asn bank



Interim Pillar 3 report 2026

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1. Introduction

1.1 Introduction to Pillar 3

ASN Bank's Pillar 3 report deals with capital adequacy and risk management and has been approved by the management body. It contains ASN Bank's main financial ratios and provides insight into aspects such as our capital position, the size and composition of capital and how the capital is related to risks, as expressed in risk-weighted assets. These ratios can also be found in the 2026 Interim Financial Report.

The Pillar 3 report allows us to be transparent and comply with the reporting requirements from the European Capital Requirements Regulation (CRR). It provides information on all the topics mentioned in the Regulation to the extent that they apply to ASN Bank.

To make this report more readable, rows and columns in the tables have been omitted where they are not populated because ASN Bank does not have any exposure related to these rows or columns respectively. In these cases the numbering of rows or columns has not been altered. The tables are simultaneously presented in their entirety on the EBA Pillar 3 data hub.

The Pillar 3 report has been prepared in millions of euros (€) unless stated otherwise. The euro is the functional and reporting currency of ASN Bank. Small differences to figures in the Interim Financial Report may occur due to rounding. Numbers presented throughout this report may not precisely add up to the totals due to rounding in some cases.

Where disclosures have been enhanced, we do not restate prior year comparatives, unless stated otherwise.

The mandatory Pillar 3 information of ASN Bank is disclosed every six months, which is the regular disclosure scheme of ASN Bank. These disclosures also include the mandatory quarterly tables. If it is deemed necessary, interim updates on key issues are provided in ASN Bank's press releases or on its website.

The Pillar 3 disclosures have been subject to ASN Bank's internal controls and validation mechanisms, to provide assurance over the information disclosed in this report as well as with regards to compliance with laws and regulations.

The information in the Pillar 3 report has not been audited or reviewed by ASN Bank's external auditor.

Basis of disclosure
ASN Bank prepares the Pillar 3 disclosures in accordance with the Capital Requirements Regulations 2013/575/EU (CRR), the Capital Requirements Directive 2013/36/EU (CRD) and related legislation. The basis for preparation of the Pillar 3 disclosures are the consolidated financial statements in accordance with IFRS, as adopted within the European Union. The information in this report relates to ASN Bank N.V. and all of its subsidiaries. The prudential scope of consolidation for the purpose of calculating regulatory capital is the same as the IFRS scope of consolidation of ASN Bank. For more information about the accounting principles and basis for consolidation, please refer to the 2026 Interim Financial Report.

Pillar 3 process and Management statement
The Pillar 3 disclosures are predominantly based on information used in prudential, financial and management reporting. The data is obtained from several departments and aggregated within the Risk and Finance divisions in conjunction with information used in the management or Interim financial reports. In addition, the Risk and Finance divisions check whether the information complies with the requirements noted in the CRR/CRD. The information has been presented to and approved by the Executive Board and the (respective committees of the) Supervisory Board. Together they form the Management Body of ASN Bank.

The Executive Board ('ExBo') is ASN Bank's statutory managing board within the meaning of section 2:129 Dutch Civil Code and is entrusted with the management of ASN Bank. The Management Body thereby verifies that the Pillar 3 report conveys the risk profile of ASN Bank comprehensively to market participants. In addition, the Executive Board verifies that these Pillar 3 disclosures are made in accordance with the formal policies, and internal processes, systems and controls.

The ExBo of ASN Bank is responsible for the set-up, presence and operation of the (risk) management and control system. This system is designed to manage risks, to ensure that ASN Bank is not prevented from achieving its strategic, operational and financial objectives, and to ensure that reporting on financial and non-financial performance indicators is reliable and that laws and regulations are complied with.

The Management Body of ASN Bank N.V. is not aware that our internal risk management and control systems do not provide sufficient comfort that the identified operational and compliance risks faced by the company over the year are effectively controlled or addressed in remediation programmes as disclosed in the Risk

management section. 'Sufficient comfort' means comfort that takes into account our risk appetite, organisational complexity, system limitations, and related disclosures. However, it should be noted that the internal risk management system does not provide absolute assurance that it can prevent all inaccuracies, errors, fraud, or non compliance with laws and regulations at all times.

Utrecht, 28 August 2026

EXECUTIVE BOARD
Roland Boekhout (Chairman, Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer a.i)
Saskia Hoskens (Chief Risk Officer)
Gwendolyn van Tunen (Chief Financial Crime Officer)
Isold Heemstra (Chief Operations Officer)

1.2 Tables that are out of scope for ASN Bank

The following tables are not applicable to ASN Bank and therefore not included in this report.

