

Pillar 3 Half Year Disclosure

2025



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PILLAR 3 HALF YEAR DISCLOSURE 2025

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PILLAR 3 HALF YEAR DISCLOSURE 2025

INTRODUCTION AND BASIS FOR PREPARATION

The international prudential regulatory framework for banks is based on a comprehensive set of measures developed by the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision (BCBS). These measures are known as Basel III and have been implemented in the European Union through a Capital Requirements Directive (CRD) and a Capital Requirements Regulation (CRR). The Basel framework (and thus CRD/CRR) is based upon three pillars:

- The first pillar consists of minimum capital requirements for three main categories of risk: credit risk, market risk and operational risk;
- The second pillar provides a framework for banks to review their capital (and liquidity) adequacy for both the risks identified in Pillar 1 as well as all other risks (e.g. concentration risk, strategic risk, etc.). This internal review by banks is known as the Internal Capital/ Liquidity Adequacy Assessment Process (ICAAP/ ILAAP). Supervisors independently assess these processes in their Supervisory Review and Evaluation Process (SREP);
- The third pillar aims at market discipline to complement the capital and liquidity requirements from the first and second pillar. Therefore, Basel III (CRD/ CRR) contains a set of disclosure requirements which will allow market participants to have sufficient understanding of a bank's activities, the risks that are involved and the controls that are implemented to manage these risks.

This Pillar 3 Disclosure Report relates to the third pillar and provides a comprehensive overview of the risk profile of Nederlandse Waterschapsbank N.V. (NWB Bank). The Report discloses information on the capital adequacy of our bank as specified in Part 8

of EU Capital Requirements Regulation (575/2013), as so amended (CRR), in compliance with the commission implementing regulations, delegated regulations and guidelines issued by the European Banking Authority (EBA) for disclosures. We have prepared this Report in accordance with the Pillar 3 templates of the EBA Reporting Framework 4.1.

The Articles mentioned at the start of each chapter and in the table of contents, correspond with the Articles of the Main Act (EU/2024/3172) that was adopted by the European Commission and which lays down the implementing technical standards with regard to public disclosures by institutions of the information referred to in Titles II and III of Part Eight of CRR. Information or templates identified as not applicable to our bank have not been included in this Report.

From 28 June 2022, large institutions which have issued securities that are admitted to trading on a regulated market of any Member State, as defined in point (21) of Article 4(1) of Directive 2014/65/EU, shall disclose information on Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) risks, including physical risks and transition risks, as defined in the report referred to in Article 98(8) of Directive 2013/36/EU. In accordance with the EBA Implementing Technical Standards (ITS) on prudential disclosures on ESG risks, we have disclosed such ESG risks information in this Report.

The Pillar 3 disclosure framework seeks to promote transparency and market discipline through regulatory disclosure requirements. Part of the Pillar 3 disclosure items are reported in our Half-year report 2025 dated 29 August 2025.

TEMPLATES THAT ARE OUT OF SCOPE FOR NWB BANK

The templates in the below table have been identified as not applicable to our bank and therefore are not included in this report.

Templates	Name	Rationale for exclusion
EU CMS1	Comparison of modelled and standardised risk weighted exposure amounts at risk level	We do not apply IRB approach
EU CMS2	Comparison of modelled and standardised risk weighted exposure amounts for credit risk at asset class level	We do not apply IRB approach
EU CCR4	IRB approach – CCR exposures by exposure class and PD scale	We do not apply IRB approach or internal model method for CCR and does not have credit derivative exposure
EU CCR6	Credit derivatives exposures	We do not apply IRB approach or internal model method for CCR and does not have credit derivative exposure
EU CCR7	RWEA flow statements of CCR exposures under the IMM	We do not apply IRB approach or internal model method for CCR and does not have credit derivative exposure
EU CR2a	Changes in the stock of non-performing loans and advances and related net accumulated recoveries	Our NPL ratio does not exceed the threshold of 5%. Hence, this template is not applicable
EU CR6	IRB approach – Credit risk exposures by exposure class and PD range	We do not apply IRB approach
EU CR7	IRB approach – Effect on the RWEAs of credit derivatives used as CRM techniques	We do not apply IRB approach
EU CR7-A	IRB approach – Disclosure of the extent of the use of CRM techniques	We do not apply IRB approach
EU CR8	RWEA flow statements of credit risk exposures under the IRB approach	We do not apply IRB approach
EU CR10	Specialised lending and equity exposures under the simple riskweighted approach	We do not apply IRB approach
EU SEC2	Securitisation exposures in the trading book	We do not have a trading book
EU SEC3	Securitisation exposures in the non-trading book and associated regulatory capital requirements - institution acting as originator or as sponsor	We have not acted as an originator or sponsor in transactions with securitisation exposures
EU SEC5	Exposures securitised by the institution - Exposures in default and specific credit risk adjustments	We have not acted as an originator or sponsor in transactions with securitisation exposures
EU CQ2	Quality of forbearance	Our NPL ratio does not exceed the threshold of 5%. Hence, this template is not applicable
EU CQ4	Quality of non-performing exposures by geography	Our NPL ratio does not exceed the threshold of 5%. Hence, this template is not applicable (columns b & d)
EU CQ5	Credit quality of loans and advances to non-financial corporations by industry	Our NPL ratio does not exceed the threshold of 5%. Hence, this template is not applicable (columns b & d)

Templates	Name	Rationale for exclusion
EU CQ6	Collateral valuation - loans and advances	Our NPL ratio does not exceed the threshold of 5%. Hence, this template is not applicable
EU CQ7	Collateral obtained by taking possession and execution processes	We do not obtain any collateral by taking possession or through execution processes
EU CQ8	Collateral obtained by taking possession and execution processes – vintage breakdown	Our NPL ratio does not exceed the threshold of 5%. Hence, this template is not applicable
EU MR1	Market risk under the standardised approach	Our exposure on foreign exchange risk is below the threshold of 2% of eligible capital
EU MR2-A	Market risk under the internal Model Approach (IMA)	We do not apply the Internal Model Approach (IMA) for market risk
EU MR2-B	RWA flow statements of market risk exposures under the IMA	We do not apply the Internal Model Approach (IMA) for market risk
EU MR3	IMA values for trading portfolios	We do not apply the Internal Model Approach (IMA) for market risk
EU MR4	Comparison of VaR estimates with gains/losses	We do not apply the Internal Model Approach (IMA) for market risk
EU CVA2	Credit valuation adjustment risk under the Full Basic Approach (F-BA)	We only use the Reduced Basic Approach (R-BA)
EU CVA3	Credit valuation adjustment risk under the Standardised Approach (SA)	We only use the Reduced Basic Approach (R-BA)
EU CVA4	RWEA flow statements of credit valuation adjustment risk under the Standardised Approach (SA)	We only use the Reduced Basic Approach (R-BA)

ARTICLE 1: KEY METRICS AND OVERVIEW OF RISK-WEIGHTED EXPOSURE AMOUNTS

EU OVC - INTERNAL CAPITAL ADEQUACY ASSESSMENT PROCESS

The internal capital adequacy assessment process is explained in our Annual Report.

Our Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) ratio was 35.3% at the end of June 2025 (December 2024: 35.7%). Including hybrid capital (AT1), the Tier 1 capital as at 30 June 2025 amounted to €2,352 million, resulting in a Tier 1 ratio of 41.0% (December 2024: 41.4%). Further information is set out below in table EU OV1 - Overview of total risk exposure amounts and the table EU KM1 - Key Metrics.

The leverage ratio as at 30 June 2025 was 11.4% and comfortably exceeds the 3% minimum requirement. As a promotional bank, we are allowed to exclude our lending to the public sector when calculating the leverage ratio.

At 136.5%, the Liquidity Coverage Ratio at the end of June 2025 was well above the minimum requirement of 100%. The Net Stable Funding Ratio at the end of June 2025 amounted to 142.6% (minimum 100%).

EU KM1 - KEY METRICS

(x 1,000)

		a	b	c	d	e
		30 Jun 2025	31 Mar 2025	31 Dec 2024	30 Sep 2024	30 Jun 2024
	Available own funds (amounts)					
1	Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) capital	2,022,953	2,022,999	1,978,528	1,978,934	1,979,466
2	Tier 1 capital	2,351,607	2,343,499	2,299,028	2,299,434	2,299,966
3	Total capital	2,351,607	2,343,499	2,299,028	2,299,434	2,299,966
	Risk-weighted exposure amounts					
4	Total risk exposure amount	5,737,862	5,673,790	5,549,767	5,151,564	5,170,831
4a	Total risk exposure pre-floor			n/a	n/a	n/a
	Capital ratios (as a percentage of risk-weighted exposure amount)					
5	Common Equity Tier 1 ratio (%)	35.26%	35.66%	35.65%	38.41%	38.28%
5a	Not applicable					
5b	Common Equity Tier 1 ratio considering unfloored TREA (%)	35.26%	35.66%	n/a	n/a	n/a
6	Tier 1 ratio (%)	40.98%	41.30%	41.43%	44.64%	44.48%
6a	Not applicable					
6b	Tier 1 ratio considering unfloored TREA (%)	40.98%	41.30%	n/a	n/a	n/a
7	Total capital ratio (%)	40.98%	41.30%	41.43%	44.64%	44.48%
7a	Not applicable					
7b	Total capital ratio considering unfloored TREA (%)	40.98%	41.30%	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Additional own funds requirements to address risks other than the risk of excessive leverage (as a percentage of risk-weighted exposure amount)					
EU 7d	Additional own funds requirements to address risks other than the risk of excessive leverage (%)	2.25%	2.25%	2.25%	2.25%	2.25%
EU 7e	of which: to be made up of CET1 capital (percentage points)	1.27%	1.27%	1.27%	1.27%	1.27%
EU 7f	of which: to be made up of Tier 1 capital (percentage points)	1.69%	1.69%	1.69%	1.69%	1.69%
EU 7g	Total SREP own funds requirements (%)	10.25%	10.25%	10.25%	10.25%	10.25%
	Combined buffer and overall capital requirement (as a percentage of risk-weighted exposure amount)					
8	Capital conservation buffer (%)	2.50%	2.50%	2.50%	2.50%	2.50%
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 (%)	1.96%	1.96%	1.95%	1.96%	1.95%
EU 9a	Systemic risk buffer (%)					
10	Global Systemically Important Institution buffer (%)					
EU 10a	Other Systemically Important Institution buffer (%)					
11	Combined buffer requirement (%)	4.46%	4.46%	4.45%	4.46%	4.45%
EU 11a	Overall capital requirements (%)	14.71%	14.71%	14.70%	14.71%	14.70%
12	CET1 available after meeting the total SREP own funds requirements (%)	29.49%	29.89%	29.89%	32.65%	32.52%
	Leverage ratio					
13	Total exposure measure	20,654,565	22,982,603	9,596,138	23,402,280	19,085,587
14	Leverage ratio (%)	11.39%	10.20%	23.96%	9.83%	12.05%

(x 1,000)		a	b	c	d	e
		30 Jun 2025	31 Mar 2025	31 Dec 2024	30 Sep 2024	30 Jun 2024
Additional own funds requirements to address the risk of excessive leverage (as a percentage of total exposure measure)						
EU 14a	Additional own funds requirements to address the risk of excessive leverage (%)	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
EU 14b	of which: to be made up of CET1 capital (percentage points)					
EU 14c	Total SREP leverage ratio requirements (%)	3.00%	3.00%	3.00%	3.00%	3.00%
Leverage ratio buffer and overall leverage ratio requirement (as a percentage of total exposure measure)						
EU 14d	Leverage ratio buffer requirement (%)	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
EU 14e	Overall leverage ratio requirement (%)	3.00%	3.00%	3.00%	3.00%	3.00%
Liquidity Coverage Ratio						
15	Total high-quality liquid assets (HQLA) (Weighted value -average)	15,175,169	15,311,334	16,238,058	16,631,550	19,254,109
EU 16a	Cash outflows - Total weighted value	10,699,584	11,160,629	11,566,767	12,134,750	11,730,258
EU 16b	Cash inflows - Total weighted value	2,304,766	2,964,036	3,320,989	3,924,092	3,490,233
16	Total net cash outflows (adjusted value)	8,480,834	8,282,609	8,345,343	8,310,224	8,339,591
17	Liquidity coverage ratio (%)	237.31%	241.75%	256.79%	260.71%	289.51%
Net Stable Funding Ratio						
18	Total available stable funding	60,485,045	57,992,467	58,523,540	57,003,936	56,865,145
19	Total required stable funding	42,403,199	42,170,595	43,587,991	42,491,520	40,838,742
20	NSFR ratio (%)	142.64%	137.52%	134.27%	134.15%	139.24%

EU OV1 - OVERVIEW OF TOTAL RISK EXPOSURE AMOUNTS

(x 1,000)		Total risk exposure amounts (TREA)		Total own funds requirements
		a	b	c
		30 Jun 2025	31 Mar 2025	30 Jun 2025
1	Credit risk (excluding CCR)	2,898,889	2,857,451	231,911
2	Of which the standardised approach	2,898,889	2,857,451	231,911
3	Of which the Foundation IRB (F-IRB) approach			
4	Of which slotting approach			
EU 4a	Of which equities under the simple riskweighted approach			
5	Of which the Advanced IRB (A-IRB) approach			
6	Counterparty credit risk - CCR	555,627	550,119	44,450
7	Of which the standardised approach	553,278	547,791	44,262
8	Of which internal model method (IMM)			
EU8a	Of which exposures to a CCP	2,349	2,328	188
9	Of which other CCR			
10	Credit valuation adjustments risk - CVA risk	1,388,499	1,407,865	111,080
EU 10a	Of which the standardised approach (SA)			
EU 10b	Of which the basic approach (F-BA and R-BA)			
EU 10c	Of which the simplified approach			
11	Not applicable			
12	Not applicable			
13	Not applicable			
14	Not applicable			
15	Settlement risk			
16	Securitisation exposures in the non-trading book (after the cap)	447,723	411,233	35,818
17	Of which SEC-IRBA approach			
18	Of which SEC-ERBA (including IAA)			
19	Of which SEC-SA approach	447,723	411,233	35,818
EU 19a	Of which 1250% / deduction			
20	Position, foreign exchange and commodities risks (Market risk)			
21	Of which the Alternative standardised approach (A-SA)			
EU 21a	Of which the Simplified standardised approach (S-SA)			
22	Of which the Alternative Internal Models Approach (A-IMA)			
EU 22a	Large exposures			
23	Reclassifications between trading and non-trading books			
24	Operational risk	447,124	447,121	35,770
EU 24a	Exposures to crypto-assets			
25	Amounts below the thresholds for deduction (subject to 250% risk weight)			
26	Output floor applied (%)			
27	Floor adjustment (before application of transitional cap)			
28	Floor adjustment (after application of transitional cap)			
29	Total	5,737,862	5,673,790	459,029

ARTICLE 4: OWN FUNDS

EU CC1 - COMPOSITION OF REGULATORY OWN FUNDS

At 30 June 2025, our Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) capital amounted to €2,023 million. Including the hybrid capital (AT1), the Tier 1 capital and therefore the total capital of the bank amounted to €2,352 million. We have no Tier 2 capital.

