ABN AMRO Bank N.V.

Pillar 3 Report

First quarter 2025

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Notes to the reader

This Pillar 3 Report provides the consolidated disclosures of ABN AMRO Bank N.V. as 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 first quarter of 2025 includes an update on the quarterly 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 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.

On 1 January 2025, CRR3 came into effect, introducing new approaches and concepts in different frameworks (e.g. the output floor, a basic indicator component for operational risk and new approaches for the Credit Valuation Adjustment (CVA) risk for own funds requirements). The European Banking Authority (EBA) has amended the Pillar III templates to be consistent with the changes brought by CRR3. As part of these changes, some rows have been removed, and there have been adjustments in the mappings of existing rows, necessitating changes to the comparative figures. The amendments also include the introduction of new rows in templates where comparative figures for previous periods are reported. Because these changes do not apply retrospectively, if such data points did not exist for these previous periods, no comparative figures are reported in these rows. Over time, these comparative figures will again be completed.

Effective Q1 2025, voluntarily disclosed information from prior periods will be excluded from the Pillar 3 reports, retaining the comparative figures only in the templates where they are mandatory. Our aim in doing so is to improve the readability of the Pillar 3 report.

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 is 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 not included in this report:

- **EU CCR7 – RWEA flow statements of CCR exposures under the IMM:** ABN AMRO does not use the Internal Model Method (IMM) to measure the EAD for counterparty credit risk exposures. Instead, we apply the Standardised Approach for Counterparty Credit Risk (SA-CCR) to calculate the EAD for derivatives and the Financial Collateral Comprehensive Method (FCCM) for securities financing transactions (CRR 220/222). Therefore, this template is not applicable.

Key metrics and overview of RWEA

Highlights

- The regulatory reported CET1 ratio under CRR III (Basel IV), excluding the net profit for the first quarter, was 14.4% as at 31 March 2025 (31 December 2024: 14.5%). In comparison with 31 December 2024, the regulatory reported CET1 ratio decreased slightly, mainly due to the increase in Total Risk Exposure Amount (TREA).
- In the first quarter of 2025, Total Risk Exposure Amount (TREA) went up slightly to EUR 141.7 billion and was based on CRR3 (Q4 2024: EUR 140.9 billion, based on CRR2). This was due to higher RWEA for operational risk (as ABN AMRO's average income over the last three years increased) and market risk. The credit risk RWEA remained rather stable due to multiple offsetting movements.
- The regulatory reported total capital increased to EUR 29.1 billion as at 31 March 2025 (31 December 2024: EUR 28.5 billion), mainly due to the issuance of a EUR 750 million AT1 instrument.
- The regulatory reported leverage ratio decreased to 5.6% as at 31 March 2025 (31 December 2024: 5.7%) as the increase in exposure measure was only partly offset by the increase in Tier 1 capital, which mainly resulted from the issuance of a EUR 750 million AT1 instrument.

EU KM1 – Key metrics template

As of 1 January 2025, we report our regulatory capital metrics and risk exposures in line with Capital Requirements Regulation (CRR) III (Basel IV). Comparative figures up to and including 31 December 2024 are reported under CRR II (Basel III).

The capital ratios and figures disclosed in the Pillar 3 report exclude the Q1 2025 net profit, whereas the pro-forma capital ratios and figures in the Q1 2025 report include 50% of the net profit in line with the existing dividend policy and the practice that was applied for regulatory purposes until 30 June 2024. The comparative capital ratios and figures have not been adjusted for this revised approach as they reflected the applicable regulatory approach at the time.