Table	Description	Reason of exclusion
EU CR7	AIRB approach – Effect on the RWEAs	ASN Bank does not use credit derivatives as a form of security or as an instrument to hedge credit risk.
EU CR10	Specialised lending and equity exposures under the simple risk weighted approach	ASN Bank does not use the Internal Ratings Based approach for specialised lending and equity exposures.
EU CQ7	Collateral obtained by taking possession and execution processes	ASN Bank does not have collateral obtained by taking possession and execution processes.
EU MR2-A	Market risk under the Internal Model Approach (IMA)	ASN Bank does not use the Internal Model Approach to calculate own funds requirements for market risk.
EU MR2-B	RWA flow statements of market risk exposures under the IMA	ASN Bank does not use the Internal Model Approach to calculate own funds requirements for market risk.
EU MR3	IMA values for trading portfolio	ASN Bank does not use the Internal Model Approach to calculate own funds requirements for market risk.
EU MR4	Comparison of VaR estimates with gains/losses	ASN Bank does not use the Internal Model Approach to calculate own funds requirements for market risk.
EU CCR4	IRB approach – CCR exposures by portfolio and PD scale	ASN Bank does not use the Internal Ratings Based approach for counterparty credit risk exposures
EU CCR6	Credit derivative exposures	ASN Bank does not use credit derivatives as a form of security or as an instrument to hedge credit risk
EU CCR7	RWEA flow statements of credit exposures under the IMM	ASN Bank does not use the Internal Ratings Based approach for counterparty credit risk exposures
EU SEC2	Securitisation exposures in the Trading Book	ASN Bank does not have any Trading Book securitisation exposures.
EU SEC3	Securitisation exposures in the Non-Trading Book and associated regulatory capital requirements - institution acting as originator or as sponsor	For securitisations where ASN Bank is the originating institution, no significant credit risk associated with the underlying exposures has been transferred to third parties. Therefore, own funds requirements are calculated on the basis of the securitised exposures, rather than the securitisation positions.
ESG Template 4	Banking Book - Indicators of potential climate change transition risk: Exposures to top 20 carbon-intensive firms	As a result of our sustainability policies we exclude almost all activities in the fossil fuel, mining, and iron, steel and coke production sector and therefore we have no exposure to the top 20 carbon-intensive firms.

The NPE ratio of ASN Bank is below the 5% threshold in accordance with Article 9 (2) of Regulation (EU) 2024/3172. Therefore the following tables are not included in this report.

Table	Description
EU CR2a	Changes in the stock of non-performing loans and advances and related accumulated recoveries
EU CQ2	Quality of forbearance
EU CQ6	Collateral valuation – loans and advances
EU CQ8	Collateral obtained by taking possession and execution processes – vintage breakdown

In line with the latest regulatory developments as a result of the Omnibus I package, template 6 to 10 are excluded.

Table	Description
ESG Template 6	Summary of key performance indicators (KPIs) on the Taxonomy-aligned exposures
ESG Template 7	Mitigating actions: Assets for the calculation of GAR
ESG Template 8	GAR (%)
ESG Template 9.1	Mitigating actions: Assets for the calculation of BTAR
ESG Template 9.2	BTAR %
ESG Template 9.3	Summary table - BTAR %
ESG Template 10	Banking book - Other climate change mitigating actions that are not covered in the EU Taxonomy

2. Key metrics, overview of TREA and comparison of modelled and standardised RWEA

2.1 Key metrics

EU KM1 - Key Metrics

	in € millions	a 30-6-2026	b 31-3-2026	c 31-12-2025	d 30-9-2025	e 30-6-2025
	Available own funds (amounts)					
1	Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) capital	3,683	3,699	3,613	3,626	3,586
2	Tier 1 capital	3,981	3,997	3,911	3,924	3,883
3	Total capital	4,483	4,489	4,405	4,436	4,898
	Risk-weighted exposure amounts					
4	Total risk exposure amount	18,694	18,030	18,259	17,619	17,931
4a	Total risk exposure pre-floor	18,694	18,030	18,259	17,619	17,931
	Capital ratios (as a percentage of risk-weighted exposure amount)					
5	Common Equity Tier 1 ratio (%)	19.70%	20.52%	19.79%	20.58%	20.00%
5b	Common Equity Tier 1 ratio considering unfloored TREA (%)	19.70%	20.52%	19.79%	20.58%	20.00%
6	Tier 1 ratio (%)	21.30%	22.17%	21.42%	22.27%	21.66%
6b	Tier 1 ratio considering unfloored TREA (%)	21.30%	22.17%	21.42%	22.27%	21.66%
7	Total capital ratio (%)	23.98%	24.90%	24.13%	25.18%	27.32%
7b	Total capital ratio considering unfloored TREA (%)	23.98%	24.90%	24.13%	25.18%	27.32%
	Additional own funds requirements to address risks other than the risk of excessive leverage (as a percentage of risk-weighted exposure amount)					
EU-7d	Additional own funds requirements to address risks other than the risk of excessive leverage (%)	3.50%	3.50%	3.50%	3.50%	3.50%
EU-7e	of which: to be made up of CET1 capital (percentage points)	1.97%	1.97%	1.97%	1.97%	1.97%
EU-7f	of which: to be made up of Tier 1 capital (percentage points)	2.63%	2.63%	2.63%	2.63%	2.63%
EU-7g	Total SREP own funds requirements (%)	11.50%	11.50%	11.50%	11.50%	11.50%
	Combined buffer and overall capital requirement (as a percentage of risk-weighted exposure amount)					
8	Capital conservation buffer (%)	2.50%	2.50%	2.50%	2.50%	2.50%
EU-8a	Conservation buffer due to macro-prudential or systemic risk identified at the level of a Member State (%)	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
9	Institution specific countercyclical capital buffer (%)	1.90%	1.91%	1.91%	1.90%	1.89%
EU-9a	Systemic risk buffer (%)	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
10	Global Systemically Important Institution buffer (%)	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
EU-10a	Other Systemically Important Institution buffer (%)	0.25%	0.25%	0.25%	0.25%	0.25%
11	Combined buffer requirement (%)	4.65%	4.66%	4.66%	4.65%	4.64%
EU-11a	Overall capital requirements (%)	16.15%	16.16%	16.16%	16.15%	16.14%
12	CET1 available after meeting the total SREP own funds requirements (%)[1]	12.48%	13.40%	12.63%	13.64%	13.03%
	Leverage ratio					
13	Total exposure measure	77,366	76,826	76,810	74,610	75,394
14	Leverage ratio (%)	5.15%	5.20%	5.09%	5.26%	5.15%
	Additional own funds requirements to address the risk of excessive leverage (as a percentage of total exposure measure)					
EU-14a	Additional own funds requirements to address the risk of excessive leverage (%)	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
EU-14b	of which: to be made up of CET1 capital (percentage points)	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
EU-14c	Total SREP leverage ratio requirements (%)	3.00%	3.00%	3.00%	3.00%	3.00%
	Leverage ratio buffer and overall leverage ratio requirement (as a percentage of total exposure measure)					
EU-14d	Leverage ratio buffer requirement (%)	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
EU-14e	Overall leverage ratio requirement (%)	3.00%	3.00%	3.00%	3.00%	3.00%

