioned reclassification.
- The **operating result** showed a strong increase of EUR 66 million to EUR 376 million. The **cost/income ratio** improved by 6 percentage points to 54% from 60% for the first half of 2012.
- **Impairment charges on loans and other receivables** amounted to EUR 392 million in the first half of 2013, up EUR 151 million compared with the same period in 2012. Impairment levels for Corporate Clients (clients with turnover between EUR 30 and EUR 500 million) remained flat, with the full increase in loan impairments due to SMEs. The construction, retail, commercial real estate, and horticulture sectors were particularly affected. Of the total additions to loan impairments related to the SME portfolio, approximately 40% were increases of clients already provisioned for, as files now remain longer within the Financial Restructuring & Recovery department and the proportion of clients which are restored to health has declined.
- **Loans and receivables – customers** remained virtually unchanged at EUR 42.2 billion. Changes in outstanding loans compared with year-end 2012 have been modest within the various business lines (Corporate Clients, SMEs).
- **Due to customers** increased by EUR 0.9 billion to EUR 35.3 billion, due to volume growth both in Corporate Clients and SMEs.
- The number of **FTEs** decreased by 76 to 3,173 due mainly to the divestment of the insurance activities.

Merchant Banking

Net profit for the first half of 2013 amounted to EUR 22 million, down from EUR 215 million in the first half of 2012. Excluding special items, net profit would have amounted to EUR 131 million, declining by EUR 84 million from last year. This was due to lower results across a wide array of market activities as well as the strategic decision to terminate the non-client-related equity derivatives business, offset by lower loan impairments.

- **Operating income** declined by EUR 242 million compared with the first half of 2012.

Net interest income rose by 4% to EUR 333 million. Interest income from ECT, Real Estate, and Large Corporates increased, which was partly offset by Securities Financing. Securities Financing posted lower results as the 2012 results benefited from the higher margin trades entered into in late 2011 following the European sovereign debt crisis. **Net fee and commission income** increased by 3% to EUR 199 million. **Other non-interest income**, excluding special items, declined by EUR 139 million. Within Markets, trading income was lower across the board, although this was due in part to the strategic decision to terminate the non-client-related part of the business, bringing down income compared with 2012. The vast majority of the positions were effectively closed down by July. Private Equity also contributed to the decline as favourable revaluations in 2012 were followed by negative revaluations in 2013.

- **Operating expenses** increased by EUR 9 million to EUR 446 million, due primarily to higher staff costs.

Personnel expenses rose 13% to EUR 160 million as a result of higher pension costs. **Other expenses** were down 3% to EUR 286 million, mainly as a result of lower operational losses.

- The **operating result** declined by EUR 251 million to EUR 107 million and the **cost/income ratio** deteriorated to 81% from 55% in the first half of 2012.
- **Impairment charges on loans and other receivables** over the first half of 2013 amounted to EUR 54 million, coming down by EUR 52 million. The decline was due to a significant provision booked in 2012 for a single housing association client.
- **Loans and receivables – customers** amounted to EUR 57.3 billion, an increase of EUR 7.7 billion. Client volumes in securities financing activities increased, while growth was recorded in ECT, partly offset by a decline within Markets.
- **Due to customers** rose EUR 8.8 billion to EUR 45.8 billion. This increase, too, was mainly attributable to higher client volumes in securities financing activities.
- The number of FTEs increased by 30.

Breakdown result of Group Functions

Results Group Functions ¹⁰			
(in EUR million)	H1 2013	H1 2012	Change
Net interest income	- 87	20	
Net fee and commission income	1	- 49	
Other non-interest income	21	166	-87%
Operating income	- 65	137	
Personnel expenses	422	319	32%
Other expenses	- 284	- 259	-10%
Operating expenses	138	60	130%
Operating result	- 203	77	
Impairment charges on loans and other receivables	- 552	-	
Operating profit before taxes	349	77	
Income tax expenses	67	- 15	
Profit for the period	282	92	

Other indicators			
	30 Jun 2013	31 Dec 2012	Change
Loans and receivables customers (in billions)	4.9	5.4	-10%
Due to customers (in billions)	4.0	3.7	6%
Risk-weighted assets (in billions)	8.5	6.4	33%
FTEs	7,467	7,685	-3%

The net result for Group Functions rose to EUR 282 million from EUR 92 million as a result of significant releases, offset by lower operating income and higher expenses. The result was heavily impacted by special items in both years. Excluding these, Group Functions would have posted a net loss of EUR 134 million, down by EUR 171 million compared with last year.

¹⁰ All 2012 figures have been adjusted for comparison purposes following adoption of the amended pension accounting standard (IAS 19)

- **Operating income**, excluding special items, declined by EUR 73 million, mainly as a result of the decline in net interest income.

Net interest income decreased by EUR 107 million, due mainly to the previously mentioned change to the liquidity compensation of EUR 133 million. **Net fee and commission income** increased by EUR 50 million, due mainly to a reallocation of fees paid for interbank payments to the business. **Other non-interest income**, excluding special items, decreased by EUR 16 million. The upfront loss booked on the buyback of government-guaranteed bonds was partly offset by higher CVA as well as a gain on the sale of an office property.

- **Operating expenses**, excluding special items, increased by EUR 140 million. The increase in **personnel expenses** was due to higher pension costs. **Other expenses** excluding special items increased mainly as a result of lower expenses in 2012 due to compensation from a service level agreement related to the EC Remedy. In addition, operating expenses increased due to incidental operational and IT costs, as well as additional depreciation costs resulting from disposals of premises.
- **Impairment charges on loans and other receivables** was negative EUR 552 million and was almost entirely the result of the releases on Madoff and the Greek loans.
- The number of FTEs fell by 218 to 7,467 mainly due to the sale of Solveon and further outsourcing.

