

ASN Bank N.V.

Key Rating Drivers

Standalone Strength Drives Ratings: ASN Bank N.V.'s (formerly de Volksbank N.V.) ratings reflect its simple but concentrated business model, which results in structurally weaker earnings diversification than larger and higher-rated domestic peers'. The bank's sound asset quality and moderate risk profile, focusing on low-risk residential mortgage lending, are rating strengths. The ratings also capture improved earnings generation, satisfactory capitalisation and leverage, and robust funding underpinned by a granular and stable deposit base.

Straightforward Business Model: ASN Bank is the fourth-largest commercial bank in the Netherlands, although its market share is small at around 6% in residential mortgage loans. It operates almost exclusively in its home market, with a clear focus on retail banking, offering mainly residential mortgage loans, savings and payments products.

The bank's focus on lending results in a high reliance on net interest income (NII), which accounted on average for 90% of revenue over the past four years, highlighting limited business diversification relative to peers.

Moderate Risk Profile: Fitch Ratings expects ASN Bank to maintain a conservative risk appetite given the bank's focus on low-risk residential mortgage lending in the Netherlands, which comprised 95% of its gross loans at end-June 2025. However, the bank's high reliance on NII exposes it to greater interest-rate risk than larger and more diversified Dutch peers.

Like some domestic peers, the bank's risk-control framework has revealed some deficiencies in recent years, including in its operational risk-management and anti-money laundering obligations. These resulted in two fines imposed by the Dutch National Bank. We expect these to be addressed in the near term, but they will continue to weigh on the bank's profitability and consume management time.

Asset Quality Supports Ratings: The bank's sound and stable impaired loans ratio (end-June 2025: 1%) reflects its large and low-risk Dutch residential mortgage loan portfolio (around three-quarters of total assets). We expect ASN Bank's asset quality to remain supported by a resilient employment market and the bank's prudent underwriting. The rest of the balance sheet mainly comprises cash and high-quality securities.

Satisfactory Profitability: ASN Bank has satisfactory profitability for its simple and concentrated business model, which results in weaker earnings diversification than peers. We expect the operating profit/risk-weighted assets (RWAs) ratio (1H25: 2.2%) to decrease slightly to around 2% in 2025 due to falling NII and costs to remediate risk-control deficiencies. The bank will hire temporary staff to address antimoney laundering requirements, and we expect the associated costs to continue weighing on profitability until 2027.

Capital Buffers Reflect Low-Risk Assets: The bank's strong common equity Tier 1 (CET1) ratio (end-June 2025: 20%) benefits from the low risk-weighting of its large residential mortgage loans portfolio. Fitch expects the CET1 ratio to be maintained well above the bank's medium-term minimum target of around 17%, at about 19% by end-2026. ASN Bank's regulatory leverage ratio (end-June 2025: 5.2%) is adequate for a bank concentrated on low-risk assets.

Stable Funding, Ample Liquidity: Stable and granular retail and SME deposits form the bulk of ASN Bank's funding (end-June 2025: 82%). The bank has limited reliance on wholesale funding, and it is a less frequent issuer in debt capital markets than larger Dutch peers. Liquidity is strong and well managed, and comfortably covers short- and medium-term funding maturities.

Rating Sensitivities

Factors that Could, Individually or Collectively, Lead to Negative Rating Action/Downgrade

The bank has material headroom within its current rating. However, a downgrade could result from a significant loss of market share in mortgage lending, signalling a weakening in its business profile and profitability. A higher risk profile, for example due to rapid expansion in higher-risk lending causing the impaired loans ratio to durably increase above 2%, could also lead to a downgrade.

Factors that Could, Individually or Collectively, Lead to Positive Rating Action/Upgrade

An upgrade would require a broadened product and service offering that leads to more diversified revenue streams away from interest income. This would reduce earnings sensitivity to the interest-rate cycle and strengthen internal capital generation. An upgrade would in that case require the bank to maintain its conservative risk profile and stable funding and liquidity.