1. CET1 available after meeting the total SREP own funds requirements (%) is equal to the CET that can be lost while still complying with i) Total SREP requirement ratio (TSCR), ii) TSCR to be made up of Tier 1 and iii) TSCR to be made up of CET1, expressed as a percentage of total risk exposure.

In the first half of 2026, ASN Bank's CET1 ratio decreased from 19.79% to 19.70%, above our target of at least 17%. While our CET1 capital increased due to the addition of interim profits, total RWA increased relatively more in view of additional asset growth. The CET1 ratio target of at least 17% includes an ample management buffer - above the current CET1 overall capital requirement (OCR) of 11.1% - to withstand severe stress scenarios and to provide flexibility to absorb potentially higher capital requirements.

The leverage ratio remained stable at 5.15% (year-end 2025: 5.09%), balanced by the € 70 million increase in CET1 capital and the € 0.6 billion increase in the leverage ratio exposure. The 5.15% leverage ratio is well above the regulatory requirement of 3.0% and in line with our target of at least 4.5%.

EU KM1 - Key Metrics Liquidity

		a	b	c	d	e
		30-6-2026	31-3-2026	31-12-2025	30-9-2025	30-6-2025
	Liquidity Coverage Ratio					
15	Total high-quality liquid assets (HQLA) (Weighted value -average)	6,323	6,456	6,772	7,373	7,765
EU-16a	Cash outflows - Total weighted value	7,090	6,920	6,746	6,540	6,442
EU-16b	Cash inflows - Total weighted value	3,347	2,787	2,332	1,880	1,633
16	Total net cash outflows (adjusted value)	3,743	4,133	4,414	4,659	4,809
17	Liquidity coverage ratio (%)[1]	173.01%	159.76%	155.94%	159.65%	162.85%
	Net Stable Funding Ratio					
18	Total available stable funding	67,461	65,970	65,060	64,365	65,190
19	Total required stable funding	46,743	46,386	45,813	45,586	44,964
20	NSFR ratio (%)	144.32%	142.22%	142.01%	141.20%	144.98%

1. The LCR figures in this template are calculated using the reported supervisory values and figures for each of the four calendar quarters (January-March, April-June, July-September, October-December) preceding the disclosure date. The values and figures in the template are calculated as the simple averages of month-end observations over the twelve months preceding the end of each quarter. Following this approach, the LCR cannot be calculated using the figures in the template.

The Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR) and the Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR) remained above the regulatory minimum requirements of 100%. As at 30 June 2026, the LCR stood at 226% (year-end 2025: 194%) and the NSFR at 144% (year-end 2025: 142%). The Loan-to-Deposit (LtD) ratio increased to 105% as at 30 June 2026, from 104% as at year-end 2025. This increase was driven by € 2.9 billion loan growth accompanied by a € 2.0 billion increase in deposits. Although the LtD-increase lowered available liquidity, the resulting downward pressure on the LCR was offset by reallocating liquidity investments with various money market counterparties from outside to within the 30-day LCR window to manage our liquidity position.

EU KM2: Key metrics - MREL and, where applicable, G-SII requirement for own funds and eligible liabilities 30-06-2026

		a	a
		Minimum requirement for own funds and eligible liabilities (MREL)	Minimum requirement for own funds and eligible liabilities (MREL)
		30-6-2026	31-12-2025
	Own funds and eligible liabilities, ratios and components		
1	Own funds and eligible liabilities	7,506	7,448
EU-1a	Of which own funds and subordinated liabilities	7,483	7,405
2	Total risk exposure amount of the resolution group (TREA)	18,694	18,259
3	Own funds and eligible liabilities as a percentage of TREA	40.15%	40.79%
EU-3a	Of which own funds and subordinated liabilities	40.03%	40.56%
4	Total exposure measure (TEM) of the resolution group	77,366	76,810
5	Own funds and eligible liabilities as percentage of the TEM	9.70%	9.70%
EU-5a	Of which own funds or subordinated liabilities	9.67%	9.64%
	Minimum requirement for own funds and eligible liabilities (MREL)		
EU-7	MREL expressed as a percentage of the TREA	26.21%	26.22%
EU-8	Of which to be met with own funds or subordinated liabilities	21.56%	21.56%
EU-9	MREL expressed as a percentage of the TEM	7.91%	7.91%
EU-10	Of which to be met with own funds or subordinated liabilities	7.91%	7.91%

The MREL requirement based on the leverage ratio exposure (LRE) amounts to 7.91% and the MREL requirement based on RWA to 21.56%, excluding the Combined Buffer Requirement. Both the LRE and RWEA 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 2026, ASN Bank operates well above the MREL requirements. The non-risk-weighted MREL ratio based on the LRE stood at 9.67% (2025: 9.64%). The risk weighted MREL ratio stood at 40.03% (2025: 40.56%).

