

Pillar 3 Report

ABN AMRO Bank N.V.

**First quarter
2023**

Table of contents

Notes to the reader		3
Key metrics and overview of RWEA		4
Overview of risk-weighted exposure amounts	EU OV1	5
Key metrics template	EU KM1	6
Liquidity requirements		8
Quantitative information of LCR	EU LIQ1	8
Qualitative information of LCR, which complements template EU LIQ1	EU LIQB	9
Credit risk		10
RWEA flow statements of credit risk exposures under IRB approach	EU CR8	10
Market risk		11
RWEA flow statements of market risk exposures under the IMA	EU MR2-B	11
Disclaimer & cautionary statements		12

Notes to the reader

This Pillar 3 Report provides the consolidated disclosures of ABN AMRO Bank N.V. required by Capital Requirements Regulation (EU) No 575/2013 on prudential requirements for credit institutions (Part Eight) and the final draft Implementing Technical Standards (ITS) on public disclosures by institutions of the information referred to in Titles II and III of Part Eight of Regulation (EU) No 575/2013. The Pillar 3 report for the first quarter of 2023 includes an update on the quarterly required disclosures, which provide comprehensive information about risk, funding and capital management. The templates included in this Pillar 3 Report have been prepared in accordance with the abovementioned regulations.

Presentation of information

This report is presented in euros (EUR), which is ABN AMRO's functional and presentation currency, rounded to the nearest million (unless otherwise stated). Certain figures in this report may not tally exactly due to rounding. Furthermore, certain percentages in this document have been calculated using rounded figures. The figures presented in this document are not required to be, nor have they been, audited or reviewed by our external auditor. Based on the Final draft ITS, this report uses the terms 'risk-weighted assets (RWA)' and 'risk-weighted exposure amount (RWEA)' interchangeably. Similarly, this report may use the terms 'banking book' and 'non-trading book' interchangeably.

Waiver policy (omitting templates and tables)

In accordance with Article 432 of the CRR, ABN AMRO may omit one or more of the required disclosures where the information provided by those disclosures is not regarded as material or is not applicable to its operations. Information in disclosures shall be regarded as material where its omission or misstatement could change or influence the assessment or decision of a user of that information relying on it for the purpose of making economic decisions.

ABN AMRO shall, in accordance with Article 432 of the CRR, explain the reasons for omitting any information required in the templates and tables included in the final draft ITS.

The following template has been identified as not applicable to ABN AMRO and is therefore not included in this report:

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

Key metrics and overview of RWEA

Highlights

- ▶ The CET1 ratio under Basel III decreased to 15.0% (31 December 2022: 15.2%), mainly due to an increase in RWEA partly offset by an increase in CET1 capital.
- ▶ Total RWEA increased to EUR 131.7 billion (31 December 2022: EUR 128.6 billion), mainly due to higher credit risk RWEA resulting from business developments, model updates and methodology changes mostly due to an adjustment in the application of the SME support factor as part of our ongoing review of models. Moreover, the increase was also partially driven by other CCR, due to business movements within Clearing. The increases were partly offset by a decrease in operational risk RWEA resulting from a quarterly update of external loss data.
- ▶ Total capital decreased to EUR 25.6 billion (31 December 2022: EUR 26.9 billion), mainly due to the exercising of the call option on a USD 1.5 billion Tier 2 note.
- ▶ The leverage ratio decreased to 5.0% (31 December 2022: 5.2%), mainly due to a sharp increase in on-balance sheet exposures related to a seasonal pattern that is observed every year.
- ▶ The LCR decreased to 143%, which is in line with year-end 2022 (31 December 2022:144%).
- ▶ NSFR increased to 136% (31 December 2022: 133%), mainly due to an increase in available stable funding while required stable funding decreased.