30 JUNE 2025

		a	b
		Amounts	Source based on reference numbers/letters of the balance sheet under the regulatory scope of consolidation
[x 1,000]			
	Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) capital: instruments and reserves		
1	Capital instruments and the related share premium accounts	6,823	(h)
	of which: Instrument type 1		
	of which: Instrument type 2		
	of which: Instrument type 3		
2	Retained earnings	2,036,981	
3	Accumulated other comprehensive income (and other reserves)	74	
EU-3a	Funds for general banking risk		
4	Amount of qualifying items referred to in Article 484 (3) CRR and the related share premium accounts subject to phase out from CET1		
5	Minority interests (amount allowed in consolidated CET1)		
EU-5a	Independently reviewed interim profits net of any foreseeable charge or dividend		
6	Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) capital before regulatory adjustments	2,043,878	
	Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) capital: regulatory adjustments		
7	Additional value adjustments (negative amount)	(30)	
8	Intangible assets (net of related tax liability) (negative amount)	(11,029)	(a)minus (d)
9	Not applicable		
10	Deferred tax assets that rely on future profitability excluding those arising from temporary differences (net of related tax liability where the conditions in Article 38 (3) CRR are met) (negative amount)		
11	Fair value reserves related to gains or losses on cash flow hedges of financial instruments that are not valued at fair value		
12	Negative amounts resulting from the calculation of expected loss amounts		
13	Any increase in equity that results from securitised assets (negative amount)		
14	Gains or losses on liabilities valued at fair value resulting from changes in own credit standing		
15	Defined-benefit pension fund assets (negative amount)		
16	Direct, indirect and synthetic holdings by an institution of own CET1 instruments (negative amount)		
17	Direct, indirect and synthetic holdings of the CET 1 instruments of financial sector entities where those entities have reciprocal cross holdings with the institution designed to inflate artificially the own funds of the institution (negative amount)		
18	Direct, indirect and synthetic holdings by the institution of the CET1 instruments of financial sector entities where the institution does not have a significant investment in those entities (amount above 10% threshold and net of eligible short positions) (negative amount)		
19	Direct, indirect and synthetic holdings by the institution of the CET1 instruments of financial sector entities where the institution has a significant investment in those entities (amount above 10% threshold and net of eligible short positions) (negative amount)		

		a	b
		Amounts	Source based on reference numbers/letters of the balance sheet under the regulatory scope of consolidation
(x 1,000)			
20	Not applicable		
EU-20a	Exposure amount of the following items which qualify for a RW of 1250%, where the institution opts for the deduction alternative		
EU-20b	of which: qualifying holdings outside the financial sector (negative amount)		
EU-20c	of which: securitisation positions (negative amount)		
EU-20d	of which: free deliveries (negative amount)		
21	Deferred tax assets arising from temporary differences (amount above 10% threshold, net of related tax liability where the conditions in Article 38 [3] CRR are met) (negative amount)		
22	Amount exceeding the 17,65% threshold (negative amount)		
23	of which: direct, indirect and synthetic holdings by the institution of the CET1 instruments of financial sector entities where the institution has a significant investment in those entities		
24	Not applicable		
25	of which: deferred tax assets arising from temporary differences		
EU-25a	Losses for the current financial year (negative amount)		
EU-25b	Foreseeable tax charges relating to CET1 items except where the institution suitably adjusts the amount of CET1 items insofar as such tax charges reduce the amount up to which those items may be used to cover risks or losses (negative amount)		
26	Not applicable		
27	Qualifying AT1 deductions that exceed the AT1 items of the institution (negative amount)		
27a	Other regulatory adjustments	(9,866)	
28	Total regulatory adjustments to Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1)	(20,925)	
29	Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) capital	2,022,953	
	Additional Tier 1 (AT1) capital: instruments		
30	Capital instruments and the related share premium accounts	328,654	(i)
31	of which: classified as equity under applicable accounting standards		
32	of which: classified as liabilities under applicable accounting standards	328,654	
33	Amount of qualifying items referred to in Article 484 [4] CRR and the related share premium accounts subject to phase out from AT1		
EU-33a	Amount of qualifying items referred to in Article 494a(1) CRR subject to phase out from AT1		
EU-33b	Amount of qualifying items referred to in Article 494b(1) CRR subject to phase out from AT1		
34	Qualifying Tier 1 capital included in consolidated AT1 capital (including minority interests not included in row 5) issued by subsidiaries and held by third parties		
35	of which: instruments issued by subsidiaries subject to phase out		
36	Additional Tier 1 (AT1) capital before regulatory adjustments	328,654	
	Additional Tier 1 (AT1) capital: regulatory adjustments		
37	Direct, indirect and synthetic holdings by an institution of own AT1 instruments (negative amount)		
38	Direct, indirect and synthetic holdings of the AT1 instruments of financial sector entities where those entities have reciprocal cross holdings with the institution designed to inflate artificially the own funds of the institution (negative amount)		
39	Direct, indirect and synthetic holdings of the AT1 instruments of financial sector entities where the institution does not have a significant investment in those entities (amount above 10% threshold and net of eligible short positions) (negative amount)		
40	Direct, indirect and synthetic holdings by the institution of the AT1 instruments of financial sector entities where the institution has a significant investment in those entities (net of eligible short positions) (negative amount)		
41	Not applicable		
42	Qualifying T2 deductions that exceed the T2 items of the institution (negative amount)		
42a	Other regulatory adjustments to AT1 capital		
43	Total regulatory adjustments to Additional Tier 1 (AT1) capital		
44	Additional Tier 1 (AT1) capital	328,654	
45	Tier 1 capital (T1 = CET1 + AT1)	2,351,607	

		a	b
		Amounts	Source based on reference numbers/letters of the balance sheet under the regulatory scope of consolidation
(x 1,000)			
	Tier 2 (T2) capital: instruments		
46	Capital instruments and the related share premium accounts		
47	Amount of qualifying items referred to in Article 484(5) CRR and the related share premium accounts subject to phase out from T2 as described in Article 486(4) CRR		
EU-47a	Amount of qualifying items referred to in Article 494a(2) CRR subject to phase out from T2		
EU-47b	Amount of qualifying items referred to in Article 494b(2) CRR subject to phase out from T2		
48	Qualifying own funds instruments included in consolidated T2 capital (including minority interests and AT1 instruments not included in rows 5 or 34) issued by subsidiaries and held by third parties		
49	of which: instruments issued by subsidiaries subject to phase out		
50	Credit risk adjustments		
51	Tier 2 (T2) capital before regulatory adjustments		
	Tier 2 (T2) capital: regulatory adjustments		
52	Direct, indirect and synthetic holdings by an institution of own T2 instruments and subordinated loans (negative amount)		
53	Direct, indirect and synthetic holdings of the T2 instruments and subordinated loans of financial sector entities where those entities have reciprocal cross holdings with the institution designed to inflate artificially the own funds of the institution (negative amount)		
54	Direct, indirect and synthetic holdings of the T2 instruments and subordinated loans of financial sector entities where the institution does not have a significant investment in those entities (amount above 10% threshold and net of eligible short positions) (negative amount)		
54a	Not applicable		
55	Direct, indirect and synthetic holdings by the institution of the T2 instruments and subordinated loans of financial sector entities where the institution has a significant investment in those entities (net of eligible short positions) (negative amount)		
56	Not applicable		
EU-56a	Qualifying eligible liabilities deductions that exceed the eligible liabilities items of the institution (negative amount)		
EU-56b	Other regulatory adjustments to T2 capital		
57	Total regulatory adjustments to Tier 2 (T2) capital		
58	Tier 2 (T2) capital		
59	Total capital (TC = T1 + T2)	2,351,607	
60	Total Risk exposure amount	5,737,862	
	Capital ratios and requirements including buffers		
61	Common Equity Tier 1 capital	35.26%	
62	Tier 1 capital	40.98%	
63	Total capital	40.98%	
64	Institution CET1 overall capital requirements	10.23%	
65	of which: capital conservation buffer requirement	2.5%	
66	of which: countercyclical capital buffer requirement	1.96%	
67	of which: systemic risk buffer requirement		
EU-67a	of which: Global Systemically Important Institution (G-SII) or Other Systemically Important Institution (O-SII) buffer requirement		
EU-67b	of which: additional own funds requirements to address the risks other than the risk of excessive leverage	1.27%	
68	Common Equity Tier 1 capital (as a percentage of risk exposure amount) available after meeting the minimum capital requirements	29.49%	
	National minima (if different from Basel III)		
69	Not applicable		
70	Not applicable		
71	Not applicable		

		a	b
		Amounts	Source based on reference numbers/letters of the balance sheet under the regulatory scope of consolidation
Amounts below the thresholds for deduction (before risk weighting)			
72	Direct and indirect holdings of own funds and eligible liabilities of financial sector entities where the institution does not have a significant investment in those entities (amount below 10% threshold and net of eligible short positions)		
73	Direct and indirect holdings by the institution of the CET1 instruments of financial sector entities where the institution has a significant investment in those entities (amount below 17.65% thresholds and net of eligible short positions)		
74	Not applicable		
75	Deferred tax assets arising from temporary differences (amount below 17,65% threshold, net of related tax liability where the conditions in Article 38 (3) CRR are met)		
Applicable caps on the inclusion of provisions in Tier 2			
76	Credit risk adjustments included in T2 in respect of exposures subject to standardised approach (prior to the application of the cap)	698	
77	Cap on inclusion of credit risk adjustments in T2 under standardised approach	48,625	
78	Credit risk adjustments included in T2 in respect of exposures subject to internal ratings-based approach (prior to the application of the cap)		
79	Cap for inclusion of credit risk adjustments in T2 under internal ratings-based approach		
Capital instruments subject to phase-out arrangements (only applicable between 1 Jan 2014 and 1 Jan 2022)			
80	Current cap on CET1 instruments subject to phase out arrangements		
81	Amount excluded from CET1 due to cap (excess over cap after redemptions and maturities)		(g)
82	Current cap on AT1 instruments subject to phase out arrangements		
83	Amount excluded from AT1 due to cap (excess over cap after redemptions and maturities)		
84	Current cap on T2 instruments subject to phase out arrangements		
85	Amount excluded from T2 due to cap (excess over cap after redemptions and maturities)		

(x 1,000)

31 DECEMBER 2024

(x 1,000)

		a	b
		Amounts	Source based on reference numbers/letters of the balance sheet under the regulatory scope of consolidation
	Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) capital: instruments and reserves		
1	Capital instruments and the related share premium accounts	6,823	(h)
	of which: Instrument type 1		
	of which: Instrument type 2		
	of which: Instrument type 3		
2	Retained earnings	1,993,287	
3	Accumulated other comprehensive income (and other reserves)	2	
EU-3a	Funds for general banking risk		
4	Amount of qualifying items referred to in Article 484 (3) CRR and the related share premium accounts subject to phase out from CET1		
5	Minority interests (amount allowed in consolidated CET1)		
EU-5a	Independently reviewed interim profits net of any foreseeable charge or dividend		
6	Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) capital before regulatory adjustments	2,000,112	
	Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) capital: regulatory adjustments		
7	Additional value adjustments (negative amount)	(957)	
8	Intangible assets (net of related tax liability) (negative amount)	(10,737)	(a)minus (d)
9	Not applicable		
10	Deferred tax assets that rely on future profitability excluding those arising from temporary differences (net of related tax liability where the conditions in Article 38 (3) CRR are met) (negative amount)		
11	Fair value reserves related to gains or losses on cash flow hedges of financial instruments that are not valued at fair value		
12	Negative amounts resulting from the calculation of expected loss amounts		
13	Any increase in equity that results from securitised assets (negative amount)		
14	Gains or losses on liabilities valued at fair value resulting from changes in own credit standing		
15	Defined-benefit pension fund assets (negative amount)		
16	Direct, indirect and synthetic holdings by an institution of own CET1 instruments (negative amount)		
17	Direct, indirect and synthetic holdings of the CET 1 instruments of financial sector entities where those entities have reciprocal cross holdings with the institution designed to inflate artificially the own funds of the institution (negative amount)		
18	Direct, indirect and synthetic holdings by the institution of the CET1 instruments of financial sector entities where the institution does not have a significant investment in those entities (amount above 10% threshold and net of eligible short positions) (negative amount)		
19	Direct, indirect and synthetic holdings by the institution of the CET1 instruments of financial sector entities where the institution has a significant investment in those entities (amount above 10% threshold and net of eligible short positions) (negative amount)		
20	Not applicable		
EU-20a	Exposure amount of the following items which qualify for a RW of 1250%, where the institution opts for the deduction alternative		
EU-20b	of which: qualifying holdings outside the financial sector (negative amount)		
EU-20c	of which: securitisation positions (negative amount)		
EU-20d	of which: free deliveries (negative amount)		
21	Deferred tax assets arising from temporary differences (amount above 10% threshold, net of related tax liability where the conditions in Article 38 (3) CRR are met) (negative amount)		
22	Amount exceeding the 17,65% threshold (negative amount)		
23	of which: direct, indirect and synthetic holdings by the institution of the CET1 instruments of financial sector entities where the institution has a significant investment in those entities		
24	Not applicable		
25	of which: deferred tax assets arising from temporary differences		
EU-25a	Losses for the current financial year (negative amount)		

		a	b
		Amounts	Source based on reference numbers/letters of the balance sheet under the regulatory scope of consolidation
(x 1,000)			
EU-25b	Foreseeable tax charges relating to CET1 items except where the institution suitably adjusts the amount of CET1 items insofar as such tax charges reduce the amount up to which those items may be used to cover risks or losses (negative amount)		
26	Not applicable		
27	Qualifying AT1 deductions that exceed the AT1 items of the institution (negative amount)		
27a	Other regulatory adjustments	(9,892)	
28	Total regulatory adjustments to Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1)	(21,585)	
29	Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) capital	1,978,528	
	Additional Tier 1 (AT1) capital: instruments		
30	Capital instruments and the related share premium accounts	320,500	(i)
31	of which: classified as equity under applicable accounting standards		
32	of which: classified as liabilities under applicable accounting standards	320,500	
33	Amount of qualifying items referred to in Article 484 (4) CRR and the related share premium accounts subject to phase out from AT1		
EU-33a	Amount of qualifying items referred to in Article 494a(1) CRR subject to phase out from AT1		
EU-33b	Amount of qualifying items referred to in Article 494b(1) CRR subject to phase out from AT1		
34	Qualifying Tier 1 capital included in consolidated AT1 capital (including minority interests not included in row 5) issued by subsidiaries and held by third parties		
35	of which: instruments issued by subsidiaries subject to phase out		
36	Additional Tier 1 (AT1) capital before regulatory adjustments	320,500	
	Additional Tier 1 (AT1) capital: regulatory adjustments		
37	Direct, indirect and synthetic holdings by an institution of own AT1 instruments (negative amount)		
38	Direct, indirect and synthetic holdings of the AT1 instruments of financial sector entities where those entities have reciprocal cross holdings with the institution designed to inflate artificially the own funds of the institution (negative amount)		
39	Direct, indirect and synthetic holdings of the AT1 instruments of financial sector entities where the institution does not have a significant investment in those entities (amount above 10% threshold and net of eligible short positions) (negative amount)		
40	Direct, indirect and synthetic holdings by the institution of the AT1 instruments of financial sector entities where the institution has a significant investment in those entities (net of eligible short positions) (negative amount)		
41	Not applicable		
42	Qualifying T2 deductions that exceed the T2 items of the institution (negative amount)		
42a	Other regulatory adjustments to AT1 capital		
43	Total regulatory adjustments to Additional Tier 1 (AT1) capital		
44	Additional Tier 1 (AT1) capital	320,500	
45	Tier 1 capital (T1 = CET1 + AT1)	2,299,028	
	Tier 2 (T2) capital: instruments		
46	Capital instruments and the related share premium accounts		
47	Amount of qualifying items referred to in Article 484(5) CRR and the related share premium accounts subject to phase out from T2 as described in Article 486(4) CRR		
EU-47a	Amount of qualifying items referred to in Article 494a(2) CRR subject to phase out from T2		
EU-47b	Amount of qualifying items referred to in Article 494b(2) CRR subject to phase out from T2		
48	Qualifying own funds instruments included in consolidated T2 capital (including minority interests and AT1 instruments not included in rows 5 or 34) issued by subsidiaries and held by third parties		
49	of which: instruments issued by subsidiaries subject to phase out		
50	Credit risk adjustments		
51	Tier 2 (T2) capital before regulatory adjustments		
	Tier 2 (T2) capital: regulatory adjustments		
52	Direct, indirect and synthetic holdings by an institution of own T2 instruments and subordinated loans (negative amount)		

		a	b
		Amounts	Source based on reference numbers/letters of the balance sheet under the regulatory scope of consolidation
(x 1,000)			
53	Direct, indirect and synthetic holdings of the T2 instruments and subordinated loans of financial sector entities where those entities have reciprocal cross holdings with the institution designed to inflate artificially the own funds of the institution (negative amount)		
54	Direct, indirect and synthetic holdings of the T2 instruments and subordinated loans of financial sector entities where the institution does not have a significant investment in those entities (amount above 10% threshold and net of eligible short positions) (negative amount)		
54a	Not applicable		
55	Direct, indirect and synthetic holdings by the institution of the T2 instruments and subordinated loans of financial sector entities where the institution has a significant investment in those entities (net of eligible short positions) (negative amount)		
56	Not applicable		
EU-56a	Qualifying eligible liabilities deductions that exceed the eligible liabilities items of the institution (negative amount)		
EU-56b	Other regulatory adjustments to T2 capital		
57	Total regulatory adjustments to Tier 2 (T2) capital		
58	Tier 2 (T2) capital		
59	Total capital (TC = T1 + T2)	2,299,028	
60	Total Risk exposure amount	5,549,767	
	Capital ratios and requirements including buffers		
61	Common Equity Tier 1 capital	35.65%	
62	Tier 1 capital	41.43%	
63	Total capital	41.43%	
64	Institution CET1 overall capital requirements	10.22%	
65	of which: capital conservation buffer requirement	2.50%	
66	of which: countercyclical capital buffer requirement	1.95%	
67	of which: systemic risk buffer requirement		
EU-67a	of which: Global Systemically Important Institution (G-SII) or Other Systemically Important Institution (O-SII) buffer requirement		
EU-67b	of which: additional own funds requirements to address the risks other than the risk of excessive leverage	1.27%	
68	Common Equity Tier 1 capital (as a percentage of risk exposure amount) available after meeting the minimum capital requirements	29.89%	
	National minima (if different from Basel III)		
69	Not applicable		
70	Not applicable		
71	Not applicable		

		a	b
		Amounts	Source based on reference numbers/letters of the balance sheet under the regulatory scope of consolidation
Amounts below the thresholds for deduction (before risk weighting)			
72	Direct and indirect holdings of own funds and eligible liabilities of financial sector entities where the institution does not have a significant investment in those entities (amount below 10% threshold and net of eligible short positions)		
73	Direct and indirect holdings by the institution of the CET1 instruments of financial sector entities where the institution has a significant investment in those entities (amount below 17.65% thresholds and net of eligible short positions)		
74	Not applicable		
75	Deferred tax assets arising from temporary differences (amount below 17,65% threshold, net of related tax liability where the conditions in Article 38 (3) CRR are met)		
Applicable caps on the inclusion of provisions in Tier 2			
76	Credit risk adjustments included in T2 in respect of exposures subject to standardised approach (prior to the application of the cap)	583	
77	Cap on inclusion of credit risk adjustments in T2 under standardised approach	47,960	
78	Credit risk adjustments included in T2 in respect of exposures subject to internal ratings-based approach (prior to the application of the cap)		
79	Cap for inclusion of credit risk adjustments in T2 under internal ratings-based approach		
Capital instruments subject to phase-out arrangements (only applicable between 1 Jan 2014 and 1 Jan 2022)			
80	Current cap on CET1 instruments subject to phase out arrangements		
81	Amount excluded from CET1 due to cap (excess over cap after redemptions and maturities)		(g)
82	Current cap on AT1 instruments subject to phase out arrangements		
83	Amount excluded from AT1 due to cap (excess over cap after redemptions and maturities)		
84	Current cap on T2 instruments subject to phase out arrangements		
85	Amount excluded from T2 due to cap (excess over cap after redemptions and maturities)		

