MOODY'S
INVESTORS SERVICE

CREDIT OPINION
2 January 2020

Update

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ABN AMRO Bank N.V.

Update to credit analysis

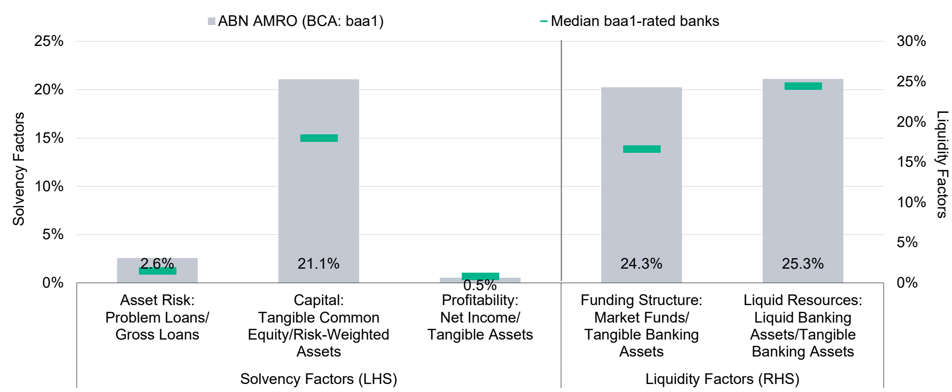
Summary

The baa1 baseline credit assessment (BCA) of ABN AMRO Bank N.V. (ABN AMRO) reflects the bank's overall good financial fundamentals including sound profitability and asset quality, solid capitalisation and a robust liquidity position. The BCA further captures the bank's strong presence in the Dutch market, its balanced business mix between retail and commercial banking, and its private banking activity undertaken across Europe.

The A1/Prime-1 deposit and senior unsecured ratings reflect (1) the bank's standalone credit strength; (2) the application of our Advanced Loss Given Failure (LGF) analysis, resulting in a two-notch uplift — for both senior debt and deposits — from the Adjusted BCA of baa1, given the significant volumes of senior debt and junior deposits, resulting in very low loss- given-failure for these instruments; and (3) government support uplift of one notch, reflecting a moderate probability of government support in view of the bank's systemic importance.

The counterparty risk assessment (CR Assessment) of Aa3(cr)/Prime-1(cr) assigned to ABN AMRO is four notches above the BCA, reflecting the substantial volume of bail-in-able liabilities protecting operating obligations, as well as a moderate probability of government support.

Exhibit 1
Rating Scorecard - Key financial ratios



Source: Moody's Financial Metrics

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	A1
Type	Senior Unsecured - Fgn Curr
Outlook	Stable
Long Term Deposit	A1
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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Credit strengths

» Strong positions in the domestic market and some other countries.

» Moderate risk profile owing to focus on the retail and commercial banking business.

» High capitalisation on a risk-weighted basis.

» Sound profitability, commensurate with the bank's moderate risk profile.

Credit challenges

» Pressure on earnings from the low interest rate environment

» Increased costs linked to regulatory compliance and detection of financial crime

Rating outlook

The stable outlook reflects the bank's sound fundamentals as well as the limited improvements that the bank is likely to achieve over the outlook horizon against the backdrop of a slowing Dutch economy, the negative impact of low interest rates on net interest margins, and the prospect of a higher dividend pay-out. The stable outlook also assumes that the liability structure and probability of government support will remain broadly unchanged.

Factors that could lead to an upgrade

We could upgrade ABN AMRO's BCA and long-term ratings if (1) the bank's capitalisation were to improve materially further, including its leverage ratio, and (2) the bank concurrently reported stable earnings while maintaining a low-risk profile.

ABN AMRO's deposit and senior unsecured debt ratings could also be upgraded as a result of a decrease in loss-given-failure, should they benefit from higher subordination than is currently the case.

Factors that could lead to a downgrade

The bank's BCA could be downgraded as a result of (1) a significant deterioration in the bank's asset quality and profitability; or (2) a decline in its liquidity and/or capitalisation. A lower BCA would likely result in downgrades to all ratings.