Other Debt and Issuer Ratings

Rating Level	Rating
Deposits (long term/short term)	A/F1
Senior preferred (long term/short term)	A/F1
Senior non-preferred	A-
Subordinated Tier 2	BBB
Source: Fitch Ratings	

Short-Term IDR

The 'F1' Short-Term IDR is the higher of the two options mapping to an 'A-' Long-Term IDR, driven by ASN Bank's funding and liquidity

Senior Debt, Deposits and Derivative Counterparty Rating (DCR)

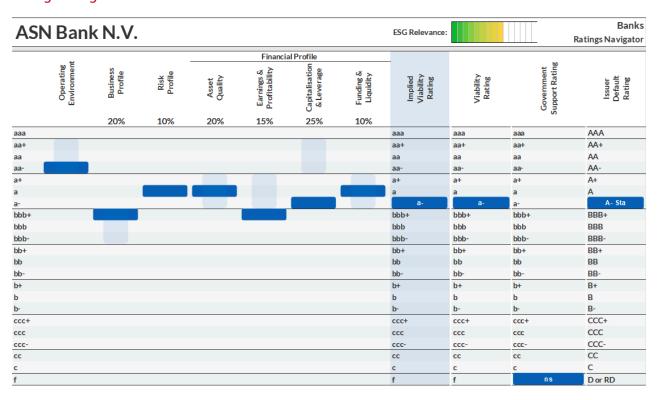
The bank's long-term senior preferred debt, long-term deposits and DCR are rated one notch above its Long-Term IDR. This reflects Fitch's expectation that ASN Bank will continue to meet its minimum requirement for own funds and eligible liabilities of 21.2% (excluding the combined buffer requirement) with only senior non-preferred and more junior debt and equity instruments. The senior non-preferred and junior debt buffer represented 19.6% of RWAs at end-June 2025. For the same reason, Fitch rates ASN Bank's senior non-preferred debt at 'A-', in line with the bank's Long-Term IDR.

The short-term senior preferred and deposit ratings of 'F1' are the lower of the two options mapping to their respective 'A' long-term ratings, reflecting our assessment of the bank's funding and liquidity score at 'a'.

Subordinated Debt

The bank's subordinated (Tier 2) debt is rated two notches below its VR, in line with the baseline notching for this type of debt and reflecting poor recovery prospects for these instruments.

Ratings Navigator





The Key Rating Driver (KRD) weightings used to determine the implied VR are shown as percentages at the top. In cases where the implied VR is adjusted upwards or downwards to arrive at the VR, the KRD associated with the adjustment reason is highlighted in red. The shaded areas indicate the benchmark-implied scores for each KRD.

VR - Adjustments to Key Rating Drivers

The earnings and profitability score of 'bbb+' is below the 'a' category implied score due to the following adjustment reason: revenue diversification (negative).

The capitalisation and leverage score of 'a-' is below the 'aa' category implied score due to the following adjustment reason: risk profile and business model (negative).

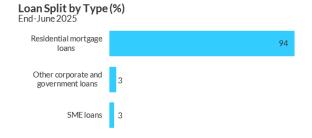
Company Summary and Key Qualitative Factors

Business Profile

ASN Bank focuses on providing Dutch residential mortgage loans and retail savings, in which it holds market shares of about 6% and 9%, respectively. The low-risk but undiversified business model constrains the bank's business profile. It went through significant franchise changes in 2025, including consolidating its retail brands and legal name under ASN Bank and reducing its branch network and workforce, aimed to enhance operational efficiency. This transformation programme will continue in 2026. The bank has been indirectly state-owned since 2013 but the state acts as a passive investor in the bank.

In its current strategic plan to end-2025, the bank aims for a return on equity of 8%-10% (1H25: about 7%, based on the bank's calculation), a cost/income ratio of 57%-59% (1H25: 69%), and a CET1 ratio under the Basel III endgame rules of at least 17% by end-2025 (end-June 2025: 20%). We believe the bank will be challenged to meet its profitability targets as we expect lower NII to put pressure on the cost/income ratio, which we forecast to remain above 60%. We expect an updated strategy to be introduced in the coming months, but we do not expect any major deviations from the current plan.

