asn bank

Interim Financial Report 2025

ASN Bank reports net profit of € 138 million in first half of 2025

Focus on executing our transformation and remediation programmes

- Successful rebranding to ASN Bank marks key milestone for simplification of organisational structure
- Announced staff reduction of over 700 FTEs effective as of 1 July 2025; financial effects will materialise in the second half of 2025
- Remediation efforts in anti-financial crime and risk management are progressing according to schedule

Strong commercial performance

- Growth in residential mortgage portfolio of € 1.9 billion to € 53.9 billion
- Increase in market share of new mortgage production to 6.7% (1H24: 6.2%)
- Retail savings increased by € 1.3 billion to € 47.0 billion

Net profit of € 138 million; Return on Equity of 6.6%

- Net profit included € 11 million incidental items, consisting of a net addition to the restructuring provision for our transformation programme. Adjusted for this, net profit amounted to € 149 million; Return on Equity of 7.2%
- Total income down 7% to € 612 million, reflecting the changed interest rate environment; net fee and commission income up 19%
- Total operating expenses, adjusted for incidental items, 11% higher at € 410 million, mainly driven by wage inflation and higher temporary costs incurred on implementing the transformation
- Capital position remained solid: CET1 capital ratio slightly lower at 20.0%, as higher CET1 capital was offset by an increase in risk-weighted assets; leverage ratio improved to 5.2%

Roland Boekhout, CEO ASN Bank

“In the first half of 2025, we focused on delivering our transformation targets, while facing global turbulence due to economic uncertainty, geopolitical upheaval and a changing interest rate environment. In these volatile markets we are pleased to report a net profit of € 138 million in the first half of 2025, although this is lower than in the same period last year. The year-over-year decline of € 93 million was predominantly driven by the changing interest rate environment while we’ve seen an increase in operational expenses due to wage inflation and higher temporary costs for implementation of our transformation programme and remediation of risk management-related deficiencies.

Persistently high costs and pressure on revenues underscore the need of our transformation to strengthen the bank commercially and operationally. With the roll-out of the transformation we aim for healthy long-term growth with higher profitability. We are therefore pleased to have delivered on all planned transformation milestones.

A fundamental step in the simplification of our organisational structure was our successful launch of the new ASN Bank on 1 July 2025, which involved the rebranding of SNS and de Volksbank. With this rebranding to one strong retail brand we have also started harmonising our banking services and fees. This standardisation gives ASN Bank greater commercial agility to respond to customer needs even more quickly and effectively. Next to our digital offering, our existing ASN Bank customers now have access to local branches. The optimisation of the distribution network is well on track, which includes rebranding of RegioBank and BLG Wonen in 2026.

Parallel to the transformation, we have substantially stepped up remediation efforts to address the shortcomings in anti-money laundering and risk management that resulted in two fines imposed by De Nederlandsche Bank in January 2025. We are making progress in both areas and are in continuous dialogue with the supervisory authorities.

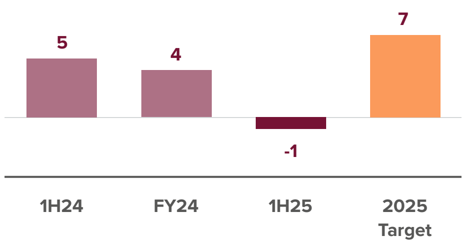
For the second half of 2025, we will continue focusing on our transformation milestones and targets. Our simplified organisational structure under one strong retail brand will allow us to become a more resilient bank that effectively serves the needs of our three million retail customers, while ensuring compliance with increasing laws and regulations.

The execution of the transformation programme over the first half of 2025 has laid the foundation for the further development and optimisation of our new strategy, which we will present in the fourth quarter. We remain committed to provide solutions for challenges in Dutch society such as sustainability, housing accessibility and financial wellbeing. And through our nationwide network of branches, we will continue to maintain a local presence and offer face-to-face customer service.

I would like to thank all our colleagues, franchisees as well as our intermediary partners for their efforts. And we cannot forget the contributions of over 700 colleagues leaving the bank as of 1 July. Since our announcements in the fourth quarter last year, we have managed to move mountains together. And we did this while keeping our doors open so our customers could continue to rely on the service that they have come to expect from us. I am very pleased with what we have achieved so far. But we are not there yet. We will continue to push for fundamental changes. This should lead to an effective, cost-efficient bank with an eye for people and society, where the relationship with the customer is paramount.”

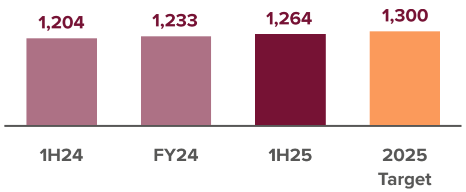
Key figures

Net Promoter Score

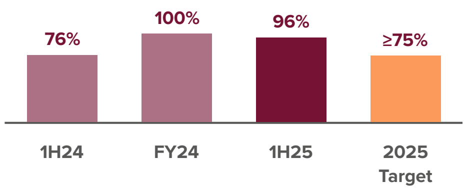


Active multi-customers

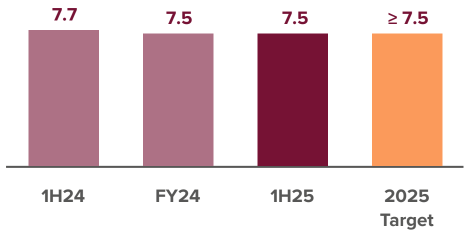
(in thousands)



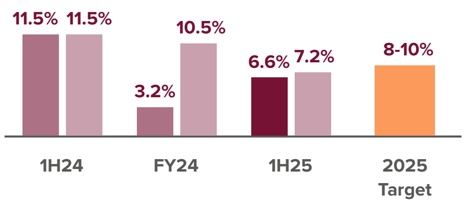
Climate-neutral balance sheet



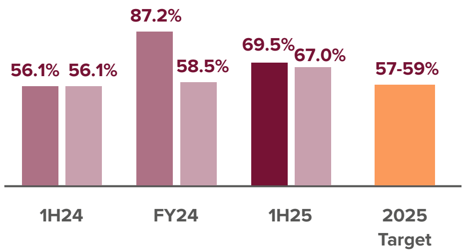
Genuine attention for employees



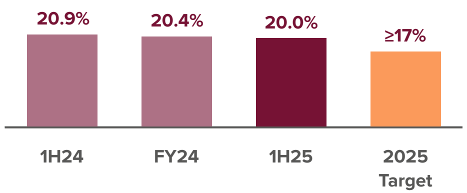
RoE & adjusted RoE



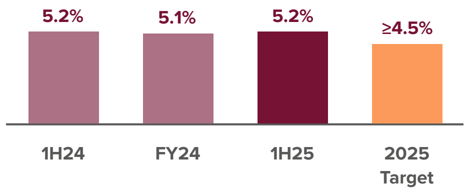
C/I ratio & adjusted C/I ratio



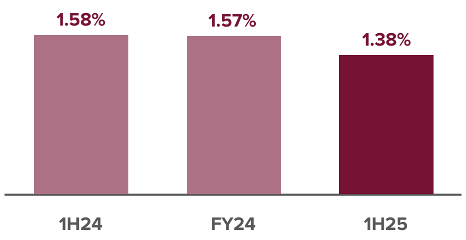
CET 1 ratio (CRR 3)[1]



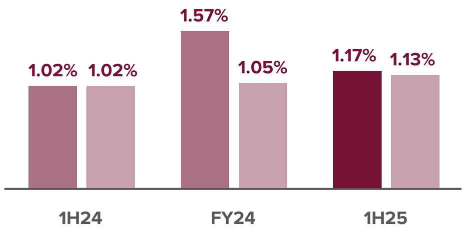
Leverage ratio



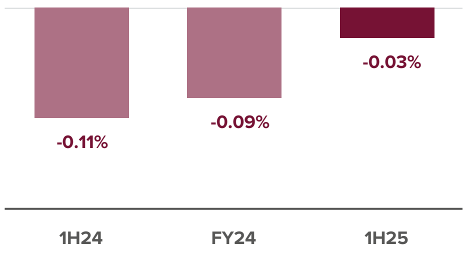
Net interest margin



Cost/assets ratio & adjusted cost/assets ratio

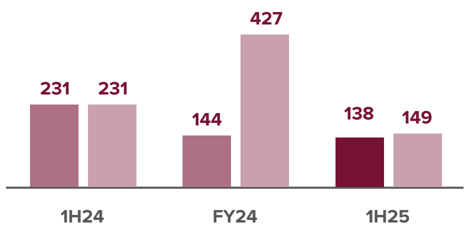


Cost of risk total loans



Net result & adjusted net result

(In millions)



1. CET1 ratio (CRR 3) as at 1H24 was an estimate.

Strategic progress

Our strategy

In 2025, we continued to execute our strategy for 2021-2025: ‘better for each other – from promise to !mpact’. In the second half of 2024, we announced the launch of a transformation programme focused on simplifying our commercial distribution network and streamlining business operations to develop a healthier and more resilient future-proof bank. In this context, we have moved from one company, de Volksbank N.V., with four different retail brands, to a single company with one strong brand, ASN Bank N.V (hereinafter “ASN Bank”). This step became effective with the change in the Dutch Trade Register on 1 July 2025.

The current strategy has two main pillars aimed at strengthening our distinctive capabilities: to be the bank with the strongest customer relationship and to have a substantial and measurable positive impact on society. Throughout 2025, ASN Bank will review and renew its strategy and strategic objectives for the business period after 2025.

Transformation programme

Announced in 2024, the transformation programme has an implementation period of three years and is progressing according to plan. The aim of the transformation is to simplify the organisation by moving towards one single retail brand while optimising the distribution model and streamlining underlying operations. In doing so, the bank aims to become more efficient and enhance its ability to adapt not only in response to regulatory requirements, but also to technological developments, shifting economic conditions and changing customer requirements.

Single retail brand: ASN Bank

On 1 July 2025, the legal name of de Volksbank N.V. changed to ASN Bank N.V., marking the formal start of the new organisation. The rebranding brings together the retail brands of ASN Bank, SNS, RegioBank and BLG Wonen under one strong, future-oriented identity. As of this date, 2.3 million customers of ASN Bank and SNS have been successfully migrated to the new organisation, for a total of 3.3 million customers. Reactions to the new brand have been positive. RegioBank and BLG Wonen will follow in 2026.

To support this transition, ASN Bank launched its first national campaign *‘Nu al zin in morgen’*, (already looking forward to tomorrow) across television, online and billboards. The new brand builds on familiar strengths: sustainability, financial wellbeing, and affordable, accessible housing.

Optimised distribution model

ASN Bank combines mobile-first banking with a locally anchored, nationwide network of branches. The bank is investing in further developing its mobile app for daily banking, while ensuring face-to-face customer service when it matters. On 1 July, 116 branches of SNS were reopened in the new ASN Bank style. The next step is planned for 2026, when around 230 RegioBank branches will transition to ASN Bank, making it the only bank in the Netherlands to offer a nationwide network of branches. ASN Bank is also launching three flagship stores in Utrecht, Rotterdam and Amsterdam, with the first planned to open in the fourth quarter of 2025. These flagship stores will provide personal financial advice as well as offer a venue for inspirational sessions and events. ASN Bank continues to work closely with our intermediary partners, particularly for mortgage distribution.

Simplified organisational model

As of 1 July 2025, ASN Bank operates under a simplified organisational model designed to increase clarity, responsiveness and cost-efficiency. Under the new set-up, responsibilities are clearly defined and aligned with operational excellence and customer focus. In line with the announcement made at the end of 2024, over 700 FTEs leaving the organisation as of 1 July 2025. Through its Social Plan, the bank supports these colleagues by developing their employability and helping them to find new jobs.

Operating expenses and FTEs in transformation programme

The simultaneous execution of our transformation and remediation programmes affects our FTE and cost development. With the transformation, we aim to reduce the structural cost base, while at the same time temporary FTEs and costs are required to cover remediation work, focusing on anti-financial crime and risk management-related topics. To provide insights in both developments, the table below shows a breakdown of FTEs and operating expenses into a structural and a temporary component.

FTEs	30-6-2025
Total number of FTEs	**4,257**
Structural FTEs	4,048
Temporary FTEs until end 2027	209

At the end of 2024 we announced a reduction in the number of FTEs by 700-750 based on the reference point for the number of jobs of 4,500 as at 30 June 2024. The total number of FTEs of 4,257 as at 30 June 2025 was 243 below the number of jobs of 4,500 as at 30 June 2024.

The total number of 4,257 FTEs as at the reporting date consisted of 4,048 structural FTEs and 209 temporary FTEs. The temporary FTEs cover remediation work, focusing on anti-financial crime and risk management-related topics. These temporary FTEs are expected to support ASN Bank until year-end 2027 and are partly provisioned for.

The structural reduction of 700-750 FTEs is not yet fully incorporated as the completion of the first transformation phase will be effective on 1 July 2025. In line with the transformation programme, a number of 243 FTEs was reduced as at 30 June 2025 and another number of 500 as from 1 July 2025. Temporary FTEs are expected to increase compared to 30 June 2025.

Financial impact (in € millions)	30-6-2025
Total operating expenses	425
Incidental items and regulatory levies	-6
Total operating expenses excluding incidental items & levies	**419**
Structural cost base	386
Temporary costs until end 2027	33

Total operating expenses in the first half of 2025 excluding incidental items[1] and levies of € 419 million, consisted of € 386 million structural costs and € 33 million temporary costs. Temporary costs relate mainly to remediation work for anti-financial crime and risk management and our transformation programme.

In the second half of 2025, structural costs are expected to decrease by realising transformation-related cost savings of around € 35 million, equating to € 70 million on an annualised basis. Temporary costs are expected to increase compared to the first half of 2025, mainly reflecting higher transformation costs and higher remediation costs.

Strategic objectives

Our Strategy 2021 – 2025 sets out measurable objectives for each of our stakeholder groups, which are presented in the following table and then discussed. Throughout 2025, ASN Bank will review and renew its strategy and strategic objectives for the business period after 2025.

Strategic objectives	Target 2025	30-6-2025	31-12-2024	30-6-2024
Customers				
Customer-weighted average Net Promoter Score (NPS)[1]	+7	-1	+4	+5
Active multi-customers (in thousands)[1]	1,300	1,264	1,233	1,204
Society				
Climate-neutral balance sheet[1]	≥75%	96%	100%	76%
Employees				
Genuine attention[1]	≥ 7.5	7.5[2]	7.5	7.7
Shareholder				
Return on Equity (RoE)[3]	8-10%	6.6%	3.2%	11.5%
Other objectives				
Common Equity Tier 1 ratio (CRR 3)[4]	≥17%	20.0%	20.4%	20.9%[5]
Leverage ratio[4]	≥4.5%	5.2%	5.1%	5.2%
Cost/income ratio[3]	57-59%	69.5%	87.2%	56.1%

1. For the measurement methodology of this KPI, refer to the section 'Definitions of strategic KPIs' in this report.
2. We monitor the KPI genuine attention for employees in our annual employee survey, which were conducted in October 2024 and 2023. Therefore, the 30-06-2025 value is equal to the outcome of 31-12-2024 and the 30-06-2024 value is equal to the outcome of 31-12-2023.
3. For the measurement methodology of this KPI, refer to the section 'Reconciliation of alternative performance measures' in this report.
4. For more information on this KPI, refer to the section 'Capital management'.
5. CET1 ratio of 30-6-2024 was estimated.

Pillar 1: Strong customer relationship

We want to stand out from our peers as the bank with the strongest customer relationship. We have our own identity with a clear and social focus. Whether it is sustainability, affordable housing, quality of life in communities or equal growth opportunities for everyone, our customers recognise the values and standards that we share. This allows us to build strong, unique customer relationships that set us apart from other banks.

