



Investor Relations

# results Q3 2022

investor & analyst presentation | 9 November 2022

# Highlights Q3 2022, good quarterly result with net profit of 743m

- Net profit reflecting strong recovery in deposit margins, book gains on disposals and low impairments
- Continued growth in mortgage and corporate loan books
- Underlying NII up by 85m vs Q2 as deposit margins showed a strong recovery; FY2022 NII expected around 5.3bn <sup>1)</sup>
- Fee income increased by 7% Y-o-Y, driven by higher payment volumes, pricing and strong results at Clearing
- Underlying costs down, driven by reduction in external FTEs. FY2022 costs expected around 5.3bn <sup>2)</sup>
- Releases of non-performing loans were offset by worsening macroeconomic outlook; well positioned for uncertainty about economic developments
- Strong capital position, with Basel III CET1 ratio of 15.2% and a Basel IV CET1 ratio of around 16%
- Following the change in TLTRO terms by the ECB, a net pre-tax impact of around 250m is expected in our Q4 results, including any remaining interest income under the original terms

# Executing our strategy 'a personal bank in the digital age'



Customer experience



Sustainability



Future proof bank

## Personal & Business Banking

- Good progress on location footprint
- Continued strong mortgage market share (19.1% in Q3)
- New 'Groepie' functionality in Tikkie for settling group spending
- Financing solutions for senior clients for intergenerational and informal caregiver homes

## Wealth Management

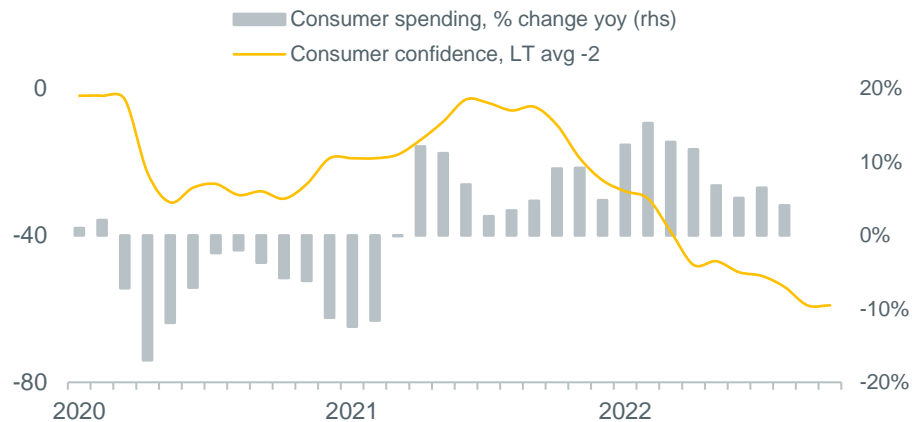
- Net new assets (excluding custody) increased by 1bn in Q3, mainly securities in the Netherlands and France
- Sustainable invested client assets grew to 38bn
- Branchification of Bethmann for further simplification, reducing liquidity and balance sheet costs

## Corporate Banking

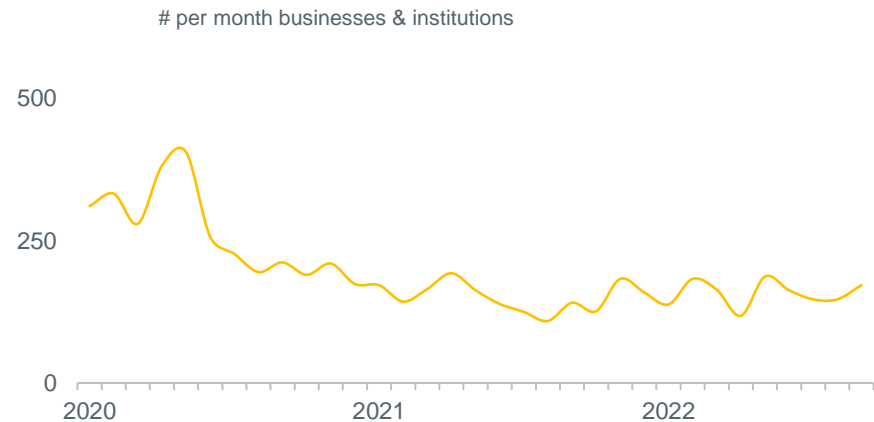
- Strong revenue development in and outside NL, reflecting successful NW-EU strategy
- ID & pay app providing a single digital identification and payment functionality
- ABN AMRO Groenbank reopened green savings deposit, over 70% will be used to finance sustainable projects