Total capital and eligible SNP liabilities rose by € 0.1 billion to € 7.5 billion following the € 70 million increase in CET1 capital. In anticipation of an outstanding SNP instrument no longer being MREL-eligible in the second half of 2026, ASN Bank issued € 0.5 billion in green SNP debt in the first half of 2026. The impact of this issuance on eligible SNP liabilities was offset by the call of € 0.5 billion in SNP instruments no longer being MREL-eligible on the redemption date.

ASN Bank is not a Globally Systemically Important Institution (G-SII). Therefore, columns b to f of table EU KM2 are not applicable.

2.2 Overview of TREA

EU OV1 – Overview of total risk exposure amounts

		Total risk exposure amounts (TREA)			Total own funds requirements	
		a		b	c	
	in € millions	30-6-2026	31-3-2026	31-12-2025	30-6-2026	31-3-2026
1	**Credit risk (excluding CCR)**[1]	**15,925**	**15,232**	**15,289**	**1,274**	**1,219**
2	*Of which the standardised approach*	4,703	4,562	4,891	376	365
3	*Of which the Foundation IRB (F-IRB) approach*	-	-	-	-	-
4	*Of which slotting approach*	-	-	-	-	-
EU-4a	*Of which equities under the simple riskweighted approach*	-	-	-	-	-
5	*Of which the advanced IRB (A-IRB) approach*	9,260	8,873	8,519	741	710
6	**Counterparty credit risk - CCR**	**97**	**109**	**166**	**8**	**9**
7	*Of which the standardised approach*	89	101	158	7	8
8	*Of which internal model method (IMM)*	-	-	-	-	-
EU-8a	*Of which exposures to a CCP*	8	8	8	1	1
9	*Of which other CCR*	-	-	-	-	-
10	**Credit valuation adjustments risk - CVA risk**	**49**	**53**	**77**	**4**	**4**
EU-10a	*Of which the standardised approach (SA)*	-	-	-	-	-
EU-10b	*Of which the basic approach (F-BA and R-BA)*	49	53	77	4	4
EU-10c	*Of which the simplified approach*	-	-	-	-	-
15	**Settlement risk**	-	-	-	-	-
16	**Securitisation exposures in the Non-Trading Book (after the cap)**	**31**	**31**	**27**	**2**	**2**
17	*Of which SEC-IRBA approach*	-	-	-	-	-
18	*Of which SEC-ERBA (including IAA)*	-	-	-	-	-
19	*Of which SEC-SA approach*	31	31	27	2	2
EU-19a	*Of which 1250% / deduction*			-		
20	**Position, foreign exchange and commodities risks (Market risk)**	**84**	**98**	**192**	**7**	**8**
21	*Of which the standardised approach*[2]	84	98	192	7	8
22	*Of which IMA*	-	-	-	-	-
EU-22a	**Large exposures**	-	-	-	-	-
23	**Reclassifications between trading and non-trading books**	-	-	-	-	-
24	**Operational risk**	**2,507**	**2,507**	**2,507**	**201**	**201**
EU-24a	**Exposures to crypto-assets**	-	-	-	-	
25	**Amounts below the thresholds for deduction (subject to 250% risk weight)**	-	-	-	-	-
26	**Output floor applied (%)**	**55%**	**55%**	**50%**	-	-
27	**Floor adjustment (before application of transitional cap)**	-	-	-	-	-
28	**Floor adjustment (after application of transitional cap)**	-	-	-	-	-
29	**Total**	**18,694**	**18,030**	**18,259**	**1,496**	**1,442**

1. This includes an Article 3 CRR add-on of € 1,962 million pending further refinements to be made in IRB modelling regarding non-NHG mortgages.
2. Due to the delay of the application date of the Fundamental Review of the Trading Book (FRTB) rules, market risk capital requirements under CRR 3 are still calculated based on the Standardised Approach as applicable under CRR 2.

In the first half of 2026, total RWEA rose by € 0.4 billion to € 18.7 billion, mainly resulting from a € 0.8 billion increase driven by residential mortgage portfolio growth. The RWEA increase was partly offset by a € 0.4 billion decrease in RWEA calculated according to the Standardised Approach (SA), primarily attributable to reduced exposures to financial institutions.

Pending further refinements to be made in IRB modelling regarding mortgages not covered by the Dutch National Mortgage Guarantee (Nationale Hypotheek Garantie, NHG), the overall impact of applying the substitution approach for the credit risk calculation of NHG mortgages under CRR3 is offset by applying an Article 3 CRR RWEA add-on of € 2.0 billion.

For all quarters as shown in Table EU OV1, the total net position in foreign currency is lower than the CRR threshold of 2% of total capital. Therefore, no capital is required for foreign exchange risk.