As at 31 March 2025, the regulatory reported CET1 ratio was 14.4% (31 December 2024: 14.5%), while the pro-forma CET1 ratio was 14.6%, including 50% of the Q1 net profit after deduction of AT1 coupons. In comparison with Q4 2024, the regulatory reported CET1 ratio decreased slightly, mainly due to the increase in the total risk exposure amount (TREA). TREA increased by EUR 0.8 billion compared with 31 December 2024, mainly reflecting an increase of operational risk RWEA and to a lesser extent market risk RWEA. Operational risk RWEA increased to EUR 16.3 billion (31 December 2024: EUR 16.0 billion). Under the standardised approach (TSA), operational risk RWA is based on the three-year average of operational income, which was updated in Q1 2025. Credit risk RWEA remained stable, as the increase in RWEA add-ons related to the final move of certain corporate portfolios to less sophisticated approaches was largely offset by data quality improvements and the risk transfer of an infrastructure portfolio. This quarter, the regulatory reported CET1 capital remained stable at EUR 20.4 billion (31 December 2024: EUR 20.4 billion).

Please note that the TREA for Q1 2025 is slightly higher (EUR 0.3 billion) than the amount published in our Q1 2025 report. This has resulted in a pro-forma CET1 ratio that is slightly lower than the 14.7% published in our Q1 2025 report. All capital ratios were in line with the bank's risk appetite and comfortably above regulatory requirements.

		A	B	C	D	E
(in millions)		31 March 2025[1]	31 December 2024	30 September 2024	30 June 2024	31 March 2024
	Available own funds (amounts)					
1	Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) capital	20,416	20,357	19,915	20,206	19,952
2	Tier 1 capital	24,637	23,831	23,389	22,934	22,680
3	Total capital	29,096	28,477	28,033	27,011	26,856
	Risk-weighted exposure amounts (RWEA)					
4	Total risk exposure amount	141,710	140,871	143,822	146,348	144,174
4a	Total risk exposure pre-floor	141,710				
	Capital ratios (as % of RWEA)					
5	Common Equity Tier 1 ratio (%)	14.4%	14.5%	13.8%	13.8%	13.8%
5b	Common Equity Tier 1 ratio considering unfloored TREA (%)	14.4%				
6	Tier 1 ratio (%)	17.4%	16.9%	16.3%	15.7%	15.7%
6b	Tier 1 ratio considering unfloored TREA (%)	17.4%				
7	Total capital ratio (%)	20.5%	20.2%	19.5%	18.5%	18.6%
7b	Total capital ratio considering unfloored TREA (%)	20.5%				
	Additional own funds requirements to address risks other than the risk of excessive leverage (as % of RWEA)					
EU 7d	Additional own funds requirements to address risks other than the risk of excessive leverage (%)	2.25%	2.25%	2.25%	2.25%	2.25%
EU 7e	*- of which to be made up of CET1 capital (percentage points)*	*1.27%*	*1.27%*	*1.27%*	*1.27%*	*1.27%*
EU 7f	*- of which to be made up of Tier 1 capital (percentage points)*	*1.69%*	*1.69%*	*1.69%*	*1.69%*	*1.69%*
EU 7g	Total SREP own funds requirements (%)	10.25%	10.25%	10.25%	10.25%	10.25%
	Combined buffer and overall capital requirement (as % of RWEA)					
8	Capital conservation buffer (%)	2.50%	2.50%	2.50%	2.50%	2.50%
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 (%)	1.74%	1.73%	1.73%	1.72%	0.98%
EU 9a	Systemic risk buffer (%)	0.02%				
10	Global Systemically Important Institution buffer (%)					
EU 10a	Other Systemically Important Institution buffer (%)	1.25%	1.25%	1.25%	1.25%	1.50%
11	Combined buffer requirement (%)	5.51%	5.48%	5.48%	5.47%	4.98%
EU 11a	Overall capital requirements (%)	15.76%	15.73%	15.73%	15.72%	15.23%
12	CET1 available after meeting the total SREP own funds requirements (%)	8.64%	8.68%	8.11%	7.98%	8.04%
	Leverage ratio					
13	Total exposure measure	440,170	420,932	436,327	430,460	435,207
14	Leverage ratio (%)	5.6%	5.7%	5.4%	5.3%	5.2%
	Additional own funds requirements to address risks of excessive leverage (as % of total exposure measure)					
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 requirement (%)	3.0%	3.0%	3.0%	3.0%	3.0%
	Liquidity Coverage Ratio					
15	Total high-quality liquid assets (HQLA) (Weighted value-average)	89,809	88,486	90,110	91,777	95,026
EU 16a	Cash outflows - Total weighted value	96,209	95,525	95,482	95,783	96,104
EU 16b	Cash inflows - Total weighted value	31,935	31,510	30,805	30,225	29,823
16	Total net cash outflows (adjusted value)	64,274	64,015	64,677	65,558	66,281
17	Liquidity coverage ratio (%)	140%	138%	139%	140%	144%
	Net Stable Funding Ratio					
18	Total available stable funding	268,552	264,223	262,125	263,367	262,226
19	Total required stable funding	197,804	193,534	195,423	192,580	191,710
20	NSFR ratio (%)	136%	137%	134%	137%	137%