(x 1,000)

EU CC2 - RECONCILIATION OF REGULATORY OWN FUNDS TO BALANCE SHEET IN THE AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

30 JUNE 2025

		a	b	c
		Balance sheet as in published financial statements	Under regulatory scope of consolidation	Reference
		As at period end	As at period end	
Assets - Breakdown by asset classes according to the balance sheet in the published financial statements				
1	Cash and cash balances at central banks	16,548,174	16,548,174	
2	Non-trading non-derivative financial assets measured at fair value to equity	948,556	948,556	
3	Non-trading debt instruments measured at a cost-based method	67,367,644	67,367,644	
4	Of which: Debt securities	5,976,438	5,976,438	
5	Of which: Loans and advances	61,391,207	61,391,207	
6	Derivatives – Hedge accounting	4,849,183	4,849,183	
7	Tangible assets	4,325	4,325	
8	Intangible assets	11,029	11,029	
9	tax assets	-	-	
10	other assets	67,245	67,245	
11	Total assets	89,796,156	89,796,156	
Liabilities - Breakdown by liability classes according to the balance sheet in the published financial statements				
1	Non-trading non-derivative financial liabilities measured at a cost-based method	83,330,874	83,330,874	
2	Of which: Deposits	9,816,389	9,816,389	
3	Of which: Debt securities issued	73,514,486	73,514,486	
4	Derivatives – Hedge accounting	4,279,188	4,279,188	
5	Provisions	3,018	3,018	
6	Tax liabilities	12,278	12,278	
7	Other liabilities	63,378	63,378	
8				
9				
10	Total liabilities	87,688,736	87,688,736	

		a	b	c
		Balance sheet as in published financial statements	Under regulatory scope of consolidation	Reference
		As at period end	As at period end	
(x 1,000)	Shareholders' equity			
1	Capital	6,823	6,823	
2	Retained earnings	2,037,053	2,037,053	
3	Revaluation reserves	2	2	
4	Profit or loss attributable to owners of the parent	63,543	63,543	
5				
6				
7				
8				
9				
10	Total shareholders' equity	2,107,421	2,107,421	
11	Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	89,796,156	89,796,157	

ARTICLE 5: COUNTERCYCLICAL CAPITAL BUFFERS

EU CCYB1 - GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF CREDIT EXPOSURES RELEVANT FOR THE CALCULATION OF THE COUNTERCYCLICAL BUFFER

30 JUNE 2025

	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m
	General credit exposures		Relevant credit exposures – Market risk		Securitisation exposures – Exposure value for non-trading book	Total exposure value	Own fund requirements				Risk-weighted exposure amounts	Own fund requirements weights [%]	Counter cyclical buffer rate [%]
(x 1,000)	Exposure value under the standardised approach	Exposure value under the IRB approach	Sum of long and short positions of trading book exposures for SA	Value of trading book exposures for internal models			Relevant credit risk exposures – Credit risk	Relevant credit exposures – Market risk	Relevant credit exposures – Securitisation positions in the non-trading book	Total			
Breakdown by country:													
Canada	98,591					98,591	1,577			1,577	19,718	0.6%	0.0%
Netherlands	3,708,242				3,109,881	6,818,124	232,537		35,818	268,355	3,354,438	95.1%	2.0%
France	102,106					102,106	817			817	10,211	0.3%	1.0%
United Kingdom	229,522					229,522	8,437			8,437	105,457	3.0%	2.0%
United States	107,227					107,227	3,154			3,154	39,430	1.1%	0.0%
Total	4,245,689				3,109,881	7,355,570	246,522		35,818	282,340	3,529,253	100%	

31 DECEMBER 2024

	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m
	General credit exposures		Relevant credit exposures – Market risk		Securitisation exposures – Exposure value for non-trading book	Total exposure value	Own fund requirements				Risk-weighted exposure amounts	Own fund requirements weights (%)	Counter cyclical buffer rate (%)
(x 1,000)	Exposure value under the standardised approach	Exposure value under the IRB approach	Sum of long and short positions of trading book exposures for SA	Value of trading book exposures for internal models			Relevant credit risk exposures – Credit risk	Relevant credit exposures – Market risk	Relevant credit exposures – Securitisation positions in the non-trading book	Total			
Breakdown by country:													
Canada	166,546					166,546	2,665			2,665	33,309	1.1%	0.0%
Netherlands	3,585,626					3,585,626	221,544			221,544	2,769,306	93.6%	2.0%
France	101,481					101,481	812			812	10,148	0.3%	1.0%
United Kingdom	229,352					229,352	8,338			8,338	104,227	3.5%	2.0%
United States	118,852					118,852	3,299			3,299	41,238	1.4%	0.0%
Total	4,201,858					4,201,858	236,658			236,658	2,958,229	100%	

EU CCYB2 - AMOUNT OF INSTITUTION-SPECIFIC COUNTERCYCLICAL CAPITAL BUFFER

		a	b
		30 Jun 2025	31 Dec 2024
1	Total risk exposure amount	5,737,862	5,549,767
2	Institution specific countercyclical capital buffer rate	1.96%	1.95%
3	Institution specific countercyclical capital buffer requirement	112,668	108,378

ARTICLE 6: LEVERAGE RATIO

EU LR1 - LRSUM: SUMMARY RECONCILIATION OF ACCOUNTING ASSETS AND LEVERAGE RATIO EXPOSURES

The leverage ratio requirement is part of the CRR. The ratio is defined as Tier 1 capital as a percentage of total assets of the bank. As a promotional bank we are allowed to exclude promotional assets from our total assets when calculating the leverage ratio under CRR. The leverage ratio as at 30 June 2025 was 11.4% and comfortably exceeds the requirement of 3%.

30 JUNE 2025

		a
		Applicable amount
1	Total assets as per published financial statements	89,796,156
2	Adjustment for entities which are consolidated for accounting purposes but are outside the scope of prudential consolidation	
3	(Adjustment for securitised exposures that meet the operational requirements for the recognition of risk transference)	
4	(Adjustment for temporary exemption of exposures to central banks (if applicable))	
5	(Adjustment for fiduciary assets recognised on the balance sheet pursuant to the applicable accounting framework but excluded from the total exposure measure in accordance with point (i) of Article 429a(1) CRR)	
6	Adjustment for regular-way purchases and sales of financial assets subject to trade date accounting	
7	Adjustment for eligible cash pooling transactions	
8	Adjustment for derivative financial instruments	(3,108,350)
9	Adjustment for securities financing transactions (SFTs)	
10	Adjustment for off-balance sheet items (ie conversion to credit equivalent amounts of off-balance sheet exposures)	1,967,559
11	(Adjustment for prudent valuation adjustments and specific and general provisions which have reduced Tier 1 capital)	
EU-11a	(Adjustment for exposures excluded from the total exposure measure in accordance with point (c) of Article 429a(1) CRR)	
EU-11b	(Adjustment for exposures excluded from the total exposure measure in accordance with point (j) of Article 429a(1) CRR)	
12	Other adjustments	(68,000,800)
13	Total exposure measure	20,654,565

(x 1,000)

31 DECEMBER 2024

(x 1,000)		a
		Applicable amount
1	Total assets as per published financial statements	78,768,573
2	Adjustment for entities which are consolidated for accounting purposes but are outside the scope of prudential consolidation	
3	(Adjustment for securitised exposures that meet the operational requirements for the recognition of risk transference)	
4	(Adjustment for temporary exemption of exposures to central banks (if applicable))	
5	(Adjustment for fiduciary assets recognised on the balance sheet pursuant to the applicable accounting framework but excluded from the total exposure measure in accordance with point (i) of Article 429a(1) CRR)	
6	Adjustment for regular-way purchases and sales of financial assets subject to trade date accounting	
7	Adjustment for eligible cash pooling transactions	
8	Adjustment for derivative financial instruments	(2,888,174)
9	Adjustment for securities financing transactions (SFTs)	
10	Adjustment for off-balance sheet items (ie conversion to credit equivalent amounts of off-balance sheet exposures)	1,917,850
11	(Adjustment for prudent valuation adjustments and specific and general provisions which have reduced Tier 1 capital)	
EU-11a	(Adjustment for exposures excluded from the total exposure measure in accordance with point (c) of Article 429a(1) CRR)	
EU-11b	(Adjustment for exposures excluded from the total exposure measure in accordance with point (j) of Article 429a(1) CRR)	
12	Other adjustments	(68,202,111)
13	Total exposure measure	9,596,137

EU LR2 - LRCOM: LEVERAGE RATIO COMMON DISCLOSURE

(x 1,000)		a	b
		30 Jun 2025	31 Dec 2024
	On-balance sheet exposures (excluding derivatives and SFTs)		
1	On-balance sheet items (excluding derivatives, SFTs, but including collateral)	81,296,628	71,515,982
2	Gross-up for derivatives collateral provided, where deducted from the balance sheet assets pursuant to the applicable accounting framework		
3	(Deductions of receivables assets for cash variation margin provided in derivatives transactions)		
4	(Adjustment for securities received under securities financing transactions that are recognised as an asset)		
5	(General credit risk adjustments to on-balance sheet items)		
6	(Asset amounts deducted in determining Tier 1 capital)		
7	Total on-balance sheet exposures (excluding derivatives and SFTs)	81,296,628	71,515,982
	Derivative exposures		
8	Replacement cost associated with SA-CCR derivatives transactions (ie net of eligible cash variation margin)	490,917	625,943
EU-8a	Derogation for derivatives: replacement costs contribution under the simplified standardised approach		
9	Add-on amounts for potential future exposure associated with SA-CCR derivatives transactions	1,249,916	1,226,128
EU-9a	Derogation for derivatives: Potential future exposure contribution under the simplified standardised approach		
EU-9b	Exposure determined under Original Exposure Method		
10	(Exempted CCP leg of client-cleared trade exposures) (SA-CCR)		
EU-10a	(Exempted CCP leg of client-cleared trade exposures) (simplified standardised approach)		
EU-10b	(Exempted CCP leg of client-cleared trade exposures) (Original Exposure Method)		
11	Adjusted effective notional amount of written credit derivatives		
12	(Adjusted effective notional offsets and add-on deductions for written credit derivatives)		
13	Total derivatives exposures	1,740,833	1,852,071
	Securities financing transaction (SFT) exposures		
14	Gross SFT assets (with no recognition of netting), after adjustment for sales accounting transactions		
15	(Netted amounts of cash payables and cash receivables of gross SFT assets)		
16	Counterparty credit risk exposure for SFT assets		
EU-16a	Derogation for SFTs: Counterparty credit risk exposure in accordance with Articles 429e(5) and 222 CRR		
17	Agent transaction exposures		
EU-17a	(Exempted CCP leg of client-cleared SFT exposure)		
18	Total securities financing transaction exposures		

		a	b
		30 Jun 2025	31 Dec 2024
[x 1,000]			
	Other off-balance sheet exposures		
19	Off-balance sheet exposures at gross notional amount	638,770	4,884,851
20	(Adjustments for conversion to credit equivalent amounts)	1,328,789	(2,967,001)
21	(General provisions deducted in determining Tier 1 capital and specific provisions associated associated with off-balance sheet exposures)		
22	Off-balance sheet exposures	1,967,559	1,917,850
	Excluded exposures		
EU-22a	(Exposures excluded from the total exposure measure in accordance with point (c) of Article 429a(1) CRR)		
EU-22b	(Exposures exempted in accordance with point (j) of Article 429a(1) CRR (on and off balance sheet))		
EU-22c	(Excluded exposures of public development banks (or units) - Public sector investments)	(4,739,375)	(4,573,974)
EU-22d	(Excluded exposures of public development banks (or units) - Promotional loans)	(59,611,079)	(61,115,792)
EU-22e	(Excluded passing-through promotional loan exposures by non-public development banks (or units))		
EU-22f	(Excluded guaranteed parts of exposures arising from export credits)		
EU-22g	(Excluded excess collateral deposited at triparty agents)		
EU-22h	(Excluded CSD related services of CSD/institutions in accordance with point (o) of Article 429a(1) CRR)		
EU-22i	(Excluded CSD related services of designated institutions in accordance with point (p) of Article 429a(1) CRR)		
EU-22j	(Reduction of the exposure value of pre-financing or intermediate loans)		
EU-22k	(Excluded exposures to shareholders according to Article 429a (1), point (da) CRR)		
EU-22l	(Exposures deducted in accordance with point (q) of Article 429a(1) CRR)		
EU-22m	(Total exempted exposures)	(64,350,454)	(65,689,766)
	Capital and total exposure measure		
23	Tier 1 capital	2,351,607	2,299,028
24	Total exposure measure	20,654,565	9,596,137
	Leverage ratio		
25	Leverage ratio (%)	11.39%	23.96%
EU-25	Leverage ratio (excluding the impact of the exemption of public sector investments and promotional loans) (%)	2.77%	3.05%
25a	Leverage ratio (excluding the impact of any applicable temporary exemption of central bank reserves) (%)	11.39%	23.96%
26	Regulatory minimum leverage ratio requirement (%)	3.00%	3.00%
EU-26a	Additional own funds requirements to address the risk of excessive leverage (%)		
EU-26b	of which: to be made up of CET1 capital		
27	Leverage ratio buffer requirement (%)	0.00%	0.00%
EU-27a	Overall leverage ratio requirement (%)	3.00%	3.00%
	Choice on transitional arrangements and relevant exposures		
EU-27b	Choice on transitional arrangements for the definition of the capital measure		

EU LR3 - LRSPL: SPLIT-UP ON BALANCE SHEET EXPOSURES (EXCLUDING DERIVATIVES, SFTS AND EXEMPTED EXPOSURES)

CRR LEVERAGE RATIO EXPOSURE

(x 1,000)

		a	a
		30 Jun 2025	31 Dec 2024
EU-1	Total on-balance sheet exposures (excluding derivatives, SFTs, and exempted exposures), of which:	18,890,655	7,743,214
EU-2	Trading book exposures		
EU-3	Banking book exposures, of which:	18,890,655	7,743,214
EU-4	Covered bonds	571,201	645,007
EU-5	Exposures treated as sovereigns	17,623,437	6,897,679
EU-6	Exposures to regional governments, MDB, international organisations and PSE, not treated as sovereigns	62,996	152,141
EU-7	Institutions	77,754	40,086
EU-8	Secured by mortgages of immovable properties		
EU-9	Retail exposures		
EU-10	Corporates	136,496	
EU-11	Exposures in default		
EU-12	Other exposures (eg equity, securitisations, and other non-credit obligation assets)	418,771	8,301

ARTICLE 8: LIQUIDITY REQUIREMENTS

EU LIQB - QUALITATIVE INFORMATION ON LCR

The Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR) is an indicator that shows whether there are sufficient liquid assets to absorb a 30-day period of stress. At 136%, the LCR at the end of June 2025 is well above the minimum requirement of 100% (December 2024: 183%). The EU LIQ1 template shows averages for all elements in the LCR over the past 12 months. The calculation of these averages is based on the EBA mapping between technical standards on Pillar 3 disclosures and technical standards on supervisory reporting.

EU LIQ1 - QUANTITATIVE INFORMATION OF LCR

30 JUNE 2025

SCOPE OF CONSOLIDATION: (SOLO)
(x 1,000)

		a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h
		Total unweighted value (average)				Total weighted value (average)			
		30 Jun 2025	31 Mar 2025	31 Dec 2024	30 Sep 2024	30 Jun 2025	31 Mar 2025	31 Dec 2024	30 Sep 2024 ¹⁾
EU 1a	Quarter ending on (DD Month YYYY)								
EU 1b	Number of data points used in the calculation of averages	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
	HIGH-QUALITY LIQUID ASSETS								
1	Total high-quality liquid assets (HQLA)	-	-	-	-	15,175,169	15,311,334	16,238,058	16,631,550
	CASH - OUTFLOWS								
2	Retail deposits and deposits from small business customers, of which:								
3	Stable deposits								
4	Less stable deposits								
5	Unsecured wholesale funding	8,097,596	8,378,002	8,540	8,978	7,561,706	7,838,915	8,025,103	8,490,332
6	Operational deposits (all counterparties) and deposits in networks of cooperative banks								
7	Non-operational deposits (all counterparties)	893,150	898,479	871	813	357,260	359,392	348,589	325,377
8	Unsecured debt	7,204,446	7,479,523	7,669	8,165	7,204,446	7,479,523	7,676,514	8,164,955
9	Secured wholesale funding	-	-	-	-	79,575	79,575	26,525	39,787
10	Additional requirements	6,321,344	6,429,683	6,654	6,735	3,058,244	3,242,080	3,522,759	3,604,489
11	Outflows related to derivative exposures and other collateral requirements	2,695,677	2,887,902	3,175	3,257	2,695,677	2,887,902	3,174,868	3,256,643
12	Outflows related to loss of funding on debt products								
13	Credit and liquidity facilities	3,625,667	3,541,781	3,479	3,478	362,567	354,178	347,891	347,846
14	Other contractual funding obligations	60	60	0	0	60	60	156	141
15	Other contingent funding obligations	-	-			-	-		
16	TOTAL CASH OUTFLOWS					10,699,584	11,160,629	11,574,543	12,134,750
	CASH - INFLOWS								
17	Secured lending (e.g. reverse repos)	26,348	25,772	25	20	22,070	21,494	20,751	19,852
18	Inflows from fully performing exposures	2,446,748	3,064,154	3,404	4,006	2,185,593	2,835,224	3,186,633	3,793,782
19	Other cash inflows	97,103	107,318	121	110	97,103	107,318	121,382	110,458
EU-19a	(Difference between total weighted inflows and total weighted outflows arising from transactions in third countries where there are transfer restrictions or which are denominated in non-convertible currencies)								
EU-19b	(Excess inflows from a related specialised credit institution)								
20	TOTAL CASH INFLOWS	2,570,199	3,197,244	3,550	4,136	2,304,766	2,964,036	3,328,766	3,924,092
EU-20a	Fully exempt inflows								
EU-20b	Inflows subject to 90% cap								
EU-20c	Inflows subject to 75% cap	2,570,199	3,197,244	3,550	4,136	2,304,766	2,964,036	3,328,766	3,924,092
	TOTAL ADJUSTED VALUE								
21	Liquidity buffer					15,175,169	15,311,334	16,238,058	16,631,550
22	Total net cash outflows					8,480,834	8,282,609	8,345,343	8,310,224
23	Liquidity coverage ratio (%)					237.31%	241.75%	256.79%	260.71%

1) NWB reports semi-annually

EU LIQ2 - NET STABLE FUNDING RATIO

The Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR) is also a liquidity ratio and aims to determine to what degree long-term assets are financed by more stable forms of funding. Our NSFR at the end of June 2025 amounted to 143% (December 2024: 134%), above the minimum requirement of 100%.

