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CREDIT OPINION

15 December 2023

Update

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RATINGS

ABN AMRO Bank N.V.

Domicile	Amsterdam, Netherlands
Long Term CRR	Aa3
Type	LT Counterparty Risk Rating - Fgn Curr
Outlook	Not Assigned
Long Term Debt	Aa3
Type	Senior Unsecured - Fgn Curr
Outlook	Stable
Long Term Deposit	Aa3
Type	LT Bank Deposits - Fgn Curr
Outlook	Stable

Please see the ratings section at the end of this report for more information. The ratings and outlook shown reflect information as of the publication date.

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ABN AMRO Bank N.V.

Update following the upgrade of the senior unsecured ratings

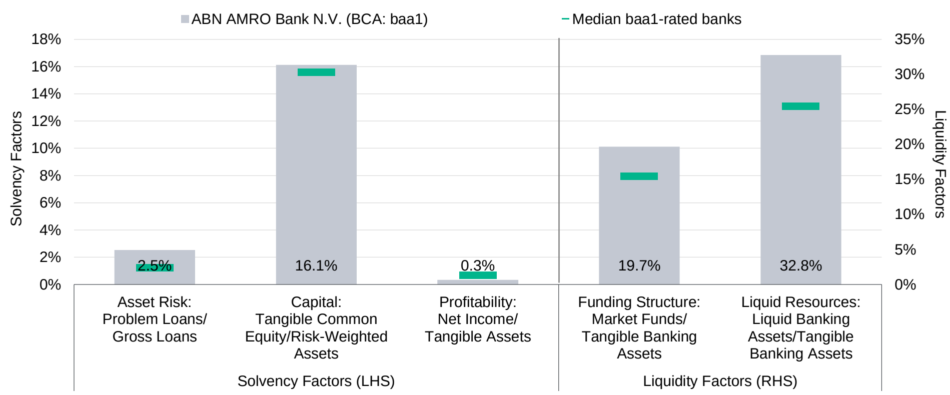
Summary

The baa1 Baseline Credit Assessment (BCA) of ABN AMRO Bank N.V. (ABN AMRO) reflects the bank's overall good financial fundamentals including sound asset risk, strong solvency, improved profitability and a robust liquidity and funding position. The BCA captures the bank's strong presence in the Dutch market; its business mix of retail and business banking, wealth management and corporate banking.

ABN AMRO's deposit and senior unsecured debt ratings of Aa3 reflect extremely low loss given failure, respectively, leading to an uplift of three notches from the bank's baa1 Adjusted BCA. The government support uplift of one notch reflects ABN AMRO's systemic importance in the Netherlands.

Exhibit 1

Rating Scorecard - Key financial ratios



Source: Moody's Financial Metrics

Credit strengths

- Strong positions in the Dutch banking sector
- Moderate risk profile underpinned by a focus on retail and commercial banking businesses
- Strong capitalisation
- Improved profitability in a context of higher interest rates

Credit challenges

- Tail risk in clearing business mitigated by enhanced control framework
- Cost pressure linked to inflation, regulatory compliance and detection of financial crime

Outlook

The stable outlook on the long-term deposit and senior unsecured ratings reflects our view that the bank's solvency will remain resilient despite the worsening macroeconomic outlook as its profit generation and capital are large enough to absorb a possible deterioration in asset performance in the coming quarters. The outlook also reflects the expectation of a stable proportion of subordinated instrument volumes.

Factors that could lead to an upgrade

The BCA could be upgraded in the case of a substantial improvement in its asset quality through reduced tail risk or a significant strengthening of its capitalisation target. An upgrade of the BCA would likely lead to an upgrade of all the ratings.

Factors that could lead to a downgrade

The bank's BCA could be downgraded as a result of a significant deterioration in the bank's asset quality, a decline in profitability or increased volatility in earnings, or a lowering in its liquidity or capitalization buffer. A downward movement in the BCA would likely result in a downgrade of all the ratings.

The deposit and senior unsecured debt ratings could also be downgraded as a result of an increase in loss-given-failure, should these instruments account, for example, for a significantly smaller share of the bank's overall liability structure, or benefit from lower subordination than is currently the case.

Key Indicators

Exhibit 2

ABN AMRO Bank N.V. (Consolidated Financials) [1]

	06-23[2]	12-22[2]	12-21[2]	12-20[2]	12-19[2]	CAGR/Avg.[3]
Total Assets (EUR Million)	399,357.9	375,445.0	399,113.0	388,970.0	375,054.0	1.8[4]
Total Assets (USD Million)	435,699.6	400,692.6	452,237.3	475,926.5	420,997.5	1.0[4]
Tangible Common Equity (EUR Million)	21,686.0	21,650.0	21,138.0	20,556.0	22,773.0	(1.4)[4]
Tangible Common Equity (USD Million)	23,659.4	23,105.9	23,951.6	25,151.4	25,562.7	(2.2)[4]
Problem Loans / Gross Loans (%)	1.9	2.1	2.6	3.5	2.5	2.5[5]
Tangible Common Equity / Risk Weighted Assets (%)	16.1	16.8	18.0	18.6	20.7	18.0[6]
Problem Loans / (Tangible Common Equity + Loan Loss Reserve) (%)	20.9	22.4	28.7	36.6	26.8	27.1[5]
Net Interest Margin (%)	1.7	1.4	1.3	1.5	1.7	1.5[5]
PPI / Average RWA (%)	2.7	1.7	1.5	2.3	3.0	2.2[6]
Net Income / Tangible Assets (%)	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.5	0.4[5]
Cost / Income Ratio (%)	59.7	72.8	78.1	67.4	61.8	68.0[5]
Market Funds / Tangible Banking Assets (%)	23.0	19.7	24.2	25.5	23.1	23.1[5]
Liquid Banking Assets / Tangible Banking Assets (%)	35.0	32.8	32.5	33.0	24.8	31.6[5]
Gross Loans / Due to Customers (%)	99.1	100.1	102.9	105.4	114.4	104.4[5]