# Dutch economy still performing, slowdown expected towards year-end

## Consumer confidence low, spending trending down



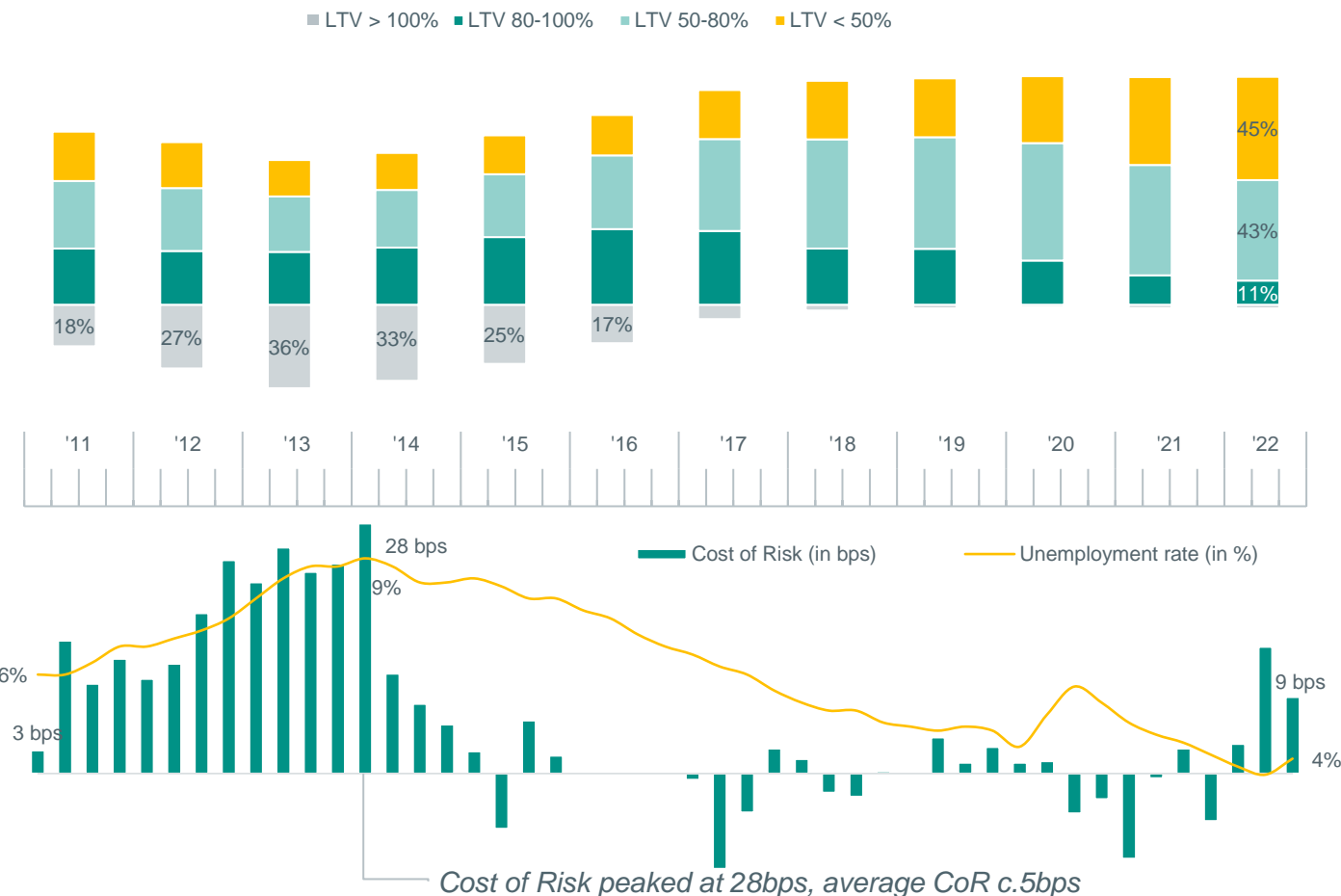
## Dutch bankruptcies remain low



- Dutch economy still performing, but expected to slow down by the end of 2022 driven by weaker demand
- Consumer spending declining as an increasing number of households exposed to higher energy prices
- Government support package of c.40bn (c.5% of GDP) announced, leading to improvement of purchasing power for lower income households
- Apart from high energy prices, economy also faces headwind from higher interest rates as housing market is cooling

