

ABN AMRO Clearing Bank N.V.

# Pillar 3 Report 2025

# Table of contents

Pillar 3 intro	4
<b>Notes to the reader</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>Key metrics and overview of RWEA</b>	<b>8</b>
EU KM1 - Key metrics template	8
EU ILAC – Internal loss absorbing capacity: internal MREL and, where applicable, requirement for own funds and eligible liabilities for non-EU G-SIIs	10
EU TLAC2b: Creditor ranking - Entity that is not a resolution entity	11
EU OV1 – Overview of total risk exposure amounts	12
EU OVC - ICAAP information	13
EU CMS1 – Comparison of modelled and standardised risk weighted exposure amounts at risk level	13
EU CMS2 – Comparison of modelled and standardised risk weighted exposure amounts for credit risk at asset class level	14
<b>Own funds, leverage &amp; liquidity</b>	<b>15</b>
<b>Own funds</b>	<b>16</b>
EU CC1 - Composition of regulatory own funds	16
EU CC2 - Reconciliation of regulatory own funds to balance sheet in the audited financial statements	20
EU CCA - Main features of regulatory own funds instruments and eligible liabilities instruments	21
<b>Countercyclical capital buffer</b>	<b>22</b>
EU CCyB1 - Geographical distribution of credit exposures relevant for the calculation of the countercyclical capital buffer	22
EU CCyB2 - Amount of institution-specific countercyclical capital buffer	23
<b>Leverage ratio</b>	<b>24</b>
EU LR1 - LRSum: Summary reconciliation of accounting assets and leverage ratio exposures	24
EU LR3 - LRSpI: Split-up of on-balance sheet exposures (excluding derivatives, SFTs and exempted exposures)	24
EU LR2 - LRCom: Leverage ratio common disclosure	25
EU LRA - Disclosure of leverage ratio qualitative information	27
<b>Liquidity requirements</b>	<b>28</b>
EU LIQA - Liquidity risk management	28
EU LIQ1 - Quantitative information of LCR	30
EU LIQB - Qualitative information on LCR that complements template EU LIQ1	31
EU LIQ2 - Net Stable Funding Ratio	32
<b>Credit risk</b>	<b>33</b>
<b>Credit risk quality</b>	<b>34</b>
EU CRB – Additional disclosures related to the credit quality of assets	34
EU CR1 - Performing and non-performing exposures and related provisions	37
EU CR1-A - Maturity of exposures	38
EU CR2 - Changes in the stock of non-performing loans and advances	39
EU CQ3 - Credit quality of performing and non-performing exposures by past due days	40
EU CQ4 - Quality of non-performing exposures by geography	42
EU CQ5 - Credit quality of loans and advances to non-financial corporations by industry	43

<b>Use of credit risk mitigation techniques</b>	<b>44</b>
EU CRC – Qualitative disclosure requirements related to CRM techniques	44
EU CR3 – CRM techniques overview: Disclosure of the use of CRM techniques	45
<b>Use of the Standardised Approach</b>	<b>46</b>
EU CR4 – Standardised approach – Credit risk exposure and CRM effects	46
<b>Use of the IRB approach to credit risk</b>	<b>47</b>
EU CR7-A - IRB approach - Disclosure of the extent of the use of CRM techniques	47
EU CR8 – RWEA flow statements of credit risk exposures under the IRB approach	48
<b>Disclaimer &amp; cautionary statements</b>	<b>49</b>

# Pillar 3 intro

# About this report

## Welcome to ABN AMRO Clearing Bank's 2025 Pillar 3 Report.

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

Every year we publish our Annual Report, containing relevant annual disclosures on our performance during the year. Our Annual Report is our primary statutory reporting disclosure. In addition, we publish this Pillar 3 Report.

Although published next to the Annual Report, the Pillar 3 Report has its own individual purpose and should be read as a separate report. Content in this report may draw on the Annual Report but should not be seen as a substitute for it.

The Pillar 3 information is also publicly available via the Pillar 3 Data Hub. The Pillar 3 Data Hub will facilitate centralised access by all stakeholders to prudential data from all EEA institutions. On the European Data Access Portal (EDAP), you can easily access Pillar 3 disclosures of all institutions across the EU and EEA. This data is freely available to investors, analysts, regulators and the general public. Making it possible for all interested users to easily access this data, use it and compare prudential information of different institutions will strengthen the transparency and market discipline of the EU banking sector.

## Notes to the reader

This Pillar 3 Report provides the consolidated disclosures of ABN AMRO Clearing Bank N.V. (AACB) required by Capital Requirements Regulation (CRR) (EU) No 575/2013 on prudential requirements for credit institutions and investment firms (Part Eight) and the 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 2025 includes all the required disclosures, which have been prepared in accordance with the regulations mentioned above.

ABN AMRO Clearing Bank N.V. is classified as a large subsidiary of an EU parent institution and is therefore subject to Article 13 of the CRR.

### Presentation of information

This report is presented in euros (EUR), which is ABN AMRO Clearing Bank's functional and presentation currency, rounded to the nearest thousand (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. In this report, the terms 'risk-weighted assets (RWA)' and 'risk-weighted exposure amount (RWEA)' are used interchangeably.

Similarly, this report may use the terms 'banking book' and 'non-trading book' interchangeably.

### Waiver policy (omitting templates and tables)

In accordance with Article 432 of the CRR, ABN AMRO Clearing Bank 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.

In accordance with Article 432 of the CRR, ABN AMRO Clearing Bank will 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 Clearing Bank and are therefore not included in this report:

- **EU INS1** – Insurance participations and **EU INS2** – Financial conglomerates information on own funds and capital adequacy ratio are not applicable as Clearing does not have any investments in insurance subsidiaries.
- **EU CQ1** Credit quality of forborne exposures: ABN AMRO Clearing Bank does not have any forborne exposures as defined under Article 47b of Regulation (EU) No 575/2013 (CRR).
- **EU CQ7** Collateral obtained by taking possession and execution processes: ABN AMRO Clearing Bank has not obtained any collateral by taking possession or through execution processes. Accordingly, the disclosure is not applicable.
- **EU CR7** IRB approach – Effect on the RWEAs of credit derivatives used as CRM techniques: At present, Clearing has no pre-credit derivatives risk weighted exposure amount (pre-CRM RWEA).
- **EU CR10** Specialised lending and equity exposures under the simple risk weighted approach: Templates EU CR10.1 - EU CR10.4 are for specialised lending calculated on the basis of the slotting approach, which is not applied by ABN AMRO Clearing Bank. This template is therefore not applicable.
- **EU CCR7** RWEA flow statements of CCR exposures under the IMM: ABN AMRO Clearing Bank does not use the Internal Model Method (IMM) methodology for measuring the EAD for counterparty credit risk exposures. Instead, we apply the Standardised Approach for Counterparty Credit Risk (SA-CCR) to calculate the EAD for derivatives and the Financial Collateral Comprehensive Method (FCCM) for securities financing transactions (CRR 220/222). Therefore, this template is not applicable.
- **EU MR2-B** RWA flow statements of market risk exposures under the IMA: ABN AMRO Clearing Bank has no market risk under the IMA method.
- **EU CVA4** RWEA flow statements of credit valuation adjustment risk under the Standardised Approach: ABN AMRO Clearing Bank does not use the Standardised Approach under CRR III but applies the ‘full Basic Approach’. Therefore, this template is not applicable.

**Remuneration disclosures:** The remuneration disclosure templates are not included, as ABN AMRO Clearing Bank benefits from the exemption under Article 7 of the CRR and is therefore not required to disclose Pillar 3 information on an individual, sub-consolidated or consolidated basis. Relevant remuneration information is included in the consolidated Pillar 3 disclosures of ABN AMRO Bank (AAB).

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

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

## Regulation implemented

On 1 January 2025, Capital Requirements Regulation III (CRR III) 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 3 templates to be consistent with these changes brought by CRR III. As part of these changes, some rows have been removed, and there have been adjustments in the mapping of existing rows. As ABN AMRO Clearing Bank only started reporting Pillar 3 in Q2 2025 all changes are included from the start and have no impact on the comparative figures.

As part of the continuous improvement of the Pillar 3 reporting framework, the implementation of the Pillar 3 Data Hub continued during Q4 2025. This initiative is designed to enhance data governance and the consistency and transparency of Pillar 3 disclosures.

## Management Board approval of the report

ABN AMRO Clearing Bank's Management Board has approved this report and acknowledges that the institution has followed the relevant formal policies and internal processes, systems and controls to comply with the disclosure requirements as required under the CRR.

# Key metrics and overview of RWEA

## Highlights

- The CET1 ratio under Basel IV increased to 32.8% as at 31 December 2025 (30 June 2025: 31.4%), mainly due to the inclusion of the group result of the year in the regulatory capital base (net of any dividends).
- TREA closed at EUR 6.7 billion at the end of 2025, an increase of 0.2 billion compared to Q2 2025.
- The leverage ratio increased to 6.4% as at 31 December 2025 (30 June 2025: 4.7%). This was mainly due to a lower balance sheet at the end of the year and due to inclusion of 50% of the result of the year in its regulatory capital.
- The consolidated LCR amounted to 171% at the end of December 2025.
- The NSFR amounted to 150% at the end of 2025 (30 June 2025: 156%).

### **EU KM1 - Key metrics template**

On 31 December 2025, the CET1 ratio was 32.8% (30 June 2025: 31.4%). In comparison with Q2 2025, the CET1 ratio increased, mainly due the increase in CET1 capital. This year-end, the amount of CET1 capital increased to EUR 2.2 billion. This mainly reflected the addition of the year-end net profit after dividends. All capital ratios were in line with the bank's risk appetite and comfortably above regulatory requirements.

(in thousands)	A	B
	31 December 2025	30 June 2025
<b>Available own funds (amounts)</b>		
1 Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) capital	2,198,404	2,048,950
2 Tier 1 capital	2,198,404	2,048,950
3 Total capital	2,198,404	2,048,950
<b>Risk-weighted exposure amounts (RWEA)</b>		
4 Total risk exposure amount	6,694,127	6,518,050
4a Total risk exposure pre-floor	6,694,127	6,518,050
<b>Capital ratios (as % of RWEA)</b>		
5 Common Equity Tier 1 ratio (%)	32.8 %	31.4%
5b Common Equity Tier 1 ratio considering unfloored TREA (%)	29.4 %	28.0%
6 Tier 1 ratio (%)	32.8 %	31.4%
6b Tier 1 ratio considering unfloored TREA (%)	29.4 %	28.0%
7 Total capital ratio (%)	32.8 %	31.4%
7b Total capital ratio considering unfloored TREA (%)	29.4 %	28.0%
<b>Additional own funds requirements to address risks other than the risk of excessive leverage (as % of RWEA)</b>		
EU 7d Additional own funds requirements to address risks other than the risk of excessive leverage (%)	—%	—%
EU 7e - of which to be made up of CET1 capital (percentage points)	—%	—%
EU 7f - of which to be made up of Tier 1 capital (percentage points)	—%	—%
EU 7g Total SREP own funds requirements (%)	8.0%	8.0%
<b>Combined buffer and overall capital requirement (as % of RWEA)</b>		
8 Capital conservation buffer (%)	2.5%	2.5%
EU 8a Conservation buffer due to macro-prudential or systemic risk identified at the level of a Member State (%)	—%	—%
9 Institution specific countercyclical capital buffer (%)	0.7%	0.8%
EU 9a Systemic risk buffer (%)	—%	—%
10 Global Systemically Important Institution buffer (%)	—%	—%
EU 10a Other Systemically Important Institution buffer (%)	—%	—%
11 Combined buffer requirement (%)	3.2%	3.3%
EU 11a Overall capital requirements (%)	11.2%	11.3%
12 CET1 available after meeting the total SREP own funds requirements (%)	24.8%	23.4%
<b>Leverage ratio</b>		
13 Total exposure measure	34,138,148	43,905,581
14 Leverage ratio (%)	6.4%	4.7%
<b>Additional own funds requirements to address risks of excessive leverage (as % of total exposure measure)</b>		
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%
<b>Leverage ratio buffer and overall leverage ratio requirement (as % of total exposure measure)</b>		
EU 14d Leverage ratio buffer requirement (%)	—%	—%
EU 14e Overall leverage ratio requirement (%)	3.0%	3.0%
<b>Liquidity Coverage Ratio</b>		
15 Total high-quality liquid assets (HQLA) (Weighted value-average)	7,294,489	7,316,720
EU 16a Cash outflows - Total weighted value	11,732,182	17,043,853
EU 16b Cash inflows - Total weighted value	17,249,786	22,502,078
16 Total net cash outflows (adjusted value)	2,933,046	4,260,963
17 Liquidity coverage ratio (%)	171.1%	171.7%
<b>Net Stable Funding Ratio</b>		
18 Total available stable funding	13,683,523	15,839,873
19 Total required stable funding	9,096,497	10,135,502
20 NSFR ratio (%)	150.4%	156.3%