ABN AMRO's deposit and senior unsecured debt ratings could also be downgraded as a result of an increase in loss-given-failure, should they 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]

	06-19[2]	12-18[2]	12-17[2]	12-16[2]	12-15[2]	CAGR/Avg.[3]
Total Assets (EUR Million)	396,196.0	381,295.0	393,171.0	394,482.0	407,373.0	(0.8)[4]
Total Assets (USD Million)	451,186.6	435,875.3	472,118.7	416,080.8	442,527.4	0.6[4]
Tangible Common Equity (EUR Million)	22,469.0	22,100.0	21,468.8	18,918.0	17,799.3	6.9[4]
Tangible Common Equity (USD Million)	25,587.6	25,263.5	25,779.6	19,953.8	19,335.2	8.3[4]
Problem Loans / Gross Loans (%)	2.3	2.2	2.5	3.3	3.1	2.7[5]
Tangible Common Equity / Risk Weighted Assets (%)	21.1	21.0	20.2	18.2	16.5	19.4[6]
Problem Loans / (Tangible Common Equity + Loan Loss Reserve) (%)	25.9	24.2	28.9	39.5	40.8	31.8[5]
Net Interest Margin (%)	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.6[5]
PPI / Average RWA (%)	3.0	3.4	3.0	2.3	2.9	2.9[6]
Net Income / Tangible Assets (%)	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.5[5]

This publication does not announce a credit rating action. For any credit ratings referenced in this publication, please see the ratings tab on the issuer/entity page on www.moodys.com for the most updated credit rating action information and rating history.

Cost / Income Ratio (%)	62.5	60.2	64.2	69.6	62.0	63.7[5]
Market Funds / Tangible Banking Assets (%)	24.0	24.3	25.1	27.5	25.8	25.3[5]
Liquid Banking Assets / Tangible Banking Assets (%)	26.0	25.3	24.9	25.5	22.4	24.8[5]
Gross Loans / Due to Customers (%)	112.4	115.3	117.2	118.6	114.9	115.7[5]

[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 due to scale of reported amounts. [4]Compound Annual Growth Rate (%) based on time period presented for the latest accounting regime. [5]Simple average of periods presented for the latest accounting regime. [6]Simple average of Basel III periods presented.
Source: Moody's Investors Service; Company Filings

Profile

ABN AMRO is a Dutch universal bank. 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. Please refer to ABN AMRO's Company Profile for more information.

Detailed credit considerations

A strong position in the domestic market and in selected countries

ABN AMRO has a strong franchise in the highly concentrated Dutch market, where it is the second-largest bank in retail banking, having a 20-25% market share in key products, including mortgages, savings and consumer lending. The market share in retail mortgages was 22% at the end of Q3 2019. 83% of the bank's operating income was from domestic operations in 2018.

Outside the Netherlands, the bank's franchise is more modest but benefits from good brand recognition in some countries and for certain activities, such as private banking in France and Germany. As of the end of September 2019, private banking client assets totaled €195 billion.

The bank has also maintained a strong position in commercial banking where its domestic market share ranges from 25% to 30%. In international activities, which are run through its corporate and institutional banking segment, ABN AMRO is a large player in some global markets such as “Global Transportation and Logistics (GTL)”, “Natural Resources”, and “Trade and Commodity Finance (TCF)”, asset-based finance and clearing.

Moderate risk profile owing to focus on the retail and commercial banking business

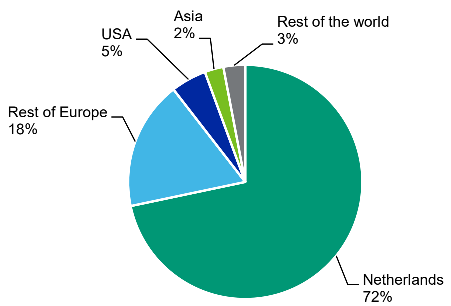
As reflected in the assigned Asset Risk score of a3, we consider ABN AMRO's asset quality to be good overall, given that its operations are primarily traditional retail and commercial banking in the domestic market. As of end-September 2019, around 60% of the bank's loan portfolio was to households (primarily residential mortgages). As we expect the Dutch economy to continue to perform well, ABN AMRO should continue to benefit from this focus on the domestic market.