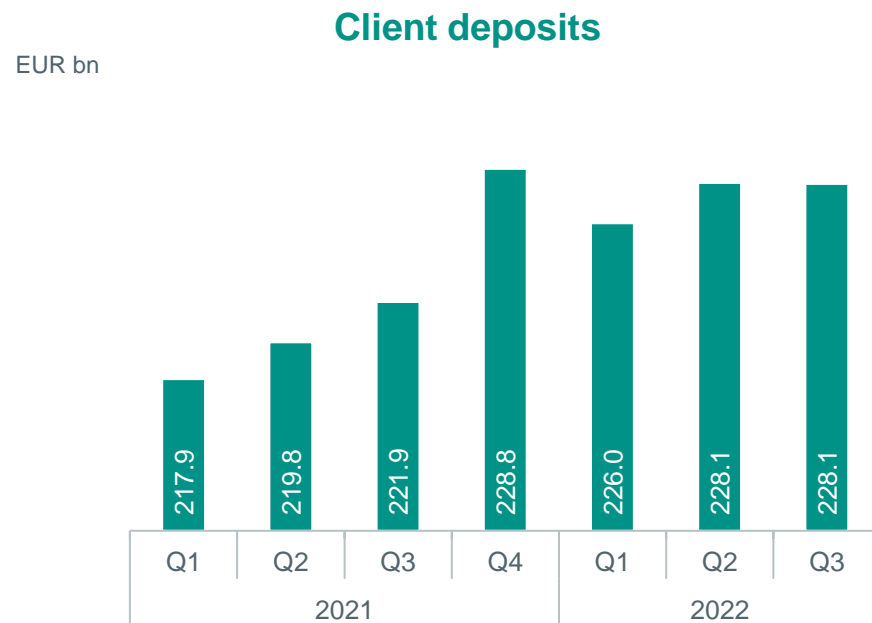
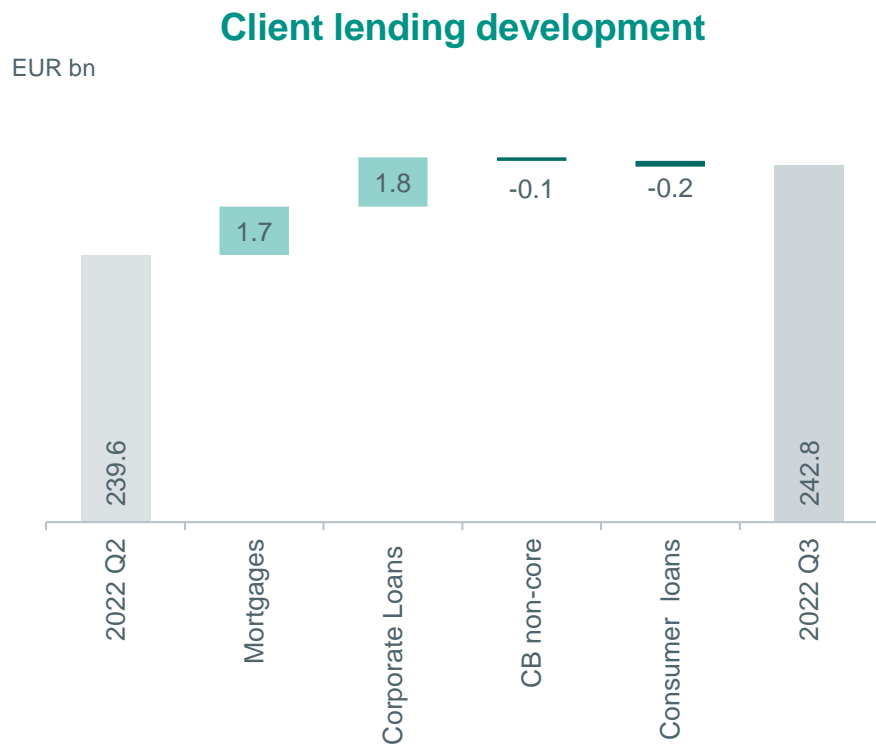
# Mortgage portfolio significantly more resilient versus previous downturn

## Significantly better LTVs compared to previous cycle



- Mortgage losses mainly materialise from combination of underwater mortgage and unemployment
- In 2013, following a 20% house price decline, over 1/3 of mortgages were under water <sup>1)</sup>
- Today, a 20% house price decline would only lead to 11% additional mortgages under water
- Unemployment rate was almost 9% in 2013 versus 3.7% at Q3 and expected to increase slightly next year to 4.2% <sup>2)</sup>

# No slowdown in growth in mortgages and corporate loans



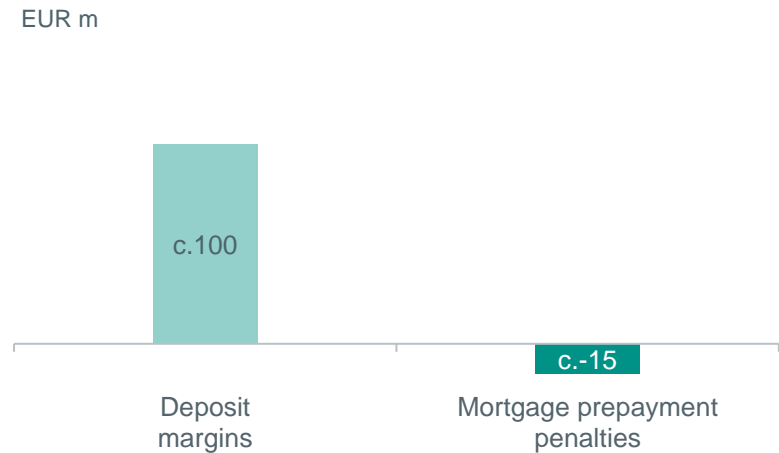
- Recent house price correction gave support to house purchases, which is reflected in high production and further increase of mortgage portfolio
- Business momentum remains good, healthy inflow of new deals in Corporate banking including NW Europe
- Client deposits remained stable at 228bn