## EU ILAC – Internal loss absorbing capacity: internal MREL and, where applicable, requirement for own funds and eligible liabilities for non-EU G-SIIs

	A	B	C
	31 December 2025		
	Minimum requirement for own funds and eligible liabilities (internal MREL)	Requirement for own funds and eligible liabilities (internal TLAC)	Qualitative information
<b>Applicable requirement and level of application</b>			
1 Is the entity subject to a Non-EU G-SII Requirement for own funds and eligible liabilities? (Y/N)			False
2 If EU 1 is answered by 'Yes', is the requirement applicable on a consolidated or individual basis? (C/I)			
EU 2a Is the entity subject to an internal MREL requirement? (Y/N)			True
EU 2b If EU 2a is answered by 'Yes', is the requirement applicable on a consolidated or individual basis? (C/I)			Individual
<b>Own funds and eligible liabilities</b>			
EU 3 Common Equity Tier 1 capital (CET1)	2,243,588		
EU 4 Eligible Additional Tier 1 instruments			
EU 5 Eligible Tier 2 instruments			
EU 6 Eligible own funds	2,243,588		
EU 7 Eligible liabilities	2,000,000		
EU 8 Of which permitted guarantees			
EU 9b Own funds and eligible liabilities items after adjustments	4,243,588		
<b>Total risk exposure amount and total exposure measure</b>			
EU 10 Total risk exposure amount	7,657,940		
EU 11 Total exposure measure	26,215,975		
<b>Ratio of own funds and eligible liabilities</b>			
EU 12 Own funds and eligible liabilities (as a percentage of TREA)	55.4%		
EU 13 >>> of which permitted guarantees			
EU 14 Own funds and eligible liabilities (as a percentage of leverage)	16.2%		
EU 15 >>> of which permitted guarantees			
EU 16 CET1 (as a percentage of TREA) available after meeting the entity's			
EU 17 Institution-specific combined buffer requirement			
<b>Requirements</b>			
EU 18 Requirement expressed as a percentage of the total risk exposure amount	15.82%		
EU 19 >>> of which may be met with guarantees			
EU 20 Internal MREL expressed as percentage of the total exposure	5.90%		
EU 21 >>> of which may be met with guarantees			
<b>Memorandum items</b>			
EU 22 Total amount of excluded liabilities referred to in Article 72a(2) CRR			

## EU TLAC2b: Creditor ranking - Entity that is not a resolution entity

31 December 2025

Insolvency ranking

1

2

(in thousands)

2 Description of insolvency rank (free text)	CET1 Capital	Issued Senior non-preferred debt instruments
6 Subset of liabilities and own funds less excluded liabilities that are own funds and eligible liabilities for the purpose of internal MREL	2,243,588	2,000,000
7 of which residual maturity ≥ 1 year < 2 years		800,000
8 of which residual maturity ≥ 2 year < 5 years		1,200,000
9 of which residual maturity ≥ 5 years < 10 years		
10 of which residual maturity ≥ 10 years, but excluding perpetual securities		
11 of which perpetual securities	2,243,588	

## EU OV1 – Overview of total risk exposure amounts

	A		C	
	31 December 2025	TREA	31 December 2025	Total own funds requirements
(in thousands)				
1 <b>Credit risk (excluding CCR)</b>	<b>1,048,665</b>		<b>83,893</b>	
2 - of which the standardised approach	771,661		61,733	
3 - of which the Foundation IRB (F-IRB) approach	277,004		22,160	
4 - of which slotting approach				
EU 4a - of which equities under the simple risk-weighted approach				
5 - of which the Advanced IRB (A-IRB) approach <sup>1</sup>				
6 <b>Counterparty Credit Risk - CCR</b>	<b>4,349,358</b>		<b>347,949</b>	
7 - of which the standardised approach				
8 - of which internal model method (IMM)				
EU 8a - of which exposures to a CCP	803,088		64,247	
9 - of which other CCR	3,546,270		1,638	
10 <b>Credit valuation adjustments risk - CVA risk</b>	<b>20,479</b>		<b>1,638</b>	
EU 10a - of which the standardised approach (SA)				
EU 10b - of which the basic approach (F-BA and R-BA)	20,479		1,638	
EU 10c - of which the simplified approach				
15 <b>Settlement risk</b>				
16 <b>Securitisation exposures in the non-trading book (after the cap)</b>				
17 - of which SEC-IRBA approach				
18 - of which SEC-ERBA (including IAA)				
19 - of which SEC-SA approach				
EU 19a - of which 1250% / deduction				
20 <b>Position, foreign exchange and commodities risks (Market risk)</b>	<b>56,091</b>		<b>4,487</b>	
21 - of which the Alternative standardised approach (A-SA)				
EU 21a - of which the Simplified standardised approach (S-SA)	56,091		4,487	
22 - of which Alternative Internal Model Approach (A-IMA)				
EU 22a <b>Large exposures</b>				
23 <b>Reclassifications between the trading and non-trading books</b>				
24 <b>Operational risk</b>	<b>1,219,535</b>		<b>97,563</b>	
EU 24a <b>Exposures to crypto-assets</b>				
25 <b>Amounts below the thresholds for deduction (subject to 250% risk weight)</b>				
26 <b>Output floor applied (%)</b>		50%		
27 <b>Floor adjustment (before application of transitional cap)</b>				
28 <b>Floor adjustment (after application of transitional cap)</b>				
<b>29 Total</b>	<b>6,694,127</b>		<b>535,530</b>	

## EU OVC - ICAAP information

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

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

Capital adequacy is assessed from both a regulatory (or ‘normative’) perspective and an internal/economic perspective. Under the regulatory perspective, the bank endeavours to fulfil all regulatory and supervisory requirements (e.g. CET1 ratio, leverage ratio, iMREL). The internal/economic perspective complements the regulatory perspective by aiming to identify and quantify all material risks to which the firm is exposed and that could result in economic losses.

Capital management pursues strategic objectives of both AAB and AACB, while ensuring that all subsidiaries and regional entities operate within the approved risk appetite as well as the local regulatory requirements. Risk appetite limits and checkpoints are set and monitored to ensure capital adequacy from a regulatory and an economic perspective (available capital versus required capital). The limits and checkpoints are evaluated and updated at least annually part of the RAS process. Capital planning is performed annually (and updated mid-year) to assess and manage the capital position regularly against the strategic targets. Capital scenario analysis is also performed semi-annually as part of the capital planning.

On an annual basis, the outcomes of the ICAAP process are documented in a Capital Adequacy Statement, which is approved by the Management Board and together with the supporting materials, submitted to the ECB for assessment as part of the Supervisory Review and Evaluation Process (SREP).

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

	A	B	C	D	EU D
	31 December 2025				
	Risk weighted exposure amounts (RWEAs)				
(in thousands)	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 <sup>2</sup>	RWEAs that is the base of the output floor
1 Credit risk (excluding counterparty credit risk)	277,004	771,661	1,048,665	1,277,853	1,111,760
2 Counterparty credit risk	451,615	3,897,743	4,349,358	5,058,548	5,058,548
3 Credit valuation adjustment		20,479	20,479	20,479	20,479
4 Securitisation exposures in the banking book					
5 Market risk					56,091
6 Operational risk		1,219,535	1,219,535	1,219,535	1,219,535
7 Other risk weighted exposure amounts		56,091	56,091	56,091	5,051
<b>8 Total</b>	<b>728,619</b>	<b>5,965,508</b>	<b>6,694,127</b>	<b>7,632,505</b>	<b>7,471,464</b>

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

	A	B	C	D	EU D
	31 December 2025				
	Risk weighted exposure amounts (RWEAs)				
(in thousands)	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			42,874	42,874	42,874
EU 1a Regional governments or local authorities					
EU 1b Public sector entities					
EU 1c Categorised as Multilateral Development Banks in SA					
EU 1d Categorised as International organisations in SA					
2 Institutions	272,116	46,597	277,528	52,009	52,009
3 Equity			361,165	361,165	361,165
5 Corporates	4,888	1,769	8,074	171,048	4,955
5.1 - of which F-IRB is applied	4,888	5,447	4,888	13,960	5,447
5.2 - of which A-IRB is applied					
EU 5a - of which Corporates - General	4,888	1,769	8,074	167,862	1,769
EU 5b - of which Corporates - Specialised lending					
EU 5c - of which Corporates - Purchased receivables					
6 Retail					
6.1 - of which Retail - Qualifying revolving					
EU 6.1a - of which Retail - Purchased receivables					
EU 6.1b - of which Retail - Other					
6.2 - of which Retail - Secured by residential real estate					
EU 7a Categorised as secured by immovable properties and ADC exposures in SA					
EU 7b Collective investment undertakings (CIU)					
EU 7c Categorised as exposures in default in SA					
EU 7d Categorised as subordinated debt exposures in SA					
EU 7e Categorised as covered bonds in SA					
EU 7f Categorised as claims on institutions and corporates with a short-term credit assessment in SA		291,733	18	291,751	291,751
8 Other non-credit obligation assets			359,006	359,006	359,006
<b>9 Total</b>	<b>277,004</b>	<b>340,100</b>	<b>1,048,665</b>	<b>1,277,853</b>	<b>1,111,760</b>

# Own funds, leverage & liquidity

# Own funds

## Capital management strategy

The primary objective of the bank's capital management strategy is to ensure that capital adequacy requirements are met at all times and that sufficient capital is available to support the bank's strategy. ABN AMRO Clearing Bank N.V. has complied with all applicable capital adequacy requirements. Capital is a necessary resource for doing business and defines the bank's commercial possibilities. The balance between available and required capital is managed centrally to optimise the use of available capital. The basis of the capital management strategy is the bank's risk appetite and its business plans.