[-] Further to the publication of our revised methodology in July 2021, only ratios from annual 2020 onwards included in this report reflect the change in analytical treatment of the "high-trigger" Additional Tier 1 instruments. [1] All figures and ratios are adjusted using Moody's standard adjustments. [2] Basel III - fully loaded or transitional phase-in; IFRS. [3] May include rounding differences because of the scale of reported amounts. [4] Compound annual growth rate (%) based on the periods for the latest accounting regime. [5] Simple average of periods for the latest accounting regime. [6] Simple average of Basel III periods.

Sources: Moody's Investors Service and company filings

Profile

ABN AMRO Bank N.V. is a Dutch universal bank with total assets of €399 billion at end-September 2023. The bank provides retail, private and commercial banking products and services to individuals, high-net-worth clients, small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs), large companies and financial institutions.

ABN AMRO has a strong franchise in the highly concentrated Dutch market, where it is the second-largest bank in retail banking, with around 16% market share in key products, including mortgages, savings and consumer lending. The market share in the production of residential mortgages was 17.0% in 2022 and 15% in Q3 2023.

Around 86% of the bank's operating income is from domestic operations. Outside the Netherlands, the bank's franchise is more modest but benefits from good brand recognition in certain activities, such as private banking in France and Germany. As of the end of September 2023, private banking client assets totaled €208 billion.

The bank has also maintained a strong position in business and corporate banking, where its domestic market share ranges from 25% to 30%.

Please refer to ABN AMRO's Company Profile for more information.

Detailed credit considerations

Moderate risk profile because of focus on retail and commercial banking businesses

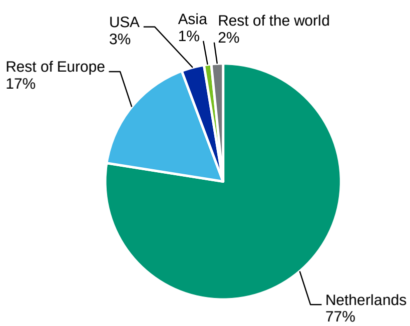
ABN AMRO's operations are primarily traditional retail, business and corporate banking in the domestic market.

Of the bank's total loan portfolio of €259 billion at end-September 2023, 63% was to households, the bulk of which were residential mortgages (Exhibit 4). We expect this segment to remain resilient over the coming quarters despite the negative impact of inflationary pressure on households' purchasing power and the subdued economic outlook. The low unemployment rate in the Netherlands mitigates the risk of a sharp rise in defaults[1]. Additionally, the Dutch households secured long-term fixed-rate mortgages[2] during the low interest rate period, which shields them from the effects that the rising interest rates would otherwise have had on their debt service costs. As of end-September 2023, only 14% of the outstanding mortgage loans have interest rates that reset before two years. House prices in the Netherlands, which had started to decline in 2022 after a long period of continuous growth, seem to be bottoming out as a result of improved affordability.

Exhibit 3

ABN AMRO's exposures are focused on the Netherlands

Geographical breakdown of exposures at default as of year-end 2022 (as a percentage of total exposures)

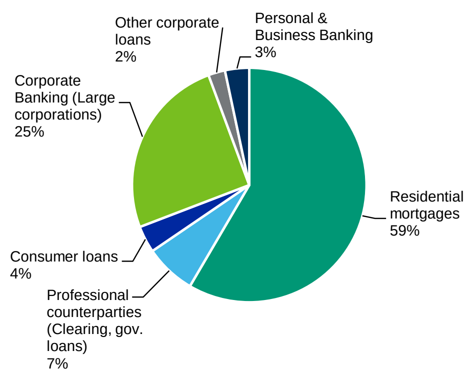


Sources: Company reports and Moody's Investors Service

Exhibit 4

ABN AMRO's loan book largely comprises Dutch residential mortgages

Breakdown of loan book by customer type as of the end of September 2023 (in percentage terms)



Sources: Company reports and Moody's Investors Service

Loans to corporate clients[3] represented 30% of the loan book at end-September 2023. This portion of the loan book is primarily composed of exposures to large corporates stemming from the bank's corporate banking business (around 81%) while the rest consists of loans to SMEs and smaller businesses. Following several material losses in the corporate and investment banking area in the first half of 2020, ABN AMRO undertook de-risking measures and refocused on its core markets of the Netherlands and Northwestern Europe. As a result, the risk profile of the corporate loan portfolio has improved over the past three years.

While sensitive to economic downturns and highly cyclical, the risk stemming from the exposure to commercial real estate is relatively well-contained at ABN AMRO in our view because of the limited exposure to development (around €1.4 billion at end-September 2023), the focus on the Netherlands, the good diversification of the portfolio per asset type as well as the reasonable loan-to-values (95% of the €15 billion commercial real estate loans at end-September 2023 had a LTV below 70%, taking into account the decrease in asset valuations of the past few quarters). The stage 3 ratio in the real estate sector was 1.9% at end-September 2023.