1. The bank identified that the equity exposures that previously were getting a 290% or 370% risk weights under CRR2 were incorrectly being capped to a 250% risk weighting. This was based on an error in the implementation of the CRR transitional arrangements for equity exposures. This has been corrected for our reporting in COREP and these Pillar III disclosures and is the reason that there is a small difference with bank's public Q1 disclosure made earlier. The impact on the CET1 ratio is less than 3 basis points.

EU OV1 – Overview of total risk exposure amounts

Total RWEA grew slightly to EUR 141.7 billion as at 31 March 2025 (31 December 2024: EUR 140.9 billion). This amount is somewhat higher than the figure we published in our Q1 2025 report (EUR 141.5 billion). See the footnote in the table below for further information.

The slight increase in total RWEA in Q1 2025 was mainly driven by higher operational risk RWEA (31 March 2025: EUR 16.3 billion vs. 31 December 2024: EUR 16.0 billion). This is the result of the update in the first quarter of the three-year average of our operating income, which is the metric used to calculate this RWA under the traditional standardised approach (TSA). Market risk RWEA increased slightly over the first quarter of 2025 to EUR 2.3 billion (Q4 2024: EUR 2.1 billion).

Total Credit risk RWEA (including counterparty credit risk, CCR) remained rather stable in Q1 2025. In the first quarter, our submission of the final application to move certain corporate portfolios to less sophisticated approaches led to additional RWEA add-ons of EUR 4.6 billion. These add-ons were largely offset by lower CCR RWA, data quality improvements and the risk transfer of an infrastructure portfolio (EUR 1.0 billion).

With this submission, the model landscape has now been finalised. The simplification will bring stability and predictability to our capital position. The largest part of our balance sheet – specifically mortgages, banks and financial institutions – remains covered by advanced models. Portfolios which require significant modelling efforts will be moved to the standardised approach.