Our efforts in recent years to improve customer relationships are paying off. To measure the customer relationship, we defined two specific key performance indicators (KPIs), each having its own objective, i.e. the customer-weighted Net Promoter Score (NPS) and the number of active multi-customers. An update on both KPIs is given below.

[1] Incidental items in the first half of 2025 included a € 15 million net addition to the restructuring provision for our transformation programme (€ 11 million after tax).

Net Promoter Score
In the first half of 2025, the customer-weighted average NPS[1] declined to -1 (year-end 2024: +4). Key drivers of the decline are: online service disruptions, increase in basic banking fees, the level of saving rates in the current interest environment and the reduction of branches. The 2025 year-end target is +7.

Number of active multi-customers
In the first half of 2025, the number of active multi-customers[1] rose by 31 thousand to 1.26 million (year-end 2024: 1.23 million), mainly as a result of new current account and savings account customers and by merging mono banking customers with mono saving customers from different brands to ASN Bank. We expect the number of active multi-customers to reach slightly below the target of 1.3 million by the end of 2025, due to effects of the transformation.

Number of current account customers
The number of current account customers grew by 14 thousand to 2.06 million (year-end 2024: 2.05 million).

Total number of customers
The total number of customers was virtually stable at 3.08 million (year-end 2024: 3.10 million). With the transition from four brands to one retail brand, ASN Bank, we adjusted our customer base by applying the single customer calculation, which resulted in a one-time reduction of approximately 150,000 customers. This does not represent a loss of actual customers, but rather the de-duplication of multi-brand customers.

Pillar 2: Social impact
We are committed to achieving a substantial and measurable positive impact on society. We focus on specific social themes, such as sustainability, affordable housing, quality of life in communities and equal growth opportunities for everyone. We aim to create a positive social impact and to reduce our negative impact by offering socially relevant propositions and driving change in the financial sector, benefiting both customers and the broader financial system.

We measure the climate-neutrality of our balance sheet, issue green bonds and contribute to making the Dutch housing market more accessible. In addition to our own targets and actions, we are calling on the government and municipalities, businesses and other partners to jointly strive for a sustainable and fair society.

Climate-neutral balance sheet
Our KPI climate-neutral balance sheet[1] amounted to 96% as at 30 June 2025, well above our target of at least 75% by the end of 2025. At the end of June, our climate-neutral balance sheet included 1,010 kilotonnes (kt) of CO^2e emissions (year-end 2024: 991 kt) and 996 kt of avoided emissions (year-end 2024: 1,000 kt).

Genuine attention for our employees
Our ambition is to create value for our employees by giving genuine attention to professionalism, autonomy and personal growth. We believe this will lead to engaged staff who are able to make a meaningful contribution to our mission and strategy. Our KPIs on this topic are 'genuine attention for our employees[1]', and 'engagement'. We have monitored these KPIs in our annual employee survey, which was last conducted in October 2024, before it was announced that the transformation of the bank would lead to an FTE reduction, and resulted in a score of 7.5 for 'genuine attention' and 7.3 for 'engagement'.

Returns for the shareholder
Return on Equity
In the first half of 2025, we achieved a 6.6% Return on Equity (RoE), compared to 11.5% in the first half 2024. The net result adjusted for incidental items'[2]was € 149 million with an RoE of 7.2%.

Other objectives
Capital and leverage ratio
As at 30 June 2025, ASN Bank's CET1 capital ratio (CRR 3) decreased slightly to 20.0% (year-end 2024: 20.4% CRR 3). The leverage ratio improved to 5.2% (year-end 2024: 5.1%). Both ratios remained well above our planning targets of at least 17.0% and 4.5%, and well above regulatory minimum requirements. For more information on the capital and leverage ratios, refer to the section Capital management.

Cost/income ratio
In the first half of 2025, our cost/income ratio (C/I ratio) increased to 69.5%, compared to 56.1% in the first half of 2024. Adjusted for incidental items, the C/I ratio stood at 67.0%, higher than our target of 57-59%.

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1 For the measurement methodology of this KPI, refer to the section 'Definitions of strategic KPIs' in this report.
2 Incidental items in the first half of 2025 included a € 15 million net addition to the restructuring provision for our transformation programme (€ 11 million after tax).

Update on anti-financial crime and risk management

At the end of January 2025, De Nederlandsche Bank (*DNB*) imposed a fine of € 5 million for shortcomings in the bank's organisation and operations to comply with the Anti-Money Laundering and Anti-Terrorist Financing Act (*Wet ter voorkoming van witwassen en financieren van terrorisme - Wwft*). At the same time, DNB also imposed a fine of € 15 million for shortcomings in the bank's risk management as a result of not complying with the sound business operations-related requirements under the Financial Supervision Act (*Wet op het financieel toezicht - Wft*).

The bank is currently in the process of strengthening its risk management and ensuring sound business operations, to comply with *Wwft* and *Wft* requirements. This means that:

- The bank introduced a simplified organisational structure across all three lines of defence with clear mandates and responsibilities to manage and mitigate the risks that the bank is exposed to. This includes a healthy risk culture and managing our customer portfolio within the boundaries of our risk appetite. In addition, multiple programmes and enhanced resource allocation are in place to remediate the identified shortcomings.
- A renewed Anti-financial crime (AFC) organisation, including clarification of AFC roles and responsibilities throughout the bank, has been implemented with effect from 1 February 2025. Further progress in mitigating the bank's risk of money laundering and terrorist financing through:
  - Reduction in operational backlogs for transaction monitoring and customer due diligence.
  - Further improvements in sanctions screening processes and systems.
  - First batches for large-scale customer data remediation going into production.
  - Development of AFC standards and risk frameworks in line with best market practices.

We maintain a continuous dialogue with our supervisory authorities on the progress of all ongoing improvements, as strict compliance with laws and regulations and meeting the requirements set by supervisory authorities remains crucial for ASN Bank.

Outlook

The outlook highlights several risks. First, there are concerns that further trade fragmentation, including new tariff increases and retaliatory measures, could intensify the growth slowdown and trigger significant disruptions in global supply chains. Inflation could persist longer than expected, particularly in economies with significantly higher trade costs or tight labour markets. This could lead to more restrictive monetary policy and weakening growth prospects.

Looking ahead, we expect net interest income in the second half of 2025 to decline compared to the first half of 2025, primarily due to the full impact of the ECB's previous interest rate cuts. We also expect a further rate cut in 2025.

Total operating expenses excluding incidental items and regulatory levies are expected to be lower in the second half of 2025 due to structural cost savings related to the simpler organisational structure. In this phase of the transformation, this is expected to lead to an annual structural cost saving of around € 70 million, of which approximately half is expected to be realised in the second half of 2025. This is anticipated to be partly offset by higher temporary costs related to the implementation of the transformation programme and additional remediation costs to combat financial crime and in the area of risk management.

The effect of macroeconomic developments on our customers and their financial resilience is uncertain and may, therefore, impact our loan loss provisioning levels. Based on the current economic outlook and sound credit quality of our loan portfolio, we expect the level of impairment charges on loans and advances to be moderate in the second half of 2025.

For the full year 2025 we expect net profit, adjusted for incidental items, to be lower compared to 2024.

Financial performance

Global economic developments

The global economy became increasingly challenging in the first half of 2025. The first few months of 2025 in particular, were characterised by exceptionally high volatility, which had a negative impact on the global economy and its outlook. The main reasons for this were increased trade barriers, tighter financing conditions, weakened business and consumer confidence, and increased political uncertainty, which together posed significant growth risks. Geopolitical risks, such as the Middle East conflict and Russian invasion of Ukraine, continued to lead to uncertainties in global value chains and potential disruptions. Inflationary pressures have risen again in some economies. Higher trade costs due to rising tariffs could further push up inflation in the second half of 2025. However, the impact will be partially mitigated by weaker commodity prices.

Dutch economy

Despite global turbulences, the underlying fundamentals of the Dutch economy remain robust. There was a GDP growth of 1.5% year-on-year in the first half of 2025 and the unemployment rate remained low at 3.8% in June 2025. As a result of policy changes, the housing market is shifting and providing opportunities for new entrants. According to the Dutch Mortgage Data Network (HDN), mortgage applications increased by 20%. The year-on-year rise in house prices amounted to 9.3% at the end of June 2025 and the inflation rate in the Netherlands stood at 3.1% per end of June 2025, which is 0.1 percentage point lower on a year-on-year basis.

Interest rate cuts taken by ECB

The European Central Bank (ECB) further reduced its three key interest rates by a total of 100 basis points in the first half of 2025. This resulted in an adjustment of the interest rates to 2.15% for the main refinancing operations, 2.40% for the marginal lending facility, and 2.00% for the deposit facility rate as at June 2025. The downward trend in ECB interest rates will continue to weigh on ASN Bank's net interest income in future periods, and we also expect a further rate cut in 2025.

Reading guide

The condensed consolidated interim financial statements in this report have been prepared in accordance with IAS 34 as adopted by the European Union (EU), and have been reviewed by our external auditor. The sections 'Financial performance' and 'Risk management' include information required by IAS 34. This information has been labelled as 'Reviewed'.

Financial result ASN Bank

In the first half of 2025, the bank’s residential mortgage portfolio increased by € 1.9 billion to € 53.9 billion. In a growing market, our market share in new residential mortgage production improved to 6.7% compared to 6.2% in the first half of 2024. The bank's SME loan portfolio grew by € 104 million to € 1.5 billion. Retail deposits increased by € 1.4 billion to € 57.1 billion. In a higher savings market our market share in savings stood at 9.1%, slightly below 2024 (9.4%).

The bank reported a net profit of € 138 million for the first half of 2025, which is a decrease of 40% compared to the € 231 million net profit for the first half of 2024. Total income decreased by 7% reflecting the changed interest rate environment. Total operating expenses were 15% higher, mainly as a result of a net addition to the restructuring provision for our transformation programme and an increase in temporary costs related to the implementation of our transformation programme. In addition, wage costs went up under the new collective labour agreement and the bank has benefitted in the first half of 2024 from a non-recurring VAT refund. Impairment charges on financial assets were a reversal in the first half of 2025 but smaller than the significant reversal in the first half of 2024, when increased house prices and an improved macroeconomic outlook materially impacted our residential mortgage portfolio in particular.

The bank's capital position remained strong and well above our internal planning targets and regulatory minimum requirements. The CET1 capital ratio decreased slightly by to 20.0% (year-end 2024: 20.4% CRR 3). While our common equity Tier 1 capital increased due to the addition of retained earnings for 2024, the amount of risk-weighted assets (RWA) increased in the first half of 2025 as the bank initiated additional asset growth, thus optimising our risk-return profile. The leverage ratio improved to 5.2% (year-end 2024: 5.1%).

Condensed consolidated income statement

in € millions	1H25	1H24	Change
Net interest income	509	564	-10%
Net fee and commission income	43	36	19%
Other income	60	61	-2%
Total income	**612**	**661**	**-7%**
Operating expenses excluding regulatory levies	434	363	20%
Regulatory levies	-9	8	-213%
Total operating expenses	**425**	**371**	**15%**
Impairment charges (releases) on financial assets	-7	-30	--
Total expenses	**418**	**341**	**23%**
Result before taxation	**194**	**320**	**-39%**
Taxation	56	89	-37%
Net result	**138**	**231**	**-40%**
Total incidental items[1]	11	--	
Adjusted net result[2]	**149**	**231**	**-35%**
Ratios			
Cost/income ratio[3]	69.5%	56.1%	
Adjusted cost/income ratio[3]	67.0%	56.1%	
Return on Equity (RoE)[3]	6.6%	11.5%	
Adjusted Return on Equity (RoE)[3]	7.2%	11.5%	
Net interest margin[3]	1.38%	1.58%	
Cost/assets ratio[3]	1.17%	1.02%	
Adjusted cost/assets ratio[3]	1.13%	1.02%	

1. For the definition and the explanation of incidental items and adjusted operating expenses, refer to the section 'Reconciliation of alternative performance measures' in this report.
2. To derive the adjusted performance, we adjust for certain incidental items. For more information, refer to the section 'Reconciliation of alternative performance measures' in this report.
3. For the measurement methodology of this KPI, refer to the section 'Reconciliation of alternative performance measures' in this report.

Net result

In the first half of 2025, ASN Bank recorded a net result of € 138 million, which is € 93 million lower than in the first half of 2024.

The bank's net result in the first half of 2025 included negative incidental items of € 11 million after tax (€ 15 million before tax). This consisted of a net addition to the restructuring provision for our transformation programme that focuses on the simplification of the organisational structure, the optimisation of the distribution model and the rationalisation of the brand portfolio. This provision comprises two main components: an employee redundancy provision connected to the reduction in internal FTEs and a charge for the optimisation of the distribution network. The net addition in the reporting period mainly reflected a higher number of substantially changed job functions than initially assumed, combined with more employees deciding to leave the bank. The provision for optimisation of the distribution network was revalued and therefore partially released. The first half of 2024 did not include any incidental items.

Adjusted for incidental items, ASN Bank recorded a net result of € 149 million in the first half of 2025, which is € 82 million (-35%) lower than in the first half of 2024.

Looking at the underlying components, the bank's total income declined by € 49 million to € 612 million (-7%) in the first half of 2025. This decrease was mainly driven by lower net interest income on cash management activities, due to less volume year-on-year and the decline in the ECB deposit facility rate. Total operating expenses, adjusted for incidental items, increased by € 39 million to € 410 million (+11%) in the first half of 2025. This was due to higher temporary costs to address deficiencies in risk management, and additional costs for our transformation programme. In addition, staff costs went up as a result of wage inflation in 2025 and the first half of 2024 included a non-recurring VAT refund. This cost increase was partly compensated by lower regulatory levies in the first half of 2025. Further, the bank recorded an impairment reversal of € 7 million in the first half of 2025, compared to a an even larger reversal of € 30 million in the first half of 2024. The impairment reversal of € 30 million in the first half of 2024 mainly related to residential mortgages, which were positively impacted by improved residential house prices and a more favourable macroeconomic outlook at that time.

Total income

Breakdown of income

in € millions	1H25	1H24	Change
Net interest income	509	564	-10%
Net fee and commission income	43	36	19%
Other income	60	61	-2%
- of which investment income (losses)	*4*	*-4*	*200%*
- of which other results on financial instruments	*56*	*65*	*-14%*
Total income	**612**	**661**	**-7%**
Ratios			
Net interest margin[1]	1.38%	1.58%	

1. For the measurement methodology of this KPI, refer to the section 'Reconciliation of alternative performance measures' in this report.

Net interest income

Net interest income decreased by € 55 million to € 509 million (-10%), and the net interest margin declined to 1.38% (first half of 2024: 1.58%). Both decreases were mainly driven by lower net interest income on cash management activities, due to less volume year-on-year and the decline in the ECB deposit facility rate.

The margin on residential mortgages increased, despite a competitive domestic market, driven by portfolio growth in combination with a stable portfolio margin in basis points (bps). The residential mortgage portfolio, excluding IFRS value adjustments, rose to € 53.9 billion (year-end 2024: € 52.0 billion).

The margin on savings remained virtually stable, reflecting stable average customer rates. Money market-related interest income was also in line with the first half of 2024.

Net fee and commission income

Gross fee and commission income rose by € 7 million to € 99 million (+8%), while total fee and commission expenses remained stable at € 56 million. Net fee and commission income rose by € 7 million to € 43 million (+19%), in line with our ambition to gradually increase non-interest income over time.

This increase was mainly due to higher fees for basic banking services as a result of the customer base growth and repricings. Management fees were slightly below the first half of 2024. At the end of June 2025, assets under management stood at € 3.85 billion, lower compared to year-end 2024 (€ 4.1 billion).