2.3 Comparison of modelled and standardised RWEA

EU CMS1 - Comparison of modelled and standardised risk weighted exposure amounts at risk level 30-6-2026

		a	b	c	d	EU d
		Risk weighted exposure amounts (RWEAs)				
	in € millions	RWEAs for modelled approaches that banks have supervisory approval to use	RWEAs for portfolios where standardised approaches are used	Total actual RWEAs (a + b)	RWEAs calculated using full standardised approach	RWEAs that is the base of the output floor
1	Credit risk (excluding counterparty credit risk)	9,260	4,703	13,963	18,565	18,565
2	Counterparty credit risk	-	97	97	97	97
3	Credit valuation adjustment		49	49	49	49
4	Securitisation exposures in the banking book	-	31	31	31	31
5	Market risk[1]	-	84	84	47	47
6	Operational risk		2,507	2,507	2,507	2,507
7	Other risk weighted exposure amounts[2]		1,962	1,962	-	-
8	**Total**	**9,260**	**9,434**	**18,694**	**21,296**	**21,296**

1. Due to the postponement of the application of FRTB, own funds requirements for market risk are calculated using the pre-FRTB methodologies as available under CRR2. In parallel, the FRTB Standardised Approach is used for the ouput floor calculation.
2. Row 7 Other risk weighted exposures includes an Article 3 CRR add-on of € 1,962 million pending further refinements to be made in IRB modelling regarding non-NHG mortgages.

The total RWEA would increase by € 2.6 billion if the standardised approach were applied to all exposures including IRB exposures.

The RWEA after application of the output floor amounts to 72.5% of € 21,296 million, resulting in an output floor RWEA of € 15,439 million. As our total RWEA exceeds the minimum capital requirement set by the output floor, no adjustment is applicable from the application of the output floor.

EU CMS1 - Comparison of modelled and standardised risk weighted exposure amounts at risk level 31-3-2026

		a	b	c	d	EU d
		Risk weighted exposure amounts (RWEAs)				
	in € millions	RWEAs for modelled approaches that banks have supervisory approval to use	RWEAs for portfolios where standardised approaches are used	Total actual RWEAs (a + b)	RWEAs calculated using full standardised approach	RWEAs that is the base of the output floor
1	Credit risk (excluding counterparty credit risk)	8,873	4,562	13,435	18,132	18,132
2	Counterparty credit risk	-	109	109	109	109
3	Credit valuation adjustment		53	53	53	53
4	Securitisation exposures in the banking book	-	31	31	31	31
5	Market risk[1]	-	98	98	47	47
6	Operational risk		2,507	2,507	2,507	2,507
7	Other risk weighted exposure amounts[2]		1,797	1,797	-	-
8	**Total**	**8,873**	**9,157**	**18,030**	**20,879**	**20,879**

1. Due to the postponement of the application of FRTB, own funds requirements for market risk are calculated using the pre-FRTB methodologies as available under CRR2. In parallel, the FRTB Standardised Approach is used for the ouput floor calculation.
2. Row 7 Other risk weighted exposures includes an Article 3 CRR add-on of € 1,797 million pending further refinements to be made in IRB modelling regarding non-NHG mortgages.

EU CMS1 - Comparison of modelled and standardised risk weighted exposure amounts at risk level 31-12-2025

		a	b	c	d	EU d
		Risk weighted exposure amounts (RWEAs)				
	in € millions	RWEAs for modelled approaches that banks have supervisory approval to use	RWEAs for portfolios where standardised approaches are used	Total actual RWEAs (a + b)	RWEAs calculated using full standardised approach	RWEAs that is the base of the output floor
1	Credit risk (excluding counterparty credit risk)	8,519	4,891	13,410	18,206	18,206
2	Counterparty credit risk	-	166	166	166	166
3	Credit valuation adjustment		77	77	77	77
4	Securitisation exposures in the banking book	-	27	27	27	27
5	Market risk[1]	-	192	192	139	139
6	Operational risk		2,507	2,507	2,507	2,507
7	Other risk weighted exposure amounts[2]		1,879	1,879	-	-
8	**Total**	**8,519**	**9,739**	**18,259**	**21,122**	**21,122**

1. Due to the postponement of the application of FRTB, own funds requirements for market risk are calculated using the pre-FRTB methodologies as available under CRR2. In parallel, the FRTB Standardised Approach is used for the ouput floor calculation.

2. Row 7 Other risk weighted exposures includes an Article 3 CRR add-on of € 1,879 million pending further refinements to be made in IRB modelling regarding non-NHG mortgages.

EU CMS2 - Comparison of modelled and standardised risk weighted exposure amounts for credit risk at asset class level 30-6-2026

		a	b	c	d	EU d
		Risk weighted exposure amounts (RWEAs)				
	in € millions	RWEAs for modelled approaches that institutions have supervisory approval to use	RWEAs for column (a) if re-computed using the standardised approach	Total actual RWEAs	RWEAs calculated using full standardised approach	RWEAs that is the base of the output floor
1	Central governments and central banks	-	-	-	-	-
EU 1a	Regional governments or local authorities	-	-	17	17	17
EU 1b	Public sector entities	-	-	36	36	36
EU 1c	Categorised as Multilateral Development Banks in SA	-	-	-	-	-
EU 1d	Categorised as International organisations in SA	-	-	-	-	-
2	Institutions	-	-	1,347	1,347	1,347
3	Equity	-	-	7	7	7
5	Corporates	-	-	1,437	1,437	1,437
5.1	Of which: F-IRB is applied	-	-	-	-	-
5.2	Of which: A-IRB is applied	-	-	-	-	-
EU 5a	Of which: Corporates - General	-	-	688	688	688
EU 5b	Of which: Corporates - Specialised lending	-	-	750	750	750
EU 5c	Of which: Corporates - Purchased receivables	-	-	-	-	-
6	Retail	9,260	-	9,413	153	153
6.1	Of which: Retail - Qualifying revolving	-	-	-	-	-
EU 6.1a	Of which: Retail - Purchased receivables	-	-	-	-	-
EU 6.1b	Of which: Retail - Other	-	-	153	153	153
6.2	Of which: Retail - Secured by residential real estate	9,260	-	9,260	-	-
EU 7a	Of which: Retail - Categorised as secured by mortgages on immovable properties and ADC exposures in SA	-	13,420	917	14,337	14,337
EU 7b	Collective investment undertakings (CIU)	-	-	114	114	114
EU 7c	Categorised as exposures in default in SA	-	441	86	527	527
EU 7d	Categorised as subordinated debt exposures in SA	-	-	-	-	-
EU 7e	Categorised as covered bonds in SA	-	-	132	132	132
EU 7f	Categorised as claims on institutions and corporates with a short-term credit assessment in SA	-	-	-	-	-
8	Others	-	-	456	456	456
9	**Total**	**9,260**	**13,861**	**13,963**	**18,565**	**18,565**