## EU CC1 - Composition of regulatory own funds

### Developments impacting capital ratios

As at 31 December 2025, the CET1 ratio was 32.8% (30 June 2025: 31.4%). In comparison with Q2 2025, the CET1 ratio increased, mainly due the increase in CET1 capital. This year-end, the amount of CET1 capital increased to EUR 2.2 billion. This mainly reflected the addition of the year-end net profit after dividends. All capital ratios were in line with the bank's risk appetite and comfortably above regulatory requirements.

	A	B
(in thousands)	31 December 2025	Source <sup>1</sup>
<b>Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) capital: instruments and reserves</b>		
1 <b>Capital instruments and the related share premium accounts</b>	<b>353,024</b>	
- of which shares		
2 Retained earnings	1,817,670	
3 Accumulated other comprehensive income (and other reserves)	-64,881	CC2-27
EU-3a Funds for general banking risk		
4 Amount of qualifying items referred to in Art. 484 (3) and the related share premium accounts subject to phase-out from CET1		
5 Minority interests (amount allowed in consolidated CET1)		
EU-5a Independently reviewed interim profits net of any foreseeable charge or dividend	149,058	
6 <b>Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) capital before regulatory adjustments</b>	<b>2,254,871</b>	
<b>Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) capital: regulatory adjustments</b>		
7 Additional value adjustments (-)	-752	
8 Intangible assets (net of related tax liability) (-)	-1,235	CC2-10
10 Deferred tax assets that rely on future profitability excluding those arising from temporary differences (net of related tax liability where the conditions in Art. 38 (3) CRR are met) (-)	-41,577	
11 Fair value reserves related to gains or losses on cash flow hedges of financial instruments that are not valued at fair value		
12 Negative amounts resulting from the calculation of expected loss amounts	-2,253	
13 Any increase in equity that results from securitised assets (-)		
14 Gains or losses on liabilities valued at fair value resulting from changes in own credit standing		
15 Defined-benefit pension fund assets (-)		
16 Direct, indirect and synthetic holdings by an institution of own CET1 instruments (-)		
17 Direct, indirect and synthetic holdings of the CET1 instruments of financial sector entities where those entities have reciprocal cross holdings with the institution designed to inflate artificially the own funds of the institution (-)		
18 Direct, indirect and synthetic holdings by the institution of the CET1 instruments of financial sector entities where the institution does not have a significant investment in those entities (amount above 10% threshold and net of eligible short positions) (-)		
19 Direct, indirect and synthetic holdings by the institution of the CET1 instruments of financial sector entities where the institution has a significant investment in those entities (amount above 10% threshold and net of eligible short positions) (-)		
EU-20a Exposure amount of the following items which qualify for a RW of 1250%, where the institution opts for the deduction alternative		
EU-20b - of which qualifying holdings outside the financial sector (-)		
EU-20c - of which securitisation positions (-)		
EU-20d - of which free deliveries (-)		
21 Deferred tax assets arising from temporary differences (amount above 10% threshold, net of related tax liability where the conditions in Art. 38 (3) CRR are met) (-)		
22 Amount exceeding the 17.65% threshold (-)		
23 - of which direct, indirect and synthetic holdings by the institution of the CET1 instruments of financial sector entities where the institution has a significant investment in those entities		
25 - of which deferred tax assets arising from temporary differences		
EU-25a Losses for the current financial year (-)		
EU-25b Foreseeable tax charges relating to CET1 items except where the institution suitably adjusts the amount of CET1 items insofar as such tax charges reduce the amount up to which those items may be used to cover risks or losses (-)		
27 Qualifying AT1 deductions that exceed the AT1 items of the institution (-)		
27a Other regulatory adjustments to CET1 capital	-10,650	
28 <b>Total regulatory adjustments to Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1)</b>	<b>-56,467</b>	
29 <b>Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) capital</b>	<b>2,198,404</b>	

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

	A	B
(in thousands)	31 December 2025	Source <sup>1</sup>
<b>Additional Tier 1 (AT1) capital: instruments</b>		
30 Capital instruments and the related share premium accounts		
31 - of which classified as equity under applicable accounting standards		
32 - of which classified as liabilities under applicable accounting standards		
33 Amount of qualifying items referred to in Art. 484 (4) CRR and the related share premium accounts subject to phase-out from AT1 as described in Art. 486 (3) CRR		
EU-33a Amount of qualifying items referred to in Art. 494a(1) CRR subject to phase-out from AT1		
EU-33b Amount of qualifying items referred to in Art. 494b(1) CRR subject to phase-out from AT1		
34 Qualifying Tier 1 capital included in consolidated AT1 capital (including minority interests not included in row 5) issued by subsidiaries and held by third parties		
35 - of which instruments issued by subsidiaries subject to phase-out		
36 <b>Additional Tier 1 (AT1) capital before regulatory adjustments</b>		
<b>Additional Tier 1 (AT1) capital: regulatory adjustments</b>		
37 Direct, indirect and synthetic holdings by an institution of own AT1 instruments (-)		
38 Direct, indirect and synthetic holdings of the AT1 instruments of financial sector entities where those entities have reciprocal cross holdings with the institution designed to inflate artificially the own funds of the institution (-)		
39 Direct, indirect and synthetic holdings of the AT1 instruments of financial sector entities where the institution does not have a significant investment in those entities (amount above 10% threshold and net of eligible short positions) (-)		
40 Direct, indirect and synthetic holdings by the institution of the AT1 instruments of financial sector entities where the institution has a significant investment in those entities (net of eligible short positions) (-)		
42 Qualifying T2 deductions that exceed the T2 items of the institution (-)		
42a Other regulatory adjustments to AT1 capital		
43 <b>Total regulatory adjustments to Additional Tier 1 (AT1) capital</b>		
44 <b>Additional Tier 1 (AT1) capital</b>		
45 <b>Tier 1 capital (T1 = CET1 + AT1)</b>	<b>2,198,404</b>	
<b>Tier 2 (T2) capital: instruments</b>		
46 Capital instruments and the related share premium accounts		
47 Amount of qualifying items referred to in Art. 484 (5) CRR and the related share premium accounts subject to phase-out from T2 as described in Art. 486(4) CRR		
EU-47a Amount of qualifying items referred to in Art. 494a (2) CRR subject to phase-out from T2		
EU-47b Amount of qualifying items referred to in Art. 494b (2) CRR subject to phase-out from T2		
48 Qualifying own funds instruments included in consolidated T2 capital (including minority interests and AT1 instruments not included in rows 5 or 34) issued by subsidiaries and held by third parties		
49 - of which instruments issued by subsidiaries subject to phase-out		
50 <i>Credit risk adjustments</i>		
51 <b>Tier 2 (T2) capital before regulatory adjustments</b>		
<b>Tier 2 (T2) capital: regulatory adjustments</b>		
52 Direct, indirect and synthetic holdings by an institution of own T2 instruments and subordinated loans (-)		
53 Direct, indirect and synthetic holdings of the T2 instruments and subordinated loans of financial sector entities where those entities have reciprocal cross holdings with the institution designed to inflate artificially the own funds of the institution (-)		
54 Direct, indirect and synthetic holdings of the T2 instruments and subordinated loans of financial sector entities where the institution does not have a significant investment in those entities (amount above 10% threshold and net of eligible short positions) (-)		
55 Direct, indirect and synthetic holdings by the institution of the T2 instruments and subordinated loans of financial sector entities where the institution has a significant investment in those entities (net of eligible short positions)(-)		
EU-56a Qualifying eligible liabilities deductions that exceed the eligible liabilities items of the institution (-)		
EU-56b Other regulatory adjustments to T2 capital		
57 <b>Total regulatory adjustments to Tier 2 (T2) capital</b>		
58 <b>Tier 2 (T2) capital</b>		
59 <b>Total capital (TC = T1 + T2)</b>	<b>2,198,404</b>	
60 Total risk exposure amount	6,694,127	

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

	A	B
(in thousands)	31 December 2025	Source <sup>1</sup>
<b>Capital ratios and requirements including buffers</b>		
61 Common Equity Tier 1 (as a % of total risk exposure amount)	32.8%	
62 Tier 1 (as a % of total risk exposure amount)	32.8%	
63 Total capital (as a % of total risk exposure amount)	32.8%	
64 Institution CET1 overall capital requirement (CET1 requirement in accordance with Art. 92 (1) CRR, plus additional CET1 requirement which the institution is required to hold in accordance with point (a) of Art. 104(1) CRD, plus combined buffer requirement in accordance with Art. 128(6) CRD) expressed as a % of risk exposure amount)	11.16%	
65 - of which capital conservation buffer requirement	2.50%	
66 - of which countercyclical buffer requirement	0.66%	
67 - of which systemic risk buffer requirement		
EU-67a - of which G-SII or O-SII buffer		
EU-67b - of which additional own funds requirements to address the risks other than the risk of excessive leverage		
68 Common Equity Tier 1 available to meet buffers (as a % of risk exposure amount)	24.84%	
<b>Amounts below the thresholds for deduction (before risk weighting)</b>		
72 Direct and indirect holdings of own funds and eligible liabilities of financial sector entities where the institution does not have a significant investment in those entities (amount below 10% threshold and net of eligible short positions)		
73 Direct and indirect holdings by the institution of the CET1 instruments of financial sector entities where the institution has a significant investment in those entities (amount below 17.65% threshold and net of eligible short positions)	268	
75 Deferred tax assets arising from temporary differences (amount below 17.65% threshold, net of related tax liability where the conditions in Art. 38 (3) CRR are met)		
<b>Applicable caps on the inclusion of provisions in Tier 2</b>		
76 Credit risk adjustments included in T2 in respect of exposures subject to Standardised Approach (prior to the application of the cap)		
77 Cap on inclusion of credit risk adjustments in T2 under Standardised Approach	48,466	
78 Credit risk adjustments included in T2 in respect of exposures subject to internal ratings-based approach (prior to the application of the cap)		
79 Cap for inclusion of credit risk adjustments in T2 under internal ratings-based approach	4,372	
<b>Capital instruments subject to phase-out arrangements (only applicable between 1 Jan 2014 - 1 Jan 2022)</b>		
80 Current cap on CET1 instruments subject to phase-out arrangements		
81 Amount excluded from CET1 due to cap (excess over cap after redemptions and maturities)		
82 Current cap on AT1 instruments subject to phase-out arrangements		
83 Amount excluded from AT1 due to cap (excess over cap after redemptions and maturities)		
84 Current cap on T2 instruments subject to phase-out arrangements		
85 Amount excluded from T2 due to cap (excess over cap after redemptions and maturities)		

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

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

(in thousands)	31 December 2025		Reference	
	A	B		
	Balance sheet as in published financial statements	Under regulatory scope of consolidation		
	As at period end	As at period end		
<b>Assets<sup>1</sup></b>				
1	Cash and balances at central banks	11,036	11,036	
2	Financial assets held for trading	199	199	
3	Derivatives	159	159	
4	Financial investments	750,162	750,162	
5	Securities financing	13,542,343	13,542,343	
6	Loans and advances banks	946,819	946,819	
7	Loans and advances customers	15,159,681	15,159,681	
8	Equity-accounted investments	253	253	
9	Property and equipment	23,881	23,881	
10	Goodwill and other intangible assets	1,235	1,235	CC1-8
11	Tax assets	75,075	75,075	CC1-10
12	Other assets	61,742	61,742	
<b>13</b>	<b>Total assets</b>	<b>30,572,583</b>	<b>30,572,583</b>	
<b>Liabilities<sup>1</sup></b>				
14	Financial liabilities held for trading	1,483	1,483	
15	Derivatives	263	263	
16	Securities financing	3,644,618	3,644,618	
17	Due to banks	15,374,164	15,374,164	
18	Due to customers	6,691,064	6,691,064	
19	Issued debt	2,004,040	2,004,040	
20	Provisions	9,256	9,256	
21	Tax liabilities	52,664	52,664	
22	Other liabilities	391,102	391,102	
<b>23</b>	<b>Total liabilities</b>	<b>28,168,654</b>	<b>28,168,654</b>	
<b>Shareholders' equity<sup>1</sup></b>				
24	Share capital	15,000	15,000	CC1-1
25	Share premium	338,024	338,024	CC1-1
26	Other reserves (incl. retained earnings/profit for the period)	2,115,771	2,115,771	CC1-2
27	Accumulated other comprehensive income	-64,881	-64,881	CC1-3
<b>28</b>	<b>Total equity</b>	<b>2,403,914</b>	<b>2,403,914</b>	