Other income

Investment income

Investment income amounted to € 4 million positive, compared to € 4 million negative in the first half of 2024. In both periods, investment income consisted entirely of realised results on fixed-income investments, sold as part of regular asset and liability management.

Other results on financial instruments

In the first half of 2025, other results on financial instruments went down by € 9 million to € 56 million compared to the first half of 2024. In both periods, these mainly consisted of revaluation results of FX swaps used for hedging the exposure of foreign currency money market deposits. These results mainly reflected the interest rate differential between the euro and foreign currencies. The corresponding money market activities generated interest income that was mostly below the ECB deposit rate. However, this was more than compensated by a positive impact on other results on financial instruments, which is part of other income, reflecting favourable FX swap interest rate differentials.

Total expenses

Operating expenses and FTEs			
in € millions	1H25	1H24	Change
Staff costs	292	253	15%
Depreciation of (in)tangible assets	11	12	-8%
Other operating expenses	122	106	15%
Total operating expenses	**425**	**371**	**15%**
Incidental items[1]	-15	--	
Adjusted operating expenses[2]	**410**	**371**	**11%**
Regulatory levies	-9	8	
Operating expenses excluding incidental items & regulatory levies[2]	**419**	**363**	**15%**
- of which AFC costs	*57*	*62*	*-8%*
Adjusted staff costs	266	253	
Adjusted depreciation of (in)tangible assets	10	12	
Adjusted other operating costs	134	106	
Ratios			
Cost/assets ratio[3]	1.17%	1.02%	
Adjusted cost/assets ratio[3]	1.13%	1.02%	
FTEs			
Number of internal FTEs	3,536	3,515	1%
Number of external FTEs	721	811	-11%
Total number of FTEs	**4,257**	**4,326**	**-2%**

1. For the definition and the explanation of incidental items and adjusted operating expenses, refer to the section 'Reconciliation of alternative performance measures' in this report.
2. To derive the adjusted performance, we adjust for certain incidental items. For more information, refer to the section 'Reconciliation of alternative performance measures' in this report.
3. For the measurement methodology of this KPI, refer to the section 'Reconciliation of alternative performance measures' in this report.

Total operating expenses rose by € 54 million to € 425 million (+15%). In the first half of 2025, operating expenses were negatively impacted by incidental items totalling € 15 million, consisting of a net addition to the restructuring provision related to the transformation programme.

Total operating expenses, excluding incidental items, increased by € 39 million to € 410 million (11%), despite a € 17 million decrease in regulatory levies. Regulatory levies reflected a reversal of € 9 million in 2025 compared to a charge of € 8 million in the first half of 2024. Levies in the reporting period consisted entirely of the refund of a prior year's contribution to the Single Resolution Fund (SRF). Levies in the first half of 2024 were linked to the ex-ante DGS contribution. The first half of 2025 did not include such a contribution as the Deposit Guarantee Scheme reached its targeted level in 2024.

Total operating expenses, excluding incidental items and regulatory levies, went up by € 56 million to € 419 million (+15%) due to € 13 million higher staff costs and € 45 million higher other operating expenses. Depreciations were € 2 million lower.

Staff costs rose as a result of wage inflation, partly compensated by a decrease in the average number of FTEs. The total number of FTEs went down by 69 compared to end June 2024 and by 100 compared to year-end 2024 to 4,257, mainly related to the transformation.

Other operating expenses, excluding regulatory levies, increased by € 45 million, of which € 16 million was linked to a non-recurring gain in the first half of 2024 related to an adjustment in recoverable VAT in previous years. In addition, consultancy costs increased, mainly related to our transformation programme and addressing deficiencies in risk management, and IT costs were up.

The adjusted cost/assets ratio increased to 113 bps, compared to 102 bps in the first half of 2024. This increase was wholly attributable to higher operating expenses, while average assets were higher as a result of loan growth.

Impairment charges (reversals) on financial assets Reviewed

in € millions	1H25	1H24	Change
Investments	1	-1	
Loans and advances to banks	1	--	
Loans and advances to customers	-9	-29	
- of which residential mortgages	-8	*-28*	
- of which consumer loans	--	--	
- of which SME loans	-3	*-2*	
- of which other corporate and government loans	2	*1*	
Other	--	--	
Total impairment charges (reversals) on financial assets	**-7**	**-30**	**-77%**
Cost of risk ratios			
Total loans[1]	-0.03%	-0.11%	
Residential mortgages[1]	*-0.03%*	*-0.11%*	
SME loans[1]	*-0.40%*	*-0.33%*	

1. For the measurement methodology of this KPI, refer to the section 'Reconciliation of alternative performance measures' in this report.

Total impairment charges on financial assets were a reversal of € 7 million in the first half of 2025, compared to a reversal of € 30 million in the first half of 2024. For a more detailed description of loan loss provisioning, refer to the section Credit risk.

Residential mortgages
Impairment charges on residential mortgages amounted to a reversal of € 8 million, compared to a reversal of € 28 million in the first half of 2024.

The reversal in the first half of 2025 was entirely related to the management overlay, which covers credit-related dynamics not being part of our credit risk models. The management overlay decreased by € 9 million due to lower overlays for de-risking of the interest-only mortgage portfolio and model oversensitivity to house prices. The modelled provision increased slightly, driven by new originations and transfers to stage 2 and 3.

The reversal in the first half of 2024 was mainly related to a decrease in the modelled provision, driven by an improved macroeconomic outlook and higher house prices at the time, which also led to a shift of mortgages to lower LtV buckets.

Incurred credit losses (write-offs) on residential mortgages were negligible (zero bps) in all reported periods, evidencing the strong underlying credit quality of our portfolio.

Consumer loans
Impairment charges on consumer loans were nil in all reporting periods, reflecting the small size of the portfolio and a virtually unchanged credit quality.

SME loans
Impairment charges on SME loans consisted of a reversal of € 3 million compared to a reversal of € 2 million in the first half of 2024. The reversal in the first half of 2025 was driven by a decrease in the number of defaults within stage 3 and arrears within stage 2. The credit quality of the SME loan portfolio remained sound and incurred credit losses were very limited.

Other corporate and government loans
Impairment charges on other corporate and government loans consisted of a charge of € 2 million compared to a charge of € 1 million in the first half of 2024, in both periods consisting of impairments on a few individual corporate loans as a result of increased credit risk.

Investments and loans and advances to banks
Slightly increased credit spreads resulted in a charge of € 1 million for both fixed-income investments and loans to banks, while credit spreads decreased in the first half of 2024.

Taxation

ASN Bank recognised € 56 million in corporate income tax, corresponding to an effective tax rate of 28.9% (first half of 2024: 27.7%), above the statutory rate of 25.8%. This was the result of the interest deduction limitation on borrowed capital (thin cap rule), partly offset by the tax impact from interest expenses related to Additional Tier 1 capital securities that are recognised directly in shareholders' equity.

Balance sheet

Condensed consolidated statement of financial position

in € millions	30-6-2025	31-12-2024
Cash and balances at central banks	1,454	2,834
Derivatives	1,924	2,141
Investments	8,315	7,199
Loans and advances to banks	7,347	6,710
Loans and advances to customers	56,145	54,494
Other	500	313
Total assets	**75,685**	**73,691**
Derivatives	850	1,105
Amounts due to banks	2,253	1,401
Amounts due to customers	57,378	56,153
Debt certificates	9,389	9,322
Subordinated debts	1,015	997
Provisions	323	405
Other	284	260
Total liabilities	**71,492**	**69,643**
Total equity	**4,193**	**4,048**
Total equity and liabilities	**75,685**	**73,691**

Key balance sheet items

In the first half of 2025, the balance sheet total increased by € 2.0 billion to € 75.7 billion (+3%), largely as a result of € 1.2 billion growth in amounts due to customers. On the asset side, this was mainly reflected in an increase in loans to customers by € 1.7 billion as a result of loan growth.

Cash decreased by € 1.4 billion as part of cash and capital management. The opposite effect was visible in higher investments and loans to banks.

Investments increased by € 1.1 billion. Amortised cost investments increased by € 0.8 billion due to an increase in commercial paper, partly offset by redemptions of T-bills. Fair value through OCI investments increased by € 0.3 billion as a result of purchased government bonds.

Loans and advances to banks increased by € 0.6 billion to € 7.3 billion, as part of cash management activities.

Amounts due to banks increased by € 0.9 billion due to repurchase agreements and an increase in deposits with agreed maturity.

Total equity increased by € 145 million to € 4.2 billion, due to the addition of the first half year 2025 net profit (€ 138 million) and an increase in the fair value reserve (€ 18 million), partly offset by the semi-annual payment of AT1 coupon (€ 11 million).

Loans and advances to customers

	30-6-2025			31-12-2024		
in € millions	Gross carrying amount	Provision for credit losses	Book value	Gross carrying amount	Provision for credit losses	Book value
Residential mortgages	53,877	-77	53,800	52,003	-80	51,923
Consumer loans	68	-7	61	67	-7	60
SME loans	1,497	-12	1,485	1,393	-15	1,378
Other corporate and government loans	2,061	-42	2,019	2,261	-40	2,221
IFRS fair value adjustments[1]	-1,220	--	-1,220	-1,088	--	-1,088
Total	**56,283**	**-138**	**56,145**	**54,636**	**-142**	**54,494**

1. Consisting of fair value adjustments from hedge accounting and amortisations.

Loans and advances to customers increased by € 1.6 billion to € 56.3 billion in the first half of 2025. This includes the IFRS fair value adjustments from hedge accounting and amortisations of € 1.2 billion negative, which is part of residential mortgages. The fair value adjustments decreased by € 132 million due to increased (long term) interest rates. Excluding the fair value adjustments, the total gross growth amounted to € 1.7 billion, driven by an increase in residential mortgage loans.

Looking from a gross carrying amount on our mortgage portfolio and excluding the IFRS value adjustments, we achieved an increase of € 1.9 billion to € 53.9 billion (year-end 2024: € 52.0 billion). 77% of new mortgage production in the first half of 2025 consisted of mortgages with a 10-year fixed mortgage rate, in line with the first half of 2024 (78%). In a larger mortgage market size ASN Bank's new mortgage production increased to € 4.5 billion (first half of 2024: € 3.1 billion). The market share of new mortgages stood at 6.7%, up compared to the first half of 2024 (6.2%). Repayments amounted to € 2.6 billion (first half of 2024: € 2.1 billion) and interest rate renewals were € 1.0 billion, up € 0.5 billion compared to the first half of 2024.

In addition, the total gross outstanding amount of SME loans went up by € 104 million to € 1.5 billion. Gross other corporate and government loans decreased by € 200 million to € 2.1 billion as a result of cash management.

Amounts due to customers

in € millions	30-6-2025	31-12-2024
Households		
Current accounts	6,023	5,856
Deposits due on demand	41,425	39,891
Deposits with agreed maturity	5,556	5,747
Savings deposits mortgages	609	598
Investment portfolio mortgages	15	15
	53,628	**52,107**
Other corporates and governments		
Current accounts	736	764
Deposits due on demand	1,566	1,616
Deposits with agreed maturity	287	482
of which deposits held for trading	*65*	*68*
Savings deposits mortgages	1,161	1,184
	3,750	**4,046**
Amounts due to customers	**57,378**	**56,153**

In the first half of 2025, total amounts due to customers rose by € 1.2 billion to € 57.4 billion. Amounts due to households increased by € 1.5 billion, driven by an increase in deposits due on demand in a higher savings market. The savings market[1] grew to € 515 billion as at end May 2025, from € 487 billion at year-end 2024, supported by rising consumer income. Our a market share in savings of 9.1% was below the market share of 9.4% as at year-end 2024.

The increase in amounts due to households was partly offset by a € 0.3 billion decrease in amounts due to other corporates and governments.

[1] According to data from DNB.

Risk management

Credit risk

Key figures

in € millions	30-6-2025 Gross carrying amount	30-6-2025 Provision for credit losses	30-6-2025 Book value	31-12-2024 Gross carrying amount	31-12-2024 Provision for credit losses	31-12-2024 Book value
Investments[1]	**8,322**	**-7**	**8,315**	**7,206**	**-7**	**7,199**
Loans and advances to banks[1]	**7,350**	**-3**	**7,347**	**6,713**	**-3**	**6,710**
Residential mortgages	53,877	-77	53,800	52,003	-80	51,923
Consumer loans	68	-7	61	67	-7	60
SME loans	1,497	-12	1,485	1,393	-15	1,378
Other corporate and government loans	2,061	-42	2,019	2,261	-40	2,221
IFRS value adjustments[2]	-1,220	--	-1,220	-1,088	--	-1,088
Loans and advances to customers	**56,283**	**-138**	**56,145**	**54,636**	**-142**	**54,494**
Off-balance sheet items	3,317	-6	3,311	3,044	-8	3,036
Total on and off-balance sheet items for loans and advances to customers	**59,600**	**-144**	**59,456**	**57,680**	**-150**	**57,530**
Total	**75,272**	**-154**	**75,118**	**71,599**	**-160**	**71,439**

Credit risk indicators	**30-6-2025**	**31-12-2024**
Total loans and advances to customers		
Loans and advances in stage 3	567	558
Stage 3 ratio[3]	1.0%	1.0%
Stage 3 coverage ratio[4]	13.9%	14.2%
Total loans and advances in arrears[5]	0.5%	0.6%
Residential mortgages		
Residential mortgages in stage 3	468	473
Stage 3 ratio[3]	0.9%	0.9%
Stage 3 coverage ratio[4]	6.4%	6.6%
Residential mortgages in arrears[5]	0.4%	0.5%
Weighted average indexed LtV	50%	50%

1. See Section Financial Performance - Balance sheet items for more information.
2. Consist of fair value adjustments from hedge accounting and amortisations.
3. Stage 3 loans as a percentage of total loans.
4. Provision for stage 3 loans as a percentage of total stage 3 loans.
5. Total loans in arrears as a percentage of total loans.

Credit quality

In the first half of 2025, credit spreads slightly increased, although this had almost no impact on the provisions for both the fixed-income investments and the loans to banks.

Overall, the credit quality of the total loans and advances to customers remained virtually unchanged. Loans and advances in arrears as a percentage of total loans further decreased to 0.5% compared to year-end 2024 (0.6%), as was recorded in all portfolios. The stage 2 ratio went down, with residential mortgages accounting for most of this drop. The stage 3 exposure increased slightly, but the stage 3 ratio remained unchanged at 1.0% as the portfolio grew. The amounts of incurred losses due to write-offs remained low in all portfolios.

The provision for credit losses decreased to € 144 million (year-end 2024: € 150 million), mainly driven by a lower management overlay in the residential mortgages portfolio and recoveries in the SME portfolio.

Management overlay

We apply a management overlay when credit-related dynamics, such as in the macroeconomic environment, are not sufficiently captured in our credit risk models. Other model deficiencies are also included in the management overlay. We review the elements of the management overlay at least every quarter as part of the credit risk governance process.

As at 30 June 2025, a management overlay in the amount of € 32 million was in place for residential mortgages. A more detailed description can be found on the next page in the 'Residential mortgages' section.

Modelled and post-modelled provision for credit losses[1] Reviewed

in € millions	30-6-2025 Modelled provision	30-6-2025 Management overlay[2]	30-6-2025 Total provision	31-12-2024 Modelled provision	31-12-2024 Management overlay[2]	31-12-2024 Total provision
Residential mortgages	49	32	81	44	41	85
Consumer loans	9	--	9	9	--	9
SME loans	12	--	12	16	--	16
Other corporate and government loans	42	--	42	40	--	40
Total	**112**	**32**	**144**	**109**	**41**	**150**

1. Including the provision for credit losses for off-balance sheet items.
2. The management overlay concerns post-model adjustments.