The total RWEA for credit risk would increase by € 4.6 billion before applying the output floor if the standardised approach were applied to all exposures, including IRB exposures.

Our non-defaulted IRB Retail exposures secured by residential real estate (row 6 and 6.2) are categorised as Retail secured by mortgages on immovable properties and ADC exposures under the standardised approach (row EU 7a). Defaulted IRB Retail exposures secured by residential real estate are categorised as exposures in default under the standardised approach (row EU 7c).

EU CMS2 - Comparison of modelled and standardised risk weighted exposure amounts for credit risk at asset class level 31-3-2026

		a	b	c	d	EU d
		Risk weighted exposure amounts (RWEAs)				
	in € millions	RWEAs for modelled approaches that institutions have supervisory approval to use	RWEAs for column (a) if re-computed using the standardised approach	Total actual RWEAs	RWEAs calculated using full standardised approach	RWEAs that is the base of the output floor
1	Central governments and central banks	-	-	-	-	-
EU 1a	Regional governments or local authorities	-	-	13	13	13
EU 1b	Public sector entities	-	-	36	36	36
EU 1c	Categorised as Multilateral Development Banks in SA	-	-	-	-	-
EU 1d	Categorised as International organisations in SA	-	-	-	-	-
2	Institutions	-	-	1,321	1,321	1,321
3	Equity	-	-	7	7	7
5	Corporates	-	-	1,497	1,497	1,497
5.1	Of which: F-IRB is applied	-	-	-	-	-
5.2	Of which: A-IRB is applied	-	-	-	-	-
EU 5a	Of which: Corporates - General	-	-	727	727	727
EU 5b	Of which: Corporates - Specialised lending	-	-	770	770	770
EU 5c	Of which: Corporates - Purchased receivables	-	-	-	-	-
6	Retail	8,873	-	9,024	152	152
6.1	Of which: Retail - Qualifying revolving	-	-	-	-	-
EU 6.1a	Of which: Retail - Purchased receivables	-	-	-	-	-
EU 6.1b	Of which: Retail - Other	-	-	152	152	152
6.2	Of which: Retail - Secured by residential real estate	8,873	-	8,873	-	-
EU 7a	Of which: Retail - Categorised as secured by mortgages on immovable properties and ADC exposures in SA	-	13,126	790	13,916	13,916
EU 7b	Collective investment undertakings (CIU)	-	-	-	-	-
EU 7c	Categorised as exposures in default in SA	-	444	88	532	532
EU 7d	Categorised as subordinated debt exposures in SA	-	-	-	-	-
EU 7e	Categorised as covered bonds in SA	-	-	116	116	116
EU 7f	Categorised as claims on institutions and corporates with a short-term credit assessment in SA	-	-	-	-	-
8	Others	-	-	543	543	543
9	**Total**	**8,873**	**13,570**	**13,435**	**18,132**	**18,132**

EU CMS2 - Comparison of modelled and standardised risk weighted exposure amounts for credit risk at asset class level 31-12-2025

		a	b	c	d	EU d
		Risk weighted exposure amounts (RWEAs)				
	in € millions	RWEAs for modelled approaches that institutions have supervisory approval to use	RWEAs for column (a) if re-computed using the standardised approach	Total actual RWEAs	RWEAs calculated using full standardised approach	RWEAs that is the base of the output floor
1	Central governments and central banks	-	-	-	-	-
EU 1a	Regional governments or local authorities	-	-	64	64	64
EU 1b	Public sector entities	-	-	36	36	36
EU 1c	Categorised as Multilateral Development Banks in SA	-	-	-	-	-
EU 1d	Categorised as International organisations in SA	-	-	-	-	-
2	Institutions	-	-	1,681	1,681	1,681
3	Equity	-	-	38	38	38
5	Corporates	-	-	1,644	1,644	1,644
5.1	Of which: F-IRB is applied	-	-	-	-	-
5.2	Of which: A-IRB is applied	-	-	-	-	-
EU 5a	Of which: Corporates - General	-	-	868	868	868
EU 5b	Of which: Corporates - Specialised lending	-	-	776	776	776
EU 5c	Of which: Corporates - Purchased receivables	-	-	-	-	-
6	Retail	8,519	-	8,671	151	151
6.1	Of which: Retail - Qualifying revolving	-	-	-	-	-
EU 6.1a	Of which: Retail - Purchased receivables	-	-	-	-	-
EU 6.1b	Of which: Retail - Other	-	-	151	151	151
6.2	Of which: Retail - Secured by residential real estate	8,519	-	8,519	-	-
EU 7a	Of which: Retail - Categorised as secured by mortgages on immovable properties and ADC exposures in SA	-	12,888	784	13,672	13,672
EU 7b	Collective investment undertakings (CIU)	-	-	-	-	-
EU 7c	Categorised as exposures in default in SA	-	427	85	512	512
EU 7d	Categorised as subordinated debt exposures in SA	-	-	-	-	-
EU 7e	Categorised as covered bonds in SA	-	-	111	111	111
EU 7f	Categorised as claims on institutions and corporates with a short-term credit assessment in SA	-	-	-	-	-
8	Others	-	-	295	295	295
9	**Total**	**8,519**	**13,315**	**13,410**	**18,206**	**18,206**