The bank's plan to grow its exposure to the small and medium-sized enterprise (SME) banking segment, could slightly reduce reliance on NII, but we expect that business model will remain largely concentrated in residential mortgage loans and interest income for the next few years.







Source: Fitch Ratings, Fitch Solutions, ASN Bank

Risk Profile

We view the bank's underwriting standards for residential mortgage loans as prudent and consistent with industry standards. Dutch mortgage lending is mainly prime and owner-occupied. Regulatory changes have reduced the loan/value (LTV) cap at loan origination to 100%, which is still high, and require new mortgage loans to be fully amortising for interest expenses to be tax-deductible. The bank's average LTV on the portfolio of 50% at end-June 2025 provides sufficient headroom to absorb potential collateral devaluation. Fully interest-only loans made up 16% of ASN Bank's mortgage loans at end-June 2025 with partial interest-only mortgages accounting for a further 24%, both slightly lower than the prior year period and largely in line with peers'.

In 2024, the DNB notified the bank that it had identified shortcomings in its operational risk-management processes from previous years and in its identification and assessment of risks of money laundering and terrorist financing. The bank has appointed a chief financial crime officer to ensure compliance with the latter and is progressing with its remediation programme. The bank expects related costs to continue until 2027.



Exposure to market risk is moderate and mostly related to the structural interest rate risk. It reflects ASN Bank's portfolio of mortgage loans with fixed-rate periods of longer than one year, which represent the bulk of the mortgage loan book. The bank uses interest rate swaps to hedge its interest rate risk, but is more interest-rate-sensitive than larger, and more diversified, Dutch banks. At end-June 2025, the bank estimated that a 200bp upward shift in the yield curve would reduce economic value of equity by 7% of the bank's CET1 capital.

Financial Profile

Asset Quality

The high-quality residential mortgage portfolio in the Netherlands (over 90% of the loan book) supports the bank's strong asset quality. Most mortgage loans have long durations and fixed rates, with the majority carrying fixed rates for at least a decade. While the other corporate and government loan segment deteriorated slightly by end-June 2025, its limited size at just 4% of total loans means the impact on overall asset quality is immaterial. We expect only a limited inflow of impaired loans in the near term, and the impaired loans ratio should remain below 1.5%.

ASN Bank's loan impairment charges/average gross loans ratio has been consistently lower than those of its Dutch peers due to its lowrisk residential-mortgages-dominated loan book, which has had a moderate standard deviation in the past 10 years. We believe this will continue to be the case over the forecast period. The coverage of impaired loans by loan-loss allowances (including management overlay of 6bp of total loans), remains below that of international peers (end-June 2025: 25%). This reflects the low historical credit losses on these loans and the significant portion covered by the Dutch Nationale Hypotheek Garantie (end-2024: 27%).

Credit risk in ASN Bank's securities portfolio is low and underpinned by the high quality of its investments. The majority of its investment portfolio comprises bonds issued by sovereign governments of core European countries and financial institutions with credit ratings of 'A' or above

Impaired Loans/Gross Loans



Source: Fitch Ratings, Fitch Solutions, banks

Operating Profit/Risk-Weighted Assets



Source: Fitch Ratings, Fitch Solutions, banks

Earnings and Profitability

The bank's weak income diversification results in high reliance on net interest income from residential mortgage loans. Residential mortgage margins should remain stable, supported by the portfolio's long fixed-rate tenors, which limit loan book repricing. Fee and commission income grew strongly in 1H25 (+19% year-on-year), exceeding our expectations, driven by increased pricing for basic banking fees.