		A	B	C
		31 March 2025[2]		31 December 2024
(in millions)		TREA	Total own funds requirements	TREA
1	**Credit risk (excluding CCR)**	**116,858**	**9,349**	**116,050**
2	- of which the standardised approach	*7,805*	*624*	*6,776*
3	- of which the Foundation IRB (F-IRB) approach	*23,504*	*1,880*	*27,979*
4	- of which slotting approach			
EU 4a	- of which equities under the simple risk-weighted approach	*2,558*	*205*	*2,496*
5	- of which the Advanced IRB (A-IRB) approach	*44,400*	*3,552*	*48,322*
6	**Counterparty Credit Risk - CCR**	**5,681**	**454**	**6,234**
7	- of which the standardised approach	*2,992*	*239*	*2,878*
8	- of which internal model method (IMM)			
EU 8a	- of which exposures to a CCP	*693*	*55*	*790*
9	- of which other CCR	*1,996*	*160*	*2,566*
10	**Credit valuation adjustments risk - CVA risk**	**185**	**15**	**122**
EU 10a	- of which the standardised approach (SA)			
EU 10b	- of which the basic approach (F-BA and R-BA)	185	15	
EU 10c	- of which the simplified approach			
15	**Settlement risk**			
16	**Securitisation exposures in the non-trading book (after the cap)**	**358**	**29**	**371**
17	- of which SEC-IRBA approach			
18	- of which SEC-ERBA (including IAA)	*60*	*5*	*65*
19	- of which SEC-SA approach	*297*	*24*	*307*
EU 19a	- of which 1250% / deduction			
20	**Position, foreign exchange and commodities risks (Market risk)[1]**	**2,294**	**183**	**2,115**
21	- of which the Alternative standardised approach (A-SA)			
EU 21a	- of which the Simplified standardised approach (S-SA)			
22	- of which Alternative Internal Model Approach (A-IMA)			
EU 22a	**Large exposures**			
23	**Reclassifications between the trading and non-trading books**			
24	**Operational risk**	**16,335**	**1,307**	**15,977**
EU 24a	**Exposures to crypto-assets**			
25	**Amounts below the thresholds for deduction (subject to 250% risk weight)**	**1,079**	**86**	**1,143**
26	**Output floor applied (%)**	**50%**		
27	**Floor adjustment (before application of transitional cap)**			
28	**Floor adjustment (after application of transitional cap)**			
29	**Total**	**141,710**	**11,337**	**140,871**

1. "Position, foreign exchange and commodities risks (Market risk)" are left blank for both the current and previous reporting periods, as the approaches referenced in those lines are not applicable under the methodology currently in use. This is due to the FRTB delay, as a result of which Market Risk own funds requirements are still calculated based on the approaches existing prior to CRR3.
2. The bank identified that the equity exposures that previously were getting a 290% or 370% risk weights under CRR2 were incorrectly being capped to a 250% risk weighting. This was based on an error in the implementation of the CRR transitional arrangements for equity exposures. This has been corrected for our reporting in COREP and these Pillar III disclosures and is the reason that there is a small difference with bank's public Q1 disclosure made earlier.

Following EBA's mapping for this template, the amount of which the advanced IRB (A-IRB) approach' excludes Equity exposures subject to risk weights and CIU exposures subject to the fall-back approach.

EU CMS1 – Comparison of modelled and standardised risk weighted exposure amounts at risk level

Total RWEA reached EUR 141.7 billion on 31 March 2025. Credit risk RWEA was rather stable at EUR 122.5 billion (31 December 2024: EUR 122.3 billion) and accounted for 86.5% of total RWEA. This amount includes counterparty credit risk (CCR) and other RWEA, where the latter consists mostly of model-related RWEA add-ons. A large part of these add-ons will be lifted when certain portfolios are moved to standardised approach.

In addition, as part of the CRR3 requirements, we are reporting two new metrics with effect from Q1 2025: 'RWEAs calculated using full standardised approach' (EUR 169.6 billion, column D) and 'RWEAs that are the base of the output floor (EUR 162.0 billion, column EU D). The difference between these two metrics is explained by the inclusion in the 'RWEAs calculated using full standardised approach' of the impact resulting from transitional arrangements that apply to the calculation of the output floor, which will be phased out in 2030.

The RWEA output floor for Q1 2025 is equivalent to 50% of the 'RWEAs that are the base of the output floor' and amounts to EUR 81 billion, which is well below the total RWEA. This percentage aligns with the five-year phase-in period defined in CRR3, which will reach 72.5% in 2030.

At the end of Q1 2025, modelled supervisory approved approaches represented 54.4% of the total RWEA and were only used in market risk and credit risk. Regarding market risk, the migration to the Alternative Standardised Approach (ASA) will occur once the changes from the Fundamental Review of the Trading Book (FRTB) become applicable in the EU. This had already been postponed to 1 January 2026. Recently, the European Commission adopted a Delegated Act that would delay these changes to 1 January 2027, making a delay to such date likely. For credit risk, the use of modelled approaches will over time narrow down to our mortgages, banks and financial institutions loan books once the migration of certain portfolios to the standardised approach is finalised.