Given the long-term focus of both its assets and liabilities, the NSFR is a very stable ratio for us as a bank. The values in the template are based on the EBA mapping between technical standards on Pillar 3 disclosures and technical standards on supervisory reporting.

30 JUNE 2025

		a	b	c	d	e
		Unweighted value by residual maturity				Weighted value
		No maturity	< 6 months	6 months to < 1 yr	> 1 yr	
(x 1,000)						
	Available stable funding (ASF) Items					
1	Capital items and instruments	2,093,453	200,000	50,000		2,093,453
2	<i>Own funds</i>	2,093,453	200,000	50,000		2,093,453
3	<i>Other capital instruments</i>					
4	Retail deposits					
5	<i>Stable deposits</i>					
6	<i>Less stable deposits</i>					
7	Wholesale funding:		21,578,463	1,900,256	57,139,363	58,385,181
8	<i>Operational deposits</i>					
9	<i>Other wholesale funding</i>		21,578,463	1,900,256	57,139,363	58,385,181
10	Interdependent liabilities					
11	Other liabilities:				6,410	6,410
12	<i>NSFR derivative liabilities</i>					
13	<i>All other liabilities and capital instruments not included in the above categories</i>				6,410	6,410
14	Total available stable funding (ASF)					60,485,045
	Required stable funding (RSF) Items					
15	Total high-quality liquid assets (HQLA)					102,200
EU-15a	Assets encumbered for a residual maturity of one year or more in a cover pool					
16	Deposits held at other financial institutions for operational purposes		140,033			70,017
17	Performing loans and securities:		1,419,687	705,877	58,227,642	40,111,690
18	<i>Performing securities financing transactions with financial customers collateralised by Level 1 HQLA subject to 0% haircut</i>					

(x 1,000)		a	b	c	d	e
		Unweighted value by residual maturity				Weighted value
		No maturity	< 6 months	6 months to < 1 yr	≥ 1 yr	
19	Performing securities financing transactions with financial customer collateralised by other assets and loans and advances to financial institutions				252,980	252,980
20	Performing loans to non- financial corporate clients, loans to retail and small business customers, and loans to sovereigns, and PSEs, of which:		1,419,687	705,877	55,145,696	37,454,089
21	With a risk weight of less than or equal to 35% under the Basel II Standardised Approach for credit risk		1,409,072	705,878	52,412,673	35,125,712
22	Performing residential mortgages, of which:					
23	With a risk weight of less than or equal to 35% under the Basel II Standardised Approach for credit risk					
24	Other loans and securities that are not in default and do not qualify as HQLA, including exchange-traded equities and trade finance on-balance sheet products				2,828,966	2,404,621
25	Interdependent assets					
26	Other assets:		11,321,486		1,250,812	1,849,780
27	Physical traded commodities					
28	Assets posted as initial margin for derivative contracts and contributions to default funds of CCPs				1,250,812	1,063,190
29	NSFR derivative assets		232,122			232,122
30	NSFR derivative liabilities before deduction of variation margin posted		11,089,364			554,468
31	All other assets not included in the above categories					
32	Off-balance sheet items		4,147,893	157,742	1,084,607	269,512
33	Total RSF					42,403,199
34	Net Stable Funding Ratio (%)					142.64%

31 MARCH 2025

		a	b	c	d	e
		Unweighted value by residual maturity				Weighted value
(x 1,000)		No maturity	< 6 months	6 months to < 1 yr	≥ 1 yr	
	Available stable funding (ASF) Items					
1	Capital items and instruments	2,093,499	200,000	50,000		2,093,499
2	<i>Own funds</i>	2,093,499	200,000	50,000		2,093,499
3	<i>Other capital instruments</i>					
4	Retail deposits					
5	<i>Stable deposits</i>					
6	<i>Less stable deposits</i>					
7	Wholesale funding:		24,614,242	4,674,000	53,364,112	55,891,848
8	<i>Operational deposits</i>					
9	<i>Other wholesale funding</i>		24,614,242	4,674,000	53,364,112	55,891,848
10	Interdependent liabilities					
11	Other liabilities:				7,119	7,119
12	<i>NSFR derivative liabilities</i>					
13	<i>All other liabilities and capital instruments not included in the above categories</i>				7,119	7,119
14	Total available stable funding (ASF)					57,992,467
	Required stable funding (RSF) Items					
15	Total high-quality liquid assets (HQLA)					1,126
EU-15a	Assets encumbered for a residual maturity of one year or more in a cover pool					
16	Deposits held at other financial institutions for operational purposes		209,892			104,946
17	Performing loans and securities:		1,432,648	634,537	58,308,522	40,135,186
18	<i>Performing securities financing transactions with financial customers collateralised by Level 1 HQLA subject to 0% haircut</i>					

(x 1,000)		a	b	c	d	e
		Unweighted value by residual maturity				Weighted value
		No maturity	< 6 months	6 months to < 1 yr	≥ 1 yr	
19	Performing securities financing transactions with financial customer collateralised by other assets and loans and advances to financial institutions				289,498	289,498
20	Performing loans to non- financial corporate clients, loans to retail and small business customers, and loans to sovereigns, and PSEs, of which:		1,432,648	634,537	55,277,468	37,515,366
21	With a risk weight of less than or equal to 35% under the Basel II Standardised Approach for credit risk		1,422,629	633,941	52,520,370	35,166,526
22	Performing residential mortgages, of which:					
23	With a risk weight of less than or equal to 35% under the Basel II Standardised Approach for credit risk					
24	Other loans and securities that are not in default and do not qualify as HQLA, including exchange-traded equities and trade finance on-balance sheet products				2,741,555	2,330,322
25	Interdependent assets					
26	Other assets:		10,614,977	466	1,243,298	1,663,718
27	Physical traded commodities					
28	Assets posted as initial margin for derivative contracts and contributions to default funds of CCPs				1,158,129	984,410
29	NSFR derivative assets		97,764			97,764
30	NSFR derivative liabilities before deduction of variation margin posted		10,517,011			525,851
31	All other assets not included in the above categories		201	466	85,168	55,693
32	Off-balance sheet items		4,096,653	144,500	1,071,222	265,619
33	Total RSF					42,170,595
34	Net Stable Funding Ratio (%)					137.52%

31 DECEMBER 2024

		a	b	c	d	e
		Unweighted value by residual maturity				Weighted value
(x 1,000)		No maturity	< 6 months	6 months to < 1 yr	≥ 1 yr	
	Available stable funding (ASF) Items					
1	Capital items and instruments	2,049,028	50,000	200,000		2,049,028
2	<i>Own funds</i>	2,049,028	50,000	200,000		2,049,028
3	<i>Other capital instruments</i>					
4	Retail deposits					
5	<i>Stable deposits</i>					
6	<i>Less stable deposits</i>					
7	Wholesale funding:		10,285,646	6,325,318	53,199,056	56,467,393
8	<i>Operational deposits</i>					
9	<i>Other wholesale funding</i>		10,285,646	6,325,318	53,199,056	56,467,393
10	Interdependent liabilities					
11	Other liabilities:				7,119	7,119
12	<i>NSFR derivative liabilities</i>					
13	<i>All other liabilities and capital instruments not included in the above categories</i>				7,119	7,119
14	Total available stable funding (ASF)					58,523,540
	Required stable funding (RSF) Items					
15	Total high-quality liquid assets (HQLA)					31,895
EU-15a	Assets encumbered for a residual maturity of one year or more in a cover pool					
16	Deposits held at other financial institutions for operational purposes		217,180			108,590
17	Performing loans and securities:		659,798	476,969	60,613,118	41,185,738
18	<i>Performing securities financing transactions with financial customers collateralised by Level 1 HQLA subject to 0% haircut</i>					

(x 1,000)		a	b	c	d	e
		Unweighted value by residual maturity				Weighted value
		No maturity	< 6 months	6 months to < 1 yr	≥ 1 yr	
19	Performing securities financing transactions with financial customer collateralised by other assets and loans and advances to financial institutions				299,041	299,041
20	Performing loans to non- financial corporate clients, loans to retail and small business customers, and loans to sovereigns, and PSEs, of which:		659,798	476,969	57,526,700	38,517,427
21	With a risk weight of less than or equal to 35% under the Basel II Standardised Approach for credit risk		603,713	466,357	54,743,260	36,118,154
22	Performing residential mortgages, of which:					
23	With a risk weight of less than or equal to 35% under the Basel II Standardised Approach for credit risk					
24	Other loans and securities that are not in default and do not qualify as HQLA, including exchange-traded equities and trade finance on-balance sheet products				2,787,376	2,369,270
25	Interdependent assets					
26	Other assets:		11,139,624	663	1,314,695	2,017,526
27	Physical traded commodities					
28	Assets posted as initial margin for derivative contracts and contributions to default funds of CCPs				1,232,593	1,047,704
29	NSFR derivative assets		378,045			378,045
30	NSFR derivative liabilities before deduction of variation margin posted		10,761,579			538,079
31	All other assets not included in the above categories			663	82,102	53,698
32	Off-balance sheet items		3,715,033	123,600	1,046,218	244,243
33	Total RSF					43,587,991
34	Net Stable Funding Ratio (%)					134.27%

ARTICLE 9: EXPOSURES TO CREDIT RISK, DILUTION RISK AND CREDIT QUALITY

Definitions for accounting purposes of 'past due' and 'impaired'

Definitions for accounting purposes of 'past due' and 'impaired' past due is a loan payment that has not been made as of its due date. A borrower which is past due may be subject to penalty interest.

We use the option to apply the 'expected credit loss impairment methodology' of IFRS 9.

Under IFRS 9, we recognise a provision for expected credit loss (ECL) for each customer with an outstanding exposure. A provision is also taken for expected losses on loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts, so-called off-balance sheet positions.

It should be noted that the majority of our bank's exposures are towards Dutch (local) governments or towards organisations that are guaranteed by Dutch (local) governments. As a result there is limited credit risk and thus the bank uses low credit risk exemption under IFRS 9.

The ECL methodology used by the bank consists of a scoring and rating model, a macro-economic model, models for Probability of Default (PD), Loss Given Default (LGD) and Exposure at Default (EAD) and scenarios (macro-economic forecasts). Each of these components is used to calculate the final ECL provision.

Exposures with payment arrears arrears of 30 days or more are considered a Significant Increase in Credit Risk (SICR) and fall under stage 2, 90 days or more fall under Stage 3. However, Stage 3 also includes exposures that are identified as credit-impaired in line with the internally applied definition of default. If a client defaults, all exposures to that client are moved to Stage 3 and classified as credit-impaired.

EU CR1: PERFORMING AND NON-PERFORMING EXPOSURES AND RELATED PROVISIONS

30 JUNE 2025

		a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	n	o
		Gross carrying amount/nominal amount							Accumulated impairment, accumulated negative changes in fair value due to credit risk and provisions						Collateral and financial guarantees received	
									Performing exposures		Non-performing exposures		Performing exposures – accumulated impairment and provisions		Non-performing exposures – accumulated impairment, accumulated negative changes in fair value due to credit risk and provisions	
[x 1,000]			Of which stage 1	Of which stage 2		Of which stage 2	Of which stage 3		Of which stage 1	Of which stage 2		Of which stage 2	Of which stage 3			
005	Cash balances at central banks and other demand deposits	16,548,174	16,548,174													
010	Loans and advances	61,333,531	60,832,904	500,628	58,367		58,367	(692)	(393)	(299)					40,697,811	58,367
020	Central banks															
030	General governments	53,936,416	53,589,652	346,764	58,367		58,367	(39)	(39)						39,567,779	58,367
040	Credit institutions	3,744,064	3,744,064												183,901	
050	Other financial corporations	177,482	177,482												159,811	
060	Non-financial corporations	3,475,569	3,321,706	153,863				(653)	(354)	(299)					786,320	
070	Of which SMEs															
080	Households															
090	Debt securities	6,925,003	6,925,003					(10)	(10)						580,401	
100	Central banks															
110	General governments	2,908,393	2,908,393												339,010	
120	Credit institutions	770,223	166,307												241,391	
130	Other financial corporations	3,109,885	3,109,885					(3)	(3)							
140	Non-financial corporations	136,503	136,503					(6)	(6)							
150	Off-balance-sheet exposures	5,393,091	5,143,140	249,952												
160	Central banks															
170	General governments	4,236,223	4,016,271	219,952												
180	Credit institutions	16,849	16,849													
190	Other financial corporations	788,913	788,913													
200	Non-financial corporations	351,107	321,107	30,000												
210	Households															
220	Total	90,199,800	89,449,221	750,579	58,367		58,367	(702)	(403)	(299)					41,278,211	58,367

(x 1,000)

31 DECEMBER 2024

(x 1,000)

		a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	n	o
		Gross carrying amount/nominal amount						Accumulated impairment, accumulated negative changes in fair value due to credit risk and provisions							Collateral and financial guarantees received	
[x 1,000]		Performing exposures		Non-performing exposures			Performing exposures – accumulated impairment and provisions			Non-performing exposures – accumulated impairment, accumulated negative changes in fair value due to credit risk and provisions			Accumulated partial write-off	On performing exposures	On non-performing exposures	
		Of which stage 1	Of which stage 2		Of which stage 2	Of which stage 3		Of which stage 1	Of which stage 2		Of which stage 2	Of which stage 3				
005	Cash balances at central banks and other demand deposits	6,622,982	6,622,982													
010	Loans and advances	61,697,702	58,782,819	2,914,883	82,765		82,765	-583	-325	(259)					42,478,320	82,765
020	Central banks															
030	General governments	55,391,732	52,666,045	2,725,687	82,765		82,765	-36	-36						41,282,976	82,765
040	Credit institutions	2,595,497	2,595,497												166,487	
050	Other financial corporations	220,974	220,974												194,556	
060	Non-financial corporations	3,489,499	3,300,303	189,196				-548	-289	(259)					834,301	
070	Of which SMEs															
080	Households															
090	Debt securities	5,583,589	4,721,262					-3	-3							
100	Central banks															
110	General governments	2,238,038	1,933,883													
120	Credit institutions	558,172														
130	Other financial corporations	2,787,379	2,787,379					-3	-3							
140	Non-financial corporations															
150	Off-balance-sheet exposures	4,884,851	4,591,644	293,207												
160	Central banks															
170	General governments	3,834,239	3,553,316	280,923												
180	Credit institutions	14,306	14,306													
190	Other financial corporations	754,842	754,842													
200	Non-financial corporations	281,464	269,180	12,284												
210	Households															
220	Total	78,789,125	74,718,707	3,208,090	82,765		82,765	-586	-327	-259					42,478,320	82,765

EU CR1-A - MATURITY OF EXPOSURES

30 JUNE 2025

		a	b	c	d	e	f
		Net exposure value					
		On demand	<= 1 year	> 1 year <= 5 years	> 5 years	No stated maturity	Total
1	Loans and advances		2,143,296	4,336,790	51,120,192	3,790,928	61,391,207
2	Debt securities		179,050	1,174,165	5,571,778	0	6,924,994
3	Total		2,322,347	5,510,956	56,691,970	3,790,928	68,316,200

31 DECEMBER 2024

		a	b	c	d	e	f
		Net exposure value					
		On demand	<= 1 year	> 1 year <= 5 years	> 5 years	No stated maturity	Total
1	Loans and advances		1,162,445	4,569,473	53,338,370	2,709,595	61,779,884
2	Debt securities		260,635	998,004	4,324,949	0	5,583,587
3	Total		1,423,079	5,567,477	57,663,319	2,709,595	67,363,470

EU CR2 - CHANGES IN THE STOCK OF NON-PERFORMING LOANS AND ADVANCES

(x 1,000)		a	b
		Gross carrying amount	Gross carrying amount
		30 Jun 2025	31 Dec 2024
010	Initial stock of non-performing loans and advances	82,765	83,268
020	Inflows to non-performing portfolios	1,398,815	298,635
030	Outflows from non-performing portfolios	-1,423,213	-299,138
040	Outflows due to write-offs		
050	Outflow due to other situations	-1,423,213	-299,138
060	Final stock of non-performing loans and advances	58,367	82,765

EU CQ1 - CREDIT QUALITY OF FORBORNE EXPOSURES

30 JUNE 2025

(x 1,000)		a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h
		Gross carrying amount/nominal amount of exposures with forbearance measures				Accumulated impairment, accumulated negative changes in fair value due to credit risk and provisions		Collateral received and financial guarantees received on forborne exposures	
		Non-performing forborne							
		Performing forborne		Of which defaulted	Of which impaired	On performing forborne exposures	On non-performing forborne exposures		Of which collateral and financial guarantees received on non-performing exposures with forbearance measures
005	Cash balances at central banks and other demand deposits								
010	Loans and advances								
020	Central banks								
030	General governments								
040	Credit institutions								
050	Other financial corporations								
060	Non-financial corporations								
070	Households								
080	Debt Securities								
090	Loan commitments given								
100	Total								

31 DECEMBER 2024

		a	b	c	d	e		f	g	h
		Gross carrying amount/nominal amount of exposures with forbearance measures				Accumulated impairment, accumulated negative changes in fair value due to credit risk and provisions			Collateral received and financial guarantees received on forbearance exposures	
(x 1,000)		Non-performing forbearance								
		Performing forbearance		Of which defaulted	Of which impaired	On performing forbearance exposures	On non-performing forbearance exposures			Of which collateral and financial guarantees received on non-performing exposures with forbearance measures
005	Cash balances at central banks and other demand deposits									
010	Loans and advances	702							702	
020	Central banks									
030	General governments	702							702	
040	Credit institutions									
050	Other financial corporations									
060	Non-financial corporations									
070	Households									
080	Debt Securities									
090	Loan commitments given									
100	Total	702							702	

EU CQ4 - QUALITY OF NON-PERFORMING EXPOSURES BY GEOGRAPHY

The below overview shows the exposures to the Netherlands. Exposures to all other countries are reported under 'Other countries'.