2024 net income of EUR144 million (2023: EUR431 million) was significantly affected by non-operating costs mainly related to the bank's transformation programme provision (EUR129 million before tax). The bank expects annual structural cost savings from the transformation programme to reach EUR70 million. We forecast the bank's cost/income ratio to remain close to 70% in the near term, excluding any potential non-recurring items. This would remain below the large domestic peer average (around 60%) and exceed the bank's 57%-59% 2025 target. We expect a small loan impairment charge in 2025, underpinned by the bank's low-risk residential mortgage portfolio.

Capitalisation and Leverage

The CET1 ratio of 20% reflects ASN Bank's conservative capital planning, providing a strong buffer above its regulatory requirement of 11.1%. The bank's risk-weight density has risen steadily in recent years to 24% (of total assets) at end-June 2025, from just above 15% in 2020, but remains low in the context of international peers. Capital encumbrance from unreserved impaired loans is modest and below large Dutch peers, at about 12% of CET1 capital at end-June 2025.



The bank did not pay any dividends on 2024 results, reflecting strategic capital allocation following the announcement of the transformation programme. We expect the bank will be able to pay a dividend in 2025 without unduly threatening its buffer above its stated minimum CET1 target.

The bank meets its minimum requirement for own funds and eligible liabilities (MREL) entirely with CET1 capital, subordinated and senior non-preferred debt. The bank's MREL, at 9.8% of the leverage ratio exposure and 41.3% of RWAs at end-June 2025, were well above the 8.0% and 21.2% respective requirements. The MREL based on RWAs is less restrictive for ASN Bank than the LRE-based requirement, due to its low risk-weight density.

CET1 Ratio



Source: Fitch Ratings, Fitch Solutions, banks

Gross Loans/Customer Deposits



Source: Fitch Ratings, Fitch Solutions, banks

Funding and Liquidity

Retail deposits constitute the bulk of ASN Bank's funding. We expect that the loans/deposits ratio (end-June 2025: 98%) will remain below 100% in the near term. Reliance on wholesale funding is low, consisting primarily of covered bonds and senior debt.

The bank's high-quality liquid assets account for about 10% of total assets (end-June 2025: EUR8 billion). The bank has shifted part of its liquidity buffer over the past year by reducing its ECB liquidity position (end-June 2025: EUR1.9 billion; end-June 2024: EUR4 billion), and increasing placements with investment-grade financial institutions, as it seeks to optimise the return from its excess liquidity. Most the bank's mortgage loans are unencumbered, which provides a large source of contingent liquidity.

Additional Notes on Charts

The forecasts in the charts in this section reflect Fitch's forward view on the bank's core financial metrics per Fitch's Bank Rating Criteria. They are based on a combination of Fitch's macro-economic forecasts, outlook at the sector level and company-specific considerations. As a result, Fitch's forecasts may materially differ from the guidance provided by the rated entity to the market.

To the extent Fitch is aware of material non-public information with respect to future events, such as planned recapitalisations or merger and acquisition activity, Fitch will not reflect these non-public future events in its published forecasts. However, where relevant, such information is considered by Fitch as part of the rating process.

Black dashed lines represent boundaries for indicative quantitative ranges and implied scores for Fitch's core financial metrics for banks operating in the environments that Fitch scores in the 'aa' category. Peer average includes Cooperatieve Rabobank U.A. (a+), ING Groep N.V. (a+), Leeds Building Society (a-), Skipton Building Society (a-), ABN AMRO Bank N.V. (a). Unless otherwise stated, financial year (FY) end is 31 December for all banks in this report.