Our assessment of asset risk at ABN AMRO also takes account of the risks stemming from its clearing and prime brokerage activities. In addition to operational risk, this business involves material lending to principal trading groups, hedge funds and corporate counterparties, which represented a large portion of the €18.2 billion loans to professionals disclosed by the bank at end-September 2023. Although these exposures are generally short-term and well-collateralized, single-borrower exposures can be significant. The nature of the business could also imply material correlations between the risk stemming from the customers' creditworthiness and that of the collateralized assets, which could amplify the loss-given-default in a context of strong market volatility or disruption.

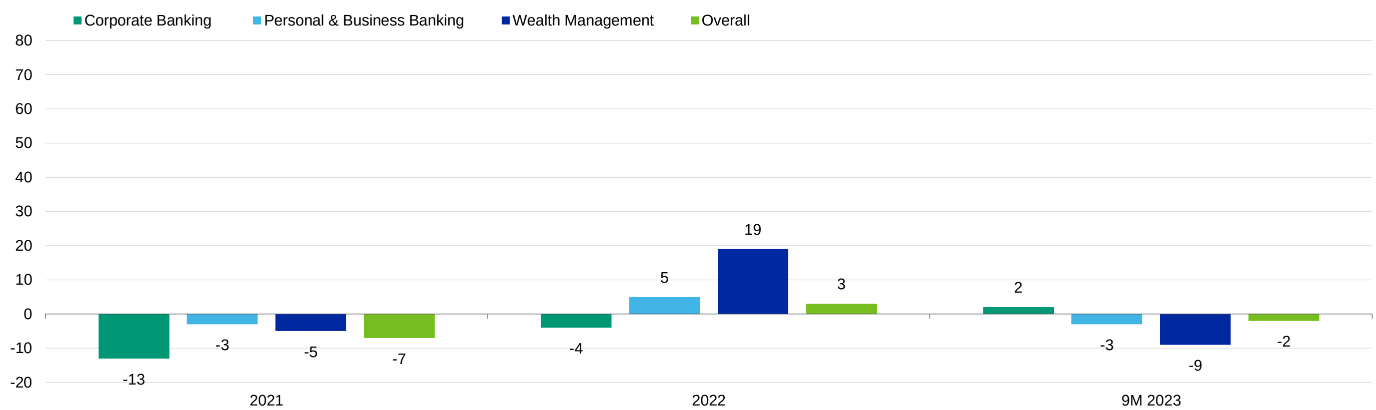
The overall asset performance remains good. The stock of stage 3 loans continued to reduce to 1.8% of outstanding loans at end-September 2023 from 2.0% at year-end 2022 (2.6% at year-end 2021), notably as a result of the sale of non-performing loans in the non-core corporate banking segment. Stage 2 loan ratio decreased to 9.1% at end-September 2023 compared to 9.5% at end-June 2023 and 9.4% at year-end 2022.

Cost of risk has also remained very low after the peak reached in 2020 (Exhibit 5). The bank recorded a net provision release of €76 million during the first nine months of 2023 (versus net charges of €7 million in 9M 2022), corresponding to 2 basis points (bps) of average lending. The reversals were driven by recoveries in corporate loans, the termination of the Covid-related management overlay and slightly improved macroeconomic forecasts under the IFRS 9 scenario analysis. We nonetheless expect the cost of risk to increase over the coming quarters because of the lagging effects of deteriorated economic environment.

Exhibit 5

ABN AMRO's cost of risk remained extremely low since 2021

Loan loss impairment charges / gross customer loans in bps



Sources: Company reports and Moody's Investors Service

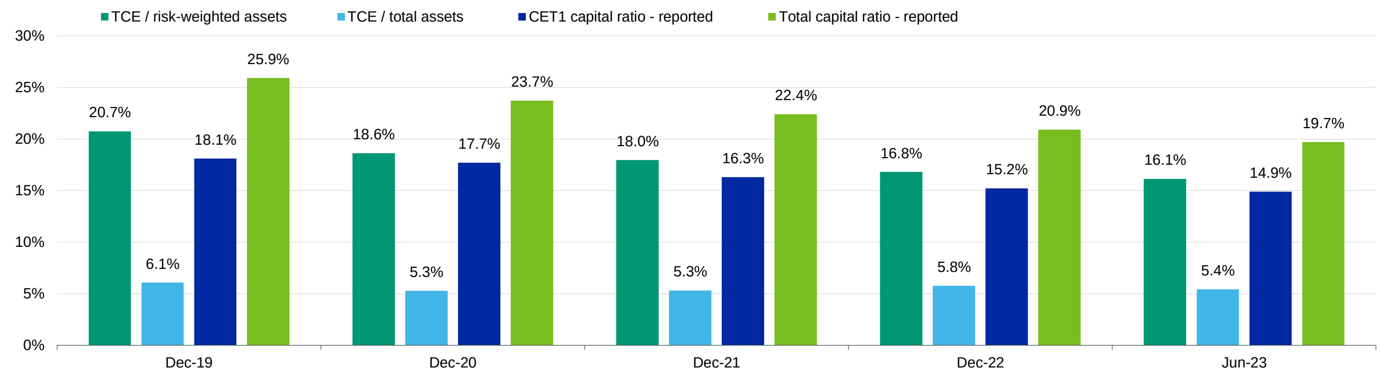
Interest rate risk in the banking book is limited. While positions are steered so that net interest income benefits from anticipated changes in interest rates, ABN AMRO keeps limited exposures to large changes in interest rates. At end-June 2023, the highest sensitivity of EVE under the supervisory shock scenarios was 7.7% of Tier 1 capital (under the parallel up scenario), well below the 15% regulatory threshold. The sensitivity of net interest income under the parallel down scenario was close to 0%.