Key developments loans and advances to customers

Residential mortgages

Portfolio

Our residential mortgage portfolio, excluding IFRS value adjustments, increased to € 53.9 billion (year-end 2024: € 52.0 billion). The weighted average indexed LtV of the residential mortgage portfolio was virtually unchanged compared to year-end 2024 at 50%. To determine the LtV, we index collateral values every month on the basis of house price developments.

In the first half of 2025, efforts were made to refine the risk segmentation for interest-only mortgages to ensure a further focus on the repayment and refinancing risk at maturity date. In addition, initiatives were taken to make additional income information available for use in the risk segmentation resulting in a migration of a considerable part of customers to lower risk buckets. Finally, we further aligned the staging framework for interest-only mortgages. A significant part of the interest-only mortgages previously in scope of the management overlay, has been included in the modelled part of the stage 2 provision. However, for a part of the interest-only exposure allocated to stage 2 (€ 293 million) the credit loss provision (€ 14 million) is calculated based on non-performing expected credit losses as part of the management overlay.

Provision for credit losses

In the first half of 2025, the credit loss provision for residential mortgages declined to € 81 million, from € 85 million at year-end 2024. The credit quality of the portfolio improved as loans in arrears decreased by € 46 million to € 232 million.

The modelled provision increased by € 5 million to € 49 million, while the management overlay decreased by € 9 million to € 32 million. The increase in the modelled provision due to stage 2 transfers is offset by an equal decrease in the management overlay.

Management overlay

The management overlay for residential mortgages decreased by € 9 million to € 32 million (year-end 2024: € 41 million). The management overlay for de-risking of the interest-only mortgage portfolio decreased by € 4 million to € 18 million (year-end 2024: € 22 million). Refinements were also made for model deficiencies and limitations: the overlay for model oversensitivity to house prices decreased from € 6 million at year-end 2024 to € 3 million and for other model deficiencies a release of € 2 million to € 11 million was recorded.

Provision for credit losses per stage

Stage 1 exposure went up from € 44.8 billion to € 47.8 billion due to new originations and recoveries from stage 2 as a result of the availability of additional income information for use in the interest-only risk segmentation. However, the provision for stage 1 exposures decreased to € 14 million (year-end 2024: € 25 million) mostly due to the staging alignment transferring the management overlay from stage 1 to stage 2. This was partly offset by an increase because of new originations.

In the first half of 2025, the stage 2 exposure for residential mortgages dropped by € 1.1 billion to € 5.6 billion, mainly due to movements explained for stage 1. Although stage 2 interest-only mortgage exposure decreased, the modelled provisions for credit losses related to riskier customers increased. The stage 2 provision increased by € 9 million to € 33 million, mainly due to the aforementioned management overlay transfer.

The stage 3 exposure remained virtually unchanged at € 468 million. The stage 3 mortgages in arrears decreased from € 124 million in 2024 to € 103 million. The stage 3 provision declined to € 30 million (year-end 2024: € 31 million), due to derecognitions and a lower stage 3 management overlay. The stage 3 coverage ratio decreased to 6.4% (year-end 2024: 6.6%).

Consumer loans

Portfolio

The consumer loan portfolio further decreased and comprises three products: personal loans, revolving credit facilities and overdraft facilities. The latter showed a decrease compared to year-end 2024 due to holiday allowances but is comparable to the first half of 2024. Since the second quarter of 2024, RegioBank has also offered personal loans on an execution-only basis through its advisor channel. When compared to the same period last year, the inflow of new personal loans exceeded the portfolio's outflow resulting from the winding down of the revolving credit portfolio.

Provision for credit losses

In the first half of 2025, the credit quality of the consumer loan portfolio slightly improved. Stage 3 exposure further decreased as did the exposure for loans and accounts in arrears. The provisions for on- and off-balance sheet items declined minorly.

SME loans

Portfolio

We are continuously simplifying our origination process and expanding our distribution channels allowing us to offer business customers a mix of personal contact and digital comfort. This resulted in a net growth of the SME loan portfolio of € 104 million, and as such our SME portfolio grew from € 1,393 million to € 1,497 million in the first half of 2025.

Provision for credit losses

The credit loss provision for SME loans declined from € 16 million at year-end 2024 to € 12 million. We further intensified the reduction of stage 2 arrears and settlements for stage 3 customers affecting the credit quality. The exposures in arrears decreased from € 43 million to € 32 million, with mainly long-term arrears improving. In addition, the more positive outlook in the macro-economic scenario resulted in a reduction of the stage 2 Significant Increase in Credit Risk (SICR) population. The decrease in provision is therefore mainly driven by stage 3 derecognitions and recoveries ('transfer to stage 1'). Stage 3 derecognitions exceeded the stage 3 net inflow, resulting in a € 5 million decline in stage 3 exposure to € 27 million.

Other corporate and government loans

Portfolio

Other corporate and government loans consist of loans to the sustainable industry, such as solar and wind energy companies and our Financial Markets portfolio through which we provide loans to other financial institutions and central and local governments.

Provision for credit losses

In the first half of 2025, the total credit loss provision for other corporate and government loans rose to € 42 million (year-end 2024: € 40 million), due to the increase in the stage 3 provisions for a few individual corporate customers.

Forward-looking information

Macroeconomic scenarios used in credit risk models

The base scenario unfolds against the background of severe trade frictions worldwide. The economy of the EU is affected directly through lower exports to the US as a result of the imposition of high import tariffs by the Trump administration, but also indirectly through the impact of America's erratic trade policy on the economies of the EU's trading partners. Under these influences the Dutch economy grinds to a halt in the second half of 2025, but an outright recession is avoided due to the positive impact from higher household consumption. After a period of modest growth in the first half of 2026, conditions will pick up as the rise in spending on defence in Europe and the rise in infrastructure spending in Germany will give economic activities in the Netherlands a boost. The rise in house prices is expected to slow down in 2025 and the first part of 2026 as a result of the weak performance of the economy. A marked increase in the number of houses put up for sale – partly caused by new regulation in the rental market – also weighs on house prices. After a rise of more than 13% in 2024, housing transactions are expected to rise by 7.5% in 2025, only to fall by 2.5% from the 2025 level in 2026.

In the downward scenario trade tensions between the major economic blocs intensify. The economy of the eurozone falls into a recession and the Netherlands as a very open and export-oriented country is in particular strongly hit. Dutch unemployment rises steadily and the housing market starts to cool under the influence of the souring economic environment, notwithstanding aggressive monetary easing of the ECB.

In the upward scenario, business sentiment and consumer confidence rise and the outlook for exports improves greatly as an international trade war is averted and the US economy defies expectations of weakening growth or a recession. House prices will continue to rise strongly.

The base scenario has the greatest chance of unfolding and we attribute a weighting of 50% to this scenario. We attribute a weighting of 30% to the down scenario and a weighting of 20% to the up scenario, indicating that the risks are skewed to the downside. The consequences of protectionist measures in the US play an important role here. In the geopolitical field, the lack of a perspective of a long-lasting peace between Russia and Ukraine is taken into account, including the risk that other countries get involved in the war.

Analysis of sensitivity to scenario weights

The sensitivity analyses in the tables below show ASN Bank's macroeconomic projections for the next four years. They also show the sensitivity of provisioning levels as at 30 June 2025 and year-end 2024 to the upward, baseline and downward scenario weights, keeping the management overlay parameters unchanged. Looking at the different scenarios, and assuming a 100% weighting, we see that the provision for residential mortgages in a downward scenario would increase by € 34 million compared to the reported provision at 30 June 2025, and would decrease by € 24 million in an upward scenario and by € 12 million in a baseline scenario. Compared to the actual provisioning levels, these differences are explained by the gap in the HPI between the upward and downward scenario and by the scenario weights used.

The sensitivity to macroeconomic projections on the loan loss provisions for SME loans is less significant. The provision for SME loans remains virtually unchanged in a base and upward scenario and increases by € 2 million in a downward scenario, again assuming a 100% weighting of the respective scenarios.

For consumer loans and other corporate and government loans, the sensitivity to the scenario weights is limited since the provisions in stages 1 and 2 for consumer loans are relatively low and other corporate and government loans generally have a low credit risk profile.

Sensitivity to the scenario weights as at 30 June 2025[1] Reviewed

	Macroeconomic parameter	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	Weight	Unweighted ECL	Reported ECL
Residential mortgages									
Up	Relative change in house price index	11.1%	8.3%	5.6%	3.5%	3.5%	20%	€ 57 million	€ 81 million[2]
	Unemployment rate	3.8%	3.9%	3.7%	3.7%	3.8%			
Base	Relative change in house price index	7.4%	2.8%	4.2%	3.5%	3.5%	50%	€ 69 million	
	Unemployment rate	3.9%	4.3%	4.4%	4.3%	4.4%			
Down	Relative change in house price index	4.7%	-7.8%	-1.9%	3.5%	3.5%	30%	€ 115 million	
	Unemployment rate	3.9%	4.6%	5.9%	6.2%	6.3%			
SME loans									
Up	Unemployment rate	3.8%	3.9%	3.7%	3.7%	3.8%	20%	€ 12 million	€ 12 million[2]
	Number of bankruptcies (monthly)	365	351	324	324	321			
Base	Unemployment rate	3.9%	4.3%	4.3%	4.3%	4.4%	50%	€ 13 million	
	Number of bankruptcies (monthly)	367	401	414	414	410			
Down	Unemployment rate	3.9%	4.6%	5.9%	6.2%	6.2%	30%	€ 14 million	
	Number of bankruptcies (monthly)	368	436	561	578	573			

1. The macroeconomic parameters look ahead with an interval of 12 months from the reporting period.
2. Including the provision for credit losses for off-balance sheet items.

Sensitivity to the scenario weights as at 31 December 2024[1] Reviewed

	Macroeconomic parameter	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	Weight	Unweighted ECL	Reported ECL
Residential mortgages									
Up	Relative change in house price index	16.7%	7.3%	3.6%	3.5%	3.5%	20%	€ 61 million	€ 85 million[2]
	Unemployment rate	3.9%	3.7%	3.6%	3.7%	3.7%			
Base	Relative change in house price index	13.2%	3.3%	1.4%	3.5%	3.5%	50%	€ 72 million	
	Unemployment rate	3.8%	4.2%	4.4%	4.5%	4.5%			
Down	Relative change in house price index	6.1%	-4.5%	-4.4%	3.5%	3.5%	30%	€ 121 million	
	Unemployment rate	3.9%	4.6%	5.7%	6.0%	6.1%			
SME loans									
Up	Unemployment rate	3.9%	3.7%	3.6%	3.7%	3.7%	20%	€ 15 million	€ 16 million[2]
	Number of bankruptcies (monthly)	392	392	378	375	371			
Base	Unemployment rate	3.8%	4.2%	4.4%	4.5%	4.5%	50%	€ 16 million	
	Number of bankruptcies (monthly)	404	454	490	502	498			
Down	Unemployment rate	3.9%	4.6%	5.7%	6.0%	6.1%	30%	€ 17 million	
	Number of bankruptcies (monthly)	406	494	650	690	684			

1. The macroeconomic parameters look ahead with an interval of 12 months from the reporting period.
2. Including the provision for credit losses for off-balance sheet items.

Loans and advances to customers by stage Reviewed

in € millions	30-06-2025 Gross carrying amount	Provision for credit losses	Book value	Stage ratio	Coverage ratio	31-12-2024 Gross carrying amount	Provision for credit losses	Book value	Stage ratio	Coverage ratio
Residential mortgages										
Stage 1	47,828	-14	47,814	88.8%	0.0%	44,807[1]	-25	44,782	86.2%	0.1%
Stage 2	5,581[2]	-33	5,548	10.4%	0.6%	6,723	-24	6,699	12.9%	0.4%
Stage 3	468	-30	438	0.9%	6.4%	473	-31	442	0.9%	6.6%
Total	**53,877**	**-77**	**53,800**	**100%**	**0.1%**	**52,003**	**-80**	**51,923**	**100%**	**0.0%**
IFRS value adjustments[3]	-1,220		-1,220			-1,088		-1,088		
Total residential mortgages	**52,657**	**-77**	**52,580**			**50,915**	**-80**	**50,835**		
Consumer loans										
Stage 1	47	--	47	69.1%	0.0%	44	--	44	65.7%	0.0%
Stage 2	14	--	14	20.6%	0.0%	15	--	15	22.4%	0.0%
Stage 3	7	-7	--	10.3%	100.0%	8	-7	1	11.9%	87.5%
Total consumer loans	**68**	**-7**	**61**	**100%**	**10.3%**	**67**	**-7**	**60**	**100%**	**0.0%**
SME loans										
Stage 1	1,386	-3	1,383	92.6%	0.2%	1,257	-3	1,254	90.2%	0.2%
Stage 2	84	-6	78	5.6%	7.1%	104	-8	96	7.5%	7.7%
Stage 3	27	-3	24	1.8%	11.1%	32	-4	28	2.3%	12.5%
Total SME loans[4]	**1,497**	**-12**	**1,485**	**100%**	**0.8%**	**1,393**	**-15**	**1,378**	**100%**	**0.0%**
Other corporate and government loans										
Stage 1	1,939	-2	1,937	94.1%	0.1%	2,168	-3	2,165	95.9%	0.1%
Stage 2	57	-1	56	2.8%	1.8%	48	--	48	2.1%	0.0%
Stage 3	65	-39	26	3.2%	60.0%	45	-37	8	2.0%	82.2%
Total other corporate and government loans	**2,061**	**-42**	**2,019**	**100%**	**2.0%**	**2,261**	**-40**	**2,221**	**100%**	**1.8%**
Loans and advances to customers										
Stage 1	51,200	-19	51,181	89.0%	0.0%	48,276	-31	48,245	86.6%	0.1%
Stage 2	5,736	-40	5,696	10.0%	0.7%	6,890	-32	6,858	12.4%	0.5%
Stage 3	567	-79	488	1.0%	13.9%	558	-79	479	1.0%	14.2%
Total excluding IFRS value adjustments	**57,503**	**-138**	**57,365**	**100%**	**0.2%**	**55,724**	**-142**	**55,582**	**100%**	**0.3%**
IFRS value adjustments[3]	-1,220		-1,220			-1,088		-1,088		
Total loans and advances to customers	**56,283**	**-138**	**56,145**		**0.2%**	**54,636**	**-142**	**54,494**		**0.3%**
Off-balance sheet items										
Stage 1	3,219	-2	3,217		0.1%	2,916	-2	2,914		0.1%
Stage 2	90	-4	86		4.4%	117	-3	114		2.6%
Stage 3	8	--	8		0.0%	11	-3	8		27.3%
Total off-balance sheet items[5]	**3,317**	**-6**	**3,311**		**0.2%**	**3,044**	**-8**	**3,036**		**0.3%**
Total on and off-balance sheet items for loans and advances to customers	**59,600**	**-144**	**59,456**		**0.2%**	**57,680**	**-150**	**57,530**		**0.3%**

1. At year-end 2024, a part of the exposure regarding the management overlay (€ 0.7 billion), together with the corresponding management overlay (€ 19 million) is allocated to its current stage, being stage 1, while the management overlay is calculated based on lifetime expected credit losses.
2. At 30-06-2025, for a part of the interest-only exposure allocated to stage 2 (€ 293 million) the credit loss provision (€ 14 million) is calculated based on non-performing expected credit losses as part of the management overlay.
3. Consist of fair value adjustments from hedge accounting and amortisations.
4. Gross SME loans include mortgage-backed loans for a gross amount of € 1,461 million (31-12-2024: € 1,361 million).
5. Consist mainly of off-balance sheet facilities and guarantees.