EU OV1 - Overview of risk-weighted exposure amounts

(in millions)	31 March 2023		31 December 2022	
	RWEA	Total own funds requirements	RWEA	Total own funds requirements
1 Credit risk (excluding CCR)	107,076	8,566	104,939	8,395
2 - of which the Standardised Approach	6,565	525	7,134	571
3 - of which the foundation IRB (F-IRB) approach	11,515	921	10,144	812
4 - of which slotting approach				
EU 4a - of which equities under the simple risk-weighted approach	1,940	155	1,923	154
5 - of which the advanced IRB (A-IRB) approach	62,085	4,967	62,701	5,016
6 Counterparty Credit Risk (CCR)	7,006	560	5,428	434
7 - of which the Standardised Approach	3,277	262	2,794	224
8 - of which internal model method (IMM)				
EU 8a - of which exposures to a CCP	488	39	413	33
EU 8b - of which credit valuation adjustment (CVA)	283	23	274	22
9 - of which other CCR	2,957	237	1,947	156
15 Settlement risk				
16 Securitisation exposures in the non-trading book (after the cap)	238	19	253	20
17 - of which SEC-IRBA approach				
18 - of which SEC-ERBA (including IAA)	20	2	19	1
19 - of which SEC-SA approach	218	17	235	19
EU 19a - of which 1250%/deduction				
20 Position, foreign exchange and commodities risks (Market risk)	1,896	152	2,005	160
21 - of which Standardised Approach	2		2	
22 - of which IMA	1,895	152	2,003	160
EU 22a Large exposures				
23 Operational risk	15,531	1,242	15,967	1,277
EU 23a - of which basic indicator approach	469	38	533	43
EU 23b - of which Standardised Approach				
EU 23c - of which advanced measurement approach	15,062	1,205	15,434	1,235
24 Amounts below the thresholds for deduction (subject to 250% risk weight) (For information)	1,391	111	1,495	120
29 Total	131,748	10,540	128,593	10,287

Total RWEA increased by EUR 3.2 billion compared to year-end 2022, reflecting higher credit risk RWEA, which was impacted mainly by business developments, an adjustment in the application of the SME support factor and model updates as part of our ongoing review of models. Moreover, the increase in other counterparty credit risk (CCR) relates mainly to Clearing activities. Operational risk RWEA decreased slightly, primarily due to a quarterly update of external loss data. The risk exposure amount for Market Risk decreased due to a downward adjustment of the estimated volatility. A new voluntary add-on of EUR 0.2 billion was taken for one of the models, which means that there was a net increase in Market Risk. Following the EBA's instructions for Pillar III, such add-ons have to be included in row 1 of this template.