The baa1 assigned Asset Risk score, two notches below the macro-adjusted score, reflects ABN AMRO's sound asset quality. The negative adjustment reflects our expectation of a moderate deterioration in asset quality due to the subdued economic growth and also incorporates the tail risk associated with the clearing business.

Capitalisation is commensurate with the moderate risk profile

ABN AMRO reported a Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) capital ratio of 15% as of the end of September 2023, slightly down from 15.2% as of year-end 2022 but in line with that of its main domestic peers. The decrease in the CET1 ratio compared to year-end 2022 was driven by a 6% increase in risk-weighted assets (RWAs) to €136.6 billion, partly offset by a 5% increase in CET1 capital to €20.5 billion at end-September 2023[4]. The bank expects the model review process to result in a further increase in RWAs in 2024.

Exhibit 6
The CET1 ratio is progressively converging towards the bank's target ratio



Sources: Company reports and Moody's Investors Service

The minimum CET1 regulatory requirement under the Supervisory Review and Evaluation Process (SREP) for the remainder of the year is 10.6%[5]. Thus, ABN AMRO had a solid 4.4-percentage-point buffer above its requirement as of the end of September 2023. The bank expects its minimum CET1 requirement to increase to 11.2% in the course of 2024 as a result of 25 bps increase in the bank's pillar 2 requirement, the upcoming increase in the countercyclical buffer (CCyB) for Dutch exposures to 2% from 1% currently, partly offset by the planned decrease in the O-SII buffer to 0.25% from 1.25% currently.

Under its current capital framework, the bank sets a CET1 ratio target at 13% under "Basel IV" rules, leaving some room for dividends and potentially further share buybacks. ABN AMRO has not announced any further share buyback since its second buyback programme in April 2023. It also reiterated that, for the time being, it would consider such operation only if its Basel IV CET1 ratio remains above 15%, which so far has offered additional comfort to creditors. The bank will update its financial targets in early 2024.

The regulatory leverage ratio was 5.2% at end-September 2023, flat from year-end 2022, which we consider as commensurate with the moderate risk profile of the bank.

The minimum requirement of own funds and eligible liabilities (MREL) ratio was 32.3% at end-September 2023 and entirely composed of own funds, subordinated instruments and junior senior notes. ABN AMRO therefore complies with both its current MREL and subordinated MREL requirements of 28% and 27.5% respectively. Based on the notification received from the Single Resolution Board (SRB), the total MREL requirement for 2024 will increase to 28.3% whereas the subordinated requirement will reduce to 24.8%.

The assigned Capital score is a1, two notches below the macro-adjusted score of aa2, takes account of the expected convergence of the CET1 ratio towards the long-term target of 13%.

Profitability has improved as a result of higher interest rates

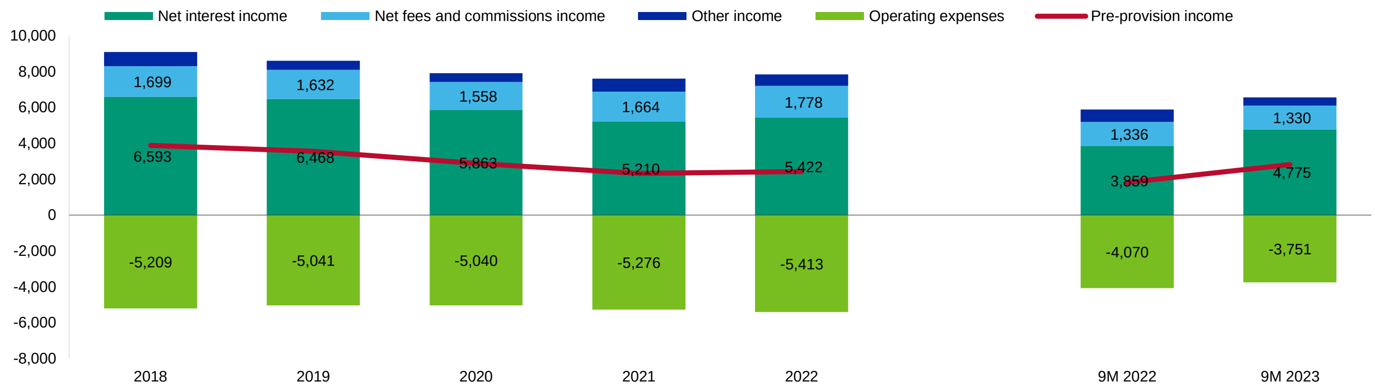
ABN AMRO's profitability materially recovered over the past year thanks to the rise in interest rates and the slower repricing of customer deposits compared to market rates. During the first nine months of 2023, net interest income, which represents more than 70% of the bank's revenue base, rose by 24% year-on-year. While we expect higher interest rates to remain positive for the bank's profitability, the potential for further growth in net interest income will likely be limited as the repricing of customers deposits continues and lending momentum in the Netherlands stays dull. Despite some delay in completing the targeted reduction in operating expenses, the overall cost base is contained. The profitability over the coming quarters could nonetheless reduce to some extent as the cost of risk normalizes from the current very low levels.

We also believe that the de-risking measures implemented since 2020, and notably the unwinding of the non-core portfolio in corporate banking, will contribute to a more stable profitability going forward. Profits in both 2020 and 2021 were indeed not only constrained by the low interest rate environment but also numerous large exceptional losses which resulted in net income volatility[6].