Changes in loans and advances to customers (gross carrying amount) Reviewed

in € millions	Residential mortgages[1] 1H25	Residential mortgages[1] 2024	Consumer loans 1H25	Consumer loans 2024	SME loans 1H25	SME loans 2024	Other corporate and government loans 1H25	Other corporate and government loans 2024	Total loans 1H25	Total loans 2024
Opening balance	**50,915**	**47,885**	**67**	**59**	**1,393**	**1,235**	**2,261**	**1,850**	**54,636**	**51,029**
Originated or purchased[2]	4,479	7,094	13	20	173	286	1,093	3,129	5,758	10,529
Change in current accounts	--	--	-5	-1	-15	-47	-9	-8	-29	-56
Matured or sold[2]	-2,579	-4,663	-6	-9	-54	-81	-1,282	-2,706	-3,921	-7,459
Write-offs	--	--	-1	-2	--	-1	--	--	-1	-3
Change in fair value as a result of hedge accounting	-134	213	--	--	--	--	--	--	-134	213
Amortisations	2	15	--	--	--	--	--	--	2	15
Exchange rate differences	--	--	--	--	--	--	-2	-6	-2	-6
Other movements[3]	-26	371	--	--	--	1	--	2	-26	374
Closing balance	**52,657**	**50,915**	**68**	**67**	**1,497**	**1,393**	**2,061**	**2,261**	**56,283**	**54,636**

1. Including fair value adjustments from hedge accounting and amortisations.
2. Other corporate and government loans include short-term deposits with governments and pension funds in particular, with the advances and repayments being administered on a daily basis.
3. In 2024, Other movements of residential mortgages include the repurchase of mortgages for an amount of € 349 million, which were sold in the past by legal predecessors of ASN Bank.

Changes in the provision for credit losses for loans and advances to customers Reviewed

in € millions	Residential mortgages 1H25	Residential mortgages 2024	Consumer loans 1H25	Consumer loans 2024	SME loans 1H25	SME loans 2024	Other corporate and government loans 1H25	Other corporate and government loans 2024	Total loans 1H25	Total loans 2024	Off-balance sheet items[1] 1H25	Off-balance sheet items[1] 2024
Opening balance	**80**	**118**	**7**	**8**	**15**	**22**	**40**	**34**	**142**	**182**	**8**	**11**
Transfer to stage 1	-3	-8	--	-1	-3	-4	--	--	-6	-13	--	-1
Transfer to stage 2	4	-1	--	--	1	4	1	--	6	3	1	1
Transfer to stage 3	5	9	1	1	--	--	5	3	11	13	--	--
Change in credit risk	--	-17	-1	--	-1	-3	-3	2	-5	-18	-1	-3
Originated or purchased	3	3	--	--	2	3	--	1	5	7	--	2
Matured or sold	-5	-14	1	1	-2	-3	-1	--	-7	-16	-1	-1
Change in management overlay	-7	-10	--	--	--	-3	--	--	-7	-13	-1	-1
Impairment charges (releases)	**-3**	**-38**	**1**	**1**	**-3**	**-6**	**2**	**6**	**-3**	**-37**	**-2**	**-3**
Write-offs	--	--	-1	-2	--	-1	--	--	-1	-3	--	--
Closing balance	**77**	**80**	**7**	**7**	**12**	**15**	**42**	**40**	**138**	**142**	**6**	**8**
Of which: management overlay	*30*	*38*	--	--	--	--	--	--	*30*	*38*	*2*	*3*
Impairment charges (releases)	-3	-38	1	1	-3	-6	2	6	-3	-37	-2	-3
Recoveries and other charges through P&L	-4	-9	-1	--	--	--	--	--	-5	-9	1	--
Total impairment charges (releases)[2]	**-7**	**-47**	**--**	**1**	**-3**	**-6**	**2**	**6**	**-8**	**-46**	**-1**	**-3**

1. Consist mainly of off-balance sheet facilities and guarantees. The provision for credit losses of off-balance sheet items is reported in Provisions.
2. The total impairment charges (releases) for the period excludes charges (releases) for loans and advances to banks, investments and others, amounting a € 2 million charge (2024: € 1 million release).

Loans and advances to customers in arrears Reviewed

in € millions	30-6-2025 Gross carrying amount	No arrears	≤ 30 days in arrears	> 30 days ≤ 90 days in arrears	> 90 days in arrears	% in arrears	31-12-2024 Gross carrying amount	No arrears	≤ 30 days in arrears	> 30 days ≤ 90 days in arrears	> 90 days in arrears	% in arrears
Residential mortgages												
Stage 1	47,828	47,806	18	3	1	0.0%	44,807	44,787	11	2	7	0.0%
Stage 2	5,581	5,474	27	43	37	1.9%	6,723	6,588	31	52	52	2.0%
Stage 3	468	365	7	18	78	22.0%	473	349	12	19	93	26.2%
Total excluding IFRS value adjustments	**53,877**	**53,645**	**52**	**64**	**116**	**0.4%**	**52,003**	**51,724**	**54**	**73**	**152**	**0.5%**
IFRS value adjustments[1]	-1,220	--	--	--	--		-1,088	--	--	--	--	
Total residential mortgages	**52,657**	**53,645**	**52**	**64**	**116**		**50,915**	**51,724**	**54**	**73**	**152**	
Consumer loans												
Stage 1	47	47	--	--	--	0.0%	44	44	--	--	--	0.0%
Stage 2	14	9	1	1	3	35.7%	15	10	2	1	2	33.3%
Stage 3	7	1	--	--	6	85.7%	8	1	--	--	7	87.5%
Total consumer loans	**68**	**57**	**1**	**1**	**9**	**16.2%**	**67**	**55**	**2**	**1**	**9**	**17.9%**
SME loans												
Stage 1	1,386	1,385	1	--	--	0.1%	1,257	1,256	1	--	--	0.1%
Stage 2	84	64	9	10	1	23.8%	104	76	12	8	8	26.9%
Stage 3	27	11	3	5	8	59.3%	32	18	3	1	10	43.8%
Total SME loans	**1,497**	**1,460**	**13**	**15**	**9**	**2.5%**	**1,393**	**1,350**	**16**	**9**	**18**	**3.1%**
Other corporate and government loans												
Stage 1	1,939	1,939	--	--	--	0.0%	2,168	2,168	--	--	--	0.0%
Stage 2	57	57	--	--	--	0.0%	48	48	--	--	--	0.0%
Stage 3	65	65	--	--	--	0.0%	45	45	--	--	--	0.0%
Total other corporate and government loans	**2,061**	**2,061**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**0.0%**	**2,261**	**2,261**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**0.0%**
Loans and advances to customers												
Stage 1	51,200	51,177	19	3	1	0.0%	48,276	48,255	12	2	7	0.0%
Stage 2	5,736	5,604	37	54	41	2.3%	6,890	6,722	45	61	62	2.4%
Stage 3	567	442	10	23	92	22.0%	558	413	15	20	110	26.0%
Total excluding IFRS value adjustments	**57,503**	**57,223**	**66**	**80**	**134**	**0.5%**	**55,724**	**55,390**	**72**	**83**	**179**	**0.6%**
IFRS value adjustments[1]	**-1,220**						**-1,088**					
Total loans and advances to customers	**56,283**	**57,223**	**66**	**80**	**134**		**54,636**	**55,390**	**72**	**83**	**179**	

1. Consist of fair value adjustments from hedge accounting and amortisations.

Capital management

Capitalisation

in € millions	30-6-2025 CRR 3	31-12-2024 CRR 3
Total equity	4,193	4,048
Non-eligible interim profits	-138	-139
Additional Tier 1 capital	-298	-298
Total regulatory and other adjustments to total equity	-172	-163
CET1 capital	**3,585**	**3,448**
Additional Tier 1 capital	298	298
Tier 1 capital	**3,883**	**3,746**
Eligible Tier 2	1,015	997
Tier 2 capital	**1,015**	**997**
Total capital	**4,898**	**4,742**
Senior non-preferred (SNP) liabilities with remaining maturity >1 year	2,500	3,000
Total capital and eligible SNP liabilities (MREL)	**7,398**	**7,742**
Risk-weighted assets	**17,931**	**16,931**
Leverage ratio exposure (LRE)	75,394	73,112
Common Equity Tier 1 ratio[1]	**20.0%**	**20.4%**
Tier 1 capital ratio	21.7%	22.1%
Total capital ratio	27.3%	28.0%
MREL (Total capital and eligible SNP liabilities) (LRE)	9.8%	10.6%
MREL (Total capital and eligible SNP liabilities) (RWA)	41.3%	45.7%
Leverage ratio[2]	5.2%	5.1%

1. CET1 Capital / risk-weighted assets.
2. Tier 1 Capital / leverage ratio exposure (LRE)

Capital

As of 1 January 2025, we report our regulatory capital metrics and risk exposures in line with Capital Requirements Regulation 3 (CRR 3) instead of CRR 2. Comparative year-end 2024 figures have been adjusted accordingly with a first time adoption effect of + 0.2 percentage points on ASN Bank's Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) ratio as a result of slightly decreasing risk-weighted assets (RWA)[1]. Under CRR 3, ASN Bank applies the substitution approach for the credit risk calculation of NHG-guaranteed mortgages. The impact of applying the substitution approach on ASN Bank's CET1 ratio as at 30 June 2025 is nil, since the bank applies Article 3 CRR add-ons of equal size.

In the first half of 2025, ASN Bank's CET1 ratio slightly decreased to 20.0% (year-end 2024: 20.4%), well above our planning target of at least 17%. While our CET1 capital increased due to the addition of retained earnings for the year 2024, the amount of RWA increased relatively more in the first half of 2025 as the bank initiated additional asset growth, thus optimising our risk-return profile.

The CET1 ratio target of at least 17% includes an ample management buffer above the current 11.1% CET1 Overall Capital Requirement (OCR), to withstand severe stress scenarios and to provide flexibility to absorb potentially higher capital requirements.

In the first half of 2025, total equity rose by € 145 million to € 4,193 million due to the first half-year net profit of € 138 million and a € 18 million increase in the fair value reserve and cash flow hedge reserve, offset by the semi-annual payment of AT1 coupons of € 11 million. Available distributable items[2] amounted to € 3,563 million (year-end 2024: € 3,436 million).

The non-eligible interim profits as at the end of June 2025 of € 138 million relate to the net profit for the first half of 2025. The non-eligible interim profits of € 139 million as at year-end 2024, were added to CET1 capital after profit appropriation by the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders in April 2025.

CET1 capital is determined by subtracting multiple regulatory and other adjustments from total equity. As at June 2025, these adjustments amounted to € 172 million negative (year-end 2024: € 167 million negative), consisting mainly of a deduction of € 111 million related to the IRB shortfall, and a deduction of € 40 million due to the Article 3 CRR deduction.

[1] The downward impact of CRR 3 on ASN Bank's IRB-based RWA due to the removal of a 1.06 scaling factor to determine residential mortgage-related RWA and the adjustment of the credit conversion factor for off-balance sheet items under the revised IRB approach was to a large extent offset by applying a 18% floor for the calculated residential mortgage-related IRB-based risk weight to include additional conservatism in agreement with prudential regulation. Besides, SA-based RWA slightly increased, mainly reflecting an increase of operational risk RWA.
[2] Equalling the sum of share premium, other reserves including retained earnings and net result for the period.

In the first half of 2025, total RWA rose by € 1.0 billion to € 17.9 billion, mainly due to a € 0.4 billion increase resulting from residential mortgage volume growth and a € 0.6 billion increase in RWA for credit risk calculated according to the Standardised Approach (SA), which was primarily caused by increased exposures to financial institutions.

Leverage ratio

The leverage ratio went up to 5.2%, from 5.1% at year-end 2024, as the € 141 million increase in CET1 capital outweighs the € 2.3 billion growth in leverage ratio exposure (LRE) to € 75.4 billion.

The 5.2% leverage ratio is well above the regulatory requirement of 3.0%, and above our target of at least 4.5%.

MREL

On 29 January 2025, the National Resolution Authority (NRA) updated the Minimum Requirement for Own Funds and Eligible Liabilities (MREL) requirements for ASN Bank. The MREL requirement based on the leverage ratio exposure (LRE) amounts to 7.93% and the MREL requirement based on RWA to 21.16%, excluding the Combined Buffer Requirement. Both the LRE and RWA MREL requirements are to be fully met with subordinated instruments, i.e. Tier 1 capital, Tier 2 capital and senior non-preferred (SNP) notes with a residual contractual maturity of at least 1 year. The non-risk-weighted MREL requirements are more restrictive for ASN Bank than the risk-weighted MREL requirements.

As at 30 June 2025, ASN Bank operates well above the MREL requirements.

In the first half of 2025 total capital and eligible SNP liabilities decreased by € 0.3 billion to € 7.4 billion due to € 0.5 billion of outstanding SNP debt no longer being MREL eligible, partly compensated by an increase in CET1 capital.

As at 30 June 2025, the non-risk-weighted MREL ratio based on the LRE stood at 9.8% (year-end 2024 10.6%), including total capital and SNP liabilities eligible for MREL.

The risk-weighted MREL ratio, based on total capital and eligible SNP liabilities, stood at 41.3% (year-end 2024: 45.7%).

On 21 July 2025, ASN Bank announced the call of an outstanding € 0.5 billion Tier 2 capital instrument issued on 22 July 2020. This had already been anticipated in 2024 with the issuance of € 0.5 billion in a green Tier 2 capital instrument.

Dividend

ASN Bank has set a target range of 40% - 60% of net profit for the regular dividend distribution. Although the bank's long-term objective is to generate a solid return and pay regular dividends to the shareholder, in its General Meeting of Shareholders (GMS) in April 2025, ASN Bank decided to retain the net profit for 2024. This is consistent with prudent management, taking into account the implementation of remediation programmes to address the shortcomings identified by the supervisor. These require additional operating expenses in 2025.

Liquidity and funding

Liquidity

In the first half of 2025, the liquidity position remained well above ASN Bank's own minimum target and regulatory minimum requirements. We consider the size and composition of our liquidity position sufficiently robust. In managing the liquidity position we prudently consider any possible impact from the strategic transformation.

The Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR) and the Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR) remained well above the regulatory minimum of 100%. As at 30 June 2025, the LCR stood at 149% (year-end 2024: 191%) and the NSFR at 148% (year-end 2024: 160%). The reduction of the LCR is mainly explained by the increased investments of available liquidity with several counterparties in the money market outside the 30-day LCR window, to optimise the return on our liquidity position. The reduction of the NSFR mainly follows from the implementation of CRR3.

Key liquidity indicators

	30-6-2025	31-12-2024	30-06-2024
LCR	149%	191%	158%
NSFR	148%	160%	165%
Loan-to-Deposit ratio[1]	99%	99%	96%
Liquidity position (in € millions)	13,294	13,355	13,692

1. For the measurement methodology of this KPI, reference is made to Section Reconciliation of alternative performance measures in this report.

The Loan-to-Deposit ratio, i.e. the ratio between the loans outstanding to and deposits attracted from retail and SME customers, stood at 99% as at 30 June 2025, equalling the ratio at year-end 2024. A € 1.9 billion loan growth was offset by a € 1.4 billion increase in deposits.

Liquidity position

in € millions	**30-6-2025**	31-12-2024	30-6-2024
Central bank reserves	1,902	3,281	4,075
Sovereigns	931	1,378	946
Regional/local governments and Supranationals	2,261	2,118	1,715
Eligible retained RMBS	4,692	4,549	5,291
Other liquid assets	3,508	2,029	1,665
Liquidity position	**13,294**	**13,355**	**13,692**

The liquidity position amounted to € 13.3 billion as at 30 June 2025 (year-end 2024: € 13.4 billion).