Financials

Financial Statements

Financial Statements				
	31 Dec 22	31 Dec 23	31 Dec 24	30 Jun 25
	12 months	12 months	12 months	1st half
	(EURm)	(EURm)	(EURm)	(EURm)
Summary income statement				
Net interest and dividend income	851	1,303	1,127	509
Net fees and commissions	51	47	60	34
Other operating income	63	64	121	69
Total operating income	965	1,414	1,308	612
Operating costs	655	809	991	425
Pre-impairment operating profit	310	605	317	187
Loan and other impairment charges	52	14	-51	-7
Operating profit	258	591	368	194
Other non-operating items (net)	-	-	-149	-
Тах	67	160	75	56
Net income	191	431	144	138
Other comprehensive income	-159	63	-1	18
Total comprehensive income	32	494	143	156
Summary balance sheet				
Assets				
Gross loans	49,120	51,029	54,636	56,283
of which impaired	549	558	558	567
Loan loss allowances	154	182	142	138
Net loans	48,966	50,847	54,494	56,145
Interbank	6,884	4,671	6,192	7,347
Derivatives	3,302	2,544	2,141	1,924
Other securities and earning assets	5,591	6,733	7,199	8,315
Total earning assets	64,743	64,795	70,026	73,731
Cash and due from banks	8,011	5,891	3,352	1,454
Other assets	401	374	313	500
Total assets	73,155	71,060	73,691	75,685
Liabilities				
Customer deposits	56,859	54,557	55,852	57,378
nterbank and other short-term funding	2,690	1,947	2,494	3,453
Other long-term funding	8,450	8,787	9,527	9,204
Trading liabilities and derivatives	924	1,121	1,105	850
Fotal funding and derivatives	68,923	66,412	68,978	70,885
Other liabilities	524	557	665	60
Preference shares and hybrid capital	298	298	298	298
Total equity	3,410	3,793	3,750	3,895
Total liabilities and equity	73,155	71,060	73,691	75,68!
Total habilities and equity	13,133	7 1,000	13,031	13,003



Exchange rate	USD1= EUR0.9376	USD1= EUR0.9127	USD1= EUR0.9622	USD1= EUR0.8532	
Source: Fitch Ratings, Fitch Solutions, ASN Bank					
Key Ratios					
	31 Dec 22	31 Dec 23	31 Dec 24	30 Jun 25	
(%; annualised as appropriate)					
Profitability					
Operating profit/risk-weighted assets	1.7	3.6	2.2	2.2	
Net interest income/average earning assets	1.3	2.0	1.7	1.4	
Non-interest expense/gross revenue	67.9	57.2	75.8	69.4	
Net income/average equity	5.6	12.0	3.8	7.3	
Asset quality					
Impaired loans/gross loans	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0	
Growth of gross loans	-3.1	3.9	7.1	3.0	
Loan loss allowances/impaired loans	28.1	32.6	25.5	24.3	
Loan impairment charges/average gross loans	0.1	0.0	-0.1	0.0	
Capitalisation					
Common equity Tier 1 capital ratio	20.3	20.2	20.2	20.0	
Tangible common equity/tangible assets	4.6	5.3	5.1	5.2	
Basel leverage ratio	4.7	5.1	5.1	5.2	
Net impaired loans/common equity Tier 1	12.7	11.3	12.1	12.0	
Funding and liquidity					
Gross loans/customer deposits	86.4	93.5	97.8	98.1	
Gross loans/customer deposits + covered bonds	80.1	86.4	89.8	-	
Liquidity coverage ratio	233.0	262.0	191.0	149.0	
Customer deposits/total non-equity funding	83.3	83.2	81.9	81.6	
Net stable funding ratio	174.0	165.7	159.8	148.0	
Source: Fitch Ratings, Fitch Solutions, ASN Bank					



Support Assessment

Commercial Banks: Government Supp	ort				
Typical D-SIB GSR for sovereign's rating level (assuming high propensity)	a+toa-				
Actual jurisdiction D-SIB GSR	ns				
Government Support Rating	ns				
Government ability to support D-SIBs					
Sovereign Rating	AAA/ Stable				
Size of banking system	Negative				
Structure of banking system	Negative				
Sovereign financial flexibility (for rating level)	Neutral				
Government propensity to support D-SIBs					
Resolution legislation	Negative				
Support stance	Negative				
Government propensity to support bank					
Systemic importance Neutral					
Liability structure	Neutral				
Ownership Neutral					