The bank reported a net profit of €2.1 billion in the first nine months of 2023, 42% up from the same period of 2022 (Exhibit 8). This improvement was primarily driven by 55% rise in the bank's underlying pre-provision income that resulted from both higher revenues

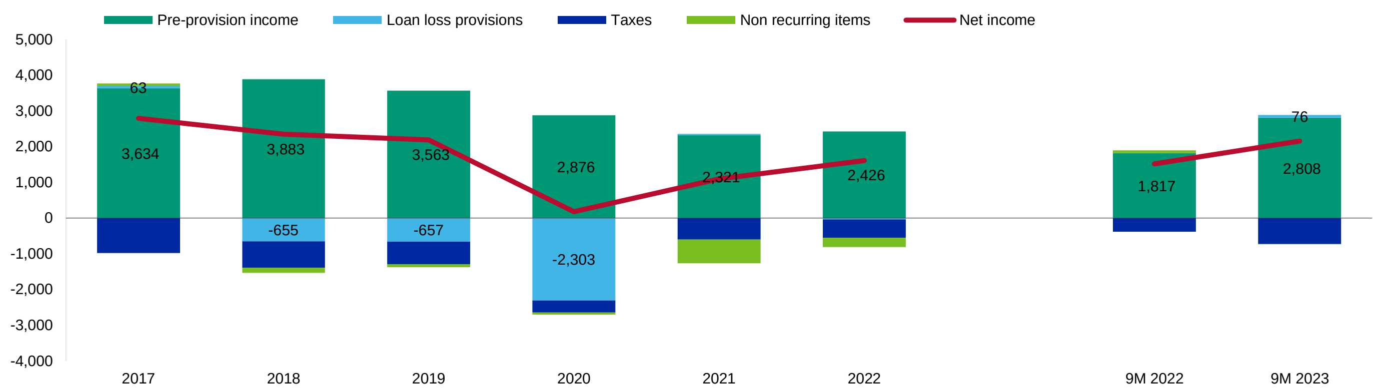
(+11%) and lower operating expenses (-8%) (Exhibit 7). Although up from a net release of provisions in 9M 2022, cost of risk remained very low at 2 basis points of outstanding loans.

Exhibit 7
Pre-provision income increased in 9M 2023 thanks to higher net interest income and lower operating expenses…
Breakdown of underlying pre-provision income in € million



Sources: Company reports and Moody's Investors Service

Exhibit 8
…resulting in a substantial increase in net income
Breakdown of net income in € million



Sources: Company reports and Moody's Investors Service

The main driver of the growth in revenues in 9M 2023 was the strong rise in net interest income (+24%). The positive effects of higher interest rates on the bank's net interest income only became tangible from Q4 2022 as the improvement in deposit margins started to exceed the negative impact of lower early repayment penalties on mortgages and the wind-down of the non-core portfolio in corporate banking. The positive trend continued into 2023 and the bank expects some further improvements to come from better treasury results. At the same time, deposit migration from current accounts towards higher remunerated time and professional deposits is still ongoing and, and together with low loan production, will likely limit the room for further progression in net interest income.

Net fee and commission income, representing around 20% of the bank's revenue base, remained flat in 9M 2023. The rise in income from credit card services in personal banking underpinned by increased volumes and better pricing was offset by lower income from asset management and a one-off fee related to the wind-down of non-core corporate business in Q2 2023.

The 8% decrease in operating expenses in 9M 2023 was primarily driven by lower regulatory levies and lower expenses from external staffing, partly offset by salary increases under the first and second Collective Labour Agreements that came into effect in October 2022 and July 2023 respectively. The underlying cost-to-income ratio was 57% in 9M 2023 versus 69% in 9M 2022. At the beginning of November, the bank lowered its cost guidance for 2023 to €5.1-5.2 billion from €5.3 billion previously. It also indicated that meeting its previously announced operating expense target of €4.7 billion for 2024 will be challenging because of high inflation and delayed investments due to the tight labour market in the Netherlands.

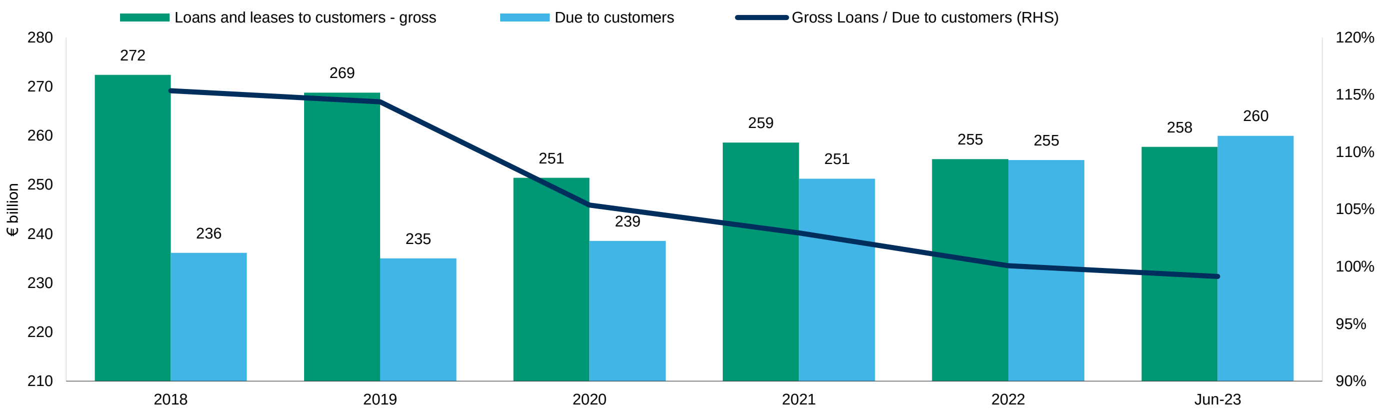
The improved profitability and the expectation of less volatility in the bank's results are reflected in an assigned Profitability score of ba1, one notch above the macro-adjusted score of ba2.