		A	B	C	D	EU D
		31 March 2025[1]				
		Risk weighted exposure amounts (RWEAs)				
(in millions)		RWEAs for modelled approaches that banks have supervisory approval to use	RWEAs for portfolios where standardised approaches are used	Total actual RWEAs (A + B)	RWEAs calculated using full standardised approach[2]	RWEAs that is the base of the output floor
1	Credit risk (excluding counterparty credit risk)	72,517	7,805	80,322	140,967	133,394
2	Counterparty credit risk	2,227	3,454	5,681	7,488	7,488
3	Credit valuation adjustment		185	185	185	185
4	Securitisation exposures in the banking book		358	358	358	358
5	Market risk	2,294		2,294	1,199	1,199
6	Operational risk		16,335	16,335	16,335	16,335
7	Other risk weighted exposure amounts		36,536	36,536	3,022	3,022
8	**Total**	**77,038**	**64,673**	**141,710**	**169,554**	**161,982**

1. The bank identified that the equity exposures that previously were getting a 290% or 370% risk weights under CRR2 were incorrectly being capped to a 250% risk weighting. This was based on an error in the implementation of the CRR transitional arrangements for equity exposures. This has been corrected for our reporting in COREP and these Pillar III disclosures and is the reason that there is a small difference with bank's public Q1 disclosure made earlier.
2. The bank has chosen not to follow the EBA's proposed mapping for this cell. Part of the banks 'other risk weighted exposure amounts' refer to add-ons the bank had already taken for IRB portfolios that are in the process of moving to SA. Following EBA's mapping would therefore result in a double counting of RWEAs, the result of which would be that the total in row 8 would not be an accurate number for the TREA at end of the output floor transitional period.

EU CMS2 – Comparison of modelled and standardised risk weighted exposure amounts for credit risk at asset class level

The table below discloses the breakdown by asset classes of our credit risk RWEA excluding CCR and model-related RWEA add-ons.

Corporates and 'mortgages on immovable property and ADC exposures' are the largest contributors to the credit risk RWEA excluding CCR (44.5% and 34.5%, respectively). The RWEA for these two portfolios is calculated mostly with modelled approaches.

At the end of Q1 2025, the credit risk RWEA using the full standardised approach was EUR 141.0 billion, EUR 7.6 billion more than the credit risk RWEA that is the base of the output floor (EUR 133.4 billion). This difference is related to transitional agreements that apply to the calculation of the output floor.

		A	B	C	D	EU D
		31 March 2025				
		Risk weighted exposure amounts (RWEAs)				
(in millions)		RWEAs for modelled approaches that institutions have supervisory approval to use	RWEAs for column (A) if re-computed using the standardised approach	Total actual RWEAs	RWEAs calculated using full standardised approach	RWEAs that is the base of the output floor
1	Central governments and central banks		8	601	609	609
EU 1a	Regional governments or local authorities	1		1		
EU 1b	Public sector entities	11	4	19	12	12
EU 1c	Categorised as Multilateral Development Banks in SA					
EU 1d	Categorised as International organisations in SA					
2	Institutions	390	725	677	1,013	1,013
3	Equity	3,123	1,131	3,123	1,131	1,131
5	Corporates	32,104	41,580	35,721	52,770	45,198
5.1	*- of which F-IRB is applied*	*22,571*	*29,915*	*22,571*	*35,688*	*29,915*
5.2	*- of which A-IRB is applied*	*28,501*	*41,269*	*28,501*	*43,068*	*41,269*
EU 5a	*- of which Corporates - General*	*26,326*	*31,684*	*29,943*	*37,838*	*31,684*
EU 5b	*- of which Corporates - Specialised lending*	*5,778*	*9,896*	*5,778*	*11,314*	*9,896*
EU 5c	*- of which Corporates - Purchased receivables*	*2,018*	*3,854*	*2,018*	*3,971*	*3,854*
6	Retail	818	1,516	2,761	3,460	3,460
6.1	*- of which Retail - Qualifying revolving*	*111*	*214*	*111*	*214*	*214*
EU 6.1a	*- of which Retail - Purchased receivables*					
EU 6.1b	*- of which Retail - Other*	*707*	*1,302*	*2,650*	*3,246*	*3,246*
6.2	*- of which Retail - Secured by residential real estate*	*13,577*	*46,852*	*13,832*	*46,852*	*46,852*
EU 7a	Categorised as secured by immovable properties and ADC exposures in SA	26,769	72,408	27,676	73,315	73,315
EU 7b	Collective investment undertakings (CIU)	401	355	402	356	356
EU 7c	Categorised as exposures in default in SA	5,507	4,139	5,689	4,321	4,321
EU 7d	Categorised as subordinated debt exposures in SA	1,196	1,179	1,210	1,193	1,193
EU 7e	Categorised as covered bonds in SA	321	500	362	541	541
EU 7f	Categorised as claims on institutions and corporates with a short-term credit assessment in SA	387	553	387	553	553
8	Other non-credit obligation assets	1,489	1,489	1,693	1,693	1,693
9	**Total**	**72,516**	**125,589**	**80,322**	**140,967**	**133,394**