Impairment charges decreased in the first nine months of 2019, bringing the overall cost of risk down to 16 bps of average loans versus 23 bps during the same period in 2018. The decrease was driven by the bank's de-risking strategy with a positive impact in the commercial and corporate segments, but we still consider certain exposures to be volatile and of higher risk, notably those in the shipping and offshore sectors (oil and gas), as well as the Diamond and Jewelry sector.

Exhibit 3

ABN AMRO's exposures are focused on the Netherlands

Geographical breakdown of exposures at default as of end-December 2018 (%)

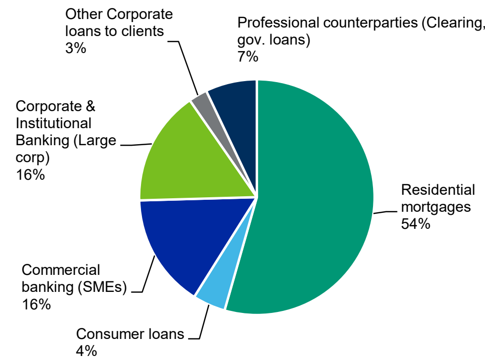


Sources: Company reports, Moody's Investors Service

Exhibit 4

ABN AMRO's loan book is largely composed of Dutch residential mortgages

Breakdown of loan book to customers by nature as of end-September 2019 (%)



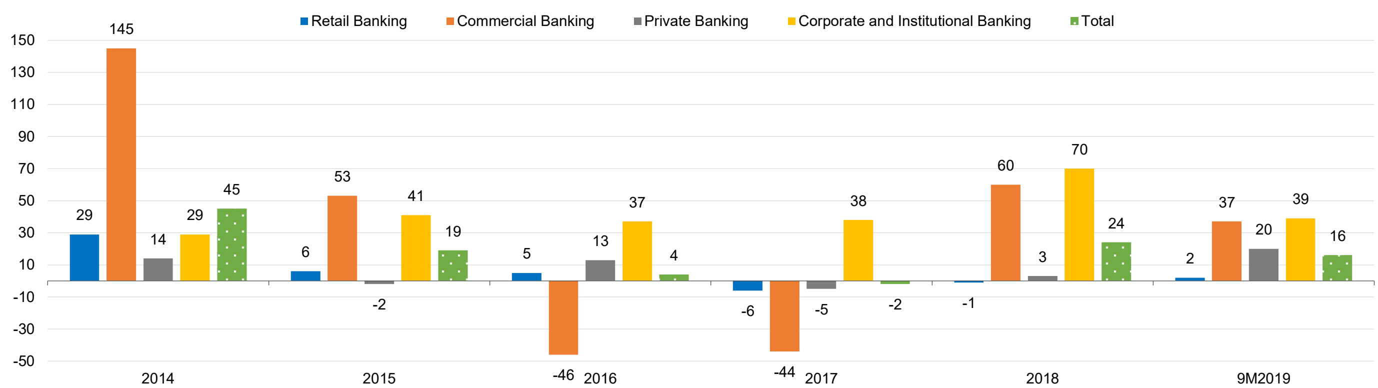
Source: Company reports, Moody's Investors Service

While the formerly named ECT portfolio [1] performed well until the end of 2015, it has generated the largest part of the bank's impairment charges within the corporate loan portfolio since the beginning of 2016 owing to exposures to the oil and gas sector and also the shipping sector. Despite the generally short-dated and collateralized nature of the exposures, performance in this business is less predictable and stable than retail or SME banking. As we believe this type of business could incur relatively high single borrower exposures, we see it as modestly negative for the bank's risk profile. Nonetheless, the bank has reduced its exposures to offshore energy services, to shipping and to the diamond and jewelry sector.