Robust liquidity, partly because of its strong private banking franchise

ABN AMRO's liquidity is robust, and we expect it to remain so over the coming quarters. Based on our calculation, the bank's loan-to-deposit ratio was 99% at end-June 2023, slightly down from 100% at year-end 2022, reflective of continued growth in the amounts due to customers, outpacing the growth in the loan book (Exhibit 9). The total deposit base remained flat in Q3 at €261 billion.

Exhibit 9

Loan-to-deposit ratio is at its lowest



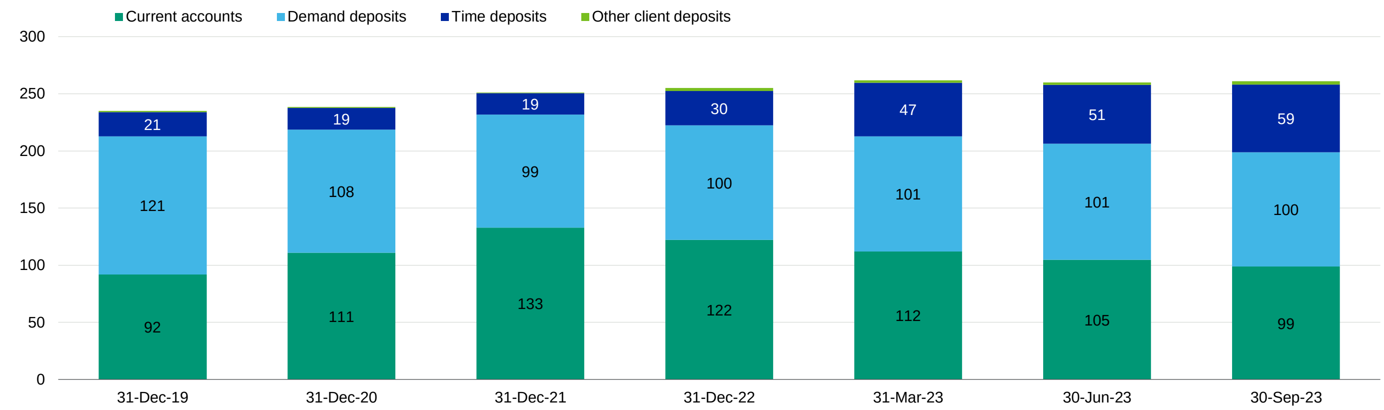
Sources: Company reports and Moody's Investors Service

The composition of deposits nonetheless shifted since the interest rates started to rise in 2022 (Exhibit 10). In addition to the migration from current accounts to time deposits, the amount of professional deposits increased to €37 billion or 14% of total deposits at the end of September 2023 from €24 billion or 9% of total deposits at year-end 2022, offsetting the 3% decrease in client deposits over the same period. Professional deposits are by nature much less stable than client deposits. The bank's overall deposit base could therefore decrease from the current levels. We nonetheless believe that bank's core deposits will remain stable thanks to its strong franchise in both retail banking in the Netherlands and private banking. Deposits from personal and business banking and from private banking represented 47% and 25% respectively of total deposits at end-September 2023.

Exhibit 10

A significant deposit migration altered ABN AMRO's deposit structure

Breakdown of due to customers in € billion



Sources: Company reports and Moody's Investors Service

Risks stemming from the reliance on wholesale funding are mitigated by the term structure of the outstanding debt and the adequate liquidity buffer. As of half-year 2023, the liquidity buffer of €110 billion was almost four times the amount of wholesale debt securities maturing within one year, which, we believe, provides comfortable coverage of liquidity risk. Based on the maturity calendar provided by the bank as of end-June 2023, redemptions of outstanding long-term funding instruments is well spread over time. The bank repaid €11 billion borrowings from the TLTRO in Q2 2023. The outstanding amount as of September 2023 was €3 billion and will mature in June 2024.

The quality of the liquidity portfolio is good. At end-June 2023, it was 55% composed of cash at central bank, 30% high quality bonds, 14% of retained covered bonds and 1% of other assets. 87% of the portfolio was LCR eligible. The bank's liquidity coverage ratio (LCR) was 144% on average during the 12 months ended September 2023, and the net stable funding ratio as of the end of September 2023 was 135%.

Our assigned Funding Structure score of baa1 is one notch below the macro-adjusted score reflecting the bank's reliance on deposits stemming from private banking which are more confidence-sensitive and less sticky than retail deposits. The adjustment also takes account of the increased share of professional deposits in the bank's total deposit base.

Our assigned Liquid Resources score of a2 is in line with the macro-adjusted score.

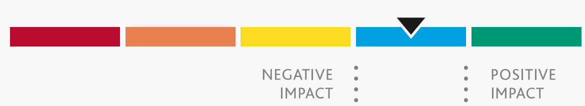
ESG considerations

ABN AMRO Bank N.V.'s ESG credit impact score is CIS-2

Exhibit 11

ESG credit impact score

CIS-2



ESG considerations do not have a material impact on the current rating.

Source: Moody's Investors Service

ABN AMRO's **CIS-2** reflects the fact that ESG considerations are not material to the rating.