The colours indicate the weighting of each KRD in the assessment. Influence: Red = higher; Dark blue = moderate; Light blue = lower

The Government Support Rating of 'no support' (ns) reflects Fitch's view that senior creditors cannot rely on receiving full extraordinary support from the sovereign in the event that ASN Bank becomes non-viable. The EU's Bank Recovery and Resolution Directive and the Single Resolution Mechanism for eurozone banks provide a framework for resolving banks that requires senior creditors participating in losses, if necessary, instead of, or ahead of, a bank receiving sovereign support. This is despite the Netherlands government's 100% ownership of ASN Bank, which Fitch views as non-strategic due to the government's ultimate aim of privatising the bank.

Ranks



Environmental, Social and Governance Considerations

Fitch Ratings		ASN Bank N.V.							Ra	Banks tings Navigator
Credit-Relevant ESG Derivation	on								ESG I	Relevance to
de Voksbank N.V. has 5 ESG potential rating drivers de Voksbank N.V. has exposure to compliance risks including fair lending practices, mis-selling, repossession/foreclosure practices, consumer data protection (data				key driver		0	iss	ues	5 5	dit Rating
security) but this has very low impact on the rating. Governance is minimally relevant to the rating and is not currently a driver.			driver		0	iss	ues	4		
			potential driver		5	iss	ues	3		
				not a rating driver		4	iss	ues	2	
			notarasing driver		5	iss	ues	1		
Environmental (E) Relevance Scores										
General Issues	E Scor	re Sector-Specific Issues	Reference	E Relevance How to Read This Page						
GHG Emissions & Air Quality	1	n.a.	n.a.	5		ESG relevance scores range from 1 to 5 based on a 15-leve gradation. Red (5) is most relevant to the credit rating and (1) is least relevant.				
Energy Management	1	n.a.	n.a.	4		The Environmental (E), Social (S) and Governance (G) table break out the ESG general issues and the sector-specific issues that are most relevant to each industry group. Relevance soon are assigned to each sector-specific issue, signaling the ored relevance of the sector-specific issues to the issuer's overall creamon of the sector-specific issues to the issuer's overall creamon of the sector-specific issues to the issuer's overall creamon within which the corresponding ESG issues are captured in Fibility.				ector-specific issues
Water & Wastewater Management	1	n.a.	n.a.	3						signaling the credit- issuer's overall credit hlights the factor(s)
Waste & Hazardous Materials Management, Ecological Impacts	1	n.a.	n.a.	2		within which the corresponding Eso issues are captured in redefit analysis. The vertical color bars are visualizations of fequency of occurrence of the highest constituent releviscores. They do not represent an aggregate of the releviscores or aggregate ESG credit relevance.			visualizations of the constituent relevance	
Exposure to Environmental Impacts	2	Impact of edreme weather events on assets and/or operations and corresponding risk appetite & management, catastrophe risk, credit concentrations	Business Profile (incl. Management & governance); Risk Profile; Asset Quality	1		scores or aggregate ESG credit relevance. The Credit-Relevant ESG Derivation table's far right column is visualization of the frequency of occurrence of the highest ES relevance scores across the combined E, S and G categories. There columns to the left of ESG Relevance to Credit Rati			of the highest ESG nd G categories. The	
Social (S) Relevance Scores						summaria	te rating re	le vance and	d impact to cre	edit from ESG issues. Relevance Sub-factor
General Issues	S Scor	re Sector-Specific Issues	Reference	S Rel	evance	issues th	at are dri	vers or pote	ential drivers	of the issuer's credit
Human Rights, Community Relations, Access & Affordability	2	Services for underbanked and underserved communities: SME and community development programs; financial literacy programs	Business Profile (incl. Management & governance); Risk Profile	5		rating (corresponding with scores of 3, 4 or 5) and provides a brie explanation for the relevance score. All scores of 4' and 5' and assumed b reflect a negative impact unless indicated with a '- sign for positive impacts scores of 3, 4 or 5) and provides a brie explanation for the score.				
Customer Welfare - Fair Messaging, Privacy & Data Security	3	Compliance risks including fair lending practices, mis-selfing, repossession/foreclosure practices, consumer data protection (data security)	Operating Environment, Business Profile (incl. Management & governance); Risk Profile	4		Classification of ESG issues has been developed from Fito sector ratings criteria. The General Issues and Sector-Spec Issues draw on the classification standards published by the Unit				and Sector-Specific blished by the United
Labor Relations & Practices	2	Impact of labor negotiations, including board/employee compensation and composition	Business Profile (incl. Management & governance)	3		Nations Principles for Responsible Investing (PF Sustainability Accounting Standards Board (SASB), and the Bank			esting (PRI), the ASB), and the World	
Employee Wellbeing	1	n.a.	n.a.	2						
Exposure to Social Impacts	2	Shift in social or consumer preferences as a result of an institution's social positions, or social and/or political disapproval of core banking practices	Business Profile (incl. Management & governance); Financial Profile	1						
Governance (G) Relevance Scores CREDIT-RELEVANT ESG SCALE						CALE				
General Issues	G Scor	re Sector-Specific Issues	Reference	G Relevance			How rele		rant are E, S and G issues to the overall credit rating?	
Management Strategy	3	Operational implementation of strategy	Business Profile (incl. Management & governance)	5		5		significant in	npact on the rati alent to "higher"	driver that has a ng on an individual relative importance
Governance Structure	3	Board independence and effectiveness, ownership concentration; protection of creditor/stakeholder rights; legal /compliance risks; business continuity, key person risk; related party transactions	Business Profile (incl. Management & governance); Earnings & Profitability, Capitalisation & Leverage	4		4		impact on the factors. Equi importance of	e rating in comb watent to "mode within Navigator	
Group Structure	3	Organizational structure; appropriateness relative to business model; opacity; intra-group dynamics; ownership	Business Profile (incl. Management & governance)	3		3		actively man on the entity	raged in a way ti	either very low impact or nat results in no impact nt to "lower" relative
Financial Transparency	3	Quality and frequency of financial reporting and auditing processes	Business Profile (incl. Management & governance)	2		2		Irrelevant to sector.	the entity rating	but relevant to the
				1		1		Irrelevant to sector.	the entity rating	and irrelevant to the