3. Own funds

3.1 Own funds

Under the CRR/ CRD rules, ASN Bank's own funds comprise a number of components that must comply to certain conditions. ASN Bank's capital base consists of Common Equity Tier 1 capital (CET1), Additional Tier 1 capital (AT1) and Tier 2 capital (T2). These capital components in relation to the capital structure are explained below. We also address the ability of capital items to absorb losses and the restrictions applicable.

EU CC1 - Composition of regulatory own funds 30-06-2026

		(a)	(b)
	in € millions	Amounts 30-6-2026	Source based on reference numbers/letters of the balance sheet under the regulatory scope of consolidation[1]
Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) capital: instruments and reserves			
1	Capital instruments and the related share premium accounts	3,918	20, 21
	of which: Ordinary shares	381	20
	of which: Share premium	3,537	21
2	Retained earnings	-	25
3	Accumulated other comprehensive income (and other reserves)	-14	22, 23, 24
EU-5a	Independently reviewed interim profits net of any foreseeable charge or dividend	-	26
6	**Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) capital before regulatory adjustments**	**3,904**	
Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) capital: regulatory adjustments		**-**	
7	Additional value adjustments (negative amount)	-3	2, 3, 11
8	Intangible assets (net of related tax liability) (negative amount)	-4	6a
10	Deferred tax assets that rely on future profitability excluding those arising from temporary differences (net of related tax liability where the conditions in Article 38 (3) CRR are met) (negative amount)	-	7a, 17a
11	Fair value reserves related to gains or losses on cash flow hedges of financial instruments that are not valued at fair value	-11	2, 5, 11, 23
12	Negative amounts resulting from the calculation of expected loss amounts	-160	
27a	Other regulatory adjustments	-43	
28	**Total regulatory adjustments to Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1)**	**-221**	
29	**Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) capital**	**3,683**	
Additional Tier 1 (AT1) capital: instruments			
30	Capital instruments and the related share premium accounts	298	
31	of which: classified as equity under applicable accounting standards	298	
36	**Additional Tier 1 (AT1) capital before regulatory adjustments**	298	
Additional Tier 1 (AT1) capital: regulatory adjustments			
43	**Total regulatory adjustments to Additional Tier 1 (AT1) capital**	-	
44	**Additional Tier 1 (AT1) capital**	298	27
45	**Tier 1 capital (T1 = CET1 + AT1)**	**3,981**	
Tier 2 (T2) capital: instruments			
46	Capital instruments and the related share premium accounts	502	15
51	**Tier 2 (T2) capital before regulatory adjustments**	502	
Tier 2 (T2) capital: regulatory adjustments			
57	**Total regulatory adjustments to Tier 2 (T2) capital**	-	
58	**Tier 2 (T2) capital**	**502**	
59	**Total capital (TC = T1 + T2)**	**4,483**	
60	**Total Risk exposure amount**	**18,694**	
Capital ratios and requirements including buffers			
61	Common Equity Tier 1 capital	19.70%	
62	Tier 1 capital	21.30%	
63	Total capital	23.98%	
64	Institution CET1 overall capital requirements	11.12%	
65	of which: capital conservation buffer requirement	2.50%	
66	of which: countercyclical capital buffer requirement	1.90%	
67	of which: systemic risk buffer requirement	0.00%	
EU-67a	of which: Global Systemically Important Institution (G-SII) or Other Systemically Important Institution (O-SII) buffer requirement	0.25%	
EU-67b	of which: additional own funds requirements to address the risks other than the risk of excessive leverage	1.97%	
68	Common Equity Tier 1 capital (as a percentage of risk exposure amount) available after meeting the minimum capital requirements	12.48%	
Amounts below the thresholds for deduction (before risk weighting)			
72	Direct and indirect holdings of own funds and eligible liabilities of financial sector entities where the institution does not have a significant investment in those entities (amount below 10% threshold and net of eligible short positions)	1	
75	Deferred tax assets arising from temporary differences (amount below 17.65% threshold, net of related tax liability where the conditions in Article 38 (3) CRR are met)	-	
Applicable caps on the inclusion of provisions in Tier 2			
76	Credit risk adjustments included in T2 in respect of exposures subject to standardised approach (prior to the application of the cap)	-	
77	Cap on inclusion of credit risk adjustments in T2 under standardised approach	60	
79	Cap for inclusion of credit risk adjustments in T2 under internal ratings-based approach	56	

1. Column (b) in template EU CC1 is based on the reference numbers of the balance sheet under the regulatory scope of consolidation disclosed in template EU CC2.