30 JUNE 2025

		a	b	c	d	e	f	g
		Gross carrying/nominal amount			Of which subject to impairment	Accumulated impairment	Provisions on off-balance-sheet commitments and financial guarantees given	Accumulated negative changes in fair value due to credit risk on non- performing exposures
			Of which non-performing	Of which defaulted				
[x 1,000]								
010	On-balance-sheet exposures	84,865,076		58,367		-702		
020	Netherlands	80,437,094		58,367		-702		
030	Country 2							
040	Country 3							
050	Country 4							
060	Country N							
070	Other countries	4,427,982						
080	Off-balance-sheet exposures	5,393,091						
090	Netherlands	5,339,921						
100	Country 2							
110	Country 3							
120	Country 4							
130	Country N							
140	Other countries	53,170						
150	Total	90,258,167		58,367		-702		

31 DECEMBER 2024

		a	b	c	d	e	f	g
		Gross carrying/nominal amount						
			Of which non-performing		Of which subject	Accumulated	Provisions on off-balance-sheet	Accumulated negative changes in fair
				Of which defaulted	to impairment	impairment	commitments and financial	value due to credit risk on non-
							guarantees given	performing exposures
(x 1,000)								
010	On-balance-sheet exposures	67,364,057		82,765		-586		
020	Netherlands	65,193,214		82,765		-586		
030	Country 2							
040	Country 3							
050	Country 4							
060	Country N							
070	Other countries	2,170,843						
080	Off-balance-sheet exposures	4,884,851						
090	Netherlands	4,884,001						
100	Country 2							
110	Country 3							
120	Country 4							
130	Country N							
140	Other countries	850						
150	Total	72,248,908		82,765		-586		

EU CQ5 - CREDIT QUALITY OF LOANS AND ADVANCES TO NON-FINANCIAL CORPORATIONS BY INDUSTRY

30 JUNE 2025

		a	b	c	d	e	f
[x 1,000]		Gross carrying amount					
			Of which non-performing		Of which loans and advances	Accumulated	Accumulated negative changes in fair value due to
				Of which defaulted	subject to impairment	impairment	credit risk on non-performing exposures
010	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	109,311				-1	
020	Mining and quarrying						
030	Manufacturing						
040	Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	1,306,871				-451	
050	Water supply	1,327,602				-81	
060	Construction						
070	Wholesale and retail trade						
080	Transport and storage						
090	Accommodation and food service activities						
100	Information and communication						
110	Financial and insurance activities						
120	Real estate activities						
130	Professional, scientific and technical activities						
140	Administrative and support service activities	731,785				-120	
150	Public administration and defense, compulsory social security						
160	Education						
170	Human health services and social work activities						
180	Arts, entertainment and recreation						
190	Other services						
200	Total	3,475,569				-653	

31 DECEMBER 2024

		a	b	c	d	e	f
		Gross carrying amount					
			Of which non-performing		Of which loans and advances	Accumulated	Accumulated negative changes in fair value due to
			Of which defaulted		subject to impairment	impairment	credit risk on non-performing exposures
(x 1,000)							
010	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	112,570				0	
020	Mining and quarrying						
030	Manufacturing						
040	Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	1,178,525				-371	
050	Water supply	1,414,495				-67	
060	Construction						
070	Wholesale and retail trade						
080	Transport and storage						
090	Accommodation and food service activities						
100	Information and communication						
110	Financial and insurance activities						
120	Real estate activities						
130	Professional, scientific and technical activities						
140	Administrative and support service activities	783,910				-109	
150	Public administration and defense, compulsory social security						
160	Education						
170	Human health services and social work activities						
180	Arts, entertainment and recreation						
190	Other services						
200	Total	3,489,499				-548	

ARTICLE 10: USE OF CREDIT RISK MITIGATION TECHNIQUES

EU CR3 - DISCLOSURE OF THE USE OF CREDIT RISK MITIGATION TECHNIQUES

30 JUNE 2025

		a	b	c	d	e
		Unsecured carrying amount	Secured carrying amount	Of which secured by collateral	Of which secured by financial guarantees	Of which secured by credit derivatives
(x 1,000)						
1	Loans and advances	37,183,203	40,756,178	-	40,756,178	
2	Debt securities	6,344,593	580,401		580,401	
3	Total	43,527,796	41,336,578	-	41,336,578	
4	Of which non-performing exposures	-	58,367		58,367	
EU-5	Of which defaulted					

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		a	b	c	d	e
		Unsecured carrying amount	Secured carrying amount	Of which secured by collateral	Of which secured by financial guarantees	Of which secured by credit derivatives
(x 1,000)						
1	Loans and advances	25,841,781	42,561,085	-	42,561,085	
2	Debt securities	5,583,587				
3	Total	31,425,368	42,561,085	-	42,561,085	
4	Of which non-performing exposures	-	82,765		82,765	
EU-5	Of which defaulted					

ARTICLE 11: USE OF THE STANDARDISED APPROACH

EU CR4 - STANDARDISED APPROACH CREDIT RISK EXPOSURE AND CRM EFFECTS

This table shows on- and off balance sheet exposures by exposure class before and after the application of conversion factors and any associated credit risk mitigation. It also shows the risk-weighted exposure amount and the ratio between that risk-weighted exposure amount and the exposure value after applying the corresponding conversion factor and the credit risk mitigation associated with the exposure. More qualitative information regarding Expected Credit Loss and the credit risk management of the bank can be found in sections 32 and 35 of the Other Notes to the Financial Statements in our Annual Report 2024.

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Exposure classes		a	b	c	d	e	f
		Exposures before CCF and before CRM		Exposures post CCF and post CRM		RWEAs and RWEAs density	
		On-balance-sheet exposures	Off-balance-sheet exposures	On-balance-sheet exposures	Off-balance-sheet exposures	RWEAs	RWEAs density [%]
1	Central governments or central banks	16,808,771	50,000	56,583,269	1,029,016	-	0.0%
2	Non-central government public sector entities	56,044,874	4,186,223	17,217,010	758,414	115,117	0.6%
EU 2a	Regional government or local authorities	15,634,872	1,328,209	16,718,226	681,614	-	0.0%
EU 2b	Public sector entities	40,410,002	2,858,014	498,784	76,800	115,117	20.0%
3	Multilateral development banks	176,409					
EU 3a	International organisations	476,413		652,822		-	0.0%
4	Institutions	395,716	166,992	238,727	1,979	61,256	25.4%
5	Covered bonds	571,201		571,201		57,120	10.0%
6	Corporates	3,611,413	353,277	2,880,134	122,106	2,621,813	87.3%
6.1	Of which: Specialised Lending	1,639,428	200,169	1,639,428	73,319	1,051,137	61.4%
7	Subordinated debt exposures and equity						
EU 7a	Subordinated debt exposures						
EU 7b	Equity						
8	Retail						
9	Secured by mortgages on immovable property and ADC exposures						
9.1	Secured by mortgages on residential immovable property - non IPRE						
9.2	Secured by mortgages on residential immovable property - IPRE						
9.3	Secured by mortgages on commercial immovable property - non IPRE						
9.4	Secured by mortgages on commercial immovable property - IPRE						
9.5	Acquisition, Development and Construction (ADC)						
10	Exposures in default	58,367				-	
EU 10a	Claims on institutions and corporates with a short-term credit assessment						
EU 10b	Collective investment undertakings						
EU 10c	Other items	43,583		43,583		43,583	100.0%
11	Not applicable						
12	TOTAL	78,165,976	4,756,491	78,165,976	1,903,899	2,898,889	3.62%

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(x 1,000)	Exposure classes	a	b	c	d	e	f
		Exposures before CCF and before CRM		Exposures post CCF and post CRM		RWAs and RWAs density	
		On-balance-sheet exposures	Off-balance-sheet exposures	On-balance-sheet exposures	Off-balance-sheet exposures	RWAs	RWAs density [%]
1	Central governments or central banks	6,685,882	50,000	47,838,327	1,113,630	-	0.0%
2	Regional government or local authorities	15,338,665	1,214,680	16,472,731	537,880	-	0.0%
3	Public sector entities	41,961,192	2,569,559	612,537	74,100	137,327	20.0%
4	Multilateral development banks						
5	International organisations	261,480		261,480		-	0.0%
6	Institutions	339,128	132,548	208,195	3,324	88,976	42.1%
7	Corporates	3,488,952	281,464	2,682,028	125,256	2,480,137	88.4%
8	Retail						
9	Secured by mortgages on immovable property						
10	Exposures in default						
11	Exposures associated with particularly high risk						
12	Covered bonds	645,007		645,007		64,501	10.0%
13	Institutions and corporates with a short-term credit assessment						
14	Collective investment undertakings						
15	Equity						
16	Other items	8,301		8,301		8,301	100.0%
17	Total	68,728,606	4,248,251	68,728,606	1,854,190	2,779,243	3.94%

EU CR5 - STANDARDISED APPROACH

This table shows exposure values after the application of conversion factors and any associated credit risk mitigation by exposure classes and risk weight. Most of our lending falls within the 0% risk weighting category, which means the credit risk is considered limited.

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[x 1,000]		a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	n	o	p	q	r	s	t	u	v	w	x	y	z	aa
		Risk weight																										
	Exposure classes	0%	2%	4%	10%	20%	30%	35%	40%	45%	50%	60%	70%	75%	80%	90%	100%	105%	110%	130%	150%	250%	370%	400%	1250%	Others	Total	Of which unrated
1	Central governments or central banks	58,045,066																									58,045,066	
2	Non-central government public sector entities	17,445,124				575,584																					18,020,708	
EU 2a	Regional governments or local authorities	17,445,124																									17,445,124	
EU 2b	Public sector entities					575,584																					575,584	571,476
3	Multilateral development banks																											
EU 3a	International organisations	652,822																									652,822	
4	Institutions		252,609			708,819	1,025,551																				1,986,979	1,729,200
5	Covered bonds				571,201																						571,201	540,861
6	Corporates					435,991					569,016						3,041,390			213,173							4,259,570	4,051,383
6.1	Of which: Specialised Lending																1,124,391			213,173							1,337,564	
7	Subordinated debt exposures and equity																											
EU 7a	Subordinated debt exposures																											
EU 7b	Equity																											
8	Retail exposures																											
9	Secured by mortgages on immovable property and ADC exposures																											
9.1	Secured by mortgages on residential immovable property - non IPRE																											
9.1.1	no loan splitting applied																											
9.1.2	loan splitting applied (secured)																											
9.1.3	loan splitting applied (unsecured)																											

(x 1,000)		a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	n	o	p	q	r	s	t	u	v	w	x	y	z	aa	
		Risk weight																											
9.2	Secured by mortgages on residential immovable property - IPRE																												
9.3	Secured by mortgages on commercial immovable property - non IPRE																												
9.3.1	no loan splitting applied																												
9.3.2	loan splitting applied (secured)																												
9.3.3	loan splitting applied (unsecured)																												
9.4	Secured by mortgages on commercial immovable property - IPRE																												
9.5	Acquisition, Development and Construction (ADC)																												
10	Exposures in default																												
EU 10a	Claims on institutions and corporates with a short-term credit assessment																												
EU 10b	Collective investment undertakings (CIU)																												
EU 10c	Other items																43,583										43,583		
11	not applicable																												
EU 11c	TOTAL	76,114,624	252,609		571,201	1,720,394	1,025,551				569,016						3,084,973		213,173							83,551,541	83,051,128		

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(x 1,000)		a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	n	o	p	q
		Risk weight																
	Exposure classes	0%	2%	4%	10%	20%	35%	50%	70%	75%	100%	150%	250%	370%	1250%	Others	Total	Of which unrated
1	Central governments or central banks	48,951,957															48,951,957	48,830,743
2	Regional government or local authorities	17,010,610															17,010,610	17,010,610
3	Public sector entities					686,637											686,637	664,300
4	Multilateral development banks																	
5	International organisations	261,480															261,480	261,480
6	Institutions		25,014			15,922		170,583									211,519	170,583
7	Corporates					-		-			2,807,284						2,807,284	2,807,284
8	Retail exposures																	
9	Exposures secured by mortgages on immovable property																	
10	Exposures in default																	
11	Exposures associated with particularly high risk																	
12	Covered bonds				645,007												645,007	268,780
13	Exposures to institutions and corporates with a short-term credit assessment																	
14	Units or shares in collective investment undertakings																	
15	Equity exposures																	
16	Other items										8,301						8,301	8,301
17	Total	66,224,046	25,014		645,007	702,560		170,583			2,815,585						70,582,795	70,022,082

ARTICLE 14: EXPOSURES TO COUNTERPARTY CREDIT RISK

EU CCR1 - ANALYSIS OF CCR EXPOSURE BY APPROACH

30 JUNE 2025

(x 1,000)		a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h
		Replacement cost [RC]	Potential future exposure [PFE]	EEPE	Alpha used for computing regulatory exposure value	Exposure value pre-CRM	Exposure value post-CRM	Exposure value	RWEA
EU-1	EU - Original Exposure Method (for derivatives)								
EU-2	EU - Simplified SA-CCR (for derivatives)								
1	SA-CCR (for derivatives)	350,655	808,891		1.4	4,970,920	1,159,546	1,623,364	553,278
2	IMM (for derivatives and SFTs)								
2a	Of which securities financing transactions netting sets								
2b	Of which derivatives and long settlement transactions netting sets								
2c	Of which from contractual cross-product netting sets								
3	Financial collateral simple method (for SFTs)								
4	Financial collateral comprehensive method (for SFTs)								
5	VaR for SFTs								
6	Total					4,970,920	1,159,546	1,623,364	553,278

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(x 1,000)		a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h
		Replacement cost [RC]	Potential future exposure [PFE]	EEPE	Alpha used for computing regulatory exposure value	Exposure value pre-CRM	Exposure value post-CRM	Exposure value	RWEA
EU-1	EU - Original Exposure Method (for derivatives)								
EU-2	EU - Simplified SA-CCR (for derivatives)								
1	SA-CCR (for derivatives)	447,102	790,172		1.4	4,252,279	1,237,275	1,732,185	658,355
2	IMM (for derivatives and SFTs)								
2a	Of which securities financing transactions netting sets								
2b	Of which derivatives and long settlement transactions netting sets								
2c	Of which from contractual cross-product netting sets								
3	Financial collateral simple method (for SFTs)								
4	Financial collateral comprehensive method (for SFTs)								
5	VaR for SFTs								
6	Total					4,252,279	1,237,275	1,732,185	658,355

EU CCR3 - STANDARDISED APPROACH - CCR EXPOSURES BY REGULATORY EXPOSURE CLASS AND RISK WEIGHT

This table shows classification of counterparty credit risk exposure value in exposure classes and risk weights after credit risk mitigation.

30 JUNE 2025

(x 1,000)		a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l
		Risk weight											Total exposure value
Exposure classes		0%	2%	4%	10%	20%	50%	70%	75%	100%	150%	Others	
1	Central governments or central banks	216,391											216,391
2	Regional government or local authorities	22,642											22,642
3	Public sector entities												
4	Multilateral development banks												
5	International organisations												
6	Institutions		117,469			324,368						431,299	873,136
7	Corporates					176,884	256,286			195,494			628,665
8	Retail												
9	Institutions and corporates with a short-term credit assessment												
10	Other items												
11	Total exposure value	239,032	117,469			501,252	256,286			195,494		431,299	1,740,833

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(x 1,000)		a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l
		Risk weight											Total exposure value
Exposure classes		0%	2%	4%	10%	20%	50%	70%	75%	100%	150%	Others	
1	Central governments or central banks	297,478											297,478
2	Regional government or local authorities	30,336											30,336
3	Public sector entities												
4	Multilateral development banks												
5	International organisations												
6	Institutions		119,887			261,623	401,481						782,991
7	Corporates					262,002	252,749			226,514			741,266
8	Retail												
9	Institutions and corporates with a short-term credit assessment												
10	Other items												
11	Total exposure value	327,815	119,887			523,626	654,230			226,514			1,852,071

EU CCR5 - COMPOSITION OF COLLATERAL FOR CCR EXPOSURES

30 JUNE 2025

	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h
(x 1,000)	Collateral used in derivative transactions				Collateral used in SFTs			
	Fair value of collateral received		Fair value of posted collateral		Fair value of collateral received		Fair value of posted collateral	
Collateral type	Segregated	Unsegregated	Segregated	Unsegregated	Segregated	Unsegregated	Segregated	Unsegregated
1 Cash – domestic currency		2,374,303		11,135,289				
2 Cash – other currencies								
3 Domestic sovereign debt	34,554	1,100,135	202,748	-				
4 Other sovereign debt		766,926	167,512	-				
5 Government agency debt			406,628	-				
6 Corporate bonds			481,209					
7 Equity securities								
8 Other collateral								
9 Total	34,554	4,241,365	1,258,098	11,135,289				-

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	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h
(x 1,000)	Collateral used in derivative transactions				Collateral used in SFTs			
	Fair value of collateral received		Fair value of posted collateral		Fair value of collateral received		Fair value of posted collateral	
Collateral type	Segregated	Unsegregated	Segregated	Unsegregated	Segregated	Unsegregated	Segregated	Unsegregated
1 Cash – domestic currency		2,621,516		10,835,063				
2 Cash – other currencies								
3 Domestic sovereign debt		175,128	106,416	-				
4 Other sovereign debt		392,191	222,280	-				
5 Government agency debt			368,910	-				
6 Corporate bonds			534,986					
7 Equity securities								
8 Other collateral								
9 Total		3,188,836	1,232,593	10,835,063				

EU CCR8 - EXPOSURES TO CCPS

This table shows the exposure value to central counterparties and the associated risk exposures. We only have exposures to Qualified CCPs.