EU KM1 - Key metrics template

(in millions)	31 March 2023	31 December 2022	30 September 2022	30 June 2022	31 March 2022
Available own funds (amounts)					
1 Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) capital	19,727	19,507	19,923	19,628	19,500
2 Tier 1 capital	21,709	21,489	21,906	21,610	21,482
3 Total capital	25,587	26,938	27,841	26,862	26,589
Risk-weighted exposure amounts (RWEA)					
4 Total RWEA	131,748	128,593	130,959	126,676	124,342
Capital ratios (as % of RWEA)					
5 Common Equity Tier 1 ratio (%)	15.0%	15.2%	15.2%	15.5%	15.7%
6 Tier 1 ratio (%)	16.5%	16.7%	16.7%	17.1%	17.3%
7 Total capital ratio (%)	19.4%	20.9%	21.3%	21.2%	21.4%
Additional own funds requirements to address risks other than the risk of excessive leverage (as % of RWEA)					
EU 7a Additional own funds requirements to address risks other than the risk of excessive leverage (%)	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%
EU 7b - of which to be made up of CET1 capital (percentage points)	1.1%	1.1%	1.1%	1.1%	1.1%
EU 7c - of which to be made up of Tier 1 capital (percentage points)	1.5%	1.5%	1.5%	1.5%	1.5%
EU 7d Total SREP own funds requirements (%)	10.0%	10.0%	10.0%	10.0%	10.0%
Combined buffer requirement (as % of RWEA)					
8 Capital conservation buffer (%)	2.5%	2.5%	2.5%	2.5%	2.5%
EU 8a Conservation buffer due to macro-prudential or systemic risk identified at the level of a Member State (%)					
9 Institution specific countercyclical capital buffer (%)	0.13%	0.10%	0.04%	0.03%	0.02%
EU 9a Systemic risk buffer (%)					
10 Global Systemically Important Institution buffer (%)					
EU 10a Other Systemically Important Institution buffer	1.5%	1.5%	1.5%	1.5%	1.5%
11 Combined buffer requirement (%)	4.13%	4.10%	4.04%	4.03%	4.02%
EU 11a Overall capital requirements (%)	14.13%	14.10%	14.04%	14.03%	14.02%
12 CET1 available after meeting the total SREP own funds requirements (%)	8.98%	9.21%	9.23%	9.56%	9.78%
Leverage ratio					
13 Total exposure measure	437,797	413,525	450,510	449,999	377,423
14 Leverage ratio (%)	5.0%	5.2%	4.9%	4.8%	5.7%
Additional own funds requirements to address risks of excessive leverage (as % of total exposure amount)					
EU 14a Additional own funds requirements to address the risk of excessive leverage (%)					
EU 14b - of which to be made up of CET1 capital (percentage points)					
EU 14c Total SREP leverage ratio requirements (%)	3.0%	3.0%	3.0%	3.0%	3.3%
Leverage ratio buffer and overall leverage ratio requirement (as % of total exposure measure)					
EU 14d Leverage ratio buffer requirement (%)					
EU 14e Overall leverage ratio requirements (%)	3.0%	3.0%	3.0%	3.0%	3.3%
Liquidity Coverage Ratio					
15 Total high-quality liquid assets (HQLA) (Weighted value-average)	101,867	103,019	104,751	106,385	107,168
EU 16a Cash outflows - Total weighted value	102,075	103,038	101,854	98,492	95,530
EU 16b Cash inflows - Total weighted value	30,734	31,664	31,889	30,852	29,614
16 Total net cash outflows (adjusted value)	71,341	71,374	69,965	67,641	65,917
17 Liquidity coverage ratio (%)	143%	144%	150%	158%	163%
Net Stable Funding Ratio					
18 Total available stable funding	254,557	252,330	267,407	268,263	286,337
19 Total required stable funding	186,860	189,530	195,586	193,326	210,025
20 NSFR ratio (%)	136%	133%	137%	139%	136%



On 31 March 2023, the CET1 ratio under Basel III was 15.0% (31 December 2022: 15.2%). In comparison with Q4 2022, the CET1 ratio decreased mainly due to an increase in RWEA, partly offset by an increase in CET1 capital. The EUR 3.2 billion increase in RWEA mostly reflects a rise in credit risk RWEA that is partly offset by a decrease in operational risk RWEA. Credit risk was impacted by business developments, particularly at Clearing, an adjustment in the application of the SME support factor and model updates as part of our ongoing review of models. CET1 capital increased mainly due to the addition of the Q1 2023 net profit. All capital ratios were in line with the bank's risk appetite and comfortably above regulatory requirements.