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

## EU CCA - Main features of regulatory own funds instruments and eligible liabilities instruments

### Eligible liabilities

1 Issuer	ABN AMRO Clearing Bank N.V.	ABN AMRO Clearing Bank N.V.	ABN AMRO Clearing Bank N.V.
2 Unique identifier (eg CUSIP, ISIN or Bloomberg identifier for private placement)	PPGOGU9Z0	PPGQ37OU4	PPGW8R5H2
2a Public or private placement	Private	Private	Private
3 Governing law(s) of the instrument	Dutch law	Dutch law	Dutch law
3a Contractual recognition of write down and conversion powers of resolution authorities	Yes	Yes	Yes
<b>Regulatory treatment</b>			
4 Transitional CRR rules	N/A	N/A	N/A
5 Post-transitional CRR rules	Eligible Liabilities	Eligible Liabilities	Eligible Liabilities
6 Eligible at solo/ (sub-)consolidated/ solo & (sub-) consolidated	Solo & (sub-)consolidated	Solo & (sub-)consolidated	Solo & (sub-)consolidated
7 Instrument type (types to be specified by each jurisdiction)	Eligible Liability Eu 575/2013 art 72a	Eligible Liability Eu 575/2013 art 72a	Eligible Liability Eu 575/2013 art 72a
8 Amount recognised in regulatory capital (in thousands, as of most recent reporting date)	N/A	N/A	N/A
9 Nominal amount of instrument (as of most recent reporting date)	EUR 600000	EUR 200000	EUR 1200000
9a Issue price	100%	100%	100%
9b Redemption price	100%	100%	100%
10 Accounting classification	Liability - amortised cost	Liability - amortised cost	Liability - amortised cost
11 Original date of issuance	1/29/2025	12/1/2024	12/12/2025
12 Perpetual or dated	Dated	Dated	Dated
13 Original maturity date	7/1/2027	7/1/2027	7/1/2028
14 Issuer call subject to prior supervisory approval	Yes	Yes	Yes
15 Optional call date, contingent call dates, and redemption amount	N/A	N/A	N/A
16 Subsequent call dates, if applicable	N/A	N/A	N/A
<b>Coupons / dividends</b>			
17 Fixed or floating dividend/coupon	Floating	Floating	Floating
18 Coupon rate and any related index	1.03% per year	1.03% per year	1.02% per year
19 Existence of a dividend stopper	No	No	No
20a Fully discretionary, partially discretionary or mandatory (in terms of timing)	Mandatory	Mandatory	Mandatory
20b Fully discretionary, partially discretionary or mandatory (in terms of amount)	Mandatory	Mandatory	Mandatory
21 Existence of step up or other incentive to redeem	No	No	No
22 Non-cumulative or cumulative	N/A	N/A	N/A
23 Convertible or non-convertible	Convertible	Convertible	Convertible
24 If convertible, conversion trigger(s)	N/A	N/A	N/A
25 If convertible, fully or partially	N/A	N/A	N/A
26 If convertible, conversion rate	N/A	N/A	N/A
27 If convertible, mandatory or optional conversion	N/A	N/A	N/A
28 If convertible, specify instrument type convertible into	N/A	N/A	N/A
29 If convertible, specify issuer of instrument it converts into	N/A	N/A	N/A
30 Write-down features	No	No	No
31 If write-down, write-down trigger(s)	N/A	N/A	N/A
32 If write-down, full or partial	N/A	N/A	N/A
33 If write-down, permanent or temporary	N/A	N/A	N/A
34 If temporary write-down, description of write-up mechanism	N/A	N/A	N/A
34a Type of subordination (only for eligible liabilities)	Senior	Senior	Senior
EU-34b Ranking of the instrument in normal insolvency proceedings	2	2	2
35 Position in subordination hierarchy in liquidation	senior non preferred	senior non preferred	senior non preferred
36 Non-compliant transitioned features	No	No	No
37 If yes, specify non-compliant features	N/A	N/A	N/A
37a Link to the full term and conditions of the instrument (signposting)	N/A	N/A	N/A

N/A inserted if the question is not applicable

# Countercyclical capital buffer

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

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

The table below contains an overview of the exposure distribution for the most relevant countries.

	A		B		C		D		E		F
	General credit exposures		Relevant credit exposures - Market risk		Securitisation exposures - Exposure value for non-trading book		Total exposure value		31 December 2025		
(in thousands)	Exposure value under the SA	Exposure value under the IRB	Sum of long and short position of trading book exposures for SA	Value of trading book exposures for internal models							
Country											
UNITED ARAB EMIRATES	52,871								52,871		
AUSTRIA	62,346								62,346		
AUSTRALIA	20,692								20,692		
BELGIUM	598								598		
BRAZIL	9,008								9,008		
CANADA	30,876	2,722							33,598		
SWITZERLAND	134,297	172,213							306,510		
CHINA	89								89		
CURAÇAO	6								6		
CZECH REPUBLIC	231								231		
GERMANY	216,752								216,752		
DENMARK	20,208								20,208		
ESTONIA	7								7		
SPAIN	12,316								12,316		
FRANCE	941								941		
UNITED KINGDOM	123,171	528,220							651,391		
GREECE	3,280								3,280		
HONG KONG	7,639	8,239							15,878		
IRELAND	5,186	125							5,311		
ISRAEL	7,171								7,171		
INDIA	52								52		
ITALY	74								74		
JAPAN	7,093	118,862							125,955		
CAYMAN ISLANDS	88,953								88,953		
LUXEMBOURG	20,931								20,931		
NETHERLANDS	368,671	41,966							410,637		
NORWAY	2,412								2,412		
SINGAPORE	341,374								341,374		
SLOVENIA	13,759								13,759		
UNITED STATES	806,612	211,067							1,017,679		
VIRGIN ISLANDS, BRITISH	1,361								1,361		
KOREA, REPUBLIC OF		4,285							4,285		
ROMANIA											
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,358,976</b>	<b>1,087,698</b>							<b>3,446,674</b>		

	G	H	I	J	K	L	M
	Own fund requirements				RWEA	Own funds requirements weights (%)	Countercyclical buffer rate (%)
(in thousands)	Relevant credit risk exposures - Credit risk	Relevant credit exposures - Market risk	Relevant credit exposures - Securitisation positions in the non-trading book	Total			
<b>Country</b>							
UNITED ARAB EMIRATES	4,230			4,230	52,871	1.72%	0.00%
AUSTRIA	3,264			3,264	40,796	1.33%	0.00%
AUSTRALIA	1,655			1,655	20,692	0.67%	1.00%
BELGIUM	48			48	598	0.02%	1.00%
BRAZIL	721			721	9,008	0.29%	0.00%
CANADA	2,534			2,534	31,679	1.03%	0.00%
SWITZERLAND	14,789			14,789	184,858	6.00%	0.00%
CHINA	1			1	18	0.00%	0.00%
CURAÇAO					6	0.00%	0.00%
CZECH REPUBLIC	19			19	231	0.01%	1.25%
GERMANY	16,667			16,667	208,339	6.77%	0.75%
DENMARK	1,617			1,617	20,208	0.66%	2.50%
ESTONIA	1			1	7	0.00%	1.50%
SPAIN	985			985	12,316	0.40%	0.50%
FRANCE	75			75	941	0.03%	1.00%
UNITED KINGDOM	28,371			28,371	354,637	11.52%	2.00%
GREECE	262			262	3,280	0.11%	0.25%
HONG KONG	976			976	12,198	0.40%	1.00%
IRELAND	417			417	5,215	0.17%	1.50%
ISRAEL	574			574	7,171	0.23%	0.00%
INDIA	4			4	52	0.00%	0.00%
ITALY	6			6	74	0.00%	0.00%
JAPAN	3,049			3,049	38,113	1.24%	0.00%
CAYMAN ISLANDS	7,116			7,116	88,953	2.89%	0.00%
LUXEMBOURG	1,674			1,674	20,931	0.68%	0.50%
NETHERLANDS	41,435			41,435	517,939	16.82%	2.00%
NORWAY	193			193	2,412	0.08%	2.50%
SINGAPORE	27,310			27,310	341,374	11.09%	0.00%
SLOVENIA	1,101			1,101	13,759	0.45%	1.00%
UNITED STATES	86,640			86,640	1,082,999	35.18%	0.00%
VIRGIN ISLANDS, BRITISH	109			109	1,361	0.04%	0.00%
KOREA, REPUBLIC OF	111			111	1,390	0.05%	1.00%
ROMANIA	342			342	4,272	0.14%	1.00%
<b>Total</b>	<b>246,296</b>			<b>246,296</b>	<b>3,078,697</b>		

## EU CCyB2 - Amount of institution-specific countercyclical capital buffer

(in thousands)	31 December 2025
1 Total risk exposure amount	6,694,127
2 Institution specific countercyclical capital buffer rate	0.66%
3 Institution specific countercyclical capital buffer requirement	44,299

# Leverage ratio

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

(in thousands)	A 31 December 2025
<b>1 Total assets as per published financial statements</b>	<b>30,572,583</b>
2 Adjustment for entities which are consolidated for accounting purposes but are outside the scope of prudential consolidation	0
3 Adjustment for securitised exposures that meet the operational requirements for the recognition of risk transference	
4 Adjustment for temporary exemption of exposures to central banks (if applicable)	
5 Adjustment for fiduciary assets recognised on the balance sheet pursuant to the applicable accounting framework but excluded from the total exposure measure in accordance with point (i) of point (i) of Art. 429a(1) CRR	
6 Adjustment for regular-way purchases and sales of financial assets subject to trade date accounting	-489,312
7 Adjustment for eligible cash pooling transactions	
8 Adjustments for derivative financial instruments	2,373,910
9 Adjustments for securities financing transactions (SFTs)	2,473,568
10 Adjustment for off-balance sheet items (i.e. conversion to credit equivalent amounts of off-balance sheet exposures)	2,746,672
11 Adjustment for prudent valuation adjustments and specific and general provisions which have reduced Tier 1 capital	
EU-11a Adjustment for exposures excluded from the total exposure measure in accordance with point (c) of Art. 429a(1) CRR	
EU-11b Adjustment for exposures excluded from the total exposure measure in accordance with point (j) of Art. 429a(1) CRR	
12 Other adjustments	-3,539,274
<b>13 Total exposure amount</b>	<b>34,138,148</b>

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

(in thousands)	A 31 December 2025
<b>EU-1 Total on-balance sheet exposures (excluding derivatives, SFTs, and exempted exposures)</b>	<b>14,239,963</b>
EU-2 Of which: Trading book exposures	
EU-3 Of which: Banking book exposures	14,239,963
EU-4 - of which covered bonds	
EU-5 - of which exposures treated as sovereigns	633,455
EU-6 - of which exposures to regional governments, MDB, international organisations and PSE not treated as sovereigns	
EU-7 - of which institutions	371,516
EU-8 - of which secured by mortgages of immovable properties	
EU-9 - of which retail exposures	
EU-10 - of which corporates	1,238,468
EU-11 - of which exposures in default	
EU-12 - of which other exposures (e.g. equity, securitisations, and other non-credit obligation assets)	11,996,524

## EU LR2 - LRCom: Leverage ratio common disclosure

The Capital Requirements Regulation (CRR) includes a non-risk-based and binding leverage ratio. The leverage ratio is 6.4% as at 31 December 2025. The reported leverage ratio remained well above the 3.0% requirement.