Apart from changes in loans and deposits, cashflows in the first half of 2025 mainly came from wholesale funding activities. Over the reporting period, cash outflows were comparable with cash inflows. Nonetheless, central bank reserves decreased from € 3.3 billion at year-end 2024 to € 1.9 billion as we invested more available liquidity in the money market. As at 30 June 2025, € 8.8 billion in assets had been invested for cash management purposes (year-end 2024: € 7.4 billion). Of this amount, € 3.8 billion was held at Swiss cantonal banks (year-end 2024: € 3.7 billion). Attracted short-term wholesale funding amounted to € 2.2 billion as at 30 June 2025 (year-end 2024: € 1.5 billion), mainly due to a higher amount of short-term secured funding.

The liquidity value of bonds in the ECMS (Eurosystem Collateral Management System) collateral pool increased to € 11.4 billion as at 30 June 2025, from € 10.1 billion at year-end 2024. This increase mainly resulted from higher ECB-eligible bond investments in the money market for cash management purposes.

Funding

Retail savings are ASN Bank's main source of funding. We attract funding by providing demand deposits, term deposits and current accounts to retail customers. We also attract funding by providing savings and current accounts to SME customers. In the first half of 2025, customer deposits increased to € 57.1 billion, from € 55.7 billion at year-end 2024.

The objective of our funding strategy is to optimise the bank's liquidity and funding profile and to ensure access to diversified funding sources to maintain the bank's short-term and long-term funding position.

Therefore, in addition to attracting customer deposits, we also attract long-term funding from capital markets. For regulatory purposes and funding diversification, this funding is attracted through various instruments with different terms and investor types spread over regions.

The table below provides an overview of the book value-based composition of equity and total liabilities as at 30 June 2025 and year-end 2024.

Equity and liability mix

	30-06-2025: € 75.7 billion	31-12-2024: € 73.7 billion
Savings and other amounts due to customers	76%	76%
Debt instruments (incl. subordinated)	14%	14%
Equity (incl. AT1 capital securities)	6%	6%
Amounts due to banks	3%	2%
Other	2%	2%

Commercial Paper and capital market funding mix (nominal)

in € millions	30-6-2025	% of total	31-12-2024	% of total
AT1 and Tier 2 capital instruments	1,300	12%	1,300	12%
- of which green bonds	*1,300*		*1,300*	
Senior non-preferred	3,000	28%	3,000	28%
- of which green bonds	*3,000*		*3,000*	
Senior preferred	168	2%	257	2%
Covered bonds	5,053	46%	5,053	46%
RMBS	180		198	2%
Commercial Paper (CP)	1,181	11%	1,096	10%
Total CP and capital market funding	**10,882**	**98%**	**10,904**	**100%**
- of which green bonds	*4,300*		*4,300*	

In the first half of 2025, ASN Bank did not conduct any capital market funding transactions as the outstanding funding volume was more than sufficient.

As capital market funding redemptions in the first half of 2025 were limited to € 0.1 billion, capital market funding decreased from € 9.8 billion to € 9.7 billion.

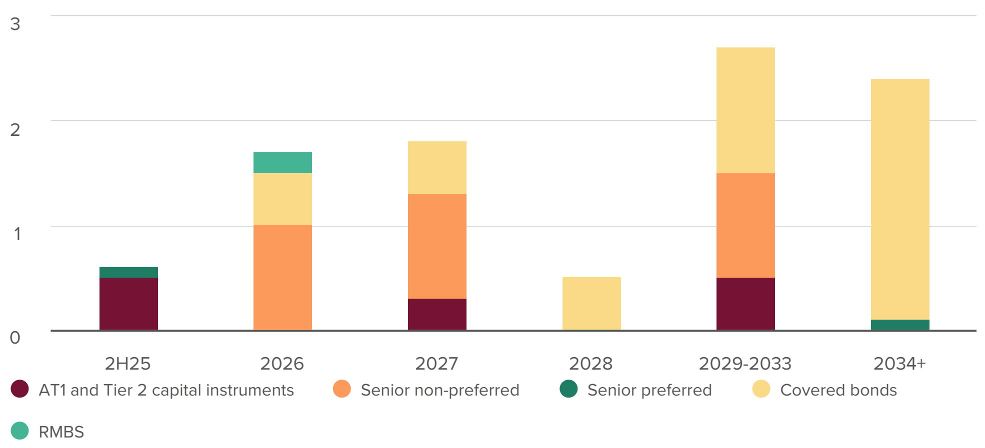
For an explanation of the bank's green bond framework, see Green Bonds | Corporate ASN Bank.

The chart below presents an overview of the maturity calendar of the capital market funding outstanding with an original maturity of more than one year. In this chart, we apply the assumption that this funding will be redeemed at the first call dates.

On 21 July 2025, ASN Bank announced the call of outstanding € 0.5 billion Tier 2 capital instrument issued on 22 July 2020. The notes were redeemed on 5 August 2025.

Capital market funding maturities

(In € billions)



Responsibility statement

Pursuant to section 5:25d, paragraph 2(c), of the Dutch Financial Supervision Act (*Wet op het financieel toezicht, Wft*), the members of the Executive Board state that to the best of their knowledge:

- The condensed consolidated interim financial statements, for the six-month period ending on 30 June 2025, give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities, size and composition of equity, financial position and profit or loss of ASN Bank N.V. and the companies included in the consolidation; and that
- The Interim Financial Report, for the six-month period ending on 30 June 2025, gives a true and fair view of the information that is required pursuant to section 5:25d, paragraphs 8 and 9, of the Dutch Financial Supervision Act of ASN Bank N.V. and of the companies included in the consolidation.

Utrecht, 7 August 2025

Executive Board

Roland Boekhout (Chief Executive Officer and Chairman)

André Haag (Chief Financial Officer)

Saskia Hoskens (Chief Risk Officer)

Gwendolyn van Tunen (Chief Financial Crime Officer)

Isold Heemstra (Chief Operations Officer)

Condensed consolidated interim financial statements

Consolidated statement of financial position

Before result appropriation and in € millions	Note	30-6-2025	31-12-2024
Assets			
Cash and balances at central banks		1,454	2,834
Derivatives		1,924	2,141
Investments		8,315	7,199
Loans and advances to banks	1	7,347	6,710
Loans and advances to customers	2	56,145	54,494
Tangible and intangible assets		56	55
Tax assets		73	11
Other assets		371	247
Total assets		**75,685**	**73,691**
Equity and liabilities			
Derivatives		850	1,105
Amounts due to banks		2,253	1,401
Amounts due to customers		57,378	56,153
Debt certificates	3	9,389	9,322
Subordinated debts		1,015	997
Provisions	4	323	405
Tax liabilities		13	20
Other liabilities		271	240
Total liabilities		**71,492**	**69,643**
Share capital		381	381
Other reserves		3,376	3,225
Net result for the period		138	144
AT1 capital securities		298	298
Total equity	5	**4,193**	**4,048**
Total equity and liabilities		**75,685**	**73,691**

Consolidated income statement

in € millions	Note	1H25	1H24
Income			
Interest income		1,053	1,097
Interest expense		544	533
Net interest income		**509**	**564**
Fee and commission income		99	92
Fee and commission expenses		56	56
Net fee and commission income	9	**43**	**36**
Investment income (losses)	10	4	-4
Other result on financial instruments		56	65
Total income		**612**	**661**
Expenses			
Staff costs		292	253
Depreciation and amortisation of tangible and intangible assets		11	12
Other operating expenses		122	106
Total operating expenses		**425**	**371**
Impairment charges (reversals) on financial assets		-7	-30
Total expenses		**418**	**341**
Result before taxation		**194**	**320**
Taxation		56	89
Net result for the period		**138**	**231**
Attributable to:			
Owners of the parent company		138	231

Consolidated comprehensive income

in € millions	1H25	1H24
Net result for the period	138	231
Other comprehensive income (after taxation):		
Items that are reclassified to the income statement:		
Change in cashflow hedge reserve	-1	-1
Change in fair value reserve	19	-10
Total items that are reclassified to the income statement (after taxation)	**18**	**-11**
Total comprehensive income for the period (after taxation)	**156**	**220**
Attributable to:		
Owners of the parent company	156	220

Condensed consolidated statement of changes in equity

in € millions	Note	Issued share capital[1]	Share premium reserve	Cashflow hedge reserve	Fair value reserve	Other reserves including retained earnings	Net result for the period	AT1 capital securities	Total equity
Balance as at 31 December 2023		**381**	**3,537**	**15**	**-81**	**-490**	**431**	**298**	**4,091**
Transfer of 2023 net result		**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**267**	**-267**	**--**	**--**
Other comprehensive income		--	--	-1	-10	--	--	--	-11
Net result for the period		--	--	--	--	--	231	--	231
Total result for the period		**--**	**--**	**-1**	**-10**	**--**	**231**	**--**	**220**
Paid interest on AT1 capital securities		--	--	--	--	-11	--	--	-11
Transactions with shareholder		--	--	--	--	--	-164	--	-164
Total changes for the period		**--**	**--**	**-1**	**-10**	**256**	**-200**	**--**	**45**
Balance as at 30 June 2024		**381**	**3,537**	**14**	**-91**	**-234**	**231**	**298**	**4,136**
Other comprehensive income		--	--	-1	11	-1	--	--	9
Net result for the period		--	--	--	--	--	-87	--	-87
Total result for the period		**--**	**--**	**-1**	**11**	**-1**	**-87**	**--**	**-78**
Paid interest on AT1 capital securities		--	--	--	--	-10	--	--	-10
Total changes for the period		**--**	**--**	**-1**	**11**	**-11**	**-87**	**--**	**-88**
Balance as at 31 December 2024	5	**381**	**3,537**	**13**	**-80**	**-245**	**144**	**298**	**4,048**
Transfer of 2024 net result		**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**144**	**-144**	**--**	**--**
Other comprehensive income		--	--	-1	19	--	--	--	18
Net result for the period		--	--	--	--	--	138	--	138
Total result for the period		**--**	**--**	**-1**	**19**	**--**	**138**	**--**	**156**
Paid interest on AT1 capital securities		--	--	--	--	-11	--	--	-11
Transactions with shareholder		--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Total changes for the period		**--**	**--**	**-1**	**19**	**133**	**-6**	**--**	**145**
Balance as at 30 June 2025	5	**381**	**3,537**	**12**	**-61**	**-112**	**138**	**298**	**4,193**

1. The issued share capital is fully paid up and comprises 840,008 ordinary shares with a nominal value of € 453.79 per share.

Condensed consolidated cashflow statement

in € millions	1H25	1H24
Cashflow from operating activities		
Result before taxation	194	320
Adjustments for		
Depreciation and amortisation of tangible, intangible assets and right-of-use assets	11	12
Impairment charges and reversals on financial assets	-7	-30
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:		
- Advances to customers	-1,651	-1,387
- Liabilities to customers	1,225	996
- Derivatives assets	217	146
- Derivatives liabilities	-255	-328
- Advances to banks	-637	-2,995
- Liabilities to banks	852	-103
- Trading portfolio	-6	17
Other operating activities	-296	-167
Net cashflow from operating activities	**-353**	**-3,519**
Net cashflow from investment activities	**-1,067**	**490**
Net cashflow from financing activities	**40**	**770**
Net decrease of cash and balances at central banks	**-1,380**	**-2,259**
Cash and balances at central banks at 1 January	2,834	5,891
Change in cash and balances at central banks	-1,380	-2,259
Cash and balances at central banks as at 30 June	**1,454**	**3,632**

Notes to the condensed consolidated interim financial statements

Accounting principles

General information

ASN Bank N.V. (hereafter 'ASN Bank'), a public limited liability company, is incorporated under Dutch law and domiciled in the Netherlands. ASN Bank's registered office is located at Croeselaan 1, 3521 BJ Utrecht. All shares of ASN Bank are held by *Stichting administratiekantoor beheer financiële instellingen* (NLFI).

The condensed consolidated interim financial statements of ASN Bank comprise financial information of all entities controlled by ASN Bank, including its interests in associates. These condensed consolidated interim financial statements have been prepared by the Executive Board and approved by the Supervisory Board on 7 August 2025.

Basis of preparation

Statement of IFRS compliance

ASN Bank prepares the condensed consolidated interim financial statements in accordance with International Accounting Standard (IAS) 34 Interim Financial Reporting, as adopted by the European Union (EU).

Main accounting principles for financial reporting

The accounting principles applied in the preparation of these condensed consolidated interim financial statements are consistent with the accounting principles applied in the preparation of ASN Bank's financial statements for the year ending on 31 December 2024. Changes in standards and interpretations that had an effect on the 2025 accounting principles are described in the sections below.

Changes in presentation

In 2024, ASN Bank changed the presentation of savings and amounts due to customers which are combined into the new line item Amounts due to customers in the consolidated statement of financial position, the cashflow statement and the notes. Comparative figures in the cash flow statement have been adjusted; the change in savings of € 1,464 million is included in the line item Changes in liabilities to customers. For more information reference is made to the accounting principles in the 2024 Annual Report.

Changes in published Standards and Interpretations effective in 2025

In 2024 the following standards and interpretations issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) and the IFRS Interpretations Committee (IFRIC), respectively, became mandatory. They were adopted by the EU and are applicable in the current financial year:

- Amendments to IAS 21 The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates: Lack of Exchangeability (endorsed by the EU).

This amendment does not have a material impact on the condensed consolidated interim financial statements.

Amendments in published standards and interpretations, not yet effective in 2025

ASN Bank has not early adopted any standards, amendments to existing standards and interpretations, published prior to 30 June 2025, which were not effective yet.

The following standards and amendments to existing standards are not endorsed by the EU yet and are effective 1 January 2026 or later, if endorsed:

- Amendments to the Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments – Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 (endorsed by EU);
- Annual Improvements Volume 11 (endorsed by EU);
- Contracts Referencing Nature-dependent Electricity – Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 (endorsed by EU);
- IFRS 18 Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements;
- IFRS 19 Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures.

Although the expected impact of the amendments and improvements from IFRS 18 are currently under review, it is not expected that the abovementioned standards and amendments to existing standards will have a material impact on the financial statements. The effect of IFRS 18 is explained below.

IFRS 18 Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statement

In April 2024 the IASB published the new standard IFRS 18 Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statement which will replace IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statement. IFRS 18 sets out general and specific requirements for presentation and disclosures in financial statements with focus on the income statement and reporting of financial performance. This standard also sets out requirements for the disclosure of information in the notes and enhanced requirements for grouping (aggregation and disaggregation) of information. The new standard is effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2027. The standard is not yet endorsed by the EU.

As IFRS 18 will not change ASN Bank's recognition and measurement, it will impact the structure of the income statement by adding two new defined subtotals and the application of a consistent classification of income and expenses into operating, investing and financing categories. In addition, IFRS 18 requires disclosures of management-defined performance measures.

Segmented information
ASN Bank's Executive Board (ExBo) discusses and makes decisions on the operational plan and the key internal financial management reports. Hence, the ‘Chief Operating Decision Maker’ (CODM) as described in IFRS 8 Operating Segments is the ExBo. When making decisions on the deployment of resources and performance measurement, the CODM of ASN Bank does not distinguish between the different brands or products. Based on the analysis of the IFRS 8 requirements the bank operates and reports a single segment.

Notes to the consolidated statement of financial position and consolidated income statement

1. Loans and advances to banks
In the first half of 2025, the loans and advances to banks increased as part of cash management activities. All loans and advances to banks are classified in stage 1. The provision for credit losses of € 3 million remained virtually unchanged compared to year-end 2024.

2. Loans and advances to customers and impairment charges of financial assets
We provide disclosures on loans and advances to customers, impairment charges of financial assets and credit loss provisions under Financial performance (see table Impairment charges of financial assets with the label 'Reviewed') and Credit risk (see text and overviews with the label 'Reviewed').

3. Debt certificates
Covered bonds
In the first half of 2025, ASN Bank did not conduct any capital market funding transactions.