# Strong recovery of NII driven by rebound of deposit margins

## Significant step-up in underlying NII of c.85m <sup>1)</sup>

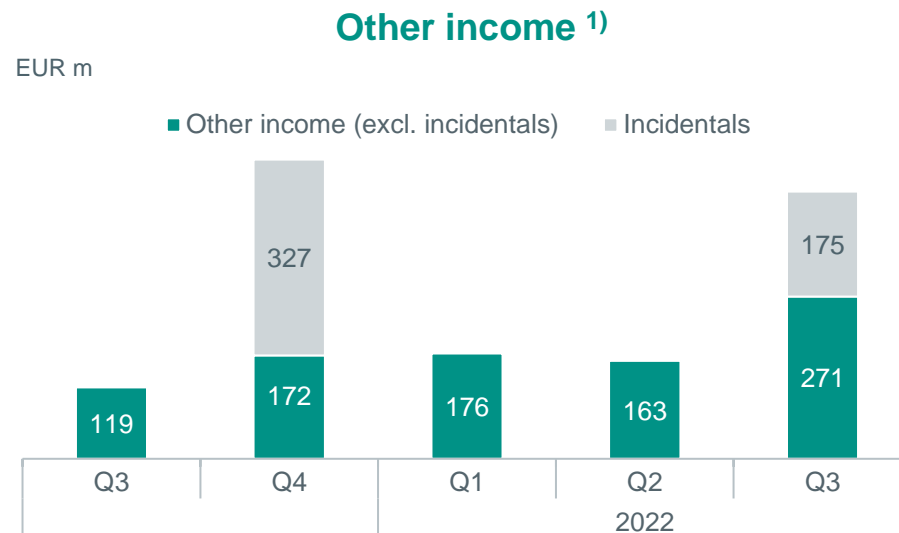
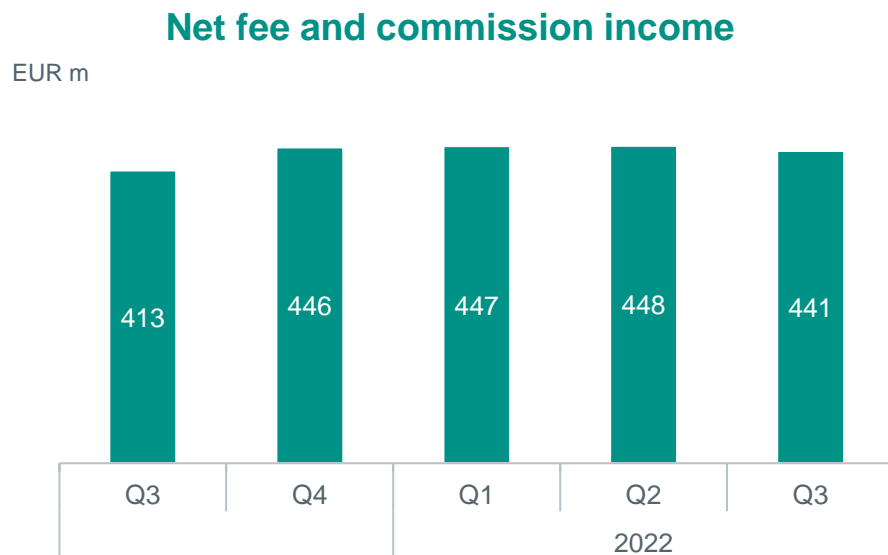


## Key NII drivers Q3 vs Q2 2022



- Q3 NII driven by strong rebound of deposit margins, while mortgage prepayment penalties were negligible
- Will resume compensating clients on their deposits, +25bps on savings accounts with variable rate per December 1<sup>st</sup>
- Reflecting strong Q3 NII, FY2022 NII expected around 5.3bn excluding incidentals
- Going forward, deposit margins are expected to be increasingly driven by competitive forces