Exhibit 12
ESG issuer profile scores

Source: Moody's Investors Service

Environmental
ABN AMRO faces moderate exposure to environmental risks primarily because of its portfolio exposure to carbon transition risk. In line with its peers, ABN AMRO is exposed to mounting business risks and stakeholder pressure to meet more demanding carbon transition targets. ABN AMRO is further developing its climate risk management and reporting frameworks, and aims to reduce its exposure to certain carbon-intensive sectors over time.

Social
ABN AMRO faces high industrywide social risks related to regulatory risk and litigation exposure, in particular in the area of customer relations. The bank is required to meet high compliance standards. High cyber and personal data risks are mitigated by technology solutions and organizational measures to prevent data breaches.

Governance
ABN AMRO faces low governance risk. The bank reported numerous failures in its risk management and controls and had major shortcomings in compliance and reporting in the period prior to 2021. The strategic plan executed by the management in place since 2020, which included the enhancement of the control framework and the scale down of risks taken in the corporate banking business, have been effective in addressing these issues. The Dutch state is still the main shareholder of ABN AMRO. However, the large presence of independent administrators, and the domestic legal and regulatory framework mitigate existing governance risks.

ESG Issuer Profile Scores and Credit Impact Scores for the rated entity/transaction are available on Moodys.com. In order to view the latest scores, please click here to go to the landing page for the entity/transaction on MDC and view the ESG Scores section.

Support and structural considerations

Loss Given Failure (LGF) analysis
ABN AMRO is subject to the European Union Bank Recovery and Resolution Directive, which is an Operational Resolution Regime. In estimating loss given failure, we assume residual TCE of 3% and losses post-failure of 8% of tangible banking assets, a proportion of deposits considered junior of 26%, a 25% run-off in junior wholesale deposits and a 5% run-off in preferred deposits, and assign a 25% probability to deposits being preferred to senior unsecured debt. These are in line with our standard assumptions.

Under our Advanced forward-looking LGF analysis, the portion of ABN AMRO's TLTRO drawdowns, which we estimate is redeposited at the ECB, and will mature in 2024 is deducted from the bank's tangible banking assets, thereby reducing the inflationary impact of TLTRO on the bank's balance sheet.

Our Advanced LGF analysis indicates that ABN AMRO's deposits and senior unsecured debt are likely to face an extremely low loss given failure, which leads to a three-notch uplift from the Adjusted BCA.

The LGF analysis indicates a moderate loss-given-failure for the junior senior unsecured debt, which results in no rating uplift from the Adjusted BCA.

For the junior securities, the LGF analysis indicates a high loss-given-failure. This leads to ratings positioned one notch below the Adjusted BCA. For the non-cumulative preferred stocks, we also incorporate an additional downward adjustment of two notches to reflect coupon suspension risk ahead of failure.

Government support considerations

Since ABN AMRO is a systemically important bank in the Netherlands, there is a moderate probability of government support, resulting in a one-notch uplift for both the long-term deposit and senior unsecured debt ratings of Aa3.

For junior senior, subordinated and other junior securities, the likelihood of government support is low and these ratings do not include any further uplift.

Counterparty Risk Ratings (CRRs)

ABN AMRO's CRRs are Aa3/Prime-1

The CRR for ABN AMRO, before government support, is three notches higher than the Adjusted BCA of baa1, based on the level of subordination to CRR liabilities in the bank's balance sheet, and assuming a nominal volume of such liabilities. The CRR also benefits from one notch of government support, in line with our support assumptions on deposits and senior unsecured debt.

Counterparty Risk (CR) Assessment

ABN AMRO's CR Assessment is Aa3(cr)/Prime-1(cr)

Before government support, the CR Assessment is positioned three notches above the Adjusted BCA of baa1, based on the buffer against default provided to the senior obligations represented by subordinated instruments subordinated to the senior obligations represented by the CR Assessment.

The CR Assessment also benefits from one notch of government support, in line with our support assumptions on deposits and senior unsecured debt. This reflects our view that any support provided by governmental authorities to a bank, which benefits senior unsecured debt or deposits, is very likely to benefit operating activities and obligations reflected by the CR Assessment as well, consistent with our belief that governments are likely to maintain such operations as a going concern to reduce contagion and preserve a bank's critical functions.

Methodology and scorecard

About Moody's Bank Scorecard

Our scorecard is designed to capture, express and explain in summary form our Rating Committee's judgement. When read in conjunction with our research, a fulsome presentation of our judgement is expressed. As a result, the output of our scorecard may materially differ from that suggested by raw data alone (though it has been calibrated to avoid the frequent need for strong divergence). The scorecard output and the individual scores are discussed in rating committees and may be adjusted up or down to reflect conditions specific to each rated entity.

Rating methodology and scorecard factors

Exhibit 13

ABN AMRO Bank N.V.