30 JUNE 2025

(x 1,000)		a	b
		Exposure value	RWEA
1	Exposures to QCCPs (total)		2,349
2	Exposures for trades at QCCPs (excluding initial margin and default fund contributions); of which	117,469	2,349
3	(i) OTC derivatives	117,469	2,349
4	(ii) Exchange-traded derivatives		
5	(iii) SFTs		
6	(iv) Netting sets where cross-product netting has been approved		
7	Segregated initial margin	1,258,098	
8	Non-segregated initial margin		
9	Prefunded default fund contributions		
10	Unfunded default fund contributions		
11	Exposures to non-QCCPs (total)		
12	Exposures for trades at non-QCCPs (excluding initial margin and default fund contributions); of which		
13	(i) OTC derivatives		
14	(ii) Exchange-traded derivatives		
15	(iii) SFTs		
16	(iv) Netting sets where cross-product netting has been approved		
17	Segregated initial margin		
18	Non-segregated initial margin		
19	Prefunded default fund contributions		
20	Unfunded default fund contributions		

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(x 1,000)

		a	b
		Exposure value	RWEA
1	Exposures to QCCPs (total)		2,398
2	Exposures for trades at QCCPs (excluding initial margin and default fund contributions); of which	119,887	2,398
3	(i) OTC derivatives	119,887	2,398
4	(ii) Exchange-traded derivatives		
5	(iii) SFTs		
6	(iv) Netting sets where cross-product netting has been approved		
7	Segregated initial margin	1,232,593	
8	Non-segregated initial margin		
9	Prefunded default fund contributions		
10	Unfunded default fund contributions		
11	Exposures to non-QCCPs (total)		
12	Exposures for trades at non-QCCPs (excluding initial margin and default fund contributions); of which		
13	(i) OTC derivatives		
14	(ii) Exchange-traded derivatives		
15	(iii) SFTs		
16	(iv) Netting sets where cross-product netting has been approved		
17	Segregated initial margin		
18	Non-segregated initial margin		
19	Prefunded default fund contributions		
20	Unfunded default fund contributions		

ARTICLE 15: EXPOSURES TO SECURITISATION POSITIONS

EU SEC1 - SECURITISATION EXPOSURES IN THE NON-TRADING BOOK

We have a portfolio of NHG RMBS notes (Residential Mortgage-Backed Securities, based on mortgages under the National Mortgage Guarantee [NHG] scheme), through which we contribute to the financing and affordability of government guaranteed residential mortgages. We are only involved in securitisations in our role as an investor, and we monitor the risks (credit, market and liquidity) during the period to maturity and firmly

intend to hold the RMBS (NHG) notes until the maturity date. Credit risk is expressed in risk-weighted assets based on the Standardised Approach to Securitisations as set out in Article 251 of the CRR, in which the ratings issued by S&P, Moody's or Fitch are used to indicate credit risk.

30 JUNE 2025

(x 1,000)		a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	n	o		
		Institution acts as originator							Institution acts as sponsor					Institution acts as investor				
		Traditional			Synthetic		Subtotal	Traditional		Synthetic	Subtotal	Traditional		Synthetic	Subtotal			
		STS	Non-STS					STS	Non-STS				STS	Non-STS				
		of which SRT	of which SRT		of which SRT													
1	Total exposures													3,109,881		3,109,881		
2	Retail (total)													3,109,881		3,109,881		
3	Residential mortgage													3,109,881		3,109,881		
4	Credit card																	
5	Other retail exposures																	
6	Re-securitisation																	
7	Wholesale (total)																	
8	Loans to corporates																	
9	Commercial mortgage																	
10	Lease and receivables																	
11	Other wholesale																	
12	Re-securitisation																	

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(x 1,000)		a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	n	o
		Institution acts as originator							Institution acts as sponsor				Institution acts as investor			
		Traditional			Synthetic		Subtotal	Traditional		Synthetic	Subtotal	Traditional		Synthetic	Subtotal	
		STS	Non-STS					STS	Non-STS				STS	Non-STS		
		of which SRT		of which SRT		of which SRT										
1	Total exposures													2,787,376		2,787,376
2	Retail (total)													2,787,376		2,787,376
3	Residential mortgage													2,787,376		2,787,376
4	Credit card															
5	Other retail exposures															
6	Re-securitisation															
7	Wholesale (total)															
8	Loans to corporates															
9	Commercial mortgage															
10	Lease and receivables															
11	Other wholesale															
12	Re-securitisation															

EU SEC4 - SECURITISATION EXPOSURES IN THE NON-TRADING BOOK AND ASSOCIATED REGULATORY CAPITAL REQUIREMENTS

30 JUNE 2025

		a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	n	o	EU-p	EU-q
		Exposure values (by RW bands/deductions)					Exposure values (by regulatory approach)				RWEA (by regulatory approach)				Capital charge after cap			
		<20% RW	>20% to 50% RW	>50% to 100% RW	>100% to <1250% RW	1250% RW/ deductions	SEC-IRBA	SEC-ERBA (including IAA)	SEC-SA	1250% RW/ deductions	SEC-IRBA	SEC-ERBA (including IAA)	SEC-SA	1250% RW/ deductions	SEC-IRBA	SEC-ERBA (including IAA)	SEC-SA	1250% RW/ deductions
1	Total exposures	3,109,881							3,109,881				447,723				35,818	
2	Traditional securitisation	3,109,881							3,109,881				447,723				35,818	
3	Securitisation	3,109,881							3,109,881				447,723				35,818	
4	Retail underlying	2,734,693							2,734,693				410,204				32,816	
5	of which STS	375,188							375,188				37,519				3,002	
6	Wholesale																	
7	of which STS																	
8	Re-securitisation																	
9	Synthetic securitisation																	
10	Securitisation																	
11	Retail underlying																	
12	Wholesale																	
13	Re-securitisation																	

[x 1,000]

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		a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	n	o	EU-p	EU-q
		Exposure values (by RW bands/deductions)					Exposure values (by regulatory approach)					RWEA (by regulatory approach)					Capital charge after cap	
		<20% RW	>20% to 50% RW	>50% to 100% RW	>100% to <1250% RW	1250% RW/ deductions	SEC-IRBA	SEC-ERBA (including IAA)	SEC-SA	1250% RW/ deductions	SEC-IRBA	SEC-ERBA (including IAA)	SEC-SA	1250% RW/ deductions	SEC-IRBA	SEC-ERBA (including IAA)	SEC-SA	1250% RW/ deductions
(x 1,000)																		
1	Total exposures	2,787,376							2,787,376				418,106				33,449	
2	Traditional securitisation	2,787,376							2,787,376				418,106				33,449	
3	Securitisation	2,787,376							2,787,376				418,106				33,449	
4	Retail underlying	2,787,376							2,787,376				418,106				33,449	
5	Of which STS																	
6	Wholesale																	
7	Of which STS																	
8	Re-securitisation																	
9	Synthetic securitisation																	
10	Securitisation																	
11	Retail underlying																	
12	Wholesale																	
13	Re-securitisation																	

ARTICLE 17: CREDIT VALUATION ADJUSTMENT RISK

EU CVAA

Credit valuation adjustment (CVA) is an adjustment made to the fair value of derivatives transactions with a counterparty, reflecting the market value of the counterparty's credit risk. The potential for losses due changes in CVA over time is known as CVA risk. Under CRR, institutions are required to hold capital to cover this risk.

NWB Bank applies the basic approach (BA-CVA) for determining capital requirements in accordance with CRR Article 384. In addition to several supervisory parameters, this method incorporates exposure at default (EAD) and effective maturity as key inputs. EAD represents the potential loss a bank might face if a counterparty defaults. It includes the replacement cost (RC), which is the current cost to replace an existing derivative contract if the counterparty were to default today. This is primarily determined by the difference between the market value of the derivative and any collateral exchanged. NWB Bank monitors both variables for all derivatives counterparties on a daily basis. EAD also includes the potential future exposure (PFE), which represents the maximum expected credit exposure a financial institution could experience at any moment within a defined timeframe. NWB Bank actively monitors PFE for all counterparties on a daily basis and establishes clear PFE limits to manage and control CVA risk.

EU CVA1 - CREDIT VALUATION ADJUSTMENT RISK UNDER THE REDUCED BASIC APPROACH (R-BA)

30 JUNE 2025

		a	b
		Components of Own Funds Requirements	Own Funds Requirements
1	Aggregation of systematic components of CVA risk	-	
2	Aggregation of idiosyncratic components of CVA risk	-	
3	Total		111,080

ARTICLE 19: EXPOSURES TO INTEREST RATE RISK ON POSITIONS NOT HELD IN THE TRADING BOOK

EU IRRBB1: INTEREST RATE RISKS OF NON-TRADING BOOK ACTIVITIES

30 JUNE 2025

Supervisory shock scenarios (x 1,000)		a		b		c		d	
		Changes of the economic value of equity				Change of the net interest income			
		Current period		Last period		Current period		Last period	
1	Parallel up	-275,257		-271,249		130		-7,475	
2	Parallel down	227,972		234,147		154		7,475	
3	Steepener	-46,028		-25,681					
4	Flattener	-9,777		-27,635					
5	Short rates up	-81,324		-98,266					
6	Short rates down	86,154		103,021					

PRUDENTIAL DISCLOSURES ON ESG RISKS

Banks are obliged to disclose information on ESG risks both qualitatively and quantitatively. The qualitative information is disclosed in the first section below. The quantitative templates have the purpose of providing information on the ways that climate change may influence other risks within our balance sheets and the mitigating actions that we have in place to address those risks. Specifically, templates 1 to 4 provide quantitative information on climate change transition risk. Template 5 provides quantitative information on climate change physical risk. The mitigating action templates include the Green Asset Ratio (templates 6 to 8), Taxonomy Alignment Ratio (template 9 – not yet reported) and other mitigating actions (template 10). Please find the templates reported below.

QUALITATIVE INFORMATION ON ENVIRONMENTAL, SOCIAL AND GOVERNANCE RISK

SUSTAINABILITY DEFINITION

Sustainability risk

Sustainability risk, or Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) risk, is the risk of any negative financial impact on the bank stemming from the current or prospective impact of ESG factors on its counterparties or invested assets. NWB Bank can be impacted by (financial materiality, outside-in perspective) or have an impact on (environmental or social materiality, inside-out perspective) ESG factors.

ESG risk is not a stand-alone risk type, but a risk that interacts with and materializes in the form of traditional financial and non-financial risks, such as credit risk or strategic risk. Both the outside-in and inside-out perspectives are taken into account when evaluating ESG risks, to the extent that they affect the financial risks the bank is exposed to. In this way, NWB Bank incorporates impact materiality of counterparties and invested assets into the financial materiality of the bank and introduces a 'light version' of double materiality into the risk management framework.

Environmental risk

Environmental risks are the risks of any negative financial impact on the bank stemming from the current or prospective impacts of environmental factors on its counterparties or invested assets. Environmental risks are commonly understood to comprise two main risk drivers:

- Physical risk refers to the risk of any negative financial impact stemming from the physical effects of environmental factors, including more frequent extreme weather events and gradual changes in climate, as well as environmental degradation. It can be categorised as either "acute" when it arises from extreme events, such as droughts, floods and storms, and "chronic" when it arises from progressive shifts, such as increasing temperatures, water stress and biodiversity loss.

- Transition risk refers to an institution's financial loss that can result, directly or indirectly, from the process of adjustment to an environmentally sustainable economy. This process could be affected by climate-related policy action, technological changes and progress or changes in market and consumer sentiment and preferences. could be triggered, for example, by a relatively abrupt adoption of climate and environmental policies, technological progress or changes in market sentiment and preferences.

Social risk

Social risks are the risks of any negative financial impact on the bank stemming from the current or prospective impacts of social factors on its counterparties or invested assets. These social factors are related to the rights, well-being and interests of people and communities, and include factors such as (in)equality, health, labour relations and communities.

Governance risk

Governance risks are the risks of any negative financial impact on the bank stemming from the current or prospective impacts of governance factors on its counterparties or invested assets. Governance factors cover governance practices, such as executive leadership and pay, internal controls, corruption and bribery, and the way in which companies include environmental and social factors in their policies and procedures.

SUSTAINABILITY GOVERNANCE

ESG risk management is a bank-wide responsibility. NWB aBnk regularly assesses, monitors and develops capabilities within the bank to manage ESG risks. This entails a clear definition and assignment of ESG (risk) related responsibilities within the management body and the three lines of defence.

Managing Board

The Managing Board is ultimately responsible for overseeing and monitoring the impact of ESG risks in the business strategy and risk management framework of the bank. The bank's risk committees, being the Credit Committee, Asset & Liability Committee and Non-Financial Risk Committee, consider ESG risks in their decision-making, which is informed through monthly and quarterly risk reporting, as well as input from the Sustainability Advisory Board. In performing its duties, the Managing Board is supervised by the Supervisory Board, to ensure the bank's long-term value creation, of which sustainability is a key element.

Three Lines of Defence

Within the three lines of defence, the first line has risk ownership and is primarily responsible for managing ESG risk and embedding ESG risk management in the day-to-day business processes, through customer due diligence, analysis and engagement, and monitoring of sustainability targets, reporting and disclosure.

The second line is responsible for the frameworks, policies and monitoring of ESG risks. This includes ensuring the adequate implementation of ESG risk management processes as well as implementation of sustainability related regulations.

The third line, internal audit, is responsible for providing an independent assessment and assurance on the effectiveness of the first and second lines regarding ESG risk management.

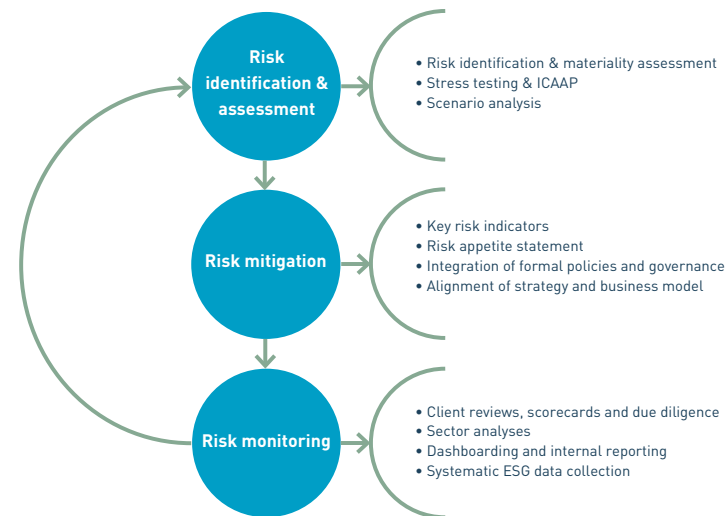
Capacity Evaluation and Remuneration

Adequate knowledge, expertise, capacities and capabilities to manage ESG risks and achieve the bank's sustainability targets is evaluated on a yearly basis, both within the management body and the rest of the bank. NWB Bank's remuneration policy is a reflection of the bank's societal role in financing the Dutch public sector. Sustainability and corporate social responsibility (CSR) are important elements of this policy, as

well as social and governance-related components like diversity, gender neutrality and a fair remuneration of the bank's employees. Other terms of employment include ESG considerations, such as the reward of sustainable community and CSR initiatives by employees.

ESG RISK MANAGEMENT

ESG risks are integrated in the bank's risk management framework in the so-called ESG risk management cycle. This yearly cycle comprises all the bank's processes and procedures in terms of the identification and measurement of material ESG risks, and their subsequent mitigation and monitoring. The following paragraphs state the building blocks of the ESG risk management cycle.



ESG Risk Identification: Risk Materiality Assessment

NWB Bank performs a yearly ESG risk materiality assessment (RMA) in order to identify the materiality of ESG risks for the bank's business model and risk profile, through the mapping of ESG factors and transmission channels to the bank's traditional risk categories, including strategic, operational, credit and interest rate risk. The RMA identifies the materiality of ESG risks by assessing the likelihood of occurrence and the potential impact of these risks over the short- (<3 year), medium- (3-10 years) and long-term (10+ year horizon), mainly through its client portfolio but also directly on the bank.

The RMA is largely qualitative, but substantiated with quantitative data. The process starts with methodology building and the set-up of an initial longlist of ESG factors, based on input like research, data sources and client surveys. Through a number of dedicated workshops with the bank's sustainability representatives, materiality of the ESG risks is assessed as well as the transmission channels. In a separate session, a mapping is made to NWB Bank's traditional risk categories, after which the material ESG risks are also included as drivers in the Financial Risk Materiality Assessment and the Non-Financial Risk Materiality Assessment.