(in thousands)	A 31 December 2025
<b>On-balance sheet exposures (excluding derivatives and SFTs)</b>	
1 On-balance sheet items (excluding derivatives, SFTs, but including collateral)	14,239,963
2 Gross-up for derivatives collateral provided where deducted from the balance sheet assets pursuant to the applicable accounting framework	
3 (Deductions of receivables assets for cash variation margin provided in derivatives transactions)	
4 (Adjustment for securities received under securities financing transactions that are recognised as an asset)	
5 (General credit risk adjustments to on-balance sheet items)	
6 (Asset amounts deducted in determining Tier 1 capital)	
<b>7 Total on-balance sheet exposures (excluding derivatives and SFTs)</b>	<b>14,239,963</b>
<b>Derivative exposures</b>	
8 Replacement cost associated with SA-CCR derivatives transactions (i.e. net of eligible cash variation margin)	2,038,646
EU-8a Derogation for derivatives: replacement costs contribution under the simplified standardised approach	
9 Add-on amounts for potential future exposure associated with SA-CCR derivatives transactions	5,369,999
EU-9a Derogation for derivatives: Potential future exposure contribution under the simplified standardised approach	
EU-9b Exposure determined under Original Exposure Method	
10 (Exempted CCP leg of client-cleared trade exposures) (SA-CCR)	-5,034,575
EU-10a (Exempted CCP leg of client-cleared trade exposures) (simplified standardised approach)	
EU-10b (Exempted CCP leg of client-cleared trade exposures) (Original Exposure Method)	
11 Adjusted effective notional amount of written credit derivatives	
12 (Adjusted effective notional offsets and add-on deductions for written credit derivatives)	
<b>13 Total derivatives exposures</b>	<b>2,374,070</b>
<b>Securities financing transaction (SFT) exposures</b>	
14 Gross SFT assets (with no recognition of netting), after adjusting for sales accounting transactions	12,303,875
15 (Netted amounts of cash payables and cash receivables of gross SFT assets)	
16 Counterparty credit risk exposure for SFT assets	2,473,568
EU-16a Derogation for SFTs: Counterparty credit risk exposure in accordance with Art. 429e(5) and 222 CRR	
17 Agent transaction exposures	
EU-17a (Exempted CCP leg of client-cleared SFT exposure)	
<b>18 Total securities financing transaction exposures</b>	<b>14,777,443</b>
<b>Other off-balance sheet exposures</b>	
19 Off-balance sheet exposures at gross notional amount	27,204,312
20 (Adjustments for conversion to credit equivalent amounts)	-24,457,639
21 (General provisions deducted in determining Tier 1 capital and specific provisions associated with off-balance sheet exposures)	
<b>22 Off-balance sheet exposures</b>	<b>2,746,672</b>

(in thousands)	31 December 2025
<b>Excluded exposures</b>	
EU-22a (Exposures excluded from the leverage ratio total exposure measure in accordance with point (c) of Art. 429a(1) CRR)	
EU-22b (Exposures exempted in accordance with point (j) of Art. 429a (1) CRR (on- and off-balance sheet))	
EU-22c (Excluded exposures of public development banks (or units) - Public sector investments)	
EU-22d (Excluded exposures of public development banks (or units) - Promotional loans)	
EU-22e (Excluded passing-through promotional loan exposures by non-public development banks (or units))	
EU-22f (Excluded guaranteed parts of exposures arising from export credits)	
EU-22g (Excluded excess collateral deposited at triparty agents)	
EU-22h (Excluded CSD related services of CSD/institutions in accordance with point (o) of Art. 429a(1) CRR)	
EU-22i (Excluded CSD related services of designated institutions in accordance with point (p) of Art. 429a(1) CRR)	
EU-22j (Reduction of the exposure value of pre-financing or intermediate loans)	
EU-22k (Excluded exposures to shareholders according to Article 429a (1), point (da) CRR)	
EU-22l (Exposures deducted in accordance with point (q) of Article 429a(1) CRR)	
EU-22m <b>(Total exempted exposures)</b>	
<b>Capital and total exposure measure</b>	
23 Tier 1 capital	2,198,404
<b>24 Total exposure measure<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>34,138,148</b>
<b>Leverage ratio</b>	
25 Leverage ratio	6.4%
EU-25 Leverage ratio (excluding the impact of the exemption of public sector investments and promotional loans) (%)	6.4%
25a Leverage ratio (excluding the impact of any applicable temporary exemption of central bank reserves)	6.4%
26 Regulatory minimum leverage ratio requirement (%)	3.0%
EU-26a Additional own funds requirements to address the risk of excessive leverage (%)	—%
EU-26b - of which to be made up of CET1 capital (percentage points)	—%
27 Leverage ratio buffer requirement (%)	—%
EU-27a Overall leverage ratio requirement (%)	3.0%
<b>Choice on transitional arrangements and relevant exposures</b>	
EU-27b Choice on transitional arrangements for the definition of the capital measure	
<b>Disclosure of mean values</b>	
28 Mean of daily values of gross SFT assets, after adjustment for sale accounting transactions and netted of amounts of associated cash payables and cash receivables	15,438,541
29 Quarter-end value of gross SFT assets, after adjustment for sale accounting transactions and netted of amounts of associated cash payables and cash receivables	12,303,875
30 Total exposure measure (including the impact of any applicable temporary exemption of central bank reserves) incorporating mean values from row 28 of gross SFT assets (after adjustment for sale accounting transactions and netted of amounts of associated cash payables and cash receivables)	37,272,814
30a Total exposure measure (excluding the impact of any applicable temporary exemption of central bank reserves) incorporating mean values from row 28 of gross SFT assets (after adjustment for sale accounting transactions and netted of amounts of associated cash payables and cash receivables)	37,272,814
31 Leverage ratio (including the impact of any applicable temporary exemption of central bank reserves) incorporating mean values from row 28 of gross SFT assets (after adjustment for sale accounting transactions and netted of amounts of associated cash payables and cash receivables)	5.9%
31a Leverage ratio (excluding the impact of any applicable temporary exemption of central bank reserves) incorporating mean values from row 28 of gross SFT assets (after adjustment for sale accounting transactions and netted of amounts of associated cash payables and cash receivables)	5.9%

1. The total presented in row 24 includes additional leverage ratio exposure amount in accordance with Article 3 CRR. This was something EBA added in the underlying supervisory reporting templates but which EBA has not yet mapped in the corresponding Pillar III leverage ratio disclosures.

## EU LRA - Disclosure of leverage ratio qualitative information

AACB monitors and reports its leverage ratio (LR) based on the CRR3 and expects the leverage ratio (LR) to remain above the regulatory requirements. The evolution of the LR is reported to the Clearing Asset and Liability Committee (CALCO) as well as the Clearing Enterprise Risk Committee (CERC) on a monthly basis. The Exposure Measure (EM) is estimated and monitored daily in order to ensure the ratio remains within the bank's risk appetite.

The leverage ratio outlook is assessed as part of the capital planning and Capital Allocation assessment that is part of ICAAP. Part of the forward looking, AACB consider impacts of its business developments, market conditions, regulatory developments, and capital-related uncertainties.

In addition, AACB conducts stress tests to assess the impact of severe but plausible scenarios on its capital position. Under these stress conditions, capital adequacy, including LR, is expected to remain above the minimum requirements defined in the risk appetite. Performance against these expectations is monitored through risk appetite limits, checkpoints and Early Warning Indicator thresholds.

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

Similar to previous periods, in 2025 LR was a constraining capital metric for AACB. This is a common feature of a collateralised clients financing business like AACB. Given the short-term and volatile nature of clients' portfolios, AACB's balance sheet and EM can fluctuate significantly affecting the LR level. Two of the largest drivers of EM for AACB are SFT transactions and On Balance Other.

# Liquidity requirements

## EU LIQA - Liquidity risk management

### Centralised Liquidity Management

AACB follows AAB's centralised model for liquidity management. The main source of stable funding for AACB is the committed funding line provided by AAB. In addition to that, AACB has clients' deposits and SBL (securities borrow and lending) market as its funding sources. These sources are less stable. Funding of AAC' international business is organised via regional Treasury hubs – Chicago and Singapore – that are, in turn, receive funding lines from AACB Amsterdam as the main funding source for the activities in the respective region.

### Liquidity risk management framework

AACB has a liquidity risk management framework that supports the approved risk appetite and safeguards the bank's reputation from a liquidity perspective. This framework ensures that the bank meets its payment obligations in a timely manner and at a reasonable cost, even under severely adverse conditions. The bank maintains a set of liquidity risk indicators to manage its liquidity position within the requirements set internally (through AACB Liquidity Risk Policy) and by the regulator. In addition, regular stress testing is performed.

### Three lines of defence

AACB implemented the 3-lines of defence model in line with AAB standards and policies.

- The first line of defence includes the Finance and Treasury departments where the bank's daily business activities are executed. The Finance department is in charge of financial and regulatory reporting and in co-ordination with Treasury manages the regulatory requirements.
- The second line of defence comprises the Risk Management department, which among others monitors, analyses, measures and reports the risks associated with ALM and Treasury activities.
- The third line of defence is Group Audit, which provides assurance regarding the design and effectiveness of the governance structure, systems and processes of ALM/Treasury, Risk and Finance.

### Monitoring liquidity risk

AACB uses a comprehensive set of liquidity indicators to monitor and measure liquidity risk at different organisational levels, both under business as usual (BaU) and stressed conditions. The critical indicators for liquidity risk are defined in AACB risk appetite statement (RAS). The desired risk profile is safeguarded by setting appropriate limits and checkpoints for the identified risk appetite indicators. In addition to the liquidity RAS, which are reported on a monthly basis to global and regional risk committees, early warning indicators (EWIs) are set for to identify early signals of potential liquidity stress. These are reported and monitored on a daily basis at both global and regional levels. In addition, intraday liquidity risk metrics contain warning triggers and thresholds to signal potential problems in payment activities.

### Stress identification & management

AACB targets a moderate risk profile with a stable and diversified funding and collateral mix, to ensure sufficient counterbalancing capacity is available at any point in time and limit the risk of concentrations in funding and collateral. A regular risk identification process is a cornerstone of the stress testing framework as implemented within AACB. Stress & scenario testing is used to quantify potential impact of the risk drivers of AACB's liquidity position. Liquidity stress testing is conducted at various organisational levels on a daily basis. A more comprehensive assessment and analysis is performed on a monthly and quarterly frequency, and the outcomes are reported to the CALCO.