# Both fee income and other income remain strong

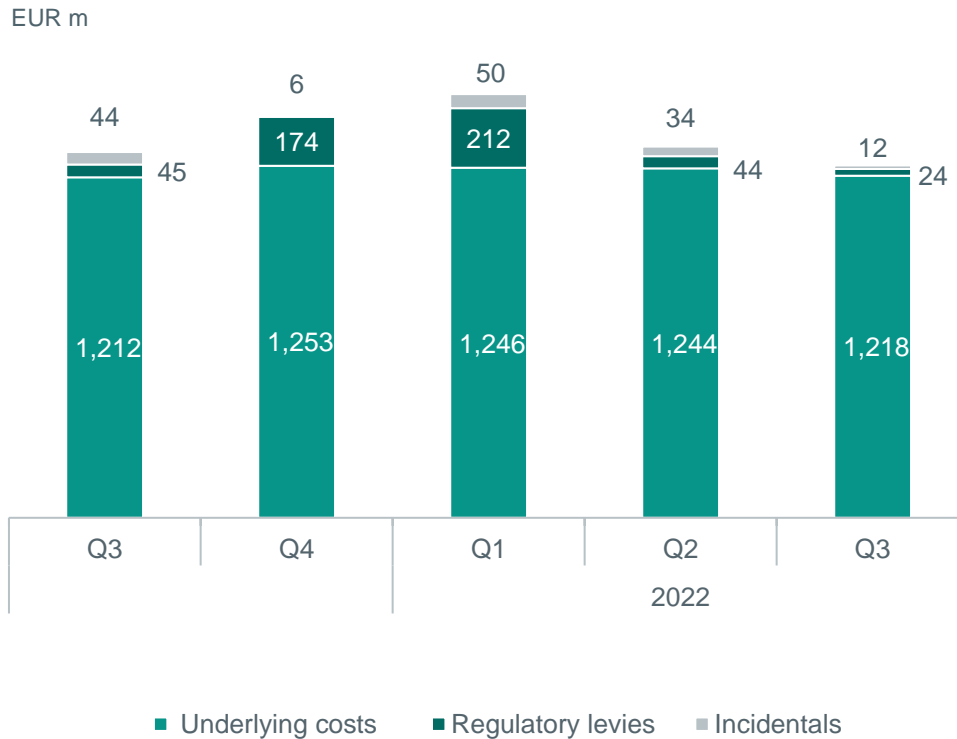


- Y-o-Y fees up 7% driven by higher income from payment services (volumes and pricing) and strong results at Clearing
- Q-o-Q fees resilient, higher payment transaction volumes and payment package pricing were offset by lower asset management fees and seasonally lower Capital Markets activity
- Other income excluding incidentals significantly up versus Q2, mainly supported by strong results for ALM and an equity stake revaluation
- Looking ahead, Q4 to include negative incidental of c.250m, mainly in other income, due to change in TLTRO terms



# Further decline of underlying costs in Q3 2022

## Operating expenses <sup>1)</sup>

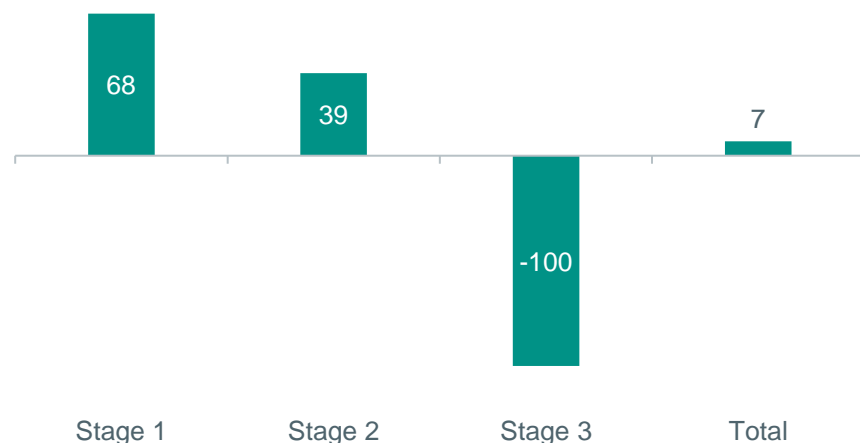


- Underlying costs declining as external FTEs came down in Q3
- Cost saving programs delivering further savings (c.280m since YE2020)
- FY2022 costs expected around 5.3bn excluding incidentals and additional costs for new CLA (c.60m)

1) Incidentals related to handling costs revolving consumer credit (Q3 2022: 44m, Q4 2021: 6m and Q3 2022: 12m) and AML remediation provision (Q1 2022: 50m & Q2 2022: 34m)