The table below shows the outcomes of the 2025 ESG RMA. Most identified ESG risks only materialize in the medium- and long-term horizon, with the expectancy that, for instance, physical environmental risks (such as flooding and weather events) will increase in occurrence in the long-term horizon, and environmental norms and regulations will be increasingly demanding, thus leading to a higher transition environmental risk. Material impact is mainly foreseen in the bank's financed water sectors (water authorities, drinking water companies) and estate-based client sectors (social housing, municipalities, health care).

TRANSVERSALITY OF ESG RISKS

RISK SOURCES	ESG RISKS	TRANSMISSION CHANNELS	TRADITIONAL RISKS
Climate Climate change Nature Degradation of nature	Physical risk - Biodiversity loss - Flooding - Weather conditions - Drought - Groundwater pollution - Use of natural resources Transition risk - Greenhouse gas emissions - Surface water quality - Energy label obligations - Energy transition - Circularity policies - Nitrogen emissions	Microeconomic - Investment costs - Damage to assets - Non-compliance with regulations and sanctions - Reputational damage and claims - Impracticability of ESG commitments - Operational impact - Loss of revenue - Inadequate infrastructure (grid congestion) Macroeconomic - Changing political climate - Increased regulation and oversight - Inflation, higher costs and taxes - Changing demographics - Shortage of personnel and resources - Current system is unsustainable	Credit risk Deterioration of credit quality and write-down of collateral Interest rate risk Refinancing risk – sovereign downgrade and loss of AAA rating Liquidity risk Financing risk – reputational damage and ESG crises Operational risk Disruptions, inadequacy of banking processes, resources and regulatory compliance Strategic risk Uncertainty about the viability of the business model
Socio-economic Social developments	Social risk - Drinking water quality - Housing shortage - Access to healthcare - Energy shortage		

ESG risks impact credit, strategic, operational (legal) and interest rate (refinancing) risk in the following ways:

- Credit risk could be impacted materially by diminished credit qualities of our clients as a result of ESG factors such as foundation damages caused by drought for housing associations and building impasses leading to an increased shortage of social housing. Some corporate clients, though, amongst which drinking water companies and regional grid operators, are not government guaranteed and are exposed to ESG risks. These clients are reported in template 5 of the following ESG risk quantitative disclosures on exposures subject to physical risk.
- Strategic risk can be impacted by ESG risks through multiple transmission channels such as regulatory uncertainty and changes combined with a failure to respond well to these changes. It can also follow from a mistrust of or reputational damage to one of our key sectors (social housing or water), which could result in a failure to achieve our business model objectives.

- Operational (legal) risk can be affected by ESG risks through, for example, non-compliance with water quality (Water Framework Directive) targets on our clients' part which could lead to reputational damage and litigation risks for the entire water sector including our bank. Alternatively, not meeting our own ambitions or over-stating these could result in greenwashing, reputational damage and legal risk for the bank.
- Interest rate (refinancing) and liquidity risk can be impacted by ESG risks through a negative impact by ESG factors on the funding spread through a mistrust of investors in the bank's strategy.

ESG Risk Assessment and Measurement: ESG Scenario Analysis

NWB Bank uses ESG scenario analysis to further assess and measure its material ESG risks.

In the short-term horizon, material ESG risks are translated into short-term stress scenarios (<3 years) and quantified and investigated through stress testing, in the context of the bank's ICAAP and ILAAP, to determine the impact of ESG risks on the bank's capital and liquidity position, or the bank's financial resilience. The normative stress testing scenarios are complemented by an in-depth, physical risk event-driven analysis, and an economic sensitivity analysis based on an ESG transition risk-driven scenario. The ESG stress test outcomes on the CET1 ratio are within the bandwidth of the regular stress test outcomes. Sensitivity of the Economic Capital to transition risk is low. The 2024 deep dive on flooding impact on social housing is still valid: this outcome, too, was low. NWB Bank concludes that reserving dedicated Economic Capital for ESG risk is not necessary at this time.

In the long-term (10 years and upwards) horizon, the bank performs a qualitative scenario or resilience analysis, which identifies the potential impact of material ESG risks on the basis of scenarios based on scientific reports from the Network for Greening the Financial System (NGFS), Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) and

the Roal Netherlands Meteorological Institute (KNMI), among others. The main objective here is to arrive at a wider range of possible impacts of ESG risks on the resilience of the bank's business model and to define strategic opportunities for the bank and its clients to mitigate these risks.

Both ESG stress testing (in the context of ICAAP and ILAAP) and ESG scenario/resilience analysis are evolving, and the availability and quality of ESG data remain critical.

ESG Risk Mitigation and Monitoring: Risk Appetite, Portfolio Management and Data

In order to monitor and mitigate ESG risks, NWB Bank integrates ESG risk in its risk appetite statement and overall strategy and business model.

The risk appetite statement defines and addresses ESG risks as part of the bank's risk taxonomy, through the definition of climate-related and environmental Key Risk Indicators (KRIs). These KRIs define transition paths and targets for NWB Bank's portfolio and key sectors, including social housing, water authorities and municipalities, with respect to the ESG risks they are materially exposed to. They are aligned with the bank's overall sustainability strategy and goals, and serve as a basis for client engagement and impact, along with our ESG transition plan.

The KRIs are monitored in a dashboard, that shows the actual performance data and measurements as well as the targets on a portfolio, sector and client level. This dashboard allows the bank to monitor how its client portfolio is performing, and lands in monthly and quarterly internal reports to the Managing Board.

KRI	Material ESG Risk	Target
Yearly delta total CO ₂ -emissions: social housing, municipalities, water authorities, health care	Physical (effects of warming) and transition risk (Paris agreements)	2050: net zero carbon emissions Yearly reduction of emissions
Energy label performance indicator: social housing	Transition risk (energy performance and related policy changes)	2028: 3% EFG energy labels 2027: 4% 2026: 6% 2025: 7% 2024: 8%
Energy label performance indicator: municipalities	Transition risk (energy performance and related policy changes)	2024: 38% [% utility building energy label D or lower]
Area of public green surface: municipalities	Physical (heat stress and biodiversity loss)	30% as minimum threshold 2024: 30%
Surface water quality: water authorities	Physical (surface water quality and biodiversity loss) and transition risk (misalignment KRW/WFD targets)	2027: 100% 2024: 0%
State of the flood defence systems: water authorities	Physical (flooding risk) and transition risk (failure to adapt or respond accurately to climate change)	2050: 100% 2024: 67%

On an individual client level, ESG risks are integrated in the credit application and review process. The relevant material ESG risks for each of the client sectors are, based on collected ESG- and client data, translated into ESG risk metrics that are included in the credit risk analysis. The quantitative credit score and qualitative (sustainability) assessment include a (potential) client's impact on climate, environment and biodiversity, responsible use of energy and materials, physical and transition risks, social impact, and responsible governance practices. On a sector level, ESG risks are monitored in annual sector analyses.

A key part of the ESG risk management cycle, is the collection of ESG data. On a bank-wide level, the ESG Accelerator working group, comprised of sustainability representatives from different departments, coordinates efforts to develop ESG data-driven topics, assess collective ESG data needs and collect ESG data. Relevant collected data includes location data on clients' assets, data on physical effects of climate change

and nature degradation as well as emissions, and social indicators like social housing tenant satisfaction. A systematic data collection process has been developed as well as a data management framework and IT system architecture, that allow for ESG data collection as well as the monitoring of ESG data availability and quality.

BUSINESS MODEL AND SUSTAINABILITY STRATEGY

Sustainability is in the DNA of NWB Bank. As a bank of and for the public sector, a key player in financing the Dutch public sector, and a financing partner for enhancing sustainability in the Netherlands, we are committed to delivering a responsible social return through our strategy and business model. As a promotional bank, we do not pursue profit maximization, but rather focus on creating long-term societal impact which includes climate adaptation, mitigation and the preservation and restoration of nature. All of our clients are part of the public sector and therefore, by virtue of their public task, committed to sustainability. For example, with our financing, the water authorities invest into measures to protect the country from flooding and droughts, while at the same time they play a key role in preserving the water quality in the Netherlands. Housing associations, on the other hand, have a crucial part to play in increasing the country's resilience and adaptation to climate risks and in delivering social impact by providing and adapting approximately 30% of the total housing in the Netherlands.

Sustainability Strategy, Objectives and Targets

In 2024, NWB Bank published its first ESG Transition Plan, as an update of its 2022 Climate Action Plan. The ESG Transition Plan describes the commitments, objectives and targets of NWB Bank to contribute to the overall transition to a sustainable economy, as well as the tools and framework the bank has in place to manage ESG risks. One such target is the bank's audacious goal, which aims at achieving not only a climate neutral loan portfolio in 2050, but an energy positive portfolio in 2035. This means that the amount of renewable energy generated by the renewable energy projects that we finance is higher than the fossil energy consumed by our clients.

The ESG Transition Plan not only focuses on climate, but also integrates topics related to water management, biodiversity, and social factors, and the way these topics interrelate. The underlying idea is that the bank's financing of the Dutch public sector clients creates a positive impact on these sustainable topics, which helps to mitigate the transition and physical risks that emerge from these topics. In order to ensure the bank's value

creation on the long term, it is important to both measure our impact and ESG risks, as well as set targets that we actively engage with our clients and sectors on.

ESG Risk Management Strategy and Tools

NWB Bank incorporates ESG risk in its overall strategy and business model and employs a range of ESG risk management and mitigation tools.

- Engagement with clients and sector organizations makes up an important part of our sustainable impact strategy as well as the monitoring and mitigation of ESG risks. It helps us to identify which risks clients identify themselves as well as monitor progress in regard to sustainability and ESG risk targets. The primary focus is on clients with the largest position in our lending portfolio and the largest impact on or share of emissions.
- Price differentiation (positive and negative pricing) is another tool. To help clients become more sustainable, we offer sustainability-linked loans (SLLs). With these loans, clients can receive interest rebates for good sustainability performance, according to pre-agreed targets set out in the additional loan conditions. On the other hand, ESG factors are an integral part of our credit risk analyses and reviews and, depending on the overall creditworthiness, may lead to price differentiation.
- Inclusion (i.e. active financing) and exclusion are done both in the Risk Appetite Statement and in the bank's Sustainability Policy, which details both ESG-based investment and exclusion criteria for the bank's loan portfolio and liquidity portfolio. NWB Bank provides financing exclusively to activities within or related to the Dutch public sector. We choose not to part with clients who are lagging behind in terms of sustainability; after all, our clients [Av1] [M02] serve the public interest [Av3] and have their eye on sustainability, but also sometimes face dilemmas regarding prioritization, capacity, time and cost. For example, providing health care or social housing may take priority over sustainability in the short term. We weigh this in our assessments.

QUANTITATIVE DISCLOSURES ON ENVIRONMENTAL, SOCIAL AND GOVERNANCE RISK

TEMPLATE 1: INDICATORS OF POTENTIAL CLIMATE CHANGE TRANSITION RISK: CREDIT QUALITY OF EXPOSURES BY SECTOR, EMISSIONS AND RESIDUAL MATURITY

For the sectors agriculture, forestry and fishing and electric power generation, transmission and distribution, we do only finance avoided emissions.

30 JUNE 2025

Sector/subsector	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	n	o	p
	Gross carrying amount				Accumulated impairment, accumulated negative changes in fair value due to credit risk and provisions				GHG financed emissions (scope 1, scope 2 and scope 3 emissions of the counterparty) (in tons of CO2 equivalent)		GHG emissions (column i): gross carrying amount percentage of the portfolio derived from company-specific reporting					Average weighted maturity
		Of which exposures towards companies excluded from EU Paris-aligned Benchmarks in accordance with Article 12(1) points (d) to (g) and Article 12(2) of Regulation (EU) 2020/1818	Of which environmentally sustainable (CCM)	Of which stage 2 exposures	Of which non-performing exposures		Of which Stage 2 exposures	Of which non-performing exposures		Of which Scope 3 financed emissions		<= 5 years	> 5 years <= 10 years	> 10 years <= 20 years	> 20 years	
(x million)																
1	Exposures towards sectors that highly contribute to climate change¹⁾	2,880		124					66,215			482	645	1,604	150	8
2	A - Agriculture, forestry and fishing	109							6,023			36	27	46		8
3	B - Mining and quarrying															
4	B.05 - Mining of coal and lignite															
5	B.06 - Extraction of crude petroleum and natural gas															
6	B.07 - Mining of metal ores															
7	B.08 - Other mining and quarrying															
8	B.09 - Mining support service activities															
9	C - Manufacturing															
10	C.10 - Manufacture of food products															
11	C.11 - Manufacture of beverages															

	Sector/subsector	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	n	o	p
12	C.12 - Manufacture of tobacco products																
13	C.13 - Manufacture of textiles																
14	C.14 - Manufacture of wearing apparel																
15	C.15 - Manufacture of leather and related products																
16	C.16 - Manufacture of wood and of products of wood and cork, except furniture; manufacture of articles of straw and plaiting materials																
17	C.17 - Manufacture of paper and paper products																
18	C.18 - Printing and reproduction of recorded media																
19	C.19 - Manufacture of coke and refined petroleum products																
20	C.20 - Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products																
21	C.21 - Manufacture of basic pharmaceutical products and pharmaceutical preparations																
22	C.22 - Manufacture of rubber products																
23	C.23 - Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products																
24	C.24 - Manufacture of basic metals																
25	C.25 - Manufacture of fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment																
26	C.26 - Manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products																
27	C.27 - Manufacture of electrical equipment																
28	C.28 - Manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c.																
29	C.29 - Manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers																
30	C.30 - Manufacture of other transport equipment																
31	C.31 - Manufacture of furniture																
32	C.32 - Other manufacturing																
33	C.33 - Repair and installation of machinery and equipment																

	Sector/subsector	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	n	o	p
34	D - Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	1,307			72					22,010			109	193	990	14	10
35	D35.1 - Electric power generation, transmission and distribution	1,307			72					22,010			109	193	990	14	10
36	D35.11 - Production of electricity	1,307			72					22,010			109	193	990	14	10
37	D35.2 - Manufacture of gas; distribution of gaseous fuels through mains																
38	D35.3 - Steam and air conditioning supply																
39	E - Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	1,328			51					38,181			337	382	474	135	10
40	F - Construction																
41	F.41 - Construction of buildings																
42	F.42 - Civil engineering																
43	F.43 - Specialised construction activities																
44	G - Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles																
45	H - Transportation and storage																
46	H.49 - Land transport and transport via pipelines																
47	H.50 - Water transport																
48	H.51 - Air transport																
49	H.52 - Warehousing and support activities for transportation																
50	H.53 - Postal and courier activities																
51	I - Accommodation and food service activities																
52	L - Real estate activities																
53	Exposures towards sectors other than those that highly contribute to climate change*	732			30								89	91	444	108	15
54	K - Financial and insurance activities																
55	Exposures to other sectors (NACE codes J, M - U)	732			30								89	91	444	108	15
56	TOTAL	3,476			154					66,215			571	694	1,953	258	9

1) In accordance with the Commission delegated regulation EU) 2020/1818 supplementing regulation (EU) 2016/1011 as regards minimum standards for EU Climate Transition Benchmarks and EU Paris-aligned Benchmarks - Climate Benchmark Standards Regulation - Recital 6: Sectors listed in Sections A to H and Section L of Annex I to Regulation (EC) No 1893/2006.

TEMPLATE 2: BANKING BOOK - INDICATORS OF POTENTIAL CLIMATE CHANGE TRANSITION RISK: LOANS COLLATERALISED BY IMMOVABLE PROPERTY - ENERGY EFFICIENCY OF THE COLLATERAL

30 JUNE 2025

		a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	n	o	p
		Total gross carrying amount amount															
(x million)		Level of energy efficiency (EP score in kWh/m² of collateral)						Level of energy efficiency (EPC label of collateral)						Without EPC label of collateral			
		0; <= 100	> 100; <= 200	> 200; <= 300	> 300; <= 400	> 400; <= 500	> 500	A	B	C	D	E	F	G		Of which level of energy efficiency (EP score in kWh/m² of collateral) estimated	
1	Total EU area																
2	Of which Loans collateralised by commercial immovable property																
3	Of which Loans collateralised by residential immovable property																
4	Of which Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties																
5	Of which Level of energy efficiency (EP score in kWh/m² of collateral) estimated																
6	Total non-EU area																
7	Of which Loans collateralised by commercial immovable property																
8	Of which Loans collateralised by residential immovable property																
9	Of which Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties																
10	Of which Level of energy efficiency (EP score in kWh/m² of collateral) estimated																

TEMPLATE 3: BANKING BOOK - INDICATORS OF POTENTIAL CLIMATE CHANGE TRANSITION RISK: ALIGNMENT METRICS

30 JUNE 2025

	a	b	c	d	e	f	g
	Sector	NACE Sectors (a minima) ¹⁾	Portfolio gross carrying amount (million EUR)	Alignment metric ²⁾	Year of reference	Distance to IEA NZE2050 in % ³⁾	Target (year of reference + 3 years)
1	Power		0				
2	Fossil fuel combustion		0				
3	Automotive		0				
4	Aviation		0				
5	Maritime transport		0				
6	Cement, clinker and lime production		0				
7	Iron and steel, coke, and metal ore production		0				
8	Chemicals		0				
9	... potential additions relevant to the business model of the institution		0				

1) Please refer to the list below.

2) See table below.

3) PiT distance to 2030 NZE2050 scenario in % (for each metric).