In addition, AAC documented & implemented a Contingency Funding Plan (CFP) that provides detailed guidelines for managing a range of stress circumstances. It describes the lines of responsibility, escalation procedures and mitigating actions. A set of quantitative indicators gives guidance on the appropriate level of escalation. These indicators outline the responsibilities with regard to managing and monitoring AAC's liquidity profile during the different contingency stages. Severity of a contingency stage is determined based on a number of EWIs and/or risk appetite indicator breaches in combination with expert judgement.

During 2025, AACB activated its CFP on several occasions to handle periods of heightened liquidity usage due to global markets turbulence driven by geopolitical events of the year.

### **Governance**

The Clearing Enterprise Risk Committee (CERC) is an executive risk committee of AACB and among other responsibilities has a delegated authority from the Management Board to set risk appetite for ALM & Treasury risk-related activities. The CERC is responsible for monitoring the liquidity risk profile of AAC to ensure it is maintained within the approved risk appetite. Furthermore, CERC sets the liquidity risk policy that defines requirements for the comprehensive liquidity risk framework appropriate for the liquidity risk profile of AACB. The policy defines the required risk management elements, such as risk measurements, metrics, stress testing, counterbalancing capacity etc., that must be implemented to ensure active management of the subject risks. The policy ensures that both internal economic perspective as well as external & regulatory requirements are addressed.

The CALCO is mandated by the Management Board to manage the liquidity risk profile of the firm within the approved RAS and adhere to the Liquidity risk policy.

### **RAS and Stress Testing**

AACB's 'desired risk profile' is translated into the risk appetite statements (RAS) that consists of quantitative limits and checkpoints for key risk indicators.

Given high volatility of AACB's funding usage, regular liquidity stress & scenario testing is an important quantification technique for plausible stress impacts. Stress testing is also a tool for setting the limits and checkpoints in the liquidity RAS and calibrate the necessary counterbalancing capacity to meet liquidity requirements from both a regulatory and internal perspectives.

The ILAAP process for 2025 concluded that counterbalancing capacity of AACB is adequate for AACB's liquidity risk.

## EU LIQ1 - Quantitative information of LCR

	A	E
	Total unweighted value (average)	Total weighted value (average)
	46022	46022
	Data points used in the calculation of averages	Data points used in the calculation of averages
(in thousands)	12	12
<b>High-quality liquid assets (HQLA)</b>		
<b>1 Total high-quality liquid assets</b>		<b>7,294,489</b>
<b>Cash - outflows</b>		
2 Retail deposits and deposits from small business customers, of which:	160,504	16,050
3 <i>Stable deposits</i>		
4 <i>Less stable deposits</i>	<i>160,504</i>	<i>16,050</i>
5 Unsecured wholesale funding	28,102,200	19,232,577
6 <i>Operational deposits (all counterparties) and deposits in networks of cooperative banks</i>	<i>10,831,990</i>	<i>2,707,998</i>
7 <i>Non-operational deposits (all counterparties)</i>	<i>8,635,105</i>	<i>8,262,290</i>
8 <i>Unsecured debt</i>		
9 Secured wholesale funding		219,646
10 Additional requirements	7,883,424	4,570,835
11 <i>Outflows related to derivative exposures and other collateral requirements</i>	<i>7,876,383</i>	<i>4,568,019</i>
12 <i>Outflows related to loss of funding on debt products</i>		
13 <i>Credit and liquidity facilities</i>	<i>7,041</i>	<i>2,816</i>
14 Other contractual funding obligations	1,792,430	1,761,787
15 Other contingent funding obligations	22,098,986	222,789
<b>16 Total cash outflows</b>		<b>17,761,395</b>
<b>Cash - inflows</b>		
17 Secured lending (e.g. reverse repos)	19,859,893	12,568,122
18 Inflows from fully performing exposures	9,228,269	8,521,652
19 Other cash inflows	11,728,648	2,658,223
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)		
<b>20 Total cash inflows</b>	<b>40,816,810</b>	<b>23,747,996</b>
EU-20a <i>Fully exempt inflows</i>		
EU-20b <i>Inflows subject to 90% cap</i>		
EU-20c <i>Inflows subject to 75% cap</i>	<i>36,287,709</i>	<i>23,747,996</i>
<b>Total adjusted value</b>		
EU-21 <b>Liquidity buffer</b>		<b>5,018,922</b>
<b>22 Total net cash outflows</b>		<b>2,933,046</b>
<b>23 Liquidity coverage ratio</b>		<b>171%</b>

## EU LIQB - Qualitative information on LCR that complements template EU LIQ1

AACB's sub-consolidated LCR amounted to 171% on 31 December 2025. This is slightly above the year's average of 164.5%.

### 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. AACB's main source of funding is the committed funding line provided by ABN AMRO Bank. The remainder of the Clearing's funding originates from client deposits, secured funding from external counterparts and SNP notes issued to ABN AMRO Bank to meet regulatory iMREL requirements. In addition, outside the EU, AACB has access to a diverse range of funding lines provided by regional banks to provide support in specific currencies in certain regions.

### Composition of the liquidity buffer

The LCR eligible liquidity buffer on 31 December 2025 amounted to EUR 5.0 billion and comprised of cash and level 1 Government bonds (HQLA).

### Derivative exposures and potential collateral calls

To manage liquidity risk arising from derivative exposures and potential collateral calls, AACB incorporates potential liquidity outflows from margin calls using the Historical Lookback Approach (HLBA). The HLBA is a material part of Clearing's total calculated LCR outflows.

As part of the group consolidated LCR, AACB's in- and out-flows are included in the overall High Quality Liquid Asset (HQLA) requirements of AACB.

### Currency mismatch in the LCR

AACB's liquidity risk management focuses on both material and minor currencies. The bank's most material currencies are the Euro and the US dollar. The liquidity buffer and other contingency funding sources reflect the composition of the balance sheet as it comprises cash and securities primarily in euros and USD.

The CCY-specific liquidity risk is managed by ABN AMRO Bank. To mitigate the intraday liquidity risk in AACB's foreign jurisdictions, AACB maintains funding lines with local third party banks to supplement the global liquidity buffers.

### Other items

The EU LIQ1 template is focused on the sub-consolidated LCR. The bank also monitors, reports and when necessary, steers the Solo LCR which excludes the subsidiaries.

## EU LIQ2 - Net Stable Funding Ratio

The NSFR amounted to 150% at the end of December 2025.

(in thousands)	A	B	C	D	E
	Unweighted value by residual maturity				31 December 2025
	No maturity	< 6 months	6 months to < 1 year	≥ 1 year	Weighted value
<b>Available stable funding (ASF) Items</b>					
1 Capital items and instruments	2,198,404	218,026			2,198,404
2 Own funds	2,198,404				2,198,404
3 Other capital instruments		218,026			
4 Retail deposits		180,666			162,599
5 Stable deposits					
6 Less stable deposits		180,666			162,599
7 Wholesale funding:		13,535,496	4,120,515	6,706,840	11,283,453
8 Operational deposits		5,019,916			2,509,958
9 Other wholesale funding		8,515,580	4,120,515	6,706,840	8,773,495
10 Interdependent liabilities		2,681,058			
11 Other liabilities:	104	893,312	6,316	35,908	39,066
12 NSFR derivative liabilities	104				
13 All other liabilities and capital instruments not included in the above categories		893,312	6,316	35,908	39,066
<b>14 Total available stable funding (ASF)</b>					<b>13,683,523</b>
<b>Required stable funding (RSF) Items</b>					
15 Total high-quality liquid assets (HQLA)					96
EU-15a Assets encumbered for a residual maturity of ≥1 year in a cover pool					
16 Deposits held at other financial institutions for operational purposes		489,079			244,540
17 Performing loans and securities:		22,178,477	167,848	133,132	1,691,055
18 Performing securities financing transactions with financial customers collateralised by Level 1 HQLA subject to 0% haircut		4,554,785			
19 Performing securities financing transactions with financial customers collateralised by other assets and loans and advances to financial institutions		17,377,675	167,848		1,434,915
20 Performing loans to non-financial corporate clients, loans to retail and small business customers, and loans to sovereigns, and PSEs <sup>1</sup>		234,249			117,124
21 - of which with a risk weight of less than or equal to 35% under the Basel II Standardised Approach for credit risk <sup>1</sup>					
22 Performing residential mortgages <sup>1</sup>					
23 - of which with a risk weight of less than or equal to 35% under the Basel II Standardised Approach for credit risk <sup>1</sup>					
24 - of which other loans and securities that are not in default and do not qualify as HQLA, including exchange-traded equities and trade finance on-balance sheet products		11,768		133,132	139,016
25 Interdependent assets		2,681,058			
26 Other assets:		9,523,371		131,839	7,159,725
27 Physical traded commodities					
28 Assets posted as initial margin for derivative contracts and contributions to default funds of CCPs		8,244,263			7,007,624
29 NSFR derivative assets					
30 NSFR derivative liabilities before deduction of variation margin posted	104				5
31 All other assets not included in the above categories		1,279,004		131,839	152,096
32 Off-balance sheet items		21,650			1,083
<b>33 Total RSF</b>					<b>9,096,497</b>
<b>34 Net Stable Funding Ratio (%)</b>					<b>150%</b>

# Credit risk

The background is a solid teal color with several overlapping, semi-transparent geometric shapes in a darker shade of teal. These shapes are elongated and have rounded ends, creating a modern, abstract design.

# Credit risk quality

## EU CRB – Additional disclosures related to the credit quality of assets

We continuously monitor the credit portfolio for signs indicating that a counterparty may become credit impaired in the future. Exposures are classified into one of four risk categories for individual counterparties in order to optimize the monitoring and review of these exposures. The risk categories correspond to treatment of the exposures under IFRS9. The possible risk classifications are Normal, Watch, Forborne and Default.

### Watch

The Watch classification is assigned when recent or ongoing developments have been identified that have resulted in or is anticipated to result in financial difficulty. Due to the increase in credit risk, more frequent monitoring is required to ensure adequate follow up actions are taken to prevent (further) deterioration of the credit risk. The classification to Watch occurs when a watch indication (subject to expert judgement) or trigger (automatic watch classification) is applicable to the counterparty/credit facility.

### Forbearance

Forbearance is the process of making concessions to clients who are or will soon be experiencing financial difficulty, with the intention of bringing them back within their payment capacity. A forborne asset is any contract that has been entered into with a counterparty that is in or about to face financial difficulty, and that has been granted a forbearance measure. Forbearance measures can be applied to contracts on which the counterparty has already defaulted, as well as to contracts that are still performing. A forborne contract will cease to qualify as forborne only when all the following conditions are met:

- The contract is considered performing.
- A minimum probation period of at least two years has passed since the later of the last forbearance measure or the date on which the forborne contract was considered performing.
- Regular and timely payments of more than an insignificant amount of principal or interest have been made during at least half of the probation period.
- The counterparty does not have any contract, within the credit agreement, that is more than 30 days past due at the end of the probation period.

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

### Default

A default is deemed to have occurred when:

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

The definition of default for IFRS 9 is aligned with the regulatory capital definition. The materiality threshold for any amount past due from AACB clients is zero.

To determine unlikeliness to pay, the bank has specified indications of UTP. The triggers include the reporting of a forborne exposure under probation as 'non-performing' for being 30 days past due or owing to an additional forbearance measure being applied. As a result, the definitions of non-performing and default are materially aligned.