Exhibit 5

Impairment charges are low and stem almost exclusively from the corporate and commercial loan portfolios

Loan-loss impairment charges / gross customer loans (bps)



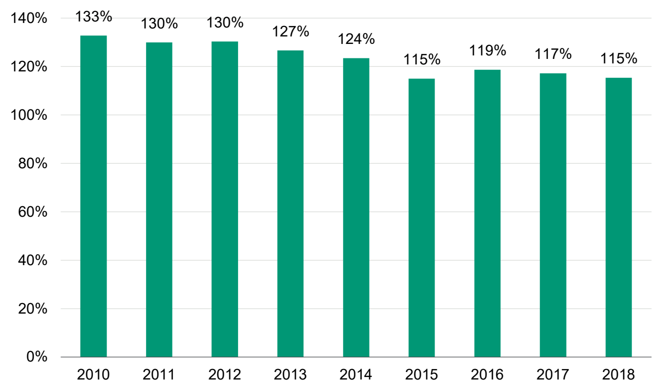
Note: For 9M2019, the cost of risk is based on annualised impairment charges.
Source: Company reports, Moody's Investors Service

The bank has limited market risk exposure, and related market risk-weighted assets (RWAs) accounted for 1.2% of total RWAs as of the end of September 2019. ABN AMRO focuses on customer-driven activities and discontinued its proprietary trading activities in 2010. However, the bank still undertakes some market-making activities, which are relatively small and driven by its corporate and institutional clients.

Sound liquidity position, partly linked to strong private banking franchise

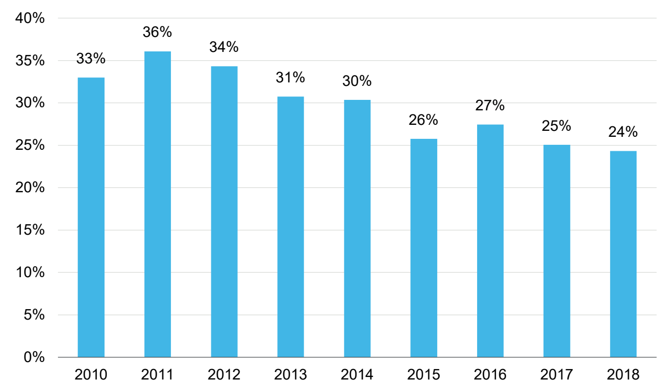
We view ABN AMRO's liquidity position as sound, and we expect it to remain so over the coming quarters. As of the end of December 2018, the bank disclosed a loan-to-deposit ratio of 111% (our own calculations give a ratio of 115% at year-end 2018), reflective of the structural deficit of customer deposits in the Dutch market. This funding position is supported by ABN AMRO's strong position in retail banking in the Netherlands, but also in private banking, which generates relatively limited lending and brings substantial deposits. These private banking deposits will remain an important source of funding for ABN AMRO, but we consider them to be more confidence-sensitive and less sticky than retail deposits.

Exhibit 6
ABN AMRO's deposit growth allowed a progressive decline of the customer funding gap
Gross loans / Due to customers (%)



Note: Loan-to-deposit ratio under Moody's calculations.
Source: Company reports, Moody's Investors Service

Exhibit 7
Wholesale funding decreased as a result
Market funds / Tangible banking assets (%)