Macro Factors		
Weighted Macro Profile	**Strong +**	**100%**

Factor	**Historic Ratio**	**Initial Score**	**Expected Trend**	**Assigned Score**	**Key driver #1**	**Key driver #2**
Solvency						
Asset Risk						
Problem Loans / Gross Loans	2.5%	a2	↔	baa1	Sector concentration	Non lending credit risk
Capital						
Tangible Common Equity / Risk Weighted Assets (Basel III - fully loaded)	16.1%	aa2	↓↓	a1	Expected trend	
Profitability						
Net Income / Tangible Assets	0.3%	ba2	↑	ba1	Expected trend	
Combined Solvency Score		a2		baa1		
Liquidity						
Funding Structure						
Market Funds / Tangible Banking Assets	19.7%	a3	↔	baa1	Expected trend	Deposit quality
Liquid Resources						
Liquid Banking Assets / Tangible Banking Assets	32.8%	a2	↔	a2		
Combined Liquidity Score		a3		a3		
Financial Profile				baa1		
Qualitative Adjustments				Adjustment		
Business Diversification				0		
Opacity and Complexity				0		
Corporate Behavior				0		
Total Qualitative Adjustments				0		
Sovereign or Affiliate constraint				Aaa		
BCA Scorecard-indicated Outcome - Range				a3 - baa2		
Assigned BCA				baa1		
Affiliate Support notching				0		
Adjusted BCA				baa1		

Balance Sheet	**in-scope (EUR Million)**	**% in-scope**	**at-failure (EUR Million)**	**% at-failure**
Other liabilities	90,165	22.8%	116,454	29.4%
Deposits	257,733	65.0%	231,444	58.4%
Preferred deposits	190,722	48.1%	181,186	45.7%
Junior deposits	67,011	16.9%	50,258	12.7%
Senior unsecured bank debt	14,500	3.7%	14,500	3.7%
Junior senior unsecured bank debt	14,200	3.6%	14,200	3.6%
Dated subordinated bank debt	5,743	1.4%	5,743	1.4%
Preference shares (bank)	2,000	0.5%	2,000	0.5%
Equity	11,887	3.0%	11,887	3.0%
Total Tangible Banking Assets	396,228	100.0%	396,228	100.0%

Debt Class	De Jure waterfall		De Facto waterfall		Notching		LGF Notching Guidance vs. Adjusted BCA	Assigned LGF notching	Additional Notching	Preliminary Rating Assessment
	Instrument volume + subordination	Sub-ordination	Instrument volume + subordination	Sub-ordination	De Jure	De Facto				
Counterparty Risk Rating	24.9%	24.9%	24.9%	24.9%	3	3	3	3	0	a1
Counterparty Risk Assessment	24.9%	24.9%	24.9%	24.9%	3	3	3	3	0	a1 (cr)
Deposits	24.9%	8.5%	24.9%	12.2%	3	3	3	3	0	a1
Senior unsecured bank debt	24.9%	8.5%	12.2%	8.5%	3	2	3	3	0	a1
Junior senior unsecured bank debt	8.5%	5.0%	8.5%	5.0%	0	0	0	0	0	baa1
Dated subordinated bank debt	5.0%	3.5%	5.0%	3.5%	-1	-1	-1	-1	0	baa2
Non-cumulative bank preference shares	3.5%	3.0%	3.5%	3.0%	-1	-1	-1	-1	-2	ba1

Instrument Class	Loss Given Failure notching	Additional notching	Preliminary Rating Assessment	Government Support notching	Local Currency Rating	Foreign Currency Rating
Counterparty Risk Rating	3	0	a1	1	Aa3	Aa3
Counterparty Risk Assessment	3	0	a1 (cr)	1	Aa3(cr)	
Deposits	3	0	a1	1	Aa3	Aa3
Senior unsecured bank debt	3	0	a1	1	Aa3	Aa3
Junior senior unsecured bank debt	0	0	baa1	0	Baa1	Baa1
Dated subordinated bank debt	-1	0	baa2	0	Baa2	Baa2
Non-cumulative bank preference shares	-1	-2	ba1	0	Ba1 (hyb)	

[1] Where dashes are shown for a particular factor (or sub-factor), the score is based on non-public information.
Source: Moody's Investors Service

Ratings

Exhibit 14

Category	Moody's Rating
ABN AMRO BANK N.V.	
Outlook	Stable
Counterparty Risk Rating	Aa3/P-1
Bank Deposits	Aa3/P-1
Baseline Credit Assessment	baa1
Adjusted Baseline Credit Assessment	baa1
Counterparty Risk Assessment	Aa3(cr)/P-1(cr)
Issuer Rating	Aa3
Senior Unsecured	Aa3
Junior Senior Unsecured	Baa1
Junior Senior Unsecured MTN	(P)Baa1
Subordinate	Baa2
Pref. Stock Non-cumulative -Dom Curr	Ba1 (hyb)
Commercial Paper -Dom Curr	P-1
Other Short Term	(P)P-1

Source: Moody's Investors Service

Endnotes

1 The unemployment rate was among the lowest in the Euro area at 3.7% in Q3 2023 (versus 6.6% in the Euro zone), and is expected to rise to a still moderate 4.4% at the end 2025 based on our forecasts.

2 typically with interest rate reset periods of ten years or more.

3 Excluding loans to professional counterparties, governments and other financial market participants through the clearing business.

4 The rise in RWAs essentially came from model updates and add-ons as part of the ongoing review of models at the bank, whereas the increase in the CET1 capital base was primarily driven by the profit of the period.

5 The 10.6% SREP ratio includes 4.5% pillar 1 requirement, 1.1% pillar 2 requirement, 2.5% capital conservation buffer, 1% countercyclical buffer and 1.5% O-SII buffer

6 In 2020, these included the aforementioned impairment losses in the corporate loan book and clearing activities. In 2021, these included provisions on the settlement agreement with the Dutch Public Prosecution Service in the relation to an investigation into possible violation of AML and Counter Terrorism Financing between 2014 and 2020, and losses on loan disposals from the non-core portfolio.

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CLIENT SERVICES

Americas	1-212-553-1653
Asia Pacific	852-3551-3077
Japan	81-3-5408-4100
EMEA	44-20-7772-5454

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