### Past due credit exposures

A financial asset is past due if a counterparty fails to make a payment on the contractual due date or if the counterparty has exceeded an agreed credit limit. AACB starts counting days past due on the first day that a counterparty is past due on any financial obligation. All clients are monitored daily and are also subject to exposure limits. AACB clients are contractually required to solve exceedances of credit limits within one day. Breaches of the limits can be an early sign of deterioration of credit risk.

## Determining general and specific credit risk adjustments

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

- o Stage 1: Assets where there has not been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition.
- o Stage 2: Assets where there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, but which are not considered defaulted/credit impaired.
- o Stage 3: Defaulted/credit impaired assets

### Classification in stage 2

A financial instrument is transferred from from stage 1 to stage 2 if the instrument meets any of the following qualitative triggers:

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

### Classification in stage 3

A transfer to stage 3 will always be the result of the default of a counterparty and financial instrument(s). The definition of default for IFRS 9 is aligned with the regulatory capital definition. All financial instruments classified as default are transferred to stage 3.

### Reclassification to stage 1

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

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

### Reclassification to stage 2

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

## Measuring allowances for expected credit losses

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

AACB distinguishes between two types of calculation methods for credit loss allowances:

- Individual Lifetime ECL (LECL) for credit impaired (stage 3) financial instruments, clients or counterparties if significant doubts arise regarding a client's ability to meet its contractual obligations and/or one of the default triggers is met.
- 12-month ECL (stage 1) and LECL (stage 2 and 3) financial instruments, clients or counterparties are individually assessed for impairment losses. AACB has models to quantify the Probability of Loss (PL), Loss Given Loss (LGL) and Exposure at Loss (EAL) for calculating the individual 12-month ECL and LECL for these financial instruments. The stage is determined per individual financial instrument, client or counterparty. Due to the short term and nature of the exposures and the collateralized business model, a credit loss allowance is only calculated on the exposure related to Nostro accounts and debt securities at fair value through OCI and the 12M ECL and LECL are assumed to be equal. For these ECL calculations AACB uses the policies and models of AAB.

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

### Lifetime expected credit loss

AACB defines the lifetime of credit as the maximum contractual period during which the bank is exposed to credit risk; we do not apply a longer period, even if that longer period is consistent with business practice.

### Forward-looking aspects

For ECL calculations, AACB uses the policies and models of ABN AMRO Bank. The models are based on three different scenarios of future economic developments: a baseline (or most likely) scenario, a negative scenario and a positive scenario. The three scenarios are incorporated into the expected credit loss calculation and risk stage determination in a probability-weighted manner. In order to incorporate the latest economic outlook, the scenarios and their weights are reviewed each quarter and adjusted if necessary. Details of the scenarios and their weights used in the reporting period can be found in the Credit risk review section of the Integrated Annual Report.

### Management overlays and other adjustments

Where necessary to reflect credit risk dynamics not captured by our models, management judgement is applied via a management overlay or other IFRS 9 adjustments. A management overlay is a temporary adjustment in a loss allowance until a long-term solution (e.g. model adjustment) is effective and must be an amount commensurate to the model limitation. All overlays require a decision by the Impairment and Provision Committee (IPC). The main types of management overlays that ABN AMRO Bank distinguishes are:

- post-model adjustments (adjustments to model outcomes).
- adjustments in the weightings of macroeconomic scenarios and stage overrides.
- Other adjustments such as adjustments to model parameters or input data are not considered management overlays but follow the same internal approval process.

### Cured financial assets

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

### Write-off

Under IFRS 9, 'write-off' refers to the process of recognizing that a financial asset, or a portion of it, is uncollectible and should be removed from an entity's balance sheet. This typically happens when there is no reasonable expectation of recovering the asset, indicating that the entity has exhausted all practical recovery efforts. Such loans are written off after all the necessary procedures have been completed and the amount of the loss has been determined. Subsequent recoveries of amounts previously written off are credited to impairment charges on financial instruments in the income statement.

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

The table below provides a breakdown by exposure class of the gross carrying amounts (GCA), the related provisions, partial write offs, and collateral and guarantees, split into performing and non-performing exposures and stages.

	A	B	C	D	E	F
	31 December 2025					
	Gross carrying amount/nominal amount					
	Performing exposures			Non-performing exposures		
		Of which: stage 1 <sup>1</sup>	Of which: stage 2 <sup>1</sup>		Of which: stage 2 <sup>1</sup>	Of which: stage 3 <sup>1</sup>
(in thousands)						
005 <b>Cash balances at central banks and other demand deposits</b>	<b>659,568</b>	<b>659,568</b>				
010 <b>Loans and advances</b>	<b>29,024,093</b>	<b>28,970,580</b>	<b>53,514</b>	<b>1,364</b>		<b>1,364</b>
020 Central banks	6,098	6,098				
030 General governments	10,650	10,650				
040 Credit institutions	7,275,905	7,238,835	37,071			
050 Other financial corporations	21,505,386	21,488,943	16,443	1,364		1,364
060 Non-financial corporations	226,054	226,054				
070 - of which SMEs						
080 Households						
090 <b>Debt securities</b>	<b>605,269</b>	<b>605,269</b>				
100 Central banks						
110 General governments	605,269	605,269				
120 Credit institutions						
130 Other financial corporations						
140 Non-financial corporations						
150 <b>Off-balance sheet exposures</b>	<b>26,736,498</b>	<b>21,650</b>				
160 Central banks						
170 General governments						
180 Credit institutions	64,213					
190 Other financial corporations	26,500,403	21,650				
200 Non-financial corporations	171,883					
210 Households						
<b>220 Total</b>	<b>57,025,429</b>	<b>30,257,068</b>	<b>53,514</b>	<b>1,364</b>		<b>1,364</b>

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

	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O
							31 December 2025		
	Accumulated impairment, accumulated negative changes in fair value due to credit risk and provisions						Accumulated partial write-off	Collateral and financial guarantees received	
	Performing exposures – accumulated impairment and provisions			Non-performing exposures – accumulated impairment, accumulated negative changes in fair value due to credit risk and provisions				On performing exposures	On non-performing exposures
	Of which: stage 1 <sup>1</sup>		Of which: stage 2 <sup>1</sup>	Of which: stage 2 <sup>1</sup>		Of which: stage 3 <sup>1</sup>			
(in thousands)									
005 <b>Cash balances at central banks and other demand deposits</b>	-1,362	-1,362							
010 <b>Loans and advances</b>				-1,362	-1,362			21,424,202	
020 Central banks									
030 General governments									
040 Credit institutions								6,371,718	
050 Other financial corporations				-1,362	-1,362			14,853,907	
060 Non-financial corporations								198,577	
070 - of which SMEs									
080 Households									
090 <b>Debt securities</b>									
100 Central banks									
110 General governments									
120 Credit institutions									
130 Other financial corporations									
140 Non-financial corporations									
150 <b>Off-balance sheet exposures</b>									
160 Central banks									
170 General governments									
180 Credit institutions									
190 Other financial corporations									
200 Non-financial corporations									
210 Households									
<b>220 Total</b>	<b>-1,362</b>	<b>-1,362</b>		<b>-1,362</b>	<b>-1,362</b>			<b>21,424,202</b>	

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

## EU CR1-A - Maturity of exposures

	A	B	C	D	E	F
	31 December 2025					
	Net exposure value					
(in thousands)	On demand	≤ 1 year	>1 year ≤5 years	> 5 years	No stated maturity	Total
1 Loans and advances	5,549,383	2,051,872				7,601,255
2 Debt securities	424,689	66,178	114,403			605,269
<b>3 Total</b>	<b>5,974,072</b>	<b>2,118,050</b>	<b>114,403</b>			<b>8,206,524</b>

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

(in thousands)	A
	31 December 2025
	Gross carrying amount
1 <b>Initial stock of non-performing loans and advances</b>	<b>1,797</b>
2 Inflows to non-performing portfolios	
3 Outflows from non-performing portfolios	-433
4 <i>Outflows due to write-offs</i>	
5 <i>Outflow due to other situations</i>	-433
<b>6 Final stock of non-performing loans and advances</b>	<b>1,364</b>

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

	A	B	C
	31 December 2025		
	Gross carrying amount/nominal amount		
	Performing exposures		
		Not past due + past due ≤ 30 days	Past due > 30 days ≤ 90 days
(in thousands)			
005 <b>Cash balances at central banks and other demand deposits</b>	<b>659,568</b>	<b>659,568</b>	
10 <b>Loans and advances</b>	<b>29,024,093</b>	<b>29,024,093</b>	
20 Central banks	6,098	6,098	
30 General governments	10,650	10,650	
40 Credit institutions	7,275,905	7,275,905	
50 Other financial corporations	21,505,386	21,505,386	
60 Non-financial corporations	226,054	226,054	
70 - of which SMEs			
80 Households			
90 <b>Debt securities</b>	<b>605,269</b>	<b>605,269</b>	
100 Central banks			
110 General governments	605,269	605,269	
120 Credit institutions			
130 Other financial corporations			
140 Non-financial corporations			
150 <b>Off-balance sheet exposures</b>	<b>26,736,498</b>		
160 Central banks			
170 General governments			
180 Credit institutions	64,213		
190 Other financial corporations	26,500,403		
200 Non-financial corporations	171,883		
210 Households			
<b>220 Total</b>	<b>57,025,429</b>	<b>30,288,931</b>	

	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L
	31 December 2025								
	Gross carrying amount/nominal amount								
	Non-performing exposures								
(in thousands)	UTP, past due ≤ 90 days	Past due > 90 days ≤ 180 days	Past due > 180 days ≤ 1 year	Past due > 1 year ≤ 2 year	Past due > 2 years ≤ 5 years	Past due > 5 years ≤ 7 years	Past due > 7 years	Of which: defaulted	
005 <b>Cash balances at central banks and other demand deposits</b>									
10 <b>Loans and advances</b>	<b>1,364</b>	<b>1,364</b>							<b>1,364</b>
20 Central banks									
30 General governments									
40 Credit institutions									
50 Other financial corporations	1,364	1,364							1,364
60 Non-financial corporations									
70 - of which SMEs									
80 Households									
90 <b>Debt securities</b>									
100 Central banks									
110 General governments									
120 Credit institutions									
130 Other financial corporations									
140 Non-financial corporations									
150 <b>Off-balance sheet exposures</b>									
160 Central banks									
170 General governments									
180 Credit institutions									
190 Other financial corporations									
200 Non-financial corporations									
210 Households									
<b>220 Total</b>	<b>1,364</b>	<b>1,364</b>							<b>1,364</b>

## EU CQ4 - Quality of non-performing exposures by geography

The table below includes the top five countries for on-balance and off balance sheet exposures. The other countries are considered to be less material and have been grouped under 'Other countries'.