Commercial Paper
In the first half of 2025, ASN Bank used its Commercial Paper (CP) programmes for short-term funding with maturities not longer than one year. As at 30 June 2025, issued CP amounted to € 1.2 billion (year-end 2024: € 1.1 billion).

Redemptions and repurchases of debt certificates
In the first half of 2025, ASN Bank redeemed € 17 million in bonds with original maturities of more than one year (first half of 2024: € 20 million; second half of 2024: € 716 million).

4. Provisions

Provisions

in € millions	30-6-2025	31-12-2024
Restructuring provision	109	129
Employee commitments	11	12
Other provisions	197	256
Provision for credit losses off-balance sheet items	6	8
Total	**323**	**405**

Restructuring provision
In 2024, ASN Bank announced a transformation programme that focuses on the simplification of the organisation, the optimisation of the distribution model and the rationalisation of the brand portfolio. In connection with this transformation programme, a restructuring provision was recognised in 2024, which includes two main components: one for employee redundancy and one for the distribution network optimisation.

As per 30 June 2025, the total restructuring provision decreased by € 20 million to € 109 million. The movements are summarised as followed:
- In the reporting period € 15 million net addition was recognised consisting of:
  - addition to the employee redundancy provision as the identification of the individual employees eligible for redundancy payments is a higher number then the original estimate based on the framework request submitted to the Works Council. The revised provision also incorporates employee level information leading to a more precise estimate of the expected cost. The redundancy process is expected to be completed in the second half of 2025
  - release of the provision for the distribution network optimisation as our estimates are updated. It is expected that the process will be completed in the second half of 2025
- In the reporting period € 35 million of the provision has been utilised consisting of:
  - utilisation for employee redundancy payments
  - utilisation for branches for which the process has been completed and the amounts due have been agreed.

A more detailed component breakdown is not provided considering the sensitivities of the ongoing negotiations as part of the transformation programme.

Other provisions

AFC remediation

At the end of 2024, we recognised a € 196 million provision for a multi-year AFC remediation programme - starting in 2025 - aimed at the recovery of missing and/or incorrect customer data from our existing customer base as well as the reassessment of customers after data recovery in their correct risk profile. In the first half of 2025, € 10 million of this provision was utilised, bringing the AFC remediation provision to € 186 million as at 30 June 2025.

Other

At year-end 2024, we recognised a € 30 million provision for legal proceedings after reaching an agreement to settle the long pending claims, and a € 20 million provision for two fines imposed by DNB. The payments were made at the end of January 2025 and the end of February 2025, respectively.

At the end of June 2025, € 11 million in total has been provided for legal proceedings and for restoration costs of buildings in relation to the planned relocation of our head offices.

5. Total equity

Total equity increased by € 145 million due to the first half-year net profit of € 138 million and an increase in the fair value reserve and cash flow hedge reserve by € 18 million, partly offset by the semi-annual payment of AT1 coupons of € 11 million.

6. Update on legal proceedings and contingent liabilities

Other than the below, there were no material developments in ongoing legal proceedings and contingent liabilities.

Harbi Vastgoed B.V.

ASN Bank, as a legal successor of RegioBank, is involved in proceedings against non-professional investors who have invested in Harbi Vastgoed B.V., which went bankrupt in March 2014. In these proceedings various investors claim that ASN Bank is liable for violating its duty of care towards them. On 19 March 2025, the District Court ruled unfavourably regarding ASN Bank's liability. ASN Bank has appealed the judgment.

7. Related parties

As part of its ordinary business operations, ASN Bank maintains various forms of ordinary business relationships with related parties. Related parties of ASN Bank are associated companies, joint ventures, SNS REAAL Pensioenfonds, *Stichting administratiekantoor beheer financiële instellingen* (NLFI), the Dutch State, and senior executives and their close family members. Transactions with these related parties mainly concern day-to-day matters in the field of banking, taxation and other administrative activities.

Transactions with related parties were conducted under normal market terms and conditions.

8. Post balance sheet events

On 21 July 2025, the bank announced that on 5 August 2025 it will exercise the option to redeem its outstanding € 0.5 billion 1.75% Subordinated Tier 2 Notes issued on 22 July 2020 and maturing on 22 October 2030. On 5 August 2025, the notes were redeemed at par value, plus any accrued and unpaid interest.

As of 1 July 2025, the legal name of de Volksbank N.V. changed to ASN Bank N.V. marking the key milestones for a simplified organisational model. The announced staff reduction of over 700 FTEs is effective on 1 July 2025, while the financial effects will materialise in the second half of 2025.

9. Net fee and commission income

Net fee and commission income

in € millions	**1H25**	1H24
Money transfer and payment charges	50	42
Advice and agency activities	14	14
Management fees	25	27
Insurance agency activities	10	9
Total fee and commission income	**99**	**92**
Fee and commission expenses		
Money transfer and payment charges	10	8
Advice and agency activities	1	1
Management fees	9	10
Insurance agency activities	1	1
Fee franchise	35	36
Total fee and commission expenses	**56**	**56**
Total	**43**	**36**

Net fee and commission income rose by € 7 million to € 43 million (+19%). This increase was mainly due to higher fees for basic banking services as a result of the customer base growth and repricings.

10. Investment income (losses)
Investment result amounted to € 4 million income in the first half of 2025, compared to a € 4 million loss in the first half of 2024. In both periods, these results consisted entirely of realised results on fixed-income investments, sold as part of regular asset and liability management.

Just as in the first half of 2024, there were no realised amounts from the HTC portfolio.

Fair value of financial instruments
Fair value accounting of financial assets and liabilities
The table provides information on the fair value of the financial assets and liabilities of ASN Bank. For a number of fair value measurements, we have used estimates. This table only includes financial assets and liabilities. Balance sheet items that do not meet the definition of a financial asset or liability are not included. The total of the fair value presented below does not reflect the underlying value of ASN Bank and should, therefore, not be interpreted as such.

The fair values represent the amounts at which the financial instruments could have been sold or transferred at balance sheet date between market parties in an orderly transaction. The fair value of financial assets and liabilities is determined on the basis of quoted prices where available. Such quoted prices are primarily derived from transactions prices for listed instruments. If quoted prices are not available, various valuation techniques have been used to measure the fair value of these instruments. Parameters used in such valuation techniques may be subjective and are based on various assumptions, for instance certain discount rates and the timing and size of expected future cashflows. The degree of subjectivity affects the allocation in the fair value hierarchy, which is discussed in the 'Hierarchy in determining the fair value of financial instruments' section. Wherever possible and available, the valuation techniques make use of observable inputs in relevant markets. Changes in the assumptions can significantly influence the estimated fair values. The main assumptions for each balance sheet item are explained in the section below. ASN Bank determines the fair value hierarchy for all financial instruments at every reporting moment.

Hierarchy in financial instruments as at 30 June 2025

in € millions	Book value	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total fair value
Financial assets measured at fair value					
Derivatives	1,924	--	1,923	1	1,924
Investments - fair value through OCI	4,217	4,189	--	28	4,217
Investments - fair value through P&L	18	6	11	1	18
Financial assets not measured at fair value					
Cash and balances at central banks	1,454	1,454	--	--	1,454
Investments - amortised cost	4,080	1,964	1,784	300	4,048
Loans and advances to banks	7,347	--	7,347	--	7,347
Loans and advances to customers	56,145	--	--	54,071	54,071
Other assets	371	--	371	--	371
Total financial assets	**75,556**	**7,613**	**11,436**	**54,401**	**73,450**
Financial liabilities measured at fair value					
Derivatives	850	--	849	1	850
Amounts due to banks	--	--	--	--	--
Amounts due to customers	65	--	65	--	65
Financial liabilities not measured at fair value					
Amounts due to customers	57,313	--	53,782	3,591	57,373
Amounts due to banks	2,253	--	2,253	--	2,253
Debt certificates	9,389	--	--	8,626	8,626
Other liabilities	271	--	271	--	271
Subordinated debts	1,015	1,017	--	--	1,017
Total financial liabilities	**71,156**	**1,017**	**57,220**	**12,218**	**70,455**

Hierarchy in financial instruments as at 31 December 2024

in € millions	Book value	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total fair value
Financial assets measured at fair value					
Derivatives	2,141	--	2,141	--	2,141
Investments - fair value through OCI	3,931	3,903	--	28	3,931
Investments - fair value through P&L	12	--	11	1	12
Financial assets not measured at fair value					
Cash and balances at central banks	2,834	2,834	--	--	2,834
Investments - amortised cost	3,256	2,651	337	223	3,211
Loans and advances to banks	6,710	--	6,710	--	6,710
Loans and advances to customers	54,494	--	--	52,378	52,378
Other assets	247	--	247	--	247
Total financial assets	**73,625**	**9,388**	**9,446**	**52,630**	**71,464**
Financial liabilities measured at fair value					
Derivatives	1,105	--	1,105	--	1,105
Amounts due to banks	--	--	--	--	--
Amounts due to customers	68	--	68	--	68
Financial liabilities not measured at fair value					
Amounts due to customers	56,085	--	52,628	3,515	56,143
Amounts due to banks	1,401	--	1,401	--	1,401
Debt certificates	9,322	--	--	8,367	8,367
Other liabilities	240	--	240	--	240
Subordinated debts	997	992	--	--	992
Total financial liabilities	**69,218**	**992**	**55,442**	**11,882**	**68,316**

Notes to the valuation of financial assets and liabilities

The following techniques and assumptions have been used to determine the fair value of financial instruments.

Investments

The fair values of shares are based on quoted prices in active markets or other available market data. The fair values of interest-bearing securities, excluding mortgage loans, are also based on quoted market prices or, when actively quoted market prices are not available, on the present value of expected future cashflows. These present values are based on the relevant market interest rate, taking account of the liquidity, creditworthiness and maturity of the relevant investment.

Loans and advances to customers

The fair value of mortgages is determined based on a present value method. The yield curve used to determine the present value of expected cashflows of mortgage loans is the average of the five lowest mortgage rates in the market, adjusted for interest rates that are considered not to be representative ('teaser rates'). These rates may differ for each sub-portfolio due to differences in maturity, Loan-to-Value class and form of repayment. In determining the expected cashflows, any expected future early redemptions are taken into account.

The fair value of other loans and advances to customers has been determined by the present value of the expected future cashflows. Various surcharges on the yield curve were used for the calculation of the present value. In this respect, a distinction was made by type of loan and customer group to which the loan relates.

Derivatives

The fair values of nearly all derivatives are based on observable market information, such as market rates and foreign exchange rates. To determine the fair value of instruments for which not all information is observable in the market, estimates or assumptions are used within a net discounted cashflow model or an option valuation model. In determining the fair value, the credit risk that a market participant would include in his valuation is taken into account.

Loans and advances to banks

Given the short-term nature of the loans that are classified as loans and advances to banks, the book value is considered to be a reasonable approximation of the fair value.

Other assets

Because of the predominantly short-term nature of other assets, the book value is considered to be a reasonable approximation of the fair value.

Cash and balances at central banks

The book value of the cash and balances at central banks is considered to be a reasonable approximation of the fair value.

Subordinated debt

The fair value of subordinated debt are based on quoted prices in active markets or other available market data.

Debt certificates

The fair value of debt certificates are based on quoted prices in active markets or other available market data. When actively quoted market prices are not available , the fair value of debt certificates is estimated on the basis of the present value of the cashflows, making use of the prevailing interest rate plus a risk surcharge. The risk surcharge is based on the credit risk assumed by the market for holding such instruments issued by ASN Bank, determined by maturity and type of instrument.

Amounts due to customers
The fair value of readily available savings and term deposits differs from the nominal value because the interest rate is not adjusted on a daily basis and because, in practice, customers leave their savings in their accounts for a longer period of time. The fair value of these deposits is calculated based on the net present value of the relevant portfolios' cashflows using a specific discount curve. For savings covered by the Deposit Guarantee Scheme (DGS), the discount curve is based on the average current rates of several Dutch market parties. ASN Bank's Funds Price-curve (FTP) was used for savings not covered by the DGS. The calculated fair value of amounts due to customers with a demand feature cannot be less than the amount payable on demand.

Amounts due to banks
The fair value of amounts due to banks is estimated on the basis of the present value of the expected future cashflows, using the interest rate plus a risk surcharge. The risk surcharge is based on the credit risk assumed by the market for holding such instruments issued by ASN Bank, differentiated to maturity and type of instrument. The book value of any amount that is due within one month is considered to be a reasonable approximation of the fair value.

Other liabilities
The book value of the other liabilities is considered to be a reasonable approximation of its fair value.

Hierarchy in determining the fair value of financial instruments
A part of the financial instruments is measured in the balance sheet at fair value. In addition, the fair value of the other financial instruments is disclosed. The fair value level classification is not disclosed for financial assets and liabilities where the book value is a reasonable approximation of the fair value.

More detailed explanation of the level classification
For financial instruments measured at fair value on the balance sheet or for which the fair value is disclosed, this fair value is classified into a level. This level depends on the parameters used to determine the fair value and provides further insight into the valuation. The levels are explained below:

Level 1 – Fair value based on published stock prices in an active market
For all financial instruments in this valuation category, stock prices are observable and publicly available from stock exchanges, brokers or pricing institutions. In addition, these financial instruments are traded on an active market, which allows for the stock prices to accurately reflect current and regularly recurring market transactions between independent parties. The investments in this category mainly include listed shares and bonds.

Level 2 – Fair value based on observable market data
The category includes financial instruments for which no quoted prices are available but whose fair value is determined using models where the parameters include available market information. These instruments mostly contain privately negotiated derivatives. This category also includes investments for which prices have been issued by brokers, but which are also subject to inactive markets. In that case, the available prices are largely supported and validated using market information, including market rates and actual risk surcharges related to different credit ratings and sector classifications.

Level 3 – Fair value not based on observable market data
A significant part of the financial instruments in this category has been determined using assumptions and parameters that are not observable in the market, such as assumed default rates belonging to certain ratings. The level 3 valuations of investments (shares) are based on quotes from illiquid markets. The derivatives in level 3 are related to some mortgage securitisations and the valuation is partly dependent on the underlying mortgage portfolios and movements in risk spreads.

The financial instrument is placed in or moved to a certain level on the basis of the aforementioned definitions.

Change in level 3 financial instruments

Change in level 3 financial instruments for the 1st half of 2025

in € millions	Fair value through P&L	Fair value through OCI	Derivatives assets	Derivatives liabilities
Opening balance	1	28	--	--
Purchases/advances	--	--	--	--
Disposals	--	--	--	--
Unrealised gains or losses recognised in P&L[1]	--	--	1	1
Transfers between levels	--	--	--	--
Closing balance	**1**	**28**	**1**	**1**

1. Included in the line item Results on financial instruments.

Change in level 3 financial instruments for the 1st half of 2024

in € millions	Fair value through P&L	Fair value through OCI	Derivatives assets	Derivatives liabilities
Opening balance	11	3	3	3
Purchases/advances	--	--	--	--
Disposals	--	--	--	--
Unrealised gains or losses recognised in P&L[1]	-1	--	2	2
Transfers between levels	--	--	--	--
Closing balance	**10**	**3**	**5**	**5**

1. Included in the line item Results on financial instruments.

Change in level 3 financial instruments for the 2nd half of 2024

in € millions	Fair value through P&L	Fair value through OCI	Derivatives assets	Derivatives liabilities
Opening balance	10	3	5	5
Purchases/advances	--	25	--	--
Disposals	-2	--	--	--
Unrealised gains or losses recognised in P&L[1]	4	--	-5	-5
Transfer between levels	-11	--	--	--
Closing balance	**1**	**28**	**--**	**--**

1. Included in the line item Results on financial instruments.

Sensitivity of level 3 valuations of financial instruments

The level 3 bonds measured at fair value through OCI are valued using pricing information from a third-party data vendor. This third-party pricing information is based on level 3 unobservable inputs. For ASN Bank, the inputs for the pricing information are also unobservable. It is expected that a change in any unobservable would lead to a change in the pricing by the third-party data vendor, and, thereby, the outcome of the fair value measurement.