LIST OF NACE SECTORS TO BE CONSIDERED

IEA sector	Column b - NACE Sectors (a minima) - Sectors required		Examples of metrics - non-exhaustive list. Institutions shall apply metrics defined by the IEA scenario
Sector in the template	sector	code	
Maritime transport	shipping	301	Average tonnes of CO ₂ per passenger-km, Average gCO ₂ /MJ and Average share of high carbon technologies (ICE)
Maritime transport	shipping	3011	
Maritime transport	shipping	3012	
Maritime transport	shipping	3315	
Maritime transport	shipping	50	
Maritime transport	shipping	501	
Maritime transport	shipping	5010	
Maritime transport	shipping	502	
Maritime transport	shipping	5020	
Maritime transport	shipping	5222	
Maritime transport	shipping	5224	
Maritime transport	shipping	5229	
Power	power	27	Average tonnes of CO ₂ per MWh and Average share of high carbon technologies (oil, gas, coal)
Power	power	2712	
Power	power	3314	
Power	power	35	
Power	power	351	
Power	power	3511	
Power	power	3512	
Power	power	3513	
Power	power	3514	
Power	power	4321	
Fossil fuel combustion	oil and gas	91	Average tons pf CO ₂ per GJ and Average share of high carbon technologies (ICE)
Fossil fuel combustion	oil and gas	910	
Fossil fuel combustion	oil and gas	192	
Fossil fuel combustion	oil and gas	1920	
Fossil fuel combustion	oil and gas	2014	
Fossil fuel combustion	oil and gas	352	
Fossil fuel combustion	oil and gas	3521	
Fossil fuel combustion	oil and gas	3522	
Fossil fuel combustion	oil and gas	3523	
Fossil fuel combustion	oil and gas	4612	
Fossil fuel combustion	oil and gas	4671	
Fossil fuel combustion	oil and gas	6	

IEA sector	Column b - NACE Sectors (a minima) - Sectors required		Examples of metrics - non-exhaustive list. Institutions shall apply metrics defined by the IEA scenario
Sector in the template	sector	code	
Fossil fuel combustion	oil and gas	61	Average tonnes of CO ₂ per tonne of output and Average share of high carbon technologies (ICE)
Fossil fuel combustion	oil and gas	610	
Fossil fuel combustion	oil and gas	62	
Fossil fuel combustion	oil and gas	620	
Iron and steel, coke, and metal ore production	steel	24	
Iron and steel, coke, and metal ore production	steel	241	
Iron and steel, coke, and metal ore production	steel	2410	
Iron and steel, coke, and metal ore production	steel	242	
Iron and steel, coke, and metal ore production	steel	2420	
Iron and steel, coke, and metal ore production	steel	2434	
Iron and steel, coke, and metal ore production	steel	244	
Iron and steel, coke, and metal ore production	steel	2442	
Iron and steel, coke, and metal ore production	steel	2444	
Iron and steel, coke, and metal ore production	steel	2445	
Iron and steel, coke, and metal ore production	steel	245	
Iron and steel, coke, and metal ore production	steel	2451	
Iron and steel, coke, and metal ore production	steel	2452	
Iron and steel, coke, and metal ore production	steel	25	
Iron and steel, coke, and metal ore production	steel	251	
Iron and steel, coke, and metal ore production	steel	2511	
Iron and steel, coke, and metal ore production	steel	4672	
Iron and steel, coke, and metal ore production	coal	5	
Iron and steel, coke, and metal ore production	coal	51	
Iron and steel, coke, and metal ore production	coal	510	
Iron and steel, coke, and metal ore production	coal	52	
Iron and steel, coke, and metal ore production	coal	520	
Iron and steel, coke, and metal ore production	steel	7	
Iron and steel, coke, and metal ore production	steel	72	
Iron and steel, coke, and metal ore production	steel	729	
Fossil fuel combustion	coal	8	Average tons pf CO ₂ per GJ
Fossil fuel combustion	coal	9	Average tons pf CO ₂ per GJ
Cement, clinker and lime production	cement	235	Average tonnes of CO ₂ per tonne of output and Average share of high carbon technologies (ICE)
Cement, clinker and lime production	cement	2351	
Cement, clinker and lime production	cement	2352	
Cement, clinker and lime production	cement	236	
Cement, clinker and lime production	cement	2361	
Cement, clinker and lime production	cement	2363	

IEA sector	Column b - NACE Sectors (a minima) - Sectors required		Examples of metrics - non-exhaustive list. Institutions shall apply metrics defined by the IEA scenario
Sector in the template	sector	code	
Cement, clinker and lime production	cement	2364	Average share of sustainable aviation fuels and Average tonnes of CO2 per passenger-km
Cement, clinker and lime production	cement	811	
Cement, clinker and lime production	cement	89	
Aviation	aviation	3030	
aviation	aviation	3316	
aviation	aviation	511	
aviation	aviation	5110	
aviation	aviation	512	
aviation	aviation	5121	
Aviation	aviation	5223	
Automotive	automotive	2815	Average tonnes of CO2 per passenger-km and Average share of high carbon technologies (ICE)
Automotive	automotive	29	
Automotive	automotive	291	
Automotive	automotive	2910	
Automotive	automotive	292	
Automotive	automotive	2920	
Automotive	automotive	293	
Automotive	automotive	2932	

TEMPLATE 4: BANKING BOOK - INDICATORS OF POTENTIAL CLIMATE CHANGE TRANSITION RISK:
 EXPOSURES TO TOP 20 CARBON-INTENSIVE FIRMS

We do not have exposures in the top 20 carbon-intensive firms.

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	a	b	c	d	e
	Gross carrying amount (aggregate)	Gross carrying amount towards the counterparties compared to total gross carrying amount (aggregate)*	Of which environmentally sustainable (CCM)	Weighted average maturity	Number of top 20 polluting firms included
1	0	0	0	0	0
	*For counterparties among the top 20 carbon emitting companies in the world				
	data source	reference period	list considered		
	Carbon Majors	1/1/2022 - 31/12/2022	Total emissions - high granularity. Aggregated to parent entity		

TEMPLATE 5: BANKING BOOK - INDICATORS OF POTENTIAL CLIMATE CHANGE PHYSICAL RISK: EXPOSURES SUBJECT TO PHYSICAL RISK

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a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	n	o
	Gross carrying amount													
	of which exposures sensitive to impact from climate change physical events													
	Breakdown by maturity bucket							of which exposures sensitive to impact from chronic and acute climate change events	of which exposures sensitive to impact from acute climate change events	of which exposures sensitive to impact both from chronic and acute climate change events		Accumulated impairment, accumulated negative changes in fair value due to credit risk and provisions		
		<= 5 years	> 5 years <= 10 years	> 10 years <= 20 years	> 20 years	Average weighted maturity	of which exposures sensitive to impact from chronic climate change events	of which exposures sensitive to impact from acute climate change events	of which exposures sensitive to impact both from chronic and acute climate change events	Of which Stage 2 exposures	Of which non-performing exposures		of which Stage 2 exposures	Of which non-performing exposures
Variable: Geographical area subject to climate change physical risk - acute and chronic events														
(x million)														
A - Agriculture, forestry and fishing	109.3	36.4	27.4	45.5		8		109.3						
B - Mining and quarrying														
C - Manufacturing														
D - Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	1,306.9	108.9	193.3	990.2	14.4	10		400.2		18.7				
E - Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	1,327.6	336.6	381.6	473.9	135.5	10								
F - Construction														
G - Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles														
H - Transportation and storage														
L - Real estate activities														
Loans collateralised by residential immovable property														
Loans collateralised by commercial immovable property														
Reposessed colaterals														
Other relevant sectors (breakdown below where relevant)														
N - Administrative and support service activities	731.8	89.0	91.3	443.6	107.8	15			382.6					

Method

Given the concentration of activities of NWB Bank in the Netherlands, the only material geographic area for the assessment of potential climate change physical risk is the Netherlands. The vast majority of activities in the Netherlands is related to non-financial corporates in the sectors A) Agriculture, forestry and fishing, D) Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply, E) Water supply, and N) Administrative and support service activities.

In reporting this template, we relied on the assumption of materiality: we report, next to the gross carrying amount, only the exposures of the bank that are materially sensitive to climate change physical risk. This judgement relies heavily on the outcomes of the bank's ESG Risk Materiality Assessment, which includes which physical risks are material as well as the sectors for which credit risk is potentially affected by these physical risks.

The material climate change-related physical risks that we identified and have found the data to assess are drought and flooding. Both are classified as acute risks according to the ECB Guide on Climate-Related and Environmental Risks, page 10: "Physical risk is therefore categorised as "acute" when it arises from extreme events, such as droughts, floods and storms". Flooding and drought risks are potentially material for all sectors within NWB Bank's client portfolio.

However, actual materiality for clients has been assessed not only on the basis of the underlying assumption of materiality but actual data on climate risk effects from Klimaateffectatlas (<https://www.klimaateffectatlas.nl/nl/>) and location data on clients' assets. The method of scoping the location of the clients and collecting this data is different for the different sectors, and described further below. However, in all cases we looked at the same climate risk data from Klimaateffectatlas. For flooding this data is based on a chance of flooding of more than 20 cm in 2050. For drought this data is based on the risk of pole rot, differential setting in the ground as well as the risk of

forest fires - all are possible effects and impacts associated with the risk of drought. Both the flooding and drought risk drivers range from non-applicable to (very) low to high risk. After collecting location data on clients' assets and mapping them to the flooding and drought data, we determined either a low, medium or high risk both for flooding and drought. In the case of a medium or high risk in either or both cases of flooding and drought, the exposure was deemed materially and potentially sensitive to climate change physical risk and reported from column c onwards. The precise methods of location data collection and mapping per sector are described below.

Sector A - Agriculture, forestry and fishing - comprises only one client, whose activities are spread throughout the Netherlands. Due to this location on a national level, and taking the mean risk of flooding and drought within the Netherlands, we assumed a medium risk to acute climate change physical risk and chose to report the entire exposure as sensitive to impact from climate change physical events.

For sector D - Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply - we collected the location data on either a postal code (PC6 level) or municipality level. This location data was mapped to the climate risk data and one client was deemed materially exposed to climate change physical risk, on the basis of a medium to high risk of flooding. Two new clients' activities are spread throughout the Netherlands. For these clients, we used the same approach as for the sector A client and prudently deemed their exposure material. The exposures are reported in the template from column c onwards.

Sector E - Water supply - comprises industry water clients. The clients' location data was based on the provinces and municipalities in which their activities are located. The mapping to the climate risk data resulted in a low risk of flooding and drought, thus leading to the conclusion that these exposures are not sensitive to impact from climate change physical risk.

For sector N - Administrative and support service activities - we collected location data on a postal code (PC6 level) and municipality level. On the basis of this location data and the climate risk data, two clients are materially sensitive to respectively drought and flooding risk. Their exposures are reported in the template, from column c onwards.

TEMPLATE 6: SUMMARY OF KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS (KPIs) ON THE TAXONOMY-ALIGNED EXPOSURES

Template 6. Summary of GAR KPIs

	KPI			% coverage (over total assets)*
	Climate change mitigation	Climate change adaptation	Total (Climate change mitigation + Climate change adaptation)	
GAR stock	0.3%	0.0%	0.3%	65.6%
GAR flow	1.0%	0.0%	1.0%	85.2%
* % of assets covered by the KPI over banks´ total assets				

TEMPLATE 7: MITIGATING ACTIONS: ASSETS FOR THE CALCULATION OF GAR

	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	n	o	p
	Disclosure reference date T															
	Total gross carrying amount	Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)					Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)					TOTAL (CCM + CCA)				
		Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)					Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)					Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				
		Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)					Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)					Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)				
				Of which specialised lending	Of which transitional	Of which enabling			Of which specialised lending	Of which adaptation	Of which enabling			Of which specialised lending	Of which transitional/adaptation	Of which enabling
(x million)																
GAR - Covered assets in both numerator and denominator																
1 Loans and advances, debt securities and equity instruments not HFT eligible for GAR calculation	11,628.1	2,281.4	191.3	166.9	0.7	0.4	18.7	0.0				2,300.1	191.3	166.9	0.7	0.4
2 Financial corporations	9,717.7	371.0	59.1	34.7	0.7	0.4	18.7	0.0				389.7	59.1	34.7	0.7	0.4
3 Credit institutions	3,385.5	371.0	59.1	34.7	0.7	0.4	18.7	0.0				389.7	59.1	34.7	0.7	0.4
4 Loans and advances	2,615.2	181.3	23.6	8.4	0.7	0.4	18.7	0.0				200.0	23.6	8.4	0.7	0.4
5 Debt securities, including UoP	770.2	189.7	35.5	26.3	0.0							189.7	35.5	26.3	0.0	
6 Equity instruments																
7 Other financial corporations	6,332.3															
8 of which investment firms	6,332.3															
9 Loans and advances	177.5															
10 Debt securities, including UoP	6,154.8															
11 Equity instruments																
12 of which management companies																
13 Loans and advances																
14 Debt securities, including UoP																
15 Equity instruments																
16 of which insurance undertakings																
17 Loans and advances																
18 Debt securities, including UoP																
19 Equity instruments																
20 Non-financial corporations (subject to NFRD disclosure obligations)	1,910.4	1,910.4	132.2	132.2								1,910.4	132.2	132.2		
21 Loans and advances	1,910.4	1,910.4	132.2	132.2								1,910.4	132.2	132.2		
22 Debt securities, including UoP																
23 Equity instruments																
24 Households																
25 of which loans collateralised by residential immovable property																
26 of which building renovation loans																
27 of which motor vehicle loans																

	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	n	o	p
28	Local government financing															
29	Housing financing															
30	Other local governments financing															
31	Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties															
32	TOTAL GAR ASSETS	11,628.1	2,281.4	191.3	166.9	0.7	0.4	18.7	0.0			2,300.1	191.3	166.9	0.7	0.4
	Assets excluded from the numerator for GAR calculation (covered in the denominator)															
33	EU Non-financial corporations (not subject to NFRD disclosure obligations)	41,218.5														
34	Loans and advances	41,218.5														
35	Debt securities															
36	Equity instruments															
37	Non-EU Non-financial corporations (not subject to NFRD disclosure obligations)															
38	Loans and advances															
39	Debt securities															
40	Equity instruments															
41	Derivatives	4,849.2														
42	On demand interbank loans	1,128.8														
43	Cash and cash-related assets															
44	Other assets (e.g. Goodwill, commodities etc.)	82.6														
45	TOTAL ASSETS IN THE DENOMINATOR (GAR)	58,907.3														
	Other assets excluded from both the numerator and denominator for GAR calculation															
46	Sovereigns	14,340.7														
47	Central banks exposure	16,548.2														
48	Trading book															
49	TOTAL ASSETS EXCLUDED FROM NUMERATOR AND DENOMINATOR	30,888.9														
50	TOTAL ASSETS	89,796.2														

TEMPLATE 8: GAR (%)

		a	b	e	k	l	o	p	q	r	u	aa	ab	ae	af
		Disclosure reference date T: KPIs on stock							Disclosure reference date T: KPIs on flows						
		Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)			TOTAL (CCM + CCA)			Proportion of total assets covered	Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)			TOTAL (CCM + CCA)			Proportion of total new assets covered
		Proportion of eligible assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors			Proportion of eligible assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors				Proportion of new eligible assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors			Proportion of new eligible assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors			
		Of which environmentally sustainable			Of which environmentally sustainable				Of which environmentally sustainable			Of which environmentally sustainable			
		Of which enabling			Of which enabling				Of which enabling			Of which enabling			
% [compared to total covered assets in the denominator]															
1	GAR	3.9%	0.3%		3.9%	0.3%		65.6%	5.2%	1.0%		5.2%	1.0%		85.2%
2	Loans and advances, debt securities and equity instruments not HfT eligible for GAR calculation	19.6%	1.6%		19.8%	1.6%		12.9%							
3	Financial corporations	3.8%	0.6%		4.0%	0.6%		10.8%							
4	Credit institutions	11.0%	1.7%		11.5%	1.7%		3.8%							
5	Other financial corporations							7.1%							
6	of which investment firms							7.1%							
7	of which management companies														
8	of which insurance undertakings														
9	Non-financial corporations subject to NFRD disclosure obligations	100.0%	6.9%		100.0%	6.9%		2.1%	100.0%	20.1%		100.0%	20.1%		4.4%
10	Households														
11	of which loans collateralised by residential immovable property														
12	of which building renovation loans														
13	of which motor vehicle loans														
14	Local government financing														
15	Housing financing														
16	Other local governments financing														
17	Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties														

TEMPLATE 10: OTHER CLIMATE CHANGE MITIGATING ACTIONS THAT ARE NOT COVERED IN REGULATION (EU) 2020/852

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	a	b	c	d	e	f
	Type of financial instrument	Type of counterparty	Gross carrying amount (x million)	Type of risk mitigated (Climate change transition risk)	Type of risk mitigated (Climate change physical risk)	Qualitative information on the nature of the mitigating actions
1	Bonds (e.g. green, sustainable, sustainability-linked under standards other than the EU standards)	Financial corporations	0			
2		Non-financial corporations	0			
3		Of which Loans collateralised by commercial immovable property	0			
4		Other counterparties				
5	Loans (e.g. green, sustainable, sustainability-linked under standards other than the EU standards)	Financial corporations	0			
6		Non-financial corporations	0			
7		Of which Loans collateralised by commercial immovable property	0			
8		Households				
9		Of which Loans collateralised by residential immovable property				
10		Of which building renovation loans				
11		Other counterparties	37,213	Climate mitigation and adaptation	Flood	Loans for social housing

In line 11 housing associations are included, arguing that the financing of social housing in the Netherlands (with a guarantee from the Social Housing Guarantee Fund) is not handled by municipalities but by parties set up and guaranteed by municipalities. Our SDG Housing Bond Framework shows that 80% of the financing to housing associations is used for social housing. This percentage is used for the eligibility under the Taxonomy Regulation. It is argued that residential mortgages are also 100% eligible under the Taxonomy Regulation.