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
	31 December 2025						
	Gross carrying amount/nominal amount	Of which: non-performing	Of which: defaulted	Of which: subject to impairment	Accumulated impairment	Provisions on off-balance sheet commitments and financial guarantees given	Accumulated negative changes in fair value due to credit risk on non-performing exposures
(in thousands)							
010 <b>On-balance sheet exposures</b>	<b>30,290,294</b>	<b>1,364</b>	<b>1,364</b>	<b>30,290,294</b>			
020 United States	9,751,517			9,751,517			
030 Netherlands	6,548,546	202	202	6,548,546	202		
040 United Kingdom	3,754,673			3,754,673			
050 Germany	1,488,024			1,488,024			
060 Australia	1,393,563			1,393,563			
070 Other countries <sup>1</sup>	7,353,971	1,162	1,162	7,353,971	-2,925		
080 <b>Off-balance sheet exposures</b>	<b>26,736,498</b>						
090 United States	13,488,894						
100 Netherlands	5,629,846						
110 Singapore	2,063,472						
120 United Kingdom	1,255,928						
130 Ireland	1,034,557						
140 Other countries <sup>1</sup>	3,263,801						
<b>150 Total</b>	<b>57,026,793</b>	<b>1,364</b>	<b>1,364</b>	<b>30,290,294</b>	<b>-2,724</b>		

1. Other countries: Australia, Belgium, British Virgin Islands, Bulgaria, Canada, Cayman Islands, China, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Hong Kong, India, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Norway, Poland, Republic of Korea, Romania, Russian Federation, Singapore, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Taiwan, Turkey, United Arab Emirates.

## EU CQ5 - Credit quality of loans and advances to non-financial corporations by industry

	A	B	C	D	E	F
	31 December 2025					
	Gross carrying amount			Of which: loans and advances subject to impairment		Accumulated negative changes in fair value due to credit risk on non-performing exposures
	Of which: non-performing		Of which: defaulted		Accumulated impairment	
(in thousands)						
010 Agriculture, forestry and fishing						
020 Mining and quarrying						
030 Manufacturing			45,681		45,681	
040 Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply			155,911		155,911	
050 Water supply						
060 Construction						
070 Wholesale and retail trade			21,814		21,814	
080 Transport and storage						
090 Accommodation and food service activities						
100 Information and communication						
110 Financial and insurance activities <sup>1</sup>			2,642		2,642	
120 Real estate activities						
130 Professional, scientific and technical activities			6		6	
140 Administrative and support service activities						
150 Public administration and defense, compulsory social security						
160 Education						
170 Human health services and social work activities						
180 Arts, entertainment and recreation						
190 Other services						
<b>200 Total</b>			<b>226,054</b>		<b>226,054</b>	

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

# Use of credit risk mitigation techniques

## EU CRC – Qualitative disclosure requirements related to CRM techniques

AACB applies credit risk mitigation (CRM) techniques to reduce credit and counterparty risk exposures in line with the Capital Requirements Regulation (CRR) and internal risk appetite.

### Scope and Principles

CRM techniques are applied to all counterparties (both client and street-side portfolios) under both the Internal Ratings Based and Standardised Approach for credit risk. The general principles include:

- CRM must not increase the risk-weighted exposure compared to an identical unmitigated exposure.
- Collateral and guarantees must be legally effective and enforceable in all relevant jurisdictions.
- Collateral agreements must remain in force until obligations are satisfied (no maturity mismatch).
- Collateral and guarantees are subject to daily valuation and regulatory haircuts under CRR Article 224.

AACB recognises on and off balance sheet netting where the respective legal opinion obtained is legally effective and enforceable in all relevant jurisdictions and supported by robust close out and set off mechanics. AACB relies on master netting agreements that meet CRR criteria. Accepted frameworks include the Master Clearing Agreement (MCA) used with clients, and GMRA/GMSLA/MSLA (SFTs) and ISDA/CSA (OTC derivatives) used with street side counterparties. Legal opinions are obtained for all relevant jurisdictions where material exposures exist. Where an otherwise eligible jurisdiction lacks an opinion, AACB applies conservative RWA add ons until enforceability is evidenced.

### Types of Credit Protection

Credit risk exposure is largely mitigated by receiving collateral from clients. This includes:

- **Funded Credit Protection:** AACB accepts only financial collateral for CRM purposes, including cash, high-quality government and corporate bonds, equities listed on recognised exchanges, and certain ETFs (to the extent of underliers eligibility). Collateral must meet the quality criteria defined in CRR Articles 197–198 and internal eligibility standards. Non-financial assets such as real estate and commodities (other than gold), as well as crypto-assets are not considered for CRM purposes.
- **Unfunded Credit Protection:** AACB recognises guarantees and standby letters of credit from eligible providers such as central governments, regulated financial institutions, and qualifying corporates with ECAI ratings. However, such arrangements are not (yet) considered for capital reduction purposes. Credit derivatives are not used for CRM. Furthermore, AACB only accepts credit protection that covers the duration of the contract (no maturity mismatch) and does not make use of credit derivatives.

All recognised collateral is marked-to-market daily. For capital purposes, AACB applies the Financial Collateral Comprehensive Method (FCCM) with Supervisory Volatility Adjustments (CRR Art. 224). According to the AACB Credit Risk Mitigation Policy, ETFs and CIUs are eligible only when they provide daily prices and invest solely in eligible underlying assets; where a fund invests in other CIUs, recognition is capped at the value of the underlying eligible assets.

AACB monitors and limits concentrations in collateral portfolios to avoid excessive exposure to single issuers or related groups. For Large Exposures, thresholds are defined for the market capitalization of individual equity names posted as collateral.

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

This table provides an overview of exposures, split by secured and unsecured.

	A	B	C	D	E
	31 December 2025				
	Unsecured carrying amount	Secured carrying amount	Of which: secured by collateral	Of which: secured by financial guarantees	
					Of which: secured by credit derivatives
(in thousands)					
1 Loans and advances	8,258,099	21,424,202	21,424,202		
2 Debt securities	605,269				
<b>3 Total</b>	<b>8,863,369</b>	<b>21,424,202</b>	<b>21,424,202</b>		
4 Of which: non-performing exposures	2				
EU-5 - of which defaulted	2				

# Use of the Standardised Approach

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

### Standardised approach and the effect of CRM and CCF

This table discloses the on-balance and off-balance sheet exposures under the Standardised Approach (SA). It also provides an insight into the effects of credit risk mitigation (CRM) and credit conversion factors (CCF) on the exposures within the SA scope.

	31 December 2025										
	A		B		C		D		E		F
	Exposures before CCF and CRM <sup>1</sup>		Exposures post CCF and CRM <sup>1</sup>		RWEA and RWEA density				RWEA	RWEA density	
(in thousands)	On-balance sheet exposures	Off-balance sheet exposures	On-balance sheet exposures	Off-balance sheet exposures							
<b>Exposure classes</b>											
1 Central governments or central banks	639,511		639,511		42,874					7%	
2 Non-central government public sector entities											
EU 2a <i>Regional governments or local authorities</i>											
EU 2b <i>Public sector entities</i>											
3 Multilateral development banks											
EU 3a International organisations											
4 Institutions	2,661	14,438,070	2,661	3,550	5,412					87%	
5 Covered bonds											
6 Corporates	3,186	12,306,451	3,186		3,186					100%	
6.1 <i>- of which Specialised Lending</i>											
7 Subordinated debt exposures and equity	144,466		144,466		361,165					250%	
EU 7a <i>Subordinated debt exposures</i>											
EU 7b <i>Equity</i>	144,466		144,466		361,165					250%	
8 Retail											
9 Secured by mortgages on immovable property and ADC exposures											
9.1 <i>Secured by mortgages on residential immovable property - non IPRE</i>											
9.2 <i>Secured by mortgages on residential immovable property - IPRE</i>											
9.3 <i>Secured by mortgages on commercial immovable property - non IPRE</i>											
9.4 <i>Secured by mortgages on commercial immovable property - IPRE</i>											
9.5 <i>Acquisition, Development and Construction (ADC)</i>											
10 Exposures in default											
EU 10a Claims on institutions and corporates with a short-term credit assessment	89		89		18					20%	
EU 10b Collective investment undertakings (CIU)											
EU 10c Other items	359,006		359,006		359,006					100%	
<b>12 Total</b>	<b>1,148,918</b>	<b>26,744,521</b>	<b>1,148,918</b>	<b>3,550</b>	<b>771,661</b>					<b>67%</b>	

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

# Use of the IRB approach to credit risk

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

AACB only applies the F-IRB approach for its IRB exposures.

### Exposure class F-IRB

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
	31 December 2025									
Total exposures	Credit risk mitigation techniques									
	Funded credit protection (FCP)									
	Part of exposures covered by									
	Financial Collaterals	Other eligible collaterals			Other funded credit protection					
		Of which: Immovable property collaterals	Of which: receivables	Of which: By physical collateral	Of which: Cash on deposit	Of which: insurance policies	Of which: Life insurance policies	Of which: Instruments held by a third party		
(in thousands)										
1 Central governments and central banks										
2 Regional governments and local authorities										
3 Public sector entities										
4 Institutions	478,580									
5 Corporates	16,728									
5.1 Corporates – General	16,728									
5.2 Corporates – Specialised										
5.3 Corporates - Purchased Receivables										
<b>6 Total</b>	<b>495,307</b>									

	K	L	M	N
	31 December 2025			
	Credit risk mitigation methods in the calculation of RWEAs			
	Unfunded credit protection (UFCP)			
	Part of exposures covered by			
	Guarantees	Credit Derivatives	RWEA without substitution effects (reduction effects only)	RWEA with substitution effects (both reduction and substitution effects)
(in thousands)				
1 Central governments and central banks				
2 Regional governments and local authorities				
3 Public sector entities				
4 Institutions				272,116
5 Corporates				4,888
5.1 Corporates – General				4,888
5.2 Corporates – Specialised lending				
5.3 Corporates - Purchased Receivables				
<b>6 Total</b>				<b>277,004</b>

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

	A
	31 December 2025
(in thousands)	RWEA
1 <b>RWEA as at the end of the previous reporting period<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>1,280,926</b>
2 Asset size (+/-)	247,151
3 Asset quality (+/-)	-5,372
4 Model updates (+/-)	
5 Methodology and policy (+/-)	-351,609
6 Acquisitions and disposals (+/-)	
7 Foreign exchange movements (+/-)	
8 Other (+/-)	-442,477
<b>9 RWEA as at the end of the reporting period</b>	<b>728,619</b>

# Disclaimer & cautionary statements

ABN AMRO Clearing Bank has included in this document, and from time to time may make in its public statements, certain statements that may constitute 'forward-looking statements'. This includes, without limitation, such statements that include the words 'expect', 'estimate', 'project', 'anticipate', 'should', 'intend', 'plan', 'probability', 'risk', 'value at risk ('VaR')', 'target', 'goal', 'objective', 'will', 'endeavour', 'outlook', 'optimistic', 'prospects' and similar expressions or variations of such expressions. In particular, the document may include forward-looking statements relating but not limited to ABN AMRO Clearing Bank's potential exposures to various types of operational, credit and market risk. Such statements are subject to uncertainties. Forward-looking statements are not historical facts and represent only ABN AMRO Clearing Bank's current views and assumptions regarding future events, many of which are by nature inherently uncertain and beyond our control. Factors that could cause actual results to deviate materially from those anticipated by forward-looking statements include, but are not limited to, macroeconomic, demographic and political conditions and risks, actions taken and policies applied by governments and their agencies, financial regulators and private organisations (including credit rating agencies), market conditions and turbulence in financial and other markets, and the success of ABN AMRO Clearing Bank in managing the risks involved in the foregoing. Any forward-looking statements made by ABN AMRO Clearing Bank are current views as at the date they are made. Subject to statutory obligations, ABN AMRO Clearing Bank does not intend to publicly update or revise forward-looking statements to reflect events or circumstances after the date the statements were made, and ABN AMRO Clearing Bank assumes no obligation to do so.

[abnamro.com/clearing](https://abnamro.com/clearing)