Liquidity requirements

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

The consolidated LCR amounted to 140% at the end of March 2025, based on a 12-month rolling average. This is in line with the previous quarter (31 December 2024: 138%).

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 units Personal & Business Banking, Wealth Management and Corporate Banking. The remainder of the banks' funding is raised through various long-term wholesale funding instruments. Short-term wholesale funding is raised via commercial paper and certificates of deposit programmes.

Composition of the liquidity buffer

The LCR eligible liquidity buffer (excluding retained notes) at 31 March 2025 amounted to EUR 89.8 billion, based on a 12-month rolling average and was composed mainly of cash at central banks and government bonds. This is in line with the previous quarter (31 December 2024: EUR 88.5 billion).

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, which 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.

EU LIQ1 – Quantitative information of LCR

		A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
		Total unweighted value (average)				Total weighted value (average)			
		31 March 2025	31 December 2024	30 September 2024	30 June 2024	**31 March 2025**	31 December 2024	30 September 2024	30 June 2024
		Data points used in the calculation of averages				Data points used in the calculation of averages			
(in millions)		**12**	12	12	12	**12**	12	12	12
	High-quality liquid assets (HQLA)								
1	**Total high-quality liquid assets**					**89,809**	**88,486**	**90,110**	**91,777**
	Cash - outflows								
2	Retail deposits and deposits from small business customers, of which:	148,932	148,225	147,202	146,195	10,833	10,717	10,609	10,573
3	*Stable deposits*	*88,662*	*88,260*	*88,107*	*88,177*	*4,433*	*4,413*	*4,405*	*4,409*
4	*Less stable deposits*	*46,611*	*45,918*	*45,265*	*45,032*	*6,138*	*6,050*	*5,951*	*5,902*
5	Unsecured wholesale funding	109,155	107,458	108,195	109,226	57,763	56,812	56,500	56,496
6	*Operational deposits (all counterparties) and deposits in networks of cooperative banks*	*23,628*	*24,055*	*27,591*	*30,991*	*5,896*	*6,004*	*6,887*	*7,732*
7	*Non-operational deposits (all counterparties)*	*81,389*	*79,456*	*76,632*	*74,346*	*47,730*	*46,861*	*45,640*	*44,875*
8	*Unsecured debt*	*4,137*	*3,947*	*3,973*	*3,889*	*4,137*	*3,947*	*3,973*	*3,889*
9	Secured wholesale funding					4,021	4,150	4,430	4,597
10	Additional requirements	57,994	57,925	57,487	57,200	14,354	14,441	14,655	14,922
11	*Outflows related to derivative exposures and other collateral requirements*	*11,573*	*11,358*	*10,915*	*10,645*	*7,745*	*7,803*	*7,863*	*8,011*
12	*Outflows related to loss of funding on debt products*	*1*	*17*	*150*	*279*	*1*	*17*	*150*	*279*
13	*Credit and liquidity facilities*	*46,419*	*46,550*	*46,422*	*46,276*	*6,608*	*6,621*	*6,642*	*6,632*
14	Other contractual funding obligations	10,578	10,601	10,194	9,732	7,511	7,590	7,316	7,074
15	Other contingent funding obligations	41,507	41,515	41,668	41,399	1,727	1,815	1,972	2,120