The highest level of ESG credit relevance is a score of '3', unless otherwise disclosed in this section. A score of '3' means ESG issues are credit neutral or have only a minimal credit impact on the entity, either due to their nature or the way in which they are being managed by the entity. Fitch's ESG Relevance Scores are not inputs in the rating process; they are an observation on the relevance and materiality of ESG factors in the rating decision. For more information on Fitch's ESG Relevance Scores, visit https://www.fitchratings.com/topics/esg/products#esg-relevance-scores.



Ratings

Foreign Currency	
Long-Term IDR	Α-
Short-Term IDR	F1
Derivative Counterparty Rating	A(dcr)
Viability Rating	a-
Government Support Rating	ns
Sovereign Risk (Netherlands)	
Long-Term Foreign-Currency IDR	AAA
Long-Term Local-Currency IDR	AAA
Country Ceiling	AAA
Outlooks	
Long-Term Foreign-Currency IDR	Stable
Sovereign Long-Term Foreign-Currency IDR	Stable
Sovereign Long-Term Local-Currency IDR	Stable
Highest ESG Relevance Scores	
Environmental	2
Social	3
Governance	3



Applicable Criteria

Bank Rating Criteria (March 2025)

Related Research

Global Economic Outlook (September 2025) Netherlands Mortgage Index Monitor: 2H25 (September 2025) Benelux Major Banks - Peer Credit Analysis (July 2025) Benelux Banking M&A Driven by Diversification and Fee Income (March 2025) Fitch Affirms the Netherlands at 'AAA'; Outlook Stable (January 2025)

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