Liquidity requirements

EU LIQ1 - Quantitative information on LCR

	Total unweighted value (average)				Total weighted value (average)			
	31 March 2023	31 December 2022	30 September 2022	30 June 2022	31 March 2023	31 December 2022	30 September 2022	30 June 2022
	Data points used in the calculation of averages				Data points used in the calculation of averages			
(in millions)	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
High-quality liquid assets (HQLA)								
1 Total high-quality liquid assets					101,867	103,019	104,751	106,385
Cash - outflows								
2 Retail deposits and deposits from small business customers, of which:								
3 <i>Stable deposits</i>	143,032	141,582	140,442	139,457	10,966	10,891	10,781	10,659
4 <i>Less stable deposits</i>	88,762	88,304	87,611	86,694	4,438	4,415	4,381	4,335
5 Unsecured wholesale funding	47,007	46,619	46,337	46,233	6,052	5,997	5,943	5,904
6 <i>Operational deposits (all counterparties) and deposits in networks of cooperative banks</i>	128,532	131,955	131,328	126,197	60,651	61,655	61,127	59,670
7 <i>Non-operational deposits (all counterparties)</i>	52,315	55,111	54,717	50,242	13,035	13,736	13,638	12,520
8 <i>Unsecured debt</i>	72,579	73,651	73,367	72,309	43,979	44,727	44,245	43,504
9 <i>Secured wholesale funding</i>	3,637	3,192	3,244	3,646	3,637	3,192	3,244	3,646
10 Additional requirements	5,473	5,207	4,850	4,235	5,473	5,207	4,850	4,235
11 <i>Outflows related to derivative exposures and other collateral requirements</i>	53,243	53,572	54,271	54,935	14,425	14,542	14,568	14,147
12 <i>Outflows related to loss of funding on debt products</i>	8,707	9,096	9,193	9,130	7,810	7,978	7,945	7,672
13 <i>Credit and liquidity facilities</i>	135	153	247	122	135	153	247	122
14 Other contractual funding obligations	44,400	44,323	44,831	45,683	6,480	6,411	6,377	6,353
15 Other contingent funding obligations	11,374	12,071	11,765	10,804	7,220	7,606	7,626	7,097
16 Total cash outflows	45,152	44,023	42,869	41,321	3,341	3,137	2,903	2,685
Cash - inflows					102,075	103,038	101,854	98,492
17 Secured lending (e.g. reverse repos)								
18 Inflows from fully performing exposures	30,327	29,764	29,206	28,031	10,662	10,874	10,904	10,568
19 Other cash inflows	15,811	16,333	16,591	16,455	15,037	15,578	15,801	15,664
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)	18,711	20,332	20,345	17,504	5,035	5,211	5,184	4,619
EU-19b (Excess inflows from a related specialised credit institution)								
20 Total cash inflows	64,849	66,429	66,142	61,991	30,734	31,664	31,889	30,852
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>	58,215	59,612	59,246	54,682	30,734	31,664	31,889	30,852
Total adjusted value								
EU-21 Liquidity buffer					101,867	103,019	104,751	106,385
22 Total net cash outflows					71,341	71,374	69,965	67,641
23 Liquidity coverage ratio					143%	144%	150%	158%

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

The consolidated LCR amounted to 143% at the end of March 2023, based on a 12-month rolling average. This is in line with year-end 2022 (31 December 2022: 144%).

The LCR templates focus on the consolidated LCR. The bank also monitors, reports and when necessary steers the LCR for subsidiaries (taking into account local regulations), other regulatory scopes (including, for example, the sub-liquidity group scope) and significant non-euro currencies (US dollar).

Concentration of funding sources

ABN AMRO's main source of funding consists of client deposits in Personal & Business Banking, Wealth Management and Corporate Banking. The remainder of the banks' funding is raised largely through various long-term wholesale funding instruments (including the participation in TLTRO-III). In the short-term, funding is raised via commercial paper and certificates of deposits.

Composition of liquidity buffer

The LCR eligible liquidity buffer (excluding retained securities) at 31 March 2023 was EUR 101.9 billion, based on a 12-month rolling average, and was composed mainly of cash at central banks and government bonds. This is in line with year-end 2022 (31 December 2022: EUR 103.0 billion).

Derivative exposures and potential collateral calls

To manage liquidity risk regarding derivative exposures and potential collateral calls, the bank has an adequate pool of collateral at its disposal, which is managed proactively. This enables the bank to secure payment traffic with the central bank, meet margin calls for financial markets transactions (e.g. derivatives, securities financing and clearing) and manage the liquidity buffer within the approved risk appetite.

Currency mismatch in the LCR

The bank's liquidity management focuses on significant currencies, which are currently the euro and the US dollar. The aggregate liabilities denominated in these two currencies amount to 5% or more of the bank's total liabilities. The liquidity buffer reflects the composition of the balance sheet as it comprises cash and securities primarily in euros and secondarily in US dollars.