Source: Company reports, Moody's Investors Service

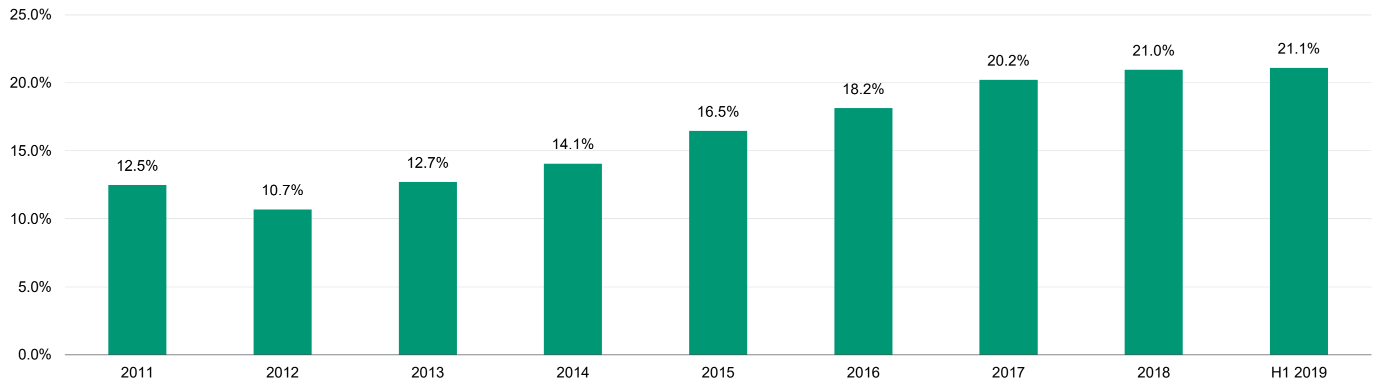
The customer funding gap is funded by wholesale borrowing. Risks stemming from the reliance on confidence-sensitive funding are mitigated by the term structure of the outstanding debt, as well as the comfortable liquidity buffer. As of the end of June 2019, the liquidity buffer of €83 billion represented nearly four times all the wholesale debt securities maturing within one year, which we consider a strong coverage of liquidity risk. At the end of September 2019, the bank's Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR) and Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR) were above 100%, as reported by the bank.

All these factors are reflected in our combined Liquidity Score of baa2.

High risk-weighted capitalization; although with higher-than-average nominal leverage

ABN AMRO reported a fully-loaded Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) ratio of 18.2% at end-September 2019, which we view as very strong compared with its main domestic and European peers. Under the Supervisory Review and Evaluation Process (SREP) for 2019, the minimum CET1 regulatory requirement is 11.8%, including a counter-cyclical buffer of 0.07%.[2] ABN AMRO targets a CET1 ratio between 17.5% and 18.5%, which is constructed as follows: SREP capital requirement (11.8%), Pillar 2 Guidance and a management buffer (undisclosed) totaling 13.5% with on top a a 4-5% buffer that is aimed at absorbing the expected impact of the so-called “Basel IV” framework.

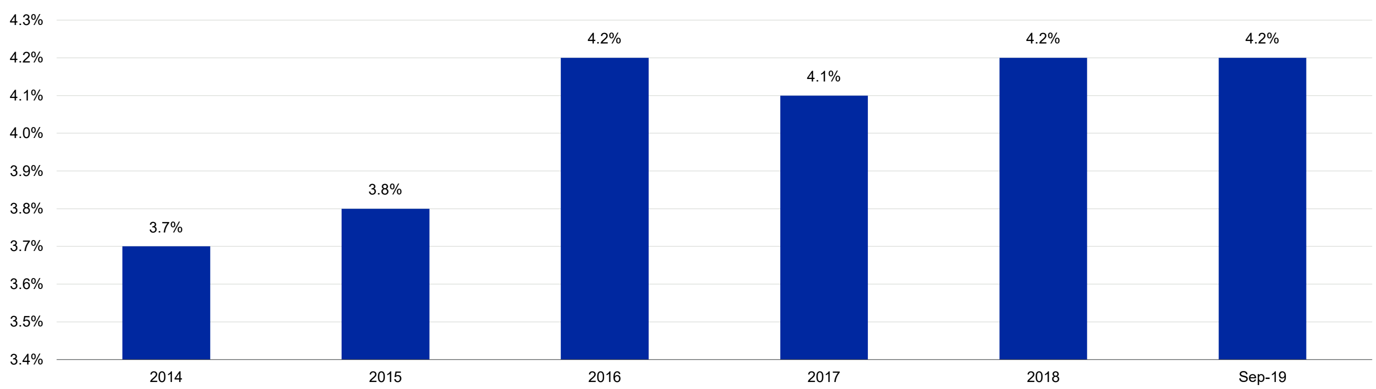
Exhibit 8
ABN AMRO has high levels of regulatory capital on a risk-weighted basis
Tangible common equity / Risk-weighted assets (%)