# Impairments low on back of a further reduction in non-performing loans

## Impairments in Q3

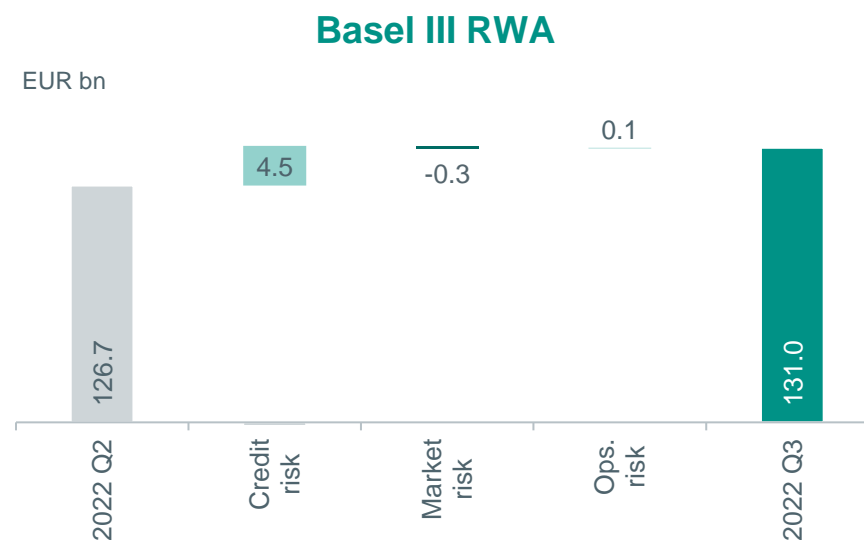
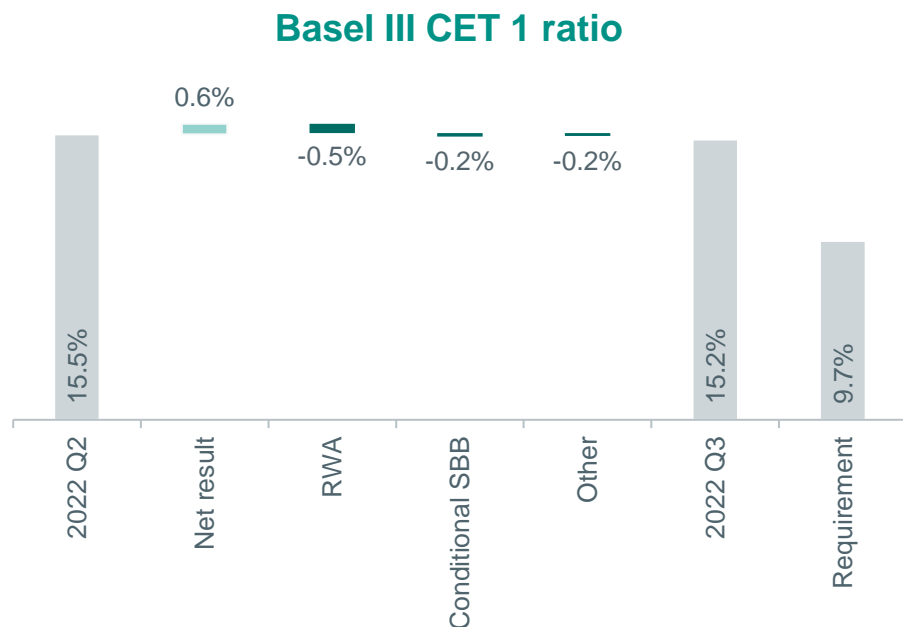


## Impaired ratio client loans down

	Stage 3 loans (EUR m)		Stage 3 coverage ratio	
	Q3	Q2	Q3	Q2
Mortgages	1,118	1,158	7.9%	7.2%
Corporate loans	3,962	4,531	30.5%	32.2%
- of which CB non-core	607	643	52.4%	62.9%
Consumer loans	368	380	58.9%	57.1%
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,452</b>	<b>6,074</b>	<b>27.8%</b>	<b>29.0%</b>
<b>Impaired ratio (stage 3)</b>	<b>2.0%</b>	<b>2.3%</b>		

- Impairment charge of 7m, additions in stage 1 and 2 mainly caused by worsened economic outlook (c.60m) and new management overlay for potential impact from measures targeting nitrogen emissions reductions (c.30m)
- A management overlay for potential second and third order effects of war in Ukraine is continued
- Offsetting these additions and overlays were releases in stage 3, mainly from better performance of existing defaulted portfolio, repayments, outflow to performing portfolio and recoveries
- Significant drop in non-performing loans, reflecting repayments, write-offs and clients returning to stage 2

# Strong capital position



- Well capitalised with a Basel III CET1 ratio of 15.2%, which includes 250m capital deduction for conditional SBB (c.20bps)
- Maximum Distributable Amount (MDA) of 9.7%, sufficient room to absorb increase countercyclical buffer from 0% to 2% <sup>1)</sup>
- Credit risk RWA increased, largely reflecting an adjustment in application of SME support factor and changes in regulatory approach of models, partly offset by a change in asset quality
- Following Basel III model add-ons, Basel III RWAs now higher than Basel IV; Basel IV CET1 ratio c.16%

# Our long term financials targets

	Long term targets	YTD2022
Return on Equity	c.8% by 2024 (10% ambition with normalised rates)	9.4%
Absolute cost base	Below 4.7bn FY2024	c.4.0bn <sup>1)</sup>
Cost of Risk	Around 20bps through the cycle	2bps
Basel IV CET1 ratio	13% (threshold for share buybacks 15%)	c.16%
Dividend pay-out ratio	50% of reported net profit <sup>2)</sup>	0.32 interim dividend