Credit risk

EEU CR8 - RWEA flow statements of credit risk exposures under the IRB approach

(in millions)	31 March 2023	31 December 2022
	RWEA	RWEA
1 RWEA as at the end of the previous reporting period¹⁾	74,768	75,503
2 Asset size (+/-)	399	-956
3 Asset quality (+/-)	-436	803
4 Model updates (+/-)	-23	96
5 Methodology and policy (+/-)	947	
6 Acquisitions and disposals (+/-)		
7 Foreign exchange movements (+/-)	-116	-678
8 Other (+/-)		
9 RWEA as at the end of the reporting period	75,539	74,768

¹ Credit Risk RWEA as end of the reporting period, is equal to the sum of row numbers 3, 4a and 5 from table EU OV1 - Overview of risk-weighted exposure amounts.

As at 31 March 2023, credit risk RWEA under the IRB approach increased to EUR 75.5 billion (31 December 2022: EUR 74.8 billion). This increase in credit risk RWEA was impacted by business developments, particularly at Clearing, an adjustment in the application of the SME support factor and model updates as part of our ongoing review of models. This movement was partially offset by improved risk parameters (asset quality).

Market risk

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

(in millions)						31 March 2023		31 December 2022	
	VaR	SVaR	IRC	Compre- hensive risk measure	Other	Total RWEA	Total own funds requirements	Total RWEA	Total own funds requirements
1 RWEA at the previous quarter-end	462	788	754			2,003	160	2,252	180
<i>1a Regulatory adjustment</i>	-295	-526	-189			-1,011	-81	-841	-67
<i>1b RWEA at the previous quarter-end (end of the day)</i>	167	261	565			993	79	1,412	113
2 Movement in risk levels	-69	-48	152			34	3	-419	-34
3 Model updates/changes									
4 Methodology and policy									
5 Acquisitions and disposals									
6 Foreign exchange movements									
7 Other									
<i>8a RWEA at the end of the disclosure period (end of the day)</i>	97	213	717			1,027	82	993	79
<i>8b Regulatory adjustment</i>	325	543				868	69	1,011	81
8 RWEA at the end of the disclosure period	422	756	717			1,895	152	2,003	160

Market risk RWEA under the Internal Model Approach (IMA) decreased to EUR 1.9 billion at 31 March 2023 (31 December 2022 EUR 2.0 billion). The decrease was mainly attributable to Value-at-Risk (VaR), Stressed Value-at-Risk (SVaR) and Incremental Risk Charge (IRC).

VaR and SVaR decreased due to a change in the interest rate tenor basis exposure in EUR 3M/6M, whereas IRC decreased due to exposure reduction over a longer period, causing the 12-week average to drop below the last measure. Currently, the last measure is used for IRC.

Note that the capital multipliers for VaR and SVaR are 3.25 and 3.5 respectively. As a result, the 12-week average multiplied by capital multipliers always exceeds the latest observations, as reflected in the regulatory adjustments.

Disclaimer & cautionary statements

ABN AMRO has included in this document and from time to time may make certain statements in its public statements that constitute “forward-looking statements.” This includes, without limitation, statements that include the words “expect,” “estimate,” “project,” “anticipate,” “should,” “intend,” “plan,” “probability,” “risk,” “Value-at-Risk (“VaR”),” “target,” “goal,” “objective,” “will,” “endeavour,” “outlook,” “optimistic,” “prospects” and similar expressions or variations of such expressions. In particular, the document may include forward-looking statements relating but not limited to ABN AMRO’s potential exposures to various types of operational, credit and market risk. Such statements are subject to uncertainties. Forward-looking statements are not historical facts and represent only ABN AMRO’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 in managing the risks involved in the foregoing. Any forward-looking statements made by ABN AMRO are current views as at the date they are made. Subject to statutory obligations, ABN AMRO 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 assumes no obligation to do so.

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