Source: Company reports, Moody's Investors Service

As of the end of September 2019, the leverage ratio at the level of the bank was 4.2%. The contrast between the strong CET1 ratio and the low leverage ratio reflects the relatively low risk weights of assets, a common feature to all Dutch retail banks, in particular for Dutch mortgages (which, given their excellent track record, have relatively low risk weights of around 10%) in the calculation of risk-weighted assets (RWAs). The estimated overall impact of the application of the “Basel IV” rules given by the bank is a 36% increase in its risk-weighted assets, before mitigation efforts (mitigation measures will reduce RWA inflation by around 20%). This is an estimate which assumes a static balance sheet. We also believe that part of the inflation in RWAs will happen earlier than suggested by the current official timeline. The bank reported RWA increases of €5 billion in Q4 2018[3] and €1.3 billion in Q1 2019 linked to the ECB's Targeted Review of Internal Models (TRIM) and model review add-ons. The bank is expecting further RWA inflation in 2020 from TRIM and model reviews and from the risk weight floor on mortgages to be implemented from the autumn of 2020 in the Netherlands[4], which will have the effect of front-loading increases in RWAs.

Exhibit 9
The bank's leverage is relatively high
Regulatory Tier 1 leverage ratio (%)



Source: Company reports

The bank's regulatory Tier 1 leverage ratio was 4.2% at end-September 2019 and its ratio of tangible common equity (TCE) to total assets was 5.7% at end-June 2019. The bank expects its regulatory leverage ratio to improve by approximately 0.7 percentage points once the change in the calculation of derivative exposures under the Capital Requirements Regulation (CRR2) is implemented[5] and once interim profits are included at the end of the year[6].

The assigned Capital score is aa3, a reflection of the strong capitalisation of the bank.

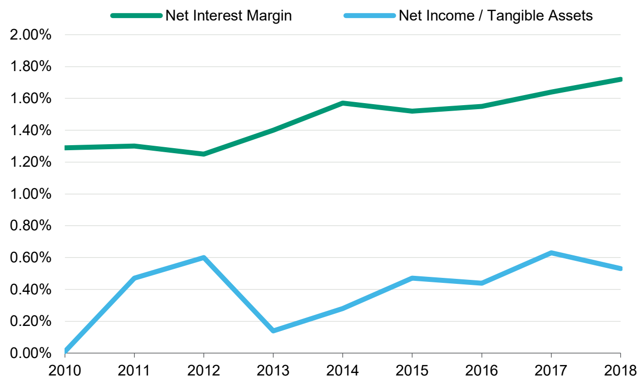
Sound profitability commensurate with the bank's moderate risk profile

Although low interest rates and an increasing regulatory burden exert pressure on profits, we believe that ABN AMRO's profitability is sound and commensurate with the bank's moderate risk profile. Net profit decreased by 24% to €558 million in the third quarter of 2019 versus Q3 2018, but this was essentially linked to much lower gains on the sale of equity participations. Operating expenses increased by 2% on costs linked to the detection of financial crime and an additional €27 million provision for customer due diligence remediation. The bank stated that it may take longer to reach its 2020 cost-to-income target of 56-58%[7].

Exhibit 10

Net interest margins supported net profits until now

Net interest margins (%) and Net income / Tangible assets (%)

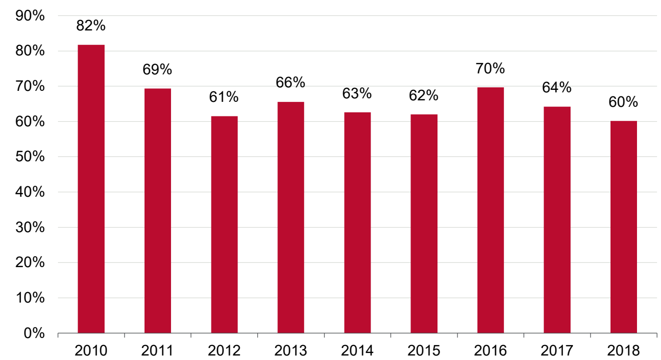


Note: adjusted figures in accordance with Moody's calculations and adjustments
Source: Company reports, Moody's Investors Service

Exhibit 11

Efficiency efforts are bearing significant results, but headwinds remain

Cost-to-income ratio (%)



Note: Cost-to-income ratios include regulatory levies
Source: Company reports, Moody's Investors Service