1) Excluding incidentals

2) After deduction of AT1 coupon payments and minority interests

# Appendices

# Good quarterly result with net profit of 743 million

EUR m

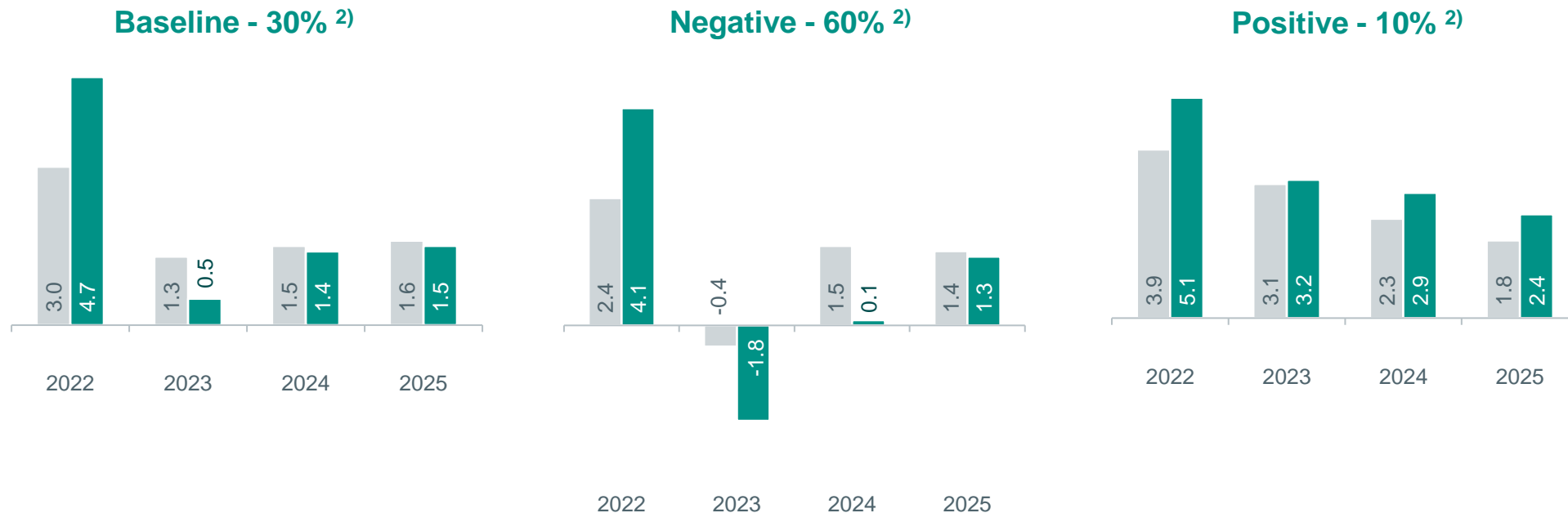
	2022 Q3	2022 Q2	Change
Net interest income	1,276	1,273	0%
Net fee and commission income	441	448	-2%
Other operating income	446	163	173%
<b>Operating income</b>	<b>2,162</b>	<b>1,884</b>	<b>15%</b>
- of which CB non-core	21	22	-4%
Operating expenses	1,254	1,321	-5%
- of which CB non-core	39	44	-11%
<b>Operating result</b>	<b>908</b>	<b>563</b>	<b>61%</b>
Impairment charges	7	-62	-111%
Income tax expenses	159	151	5%
<b>Profit</b>	<b>743</b>	<b>475</b>	<b>56%</b>
- of which CB non-core	18	7	
Loans & advances (bn)	260.9	259.6	1.3
- of which CB non-core	1.3	1.3	-
Basel III RWA (bn)	131.0	126.7	4.3
- of which CB non-core	2.4	2.5	-0.1

- Underlying NII up in Q3, mainly from higher deposit margins
- Fees slightly down, mainly from lower asset management fees and seasonally lower Capital Markets activity
- Expenses down versus Q2 reflecting lower external FTE at AML and I&T
- Limited impairments in Q3 mainly related to releases on non-performing loans, partly offset by weakened macroeconomic outlook

# Macroeconomic scenarios to calculate credit losses <sup>1)</sup>

GDP growth NL

■ Q2 2022 ■ Q3 2022



## Differences Q3 2022 vs Q2 2022, growth forecasts in baseline and negative scenario further down

- In baseline a partial gas-cut off from Russia is captured, with prospect of energy shortages in the EU, leading to potential (inter-)national industry stoppages and supply chain disruptions
- In negative a complete shut-off of Russian gas to Europe is assumed with less prevalent and effective risk-mitigating policies, leading to widespread and persistent industry stoppages and stronger government rationing of energy supplies
- Following the explosion in the Nord Stream gas pipeline, a complete shutdown of Russian gas flows to Europe is now considered as new base case, reflected in an increased weight of negative scenario to 60%