Annex 2: Special items

Impact of special items						
<i>Operating income (in EUR million)</i>	Q2 2013	Q1 2013	Q4 2012	Q3 2012	Q2 2012	Q1 2012
Positive revaluations of EC Remedy-related provisions	-	-	68	18	81	48
Reassessment of discontinued securities financing activities	-	-70	-	-	-	-
Costs of wind-down of non-client-related equity derivatives activities	-52	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-52	-70	68	18	81	48
<i>Operating expenses (in EUR million)</i>	Q2 2013	Q1 2013	Q4 2012	Q3 2012	Q2 2012	Q1 2012
Integration costs	-	-	241	96	70	43
Restructuring provision	-	37	-	-	-	-
Total	-	37	241	96	70	43
<i>Loan impairments (in EUR million)</i>	Q2 2013	Q1 2013	Q4 2012	Q3 2012	Q2 2012	Q1 2012
Greek releases	-	-297	-	-125	-	-
Madoff releases	-253	-	-78	-	-	-
Total	-253	-297	-78	-125	-	-
<i>Profit for the period (in EUR million)</i>	Q2 2013	Q1 2013	Q4 2012	Q3 2012	Q2 2012	Q1 2012
Total	182	125	-44	40	29	16

Annex 3: Quarterly results

The amendment of IAS 19 has had an impact on the previously published 2012 figures whereby pension expenses were lower by EUR 65 million in Q1, EUR 64 million in Q2, EUR 67 million in Q3, and EUR 77 million in Q4. Impact on net profit was EUR 49 million in Q1, EUR 48 million in Q2, EUR 50 million, and EUR 58 million in Q4. As Q4 2012 included the cost for the merger of the pension funds, the impact in this quarter differs from the rest of the year.

Quarterly results¹¹

<i>(in EUR million)</i>	Q2 2013	Q1 2013	Q4 2012	Q3 2012	Q2 2012	Q1 2012
Net interest income	1,360	1,305	1,255	1,258	1,278	1,237
Net fee and commission income	417	412	382	386	385	403
Other non-interest income	115	-8	77	167	235	275
Operating income	1,892	1,709	1,714	1,811	1,898	1,915
Operating expenses	1,141	1,170	1,354	1,103	1,133	1,096
Operating result	751	539	360	708	765	819
Impairment charges on loans and other receivables	254	-38	466	208	367	187
Operating profit before taxes	497	577	-106	500	398	632
Income taxes	95	162	-68	149	61	129
Profit for the period	402	415	-38	351	337	503

¹¹ All 2012 figures have been adjusted for comparison purposes following adoption of the amended pension accounting standard (IAS 19)

Cautionary statement on forward-looking statements

We have included in this press release, and from time to time may make certain statements in our public filings, press releases or other public statements that may constitute “forward-looking statements” within the meaning of the safe harbour provisions of the United States Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. This includes, without limitation, such statements that include the words ‘expect’, ‘estimate’, ‘project’, ‘anticipate’, ‘should’, ‘intend’, ‘aim’, ‘desire’, ‘believe’, ‘plan’, ‘probability’, ‘risk’, ‘Value-at-Risk (“VaR”)', ‘target’, ‘goal’, ‘objective’, ‘will’, ‘endeavour’, ‘outlook’, ‘optimistic’, ‘prospects’ and similar expressions or variations on such expressions.

In particular, this document includes forward-looking statements relating, but not limited, to ABN AMRO Group’s potential exposures to various types of operational, credit and market risk, such as counterparty risk, interest rate risk, foreign exchange rate risk and commodity and equity price risk. Such statements are subject to risks and uncertainties. These forward-looking statements are not historical facts and represent only ABN AMRO Group’s beliefs regarding future events, many of which, by their nature, are inherently uncertain and beyond our control.

Other factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from those anticipated by the forward-looking statements contained in this document include, but are not limited to:

- The extent and nature of future developments and continued volatility in the credit and financial markets and their impact on the financial industry in general and ABN AMRO Group in particular;
- The effect on ABN AMRO Group’s capital of write-downs in respect of credit exposures;
- General economic, social and political conditions in the Netherlands and in other countries in which ABN AMRO Group has significant business activities, investments or other exposures, including the impact of recessionary economic conditions on ABN AMRO Group’s performance, liquidity and financial position;
- Macro-economic and geopolitical risks;
- Reductions in ABN AMRO’s credit ratings;
- Actions taken by governments and their agencies to support individual banks and the banking system;
- Monetary and interest rate policies of the European Central Bank and G-20 central banks;
- Inflation or deflation;
- Unanticipated turbulence in interest rates, foreign currency exchange rates, commodity prices and equity prices;
- Liquidity risks and related market risk losses;
- Potential losses associated with an increase in the level of substandard loans or non-performance by counterparties to other types of financial instruments, including systemic risk;
- Changes in Dutch and foreign laws, regulations and taxes;
- Changes in competition and pricing environments;
- Inability to hedge certain risks economically;
- Adequacy of loss reserves and impairment allowances;
- Technological changes;
- Changes in consumer spending, investment and saving habits;
- Effective capital and liquidity management; and
- The success of ABN AMRO Group in managing the risks involved in the foregoing.

The forward-looking statements made in this press release are only applicable as at the date of publication of this document. ABN AMRO Group does not intend to publicly update or revise these forward-looking statements to reflect events or circumstances after the date of this report, and ABN AMRO Group does not assume any responsibility to do so. The reader should, however, take into account any further disclosures of a forward-looking nature that ABN AMRO Group may make in ABN AMRO Group’s reports.