As expected, net interest margins started to decline in 2019 and we expect them to keep falling due to the low interest rate environment. The bank is on track on its cost savings plan, with €850 million already realized as of end-September 2019 out of the €1 billion target reduction of operating expenses by 2020. However other costs will weigh on profits, including bank levies and external staff recruitment related to regulatory and IT projects. The bank's cost-to-income ratio was 59.4% in the Q3 2019, up from 58.8% as of year-end 2018 and significantly above the 56%-58% target by 2020 and <55% target by 2022. The persistence of low interest rates and resulting pressure on deposit margin brought the bank to postpone its cost-to-income target of 56%-58% with no more target date mentioned. It also led the bank to charge negative interest rates to large private and corporate banking clients.

The assigned score of baa3 reflects the level of profitability achieved by the bank over the last three years, which we believe is indicative of the likely level of profitability over the next 12-18 months thanks a benign macroeconomic environment in the Netherlands.

ABN AMRO's financial profile is baa1, in line with the assigned BCA of the bank.

Environmental, social and governance considerations

In line with our general view on the banking sector, ABN AMRO has a low exposure to environmental risks (see our Environmental risks heat map for further information).

For social risks, we also score ABN AMRO in line with our general view for the banking sector, which indicates moderate exposure (see our Social risks heat map). Social considerations are relevant for ABN AMRO in the sense that, as for other Dutch banks, it is likely subject to regular investigations by the Dutch supervisor related to good customer care and the possible sale of unsuitable or uneconomical products to clients. Investigations and related fines imposed by supervisors represent significant reputational risk for banks.

Governance is highly relevant for ABN AMRO, as it is to all competitors in the banking industry. This is particularly true for ABN AMRO as the bank is still owned in majority (56.3%), directly and indirectly, by the Dutch State via NLFI. Corporate governance weaknesses can lead to a deterioration in a bank's credit quality, while governance strengths can benefit its credit profile. The bank's risk governance infrastructure is adequate and has not shown any shortfall in recent years, although tensions surfaced recently between the supervisory board (SB) and the CEO which eventually led to the departure of the SB chairwoman in 2018. Nonetheless, corporate governance remains a key credit consideration and requires ongoing monitoring.

Support and structural considerations

Loss Given Failure analysis

ABN AMRO is subject to the EU Bank Recovery and Resolution Directive, which we consider to be an Operational Resolution Regime. In estimating loss-given-failure, we assume residual tangible common equity 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, 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.

ABN AMRO's deposits are likely to face very low loss-given-failure, owing to the loss absorption provided by the combination of substantial deposit volume and subordination. This results in a two-notch uplift from the adjusted BCA.

ABN AMRO's senior unsecured debt is also likely to face very low loss-given-failure. This is supported by the combination of senior debt's own volume and the amount of subordination. This results in a two-notch uplift from the adjusted BCA.

For subordinated and junior securities, our LGF analysis indicates high loss-given-failure, given the small volume of debt and limited protection from more subordinated instruments and residual equity. We also incorporate additional notching for junior subordinated and preference share instruments reflecting the coupon features.

Government support considerations

As we consider ABN AMRO to be a systemically important bank in the Netherlands, we believe there is a moderate probability of government support, resulting in a one-notch uplift for both the long-term deposit rating of A1 and senior unsecured debt rating of A1.

For subordinated and other junior securities, we believe that the likelihood of government support is low and these ratings do not include any uplift. Junior securities also include additional downward notching from the adjusted BCA, reflecting coupon suspension risk ahead of a potential failure.

Counterparty Risk Rating (CRR)

Moody's CRRs are opinions of the ability of entities to honour the uncollateralized portion of non-debt counterparty financial liabilities (CRR liabilities) and also reflect the expected financial losses in the event such liabilities are not honoured. CRR liabilities typically relate to transactions with unrelated parties. Examples of CRR liabilities include the uncollateralized portion of payables arising from derivatives transactions and the uncollateralized portion of liabilities under sale and repurchase agreements. CRRs are not applicable to funding commitments or other obligations associated with covered bonds, letters of credit, guarantees, servicer and trustee obligations, and other similar obligations that arise from a bank performing its essential operating functions.