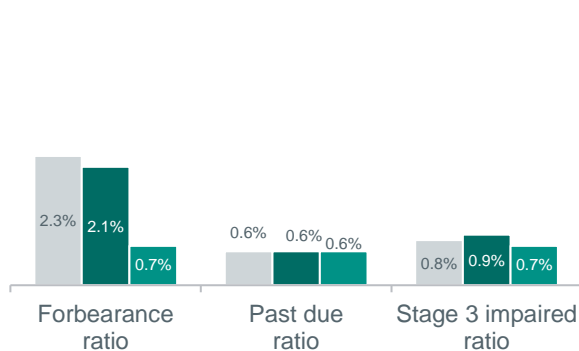
1) Group Economics scenarios per May 2022 used for Q2 2022, per September 2022 used for Q3 2022

2) Weights for Q2 2022: 35% Baseline, 50% Negative and 15% Positive

# Continued strong credit quality, no signs of asset quality deterioration

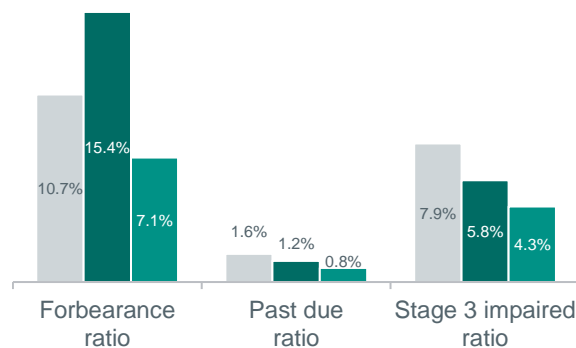
## Residential mortgages (c.151bn)

■ YE 2020 ■ YE 2021 ■ Q3 2022



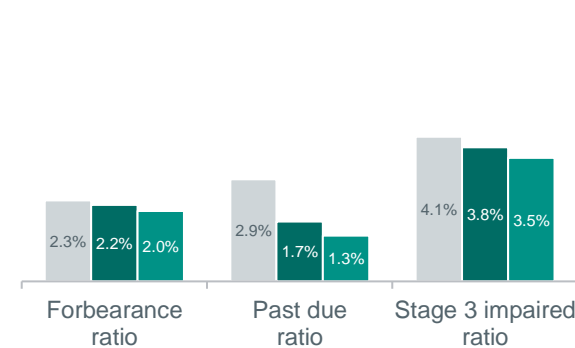
## Corporate loans (c.82bn)

■ YE2020 ■ YE 2021 ■ Q3 2022



## Consumer loans (c.10bn)

■ YE2020 ■ YE 2021 ■ Q3 2022



- Despite war in Ukraine, high inflation and end of Covid support, credit risk metrics have continued to see improving trend
- Forbearance ratios <sup>1)</sup> came down, for corporate loans and mortgages as probation period for provided payment holidays expired
- Past due ratios <sup>2)</sup> came down except for mortgages, which were stable compared to YE2021
- Decline in stage 3 impaired ratios <sup>3)</sup>, for corporate loans due to repayments and to a lesser extent, write-offs as well as clients returning to stage 2, predominantly in the sector industrial goods and services

1) Forbearance ratio: Forborne exposures (resulting from certain measures applied to clients in financial difficulty) as a % of gross carrying amount, exposures stay forborne for at least two years = probation period

2) Past due ratio: Financial assets that are past due (but not impaired) as a % of gross carrying amount

3) Stage 3 impaired ratio: Shows which fraction of the gross carrying amount of a financial asset category consists of stage 3 impaired exposures



# Diversified corporate loan book with limited stage 3 loans

EUR bn	Stage 1 exposure	ΔQ2	Stage 2 exposure	ΔQ2	Stage 3 exposure	ΔQ2	Total exposure	ΔQ2	Stage 3 coverage ratio
Financial Services	17.2	-1.2	1.3	0.7	0.2	-	18.6	-0.4	45%
Industrial Goods & Services	13.0	-0.6	3.2	0.8	0.9	-0.3	17.1	-	26%
Real Estate	14.4	0.5	1.4	0.1	0.1	-	16.0	0.6	15%
Food & Beverage	7.5	-1.2	1.9	0.2	0.7	-0.1	10.1	-1.1	17%
Non-food Retail	3.2	-0.3	1.2	0.3	0.5	-	4.9	-	36%
Health care	2.6	-0.2	0.8	0.1	0.2	0.1	3.6	-	16%
Construction & Materials	2.6	-	0.3	-	0.3	-	3.3	-	31%
Oil & Gas	1.9	-0.7	0.9	0.8	0.4	-0.1	3.2	-	60%
Travel & Leisure	1.3	-0.2	1.4	0.1	0.3	-0.1	3.0	-0.2	15%
Utilities	2.4	0.7	0.4	0.2	0.1	-	2.9	0.9	19%
Other smaller sectors	8.1	1.0	1.4	0.1	0.4	-	9.9	1.0	51%
<b>Total <sup>1)</sup></b>	<b>74.3</b>	<b>-2.2</b>	<b>14.3</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>-0.6</b>	<b>92.6</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>31%</b>

1) Source: Management Information, loans and advances customers, gross excluding fair value adjustments from hedge accounting and measured at fair value through P&L

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