Transfer between categories

In 2024 we effected a transfer from level 3 to level 2 for equity investments at fair value through profit and loss. We did so because the value was no longer significantly impacted by the unobservable input that restricted the liquidity of the securities. In 2025, no significant movements occurred.

Reconciliation of alternative performance measures

Our financial results have been prepared and are reported in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards as adopted within the European Union, as outlined in the section Accounting principles. We also present alternative performance measures, i.e. non-IFRS financial measures. These include the adjusted performance that we use to align internal and external reporting, identify and quantify items that management believes to be significant, and provide insight into how management assesses the bank's period-on-period performance.

To derive the adjusted performance, we adjust for incidental items that are not directly related to our regular banking activities and that are incidental in nature, and therefore limit insight into the underlying developments, and have an impact on the net result in excess of € 15 million before tax. Significant adjustments on previously reported incidental items are consistently presented as incidental items to ensure consistency in reporting.

In the first half of 2025, the net result included an add on previously reported incidental expenses of € 15 million before tax (€ 11 million after tax) for an additional restructuring charge for our transformation programme. This mainly reflects a higher number of individual employees eligible for redundancy payment than initially assumed. Additionally, the underlying estimates for the provision for optimisation of the distribution network have been reassessed resulting in a partial release.

In the second half of 2024, the net result included negative incidental items in the amount of € 375 million before tax (€ 283 million after tax). These incidental items are made up of:

- A restructuring charge of € 129 million before tax (€ 96 million after tax) for our transformation programme that focuses on the simplification of the organisational structure, the optimisation of the distribution model and the rationalisation of the brand portfolio. This charge is made up of two main components: an employee redundancy provision connected to the reduction in internal FTEs and a charge for the optimisation of the distribution network.
- A charge of € 196 million before tax (€ 145 million after tax) related to our Anti-financial crime (AFC) remediation programme, aimed at the recovery of missing and/or incorrect customer data from our existing customer base, and to a reassessment of customers after data recovery in their correct risk profile.
- A charge of € 30 million before tax (€ 22 million after tax) related to the settlement of legal proceedings.
- A charge of € 20 million (not tax deductible) related to two fines imposed for deficiencies under the Anti-Money Laundering and Anti-Terrorist Financing Act (*Wwft*) and for risk management-related deficiencies in relation to the Financial Supervision Act (*Wft*).

Definitions of additional ratios presented in this Interim Financial Report are presented in the tables Non-IFRS financial measures below.

Reconciliation of reported to adjusted net result

in € millions	1H25 Reported	1H25 Adjust-ments	1H25 Adjusted	1H24 Reported	1H24 Adjust-ments	1H24 Adjusted	FY24 Reported	FY24 Adjust-ments	FY24 Adjusted
Net interest income	509		509	564		564	1,127		1,127
Net fee and commission income	43		43	36		36	77		77
Investment income (losses)	4		4	-4		-4	-14		-14
Other results on financial instruments	56		56	65		65	118		118
Other income	--		--	--		--	--		--
Total income	**612**	**--**	**612**	**661**	**--**	**661**	**1,308**	**--**	**1,308**
Staff costs	292	-26	266	253		253	721	-207	514
Depreciation and amortisation of tangible and intangible assets	11	-1	10	12		12	27	-5	22
Other operating expenses	122	12	134	106		106	392	-163	229
- of which: regulatory levies	*-9*		*-9*	*8*		*8*	*11*		*11*
Total operating expenses	**425**	**-15**	**410**	**371**	**--**	**371**	**1,140**	**-375**	**765**
- of which: operating expenses excluding regulatory levies	***434***	***-15***	***419***	***363***	***--***	***363***	***1,129***	***-375***	***754***
Impairment charges (releases) on financial assets	-7		-7	-30		-30	-51		-51
-of which investments	*1*		*1*	*-1*		*-1*	*--*		*--*
- of which loans and advances to banks	*1*		1	*--*		*--*	*-1*		*-1*
- of which loans and advances to customers	*-9*		*-9*	*-29*		*-29*	*-50*		*-50*
- of which residential mortgages	*-8*		*-8*	*-28*		*-28*	*-48*		*-48*
- of which consumer loans	*--*		*--*	*--*		*--*	*--*		*--*
- of which SME loans	*-3*		*-3*	*-2*		*-2*	*-7*		*-7*
- of which other corporate and government loans	*2*		*2*	*1*		*1*	*5*		*5*
- of which other	*--*		*--*	*--*		*--*	*--*		*--*
Total expenses	**418**	**-15**	**403**	**341**	**--**	**341**	**1,089**	**-375**	**714**
Result before taxation	**194**	**15**	**209**	**320**	**--**	**320**	**219**	**375**	**594**
Taxation	56	4	60	89	--	89	75	92	167
Net result for the period	**138**	**11**	**149**	**231**	**--**	**231**	**144**	**283**	**427**

Non-IFRS financial measures

KPIs and adjusted KPIs

KPIs and definitions	in € millions	1H25 Reported	1H25 Adjust-ments	1H25 Adjusted	1H24 Reported	1H24 Adjust-ments	1H24 Adjusted	FY24 Reported	FY24 Adjust-ments	FY24 Adjusted
Cost/income ratio										
Total operating expenses (including regulatory levies) as a percentage of total income	Total operating expenses	425	-15	410	371		371	1,140	-375	765
	Total income	612		612	661		661	1,308		1,308
	Cost/income ratio	**69.5%**		**67.0%**	**56.1%**		**56.1%**	**87.2%**		**58.5%**
Return on Equity (RoE)										
Annualised net result for the period, excluding interest expenses related to AT1 capital securities, as percentage of average month-end total equity, excluding AT1 capital securities, for the reporting period	Net result	138	11	149	231		231	144	283	427
	Interest expenses related to AT1 capital securities	-10		-10	-11		-11	-21		-21
	Average month-end total equity	3,832		3,832	3,845		3,845	3,881		3,881
	Return on Equity (RoE)	**6.6%**		**7.2%**	**11.5%**		**11.5%**	**3.2%**		**10.5%**
Net interest margin (bps)										
Annualised net interest income as percentage of average month-end total assets for the reporting period	Net interest income	509		509	564		564	1,127		1,127
	Average month-end total assets	73,985		73,985	71,337		71,337	71,898		71,898
	Net interest margin (bps)	**1.38%**		**1.38%**	**1.58%**		**1.58%**	**1.57%**		**1.57%**
Cost/assets ratio										
Annualised total operating expenses excluding regulatory levies as a percentage of average month-end total assets for the reporting period	Operating expenses excluding regulatory levies	434	-15	419	363		363	1,129	-375	754
	Average month-end total assets	73,985		73,985	71,337		71,337	71,898		71,898
	Cost/assets ratio	**1.17%**		**1.13%**	**1.02%**		**1.02%**	**1.57%**		**1.05%**

Cost of risk

Definition	in € millions	1H25	1H24	FY24
Cost of risk				
Impairment charges of financial assets as a percentage of average month-end loan portfolio exposure for the reporting period.	**Total loans and advances to customers**			
	Impairment charges of financial assets - total loans	-9	-29	-50
	Average month-end portfolio exposure - total loans	56,403	53,071	53,955
	Cost of risk total loans and advances to customers	**-0.03%**	**-0.11%**	**-0.09%**
	Residential mortgages			
	Impairment charges of financial assets - residential mortgages	-8	-28	-48
	Average month-end portfolio exposure - residential mortgages	52,858	49,770	50,527
	Cost of risk residential mortgages	**-0.03%**	**-0.11%**	**-0.09%**
	SME loans			
	Impairment charges of financial assets - SME loans	-3	-2	-7
	Average month-end portfolio exposure - SME loans	1,434	1,274	1,316
	Cost of risk SME loans	**-0.40%**	**-0.33%**	**-0.50%**

Loan-to-Deposit ratio (LtD)

Definition	in € millions	1H25	1H24	FY24
Loan-to-Deposit ratio				
Loans and advances to retail and SME customers as a percentage of amounts due to retail and SME customers	Total loans and advances to customers	56,145	52,234	54,494
	Less: IFRS value adjustments	-1,220	-1,567	-1,088
	Less: Financial Markets money market loans	561	455	680
	Loans and advances to retail and SME customers	**56,804**	**53,346**	**54,902**
	Total amounts due to customers	57,378	55,906	56,153
	Less: Financial Markets money market loans	275	453	466
	Amounts due to retail and SME customers	**57,103**	**55,453**	**55,687**
	Loan-to-Deposit ratio	**99%**	**96%**	**99%**

Independent auditor's review report

To: the shareholder and Supervisory Board of ASN Bank N.V.

Our conclusion

We have reviewed the condensed consolidated interim financial statements included in the accompanying interim financial report of ASN Bank N.V. based in Utrecht for the period from 1 January 2025 to 30 June 2025.

Based on our review, nothing has come to our attention that causes us to believe that the condensed consolidated interim financial statements of ASN Bank N.V. for the period from 1 January 2025 to 30 June 2025, are not prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with IAS 34, "Interim Financial Reporting" as adopted by the European Union.

The condensed consolidated interim financial statements comprise:

- The consolidated statement of financial position as at 30 June 2025
- The following statements for the period from 1 January 2025 to 30 June 2025: the consolidated income statement, consolidated comprehensive income, condensed consolidated statement of changes in equity and condensed consolidated cashflow statement
- The notes comprising material accounting policy information and selected explanatory information

Basis for our conclusion

We conducted our review in accordance with Dutch law, including the Dutch Standard 2410, "Het beoordelen van tussentijdse financiële informatie door de accountant van de entiteit" (Review of interim financial information performed by the independent auditor of the entity). A review of interim financial information in accordance with the Dutch Standard 2410 is a limited assurance engagement. Our responsibilities under this standard are further described in the Our responsibilities for the review of the condensed consolidated interim financial statements section of our report.

We are independent of ASN Bank N.V. in accordance with the Verordening inzake de onafhankelijkheid van accountants bij assurance-opdrachten (ViO, Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants, a regulation with respect to independence) and other relevant independence regulations in the Netherlands. Furthermore we have complied with the Verordening gedrags- en beroepsregels accountants (VGBA, Dutch Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants).

We believe the assurance evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our conclusion.

Responsibilities of the executive board and the supervisory board for the condensed consolidated interim financial statements

The Executive Board is responsible for the preparation and presentation of the condensed consolidated interim financial statements in accordance with IAS 34, "Interim Financial Reporting" as adopted by the European Union. Furthermore, the Executive Board is responsible for such internal control as it determines is necessary to enable the preparation of the condensed consolidated interim financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

The Supervisory Board is responsible for overseeing the company's financial reporting process.

Our responsibilities for the review of the condensed consolidated interim financial statements

Our responsibility is to plan and perform the review in a manner that allows us to obtain sufficient and appropriate assurance evidence for our conclusion.

The level of assurance obtained in a review engagement is substantially less than the level of assurance obtained in an audit conducted in accordance with the Dutch Standards on Auditing. Accordingly, we do not express an audit opinion.

We have exercised professional judgement and have maintained professional skepticism throughout the review, in accordance with Dutch Standard 2410.

Our review included among others:

- Updating our understanding of the company and its environment, including its internal control, and the applicable financial reporting framework, in order to identify areas in the condensed consolidated interim financial statements where material misstatements are likely to arise due to fraud or error, designing and performing analytical and other review procedures to address those areas, and obtaining assurance evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our conclusion
- Obtaining an understanding of internal control as it relates to the preparation of condensed consolidated interim financial statements
- Making inquiries of the Executive Board and others within the company
- Applying analytical procedures with respect to information included in the condensed consolidated interim financial statements
- Obtaining assurance evidence that the condensed consolidated interim financial statements agree with, or reconcile to, the company's underlying accounting records
- Evaluating the assurance evidence obtained

- Considering whether there have been any changes in accounting principles or in the methods of applying them and whether any new transactions have necessitated the application of a new accounting principle
- Considering whether the Executive Board has identified all events that may require adjustment to or disclosure in the condensed consolidated interim financial statements
- Considering whether the condensed consolidated interim financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the applicable financial reporting framework and represents the underlying transactions free from material misstatement

Amsterdam, 7 August 2025

EY Accountants B.V.

Signed by P.J.A.J. Nijssen

General information

Definitions of strategic KPIs

The table below provides more details about the definitions of our strategic KPIs.

Strategic KPI	Definition
Customer-weighted average Net Promoter Score (NPS)	The customer-weighted average Net Promoter Score (NPS)) is measured for all former ASN Bank's brands (SNS, ASN Bank, RegioBank, BLG Wonen) and expresses retail customers' satisfaction rating (in terms of probability of recommendation). A positive NPS requires the percentage of promoters to be higher than the percentage of detractors. Whether a customer is a 'promoter' (9-10), 'passively satisfied' (7-8) or a 'detractor' (0-6) is measured on a 0 to 10 scale. The NPS is calculated by subtracting the percentage of detractors from the percentage of promoters. The score may range from -100% to +100%. The higher the score, the more satisfied the customer is.
Active multi-customers	An active multi-customer is either a retail or SME customer with a current account and at least one product from another product group, who has made more than ten customer-initiated transactions per month on his or her current account for three months in a row.
Genuine attention	The extent to which employees experience genuine attention.
Climate-neutral balance sheet	The climate-neutral balance sheet includes all relevant balance sheet items of ASN Bank. We consider our balance sheet climate-neutral when we avoid or remove as much CO_2-equivalent (CO_2e) emissions as we emit. When we accomplish that we report a 100% climate-neutral balance sheet.
Return on Equity (RoE)	Annualised net result for the period, excluding interest expenses related to AT1 capital securities, as a percentage of the average month-end total equity, excluding AT1 capital securities, for the reporting period. For more information, please refer to the section Reconciliation of alternative performance measures in this report.

About ASN Bank

General
ASN Bank is an accessible and forward-looking bank with an eye for people, society and the future. We sustainably contribute to financial solutions for our customers while addressing Dutch societal issues. We pay particular attention to sustainability, financial wellbeing and affordable accessible housing.

Our services focus mainly on payments, savings and mortgages – always with an eye for both the interests of the customer and social impact. As a bank, we combine the convenience of secure mobile banking with the power of personal advice. Thanks to our nationwide network of branches, we are also physically close by when it matters.

Through this approach, ASN Bank occupies a distinctive position in the Dutch banking landscape. We now serve three million customers, making us the fourth-largest retail bank in the Netherlands.

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Disclaimer

Certain statements contained in this report are not facts, including, without limitation, certain statements related to future expectations and other forward-looking statements that are based on ASN Bank's current views and assumptions and involve known and unknown risks and uncertainties that could cause actual results, performance or events to differ from those expressed or implied in such statements. Factors that could cause actual results to deviate materially from those anticipated by forward-looking statement include, but are not limited to, macroeconomic, demographic, and political conditions and risks, actions taken and policies applied by governments, financial regulators and private organisations.

Any forward-looking statements made by or on behalf of ASN Bank speak only as of the date they are made. Subject to statutory obligations, ASN Bank assumes no obligation to publicly update or revise any forward-looking statement, whether as a result of new information or for any other reason. Neither does ASN Bank make any representation, warranty or prediction that the results anticipated by such forward-looking statements will be achieved, and such forward-looking statements represent, in each case, only one of many possible scenarios and should not be viewed as the most likely or standard scenario. This report should not be regarded as an opinion or recommendation concerning the purchase or sale of securities issued by ASN Bank.