ABN AMRO's CRR is Aa3/Prime-1.

The CRR for ABN AMRO, prior to 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 Assessment (CRA)

CR Assessments are opinions of how counterparty obligations are likely to be treated if a bank fails and are distinct from debt and deposit ratings in that they (1) consider only the risk of default rather than both the likelihood of default and the expected financial loss suffered in the event of default and (2) apply to counterparty obligations and contractual commitments rather than debt or deposit instruments. The CR assessment is an opinion of the counterparty risk related to a bank's covered bonds, contractual performance obligations (servicing), derivatives (e.g., swaps), letters of credit, guarantees and liquidity facilities.

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

Prior to 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 in order to reduce contagion and preserve a bank's critical functions.

About Moody's Bank Scorecard

Our scorecard is designed to capture, express and explain in summary form our Rating Committee's judgment. When read in conjunction with our research, a fulsome presentation of our judgment 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 12

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	2.6%	a2	←→	a3	Sector concentration	
Capital						
Tangible Common Equity / Risk Weighted Assets (Basel III - fully loaded)	21.1%	aa1	←→	aa3	Nominal leverage	Expected trend
Profitability						
Net Income / Tangible Assets	0.5%	baa2	↓	baa3	Expected trend	
Combined Solvency Score		a1		a3		
Liquidity						
Funding Structure						
Market Funds / Tangible Banking Assets	24.3%	baa1	←→	baa2	Deposit quality	Extent of market funding reliance
Liquid Resources						
Liquid Banking Assets / Tangible Banking Assets	25.3%	a3	←→	baa1	Quality of liquid assets	
Combined Liquidity Score		baa1		baa2		
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	103,990	26.3%	128,750	32.5%
Deposits	242,745	61.3%	217,985	55.0%
Preferred deposits	179,631	45.4%	170,650	43.1%
Junior deposits	63,114	15.9%	47,335	12.0%

Senior unsecured bank debt	27,882	7.0%	27,882	7.0%
Dated subordinated bank debt	9,515	2.4%	9,515	2.4%
Equity	11,880	3.0%	11,880	3.0%
Total Tangible Banking Assets	396,012	100.0%	396,012	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	24.4%	24.4%	24.4%	24.4%	3	3	3	3	0	a1
Counterparty Risk Assessment	24.4%	24.4%	24.4%	24.4%	3	3	3	3	0	a1 (cr)
Deposits	24.4%	5.4%	24.4%	12.4%	2	3	2	2	0	a2
Senior unsecured bank debt	24.4%	5.4%	12.4%	5.4%	2	1	2	2	0	a2
Dated subordinated bank debt	5.4%	3.0%	5.4%	3.0%	-1	-1	-1	-1	0	baa2

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	2	0	a2	1	A1	A1
Senior unsecured bank debt	2	0	a2	1	A1	A1
Dated subordinated bank debt	-1	0	baa2	0	Baa2	Baa2

[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 13

Category	Moody's Rating
ABN AMRO BANK N.V.	
Outlook	Stable
Counterparty Risk Rating	Aa3/P-1
Bank Deposits	A1/P-1
Baseline Credit Assessment	baa1
Adjusted Baseline Credit Assessment	baa1
Counterparty Risk Assessment	Aa3(cr)/P-1(cr)
Issuer Rating	A1
Senior Unsecured	A1
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 In Q1 2018, ECT was reorganised into new lending sectors named Global Transportation and Logistics (GTL), Natural Resources and Trade and Commodity Finance (TCF)

2 The 11.8% CET1 requirement includes 4.50% (Pillar 1), 1.75% of Pillar 2 requirement, 2.5% of capital conservation buffer; 3% of systematic risk buffer and the counter-cyclical buffer.

3 On total RWAs of €104 billion at end-September 2018.

4 For more information on the subject, please refer to our sector comment.

5 The proposed change will result in a decrease in the exposure measure for ABN AMRO's clearing activities

6 Under a strict interpretation of the new CRR2, interim profits not to be distributed are not incorporated in the capital ratio

7 Please see our issuer comment on Q3 2018 results for further details.

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