16	**Total cash outflows**					**96,209**	**95,525**	**95,482**	**95,783**
	Cash - inflows								
17	Secured lending (e.g. reverse repos)	35,191	33,601	33,289	32,797	13,845	13,118	13,118	13,059
18	Inflows from fully performing exposures	16,944	17,373	16,872	16,319	14,188	14,589	14,070	13,532
19	Other cash inflows	12,579	12,202	11,565	11,245	3,901	3,804	3,617	3,633
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**	**64,713**	**63,176**	**61,726**	**60,361**	**31,935**	**31,510**	**30,805**	**30,225**
EU-20a	*Fully exempt inflows*								
EU-20b	*Inflows subject to 90% cap*								
EU-20c	*Inflows subject to 75% cap*	*57,953*	*56,461*	*55,297*	*53,972*	*31,935*	*31,510*	*30,805*	*30,225*
	Total adjusted value								
EU-21	**Liquidity buffer**					**89,809**	**88,486**	**90,110**	**91,777**
22	**Total net cash outflows**					**64,274**	**64,015**	**64,677**	**65,558**
23	**Liquidity coverage ratio**					**140%**	**138%**	**139%**	**140%**

Credit risk

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

As at 31 March 2025, credit risk RWEA under the IRB approach decreased to EUR 72.5 billion (31 December 2024: EUR 81.3 billion). This was mainly the result of methodology and policy movements caused by the introduction of CRR3.

		A
		31 March 2025
(in millions)		RWEA
1	**RWEA as at the end of the previous reporting period**[1]	**81,294**
2	Asset size (+/-)	34
3	Asset quality (+/-)	-1,340
4	Model updates (+/-)	
5	Methodology and policy (+/-)	-7,193
6	Acquisitions and disposals (+/-)	-83
7	Foreign exchange movements (+/-)	-195
8	Other (+/-)	
9	**RWEA as at the end of the reporting period**	**72,517**

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 RWEA reported in the EU OV1 template.

Market risk

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

Market risk RWEA under the Internal Model Approach (IMA) increased to EUR 2.3 billion on 31 March 2025 (31 December 2024: EUR 2.1 billion). The increase is mainly driven by the Incremental Risk Charge (IRC) component, as its last measure is higher than the 12-week average due to increased exposure in financial bonds in credit trading. VaR and SVaR also went up due to higher interest rate exposure resulting from CVA hedging activities.

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

		A	B	C	D	E	F	G
								31 March 2025
	(in millions)	VaR	SVaR	IRC	Comprehensive risk measure	Other	Total RWEA	Total own funds requirements
1	**RWEA at the previous quarter-end**	**487**	**1,009**	**620**			**2,115**	**169**
1a	*Regulatory adjustment*	*-287*	*-625*	*-61*			*-973*	*-78*
1b	*RWEA at the previous quarter-end (end of the day)*	*200*	*384*	*559*			*1,142*	*91*
2	Movement in risk levels	-57		155			98	8
3	Model updates/changes							
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)*	*142*	*384*	*714*			*1,240*	*99*
8b	*Regulatory adjustment*	*404*	*649*				*1,053*	*84*
8	**RWEA at the end of the disclosure period**	**547**	**1,033**	**714**			**2,294**	**183**

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