EU CC1 - Composition of regulatory own funds 31-12-2025

		(a) Amounts	(b) Source based on reference numbers/letters of the balance sheet under the regulatory scope of consolidation
	in € millions	31-12-2025	
	Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) capital: instruments and reserves		
1	Capital instruments and the related share premium accounts	3,918	19, 20
	of which: Ordinary shares	381	19
	of which: Share premium	3,537	20
2	Retained earnings	-	24
3	Accumulated other comprehensive income (and other reserves)	-153	21, 22, 23
EU-5a	Independently reviewed interim profits net of any foreseeable charge or dividend	55	25
6	**Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) capital before regulatory adjustments**	**3,820**	
	Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) capital: regulatory adjustments		
7	Additional value adjustments (negative amount)	-3	2, 3, 10
8	Intangible assets (net of related tax liability) (negative amount)	-5	6a
10	Deferred tax assets that rely on future profitability excluding those arising from temporary differences (net of related tax liability where the conditions in Article 38 (3) CRR are met) (negative amount)	-	7a, 16a
11	Fair value reserves related to gains or losses on cash flow hedges of financial instruments that are not valued at fair value	-11	2, 5, 10, 22
12	Negative amounts resulting from the calculation of expected loss amounts	-147	
27a	Other regulatory adjustments	-40	
28	**Total regulatory adjustments to Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1)**	**-206**	
29	**Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) capital**	**3,613**	
	Additional Tier 1 (AT1) capital: instruments		
30	Capital instruments and the related share premium accounts	298	
31	of which: classified as equity under applicable accounting standards	298	
36	**Additional Tier 1 (AT1) capital before regulatory adjustments**	298	
	Additional Tier 1 (AT1) capital: regulatory adjustments		
43	**Total regulatory adjustments to Additional Tier 1 (AT1) capital**	-	
44	**Additional Tier 1 (AT1) capital**	298	26
45	**Tier 1 capital (T1 = CET1 + AT1)**	**3,911**	
	Tier 2 (T2) capital: instruments		
46	Capital instruments and the related share premium accounts	494	14
51	**Tier 2 (T2) capital before regulatory adjustments**	494	
	Tier 2 (T2) capital: regulatory adjustments		
57	**Total regulatory adjustments to Tier 2 (T2) capital**	-	
58	**Tier 2 (T2) capital**	**494**	
59	**Total capital (TC = T1 + T2)**	**4,405**	
60	**Total Risk exposure amount**	**18,259**	
	Capital ratios and requirements including buffers		
61	Common Equity Tier 1 capital	19.79%	
62	Tier 1 capital	21.42%	
63	Total capital	24.13%	
64	Institution CET1 overall capital requirements	11.13%	
65	of which: capital conservation buffer requirement	2.50%	
66	of which: countercyclical capital buffer requirement	1.91%	
67	of which: systemic risk buffer requirement	0.00%	
EU-67a	of which: Global Systemically Important Institution (G-SII) or Other Systemically Important Institution (O-SII) buffer requirement	0.25%	
EU-67b	of which: additional own funds requirements to address the risks other than the risk of excessive leverage	1.97%	
68	**Common Equity Tier 1 capital (as a percentage of risk exposure amount) available after meeting the minimum capital requirements**	12.63%	
	Amounts below the thresholds for deduction (before risk weighting)		
72	Direct and indirect holdings of own funds and eligible liabilities of financial sector entities where the institution does not have a significant investment in those entities (amount below 10% threshold and net of eligible short positions)	13	
75	Deferred tax assets arising from temporary differences (amount below 17.65% threshold, net of related tax liability where the conditions in Article 38 (3) CRR are met)	-	
	Applicable caps on the inclusion of provisions in Tier 2		
76	Credit risk adjustments included in T2 in respect of exposures subject to standardised approach (prior to the application of the cap)	-	
77	Cap on inclusion of credit risk adjustments in T2 under standardised approach	63	
79	Cap for inclusion of credit risk adjustments in T2 under internal ratings-based approach	51	

Total equity increased by € 45 million to € 4.4 billion, due to the addition of the first half year 2026 net profit (€ 174 million) and an increase in the fair value reserve and cash flow hedge reserve (€ 6 million), partly offset by the 2025 dividend payment of € 124 million and the semi-annual payment of AT1 coupon (€ 11 million). Of the total interim profit of € 174 million, € 174 million is not eligible for inclusion in CET1 capital at half year 2026.

CET1 capital is determined by subtracting multiple regulatory and other adjustments from total equity for CRD purposes. As at half year 2026, these adjustments amounted to € 221 million negative (year-end 2025: € 206 million negative), consisting mainly of a deduction of € 160 million related to the IRB shortfall (reported in row 12), and a deduction of € 38 million due to the Article 3 CRR deduction (reported in row 27-a).

The IRB shortfall is the result of our Advanced Internal Ratings Based (AIRB) model calculations. To determine the credit risk in our residential mortgage portfolio, ASN Bank avails itself of an AIRB model entitled Particuliere Hypotheken Interne Rating Model (PHIRM). This model is continuously redeveloped to comply with new rules and regulations.

As of 1 January 2025, following CRR 3, the substitution approach is applied for the credit risk calculation of NHG guaranteed mortgages. The application of the substitution approach results in a € 23 million reduction of expected losses as at half year end of 2026. Pending adjustments to be made in IRB modelling regarding non-NHG mortgages, the overall impact on expected loss is neutralised by applying an Article 3 CRR CET1 deduction of an equal size.

EU CC2 - Reconciliation of regulatory own funds to balance sheet in the reviewed financial statements 30-06-2026

		a/b	c
	in € millions	Balance sheet as in published financial statements / Under regulatory scope of consolidation[1] 30-6-2026	Reference[2]
	Assets - *Breakdown by asset classes according to the balance sheet in the published financial statements*		
1	Cash and balances at central banks	1,226	
2	Derivatives	1,694	7, 11
3	Investments	6,670	7
4	Loans and advances to banks	5,590	
5	Loans and advances to customers	61,552	11, 50
6	Tangible and intangible assets	47	
6a	of which: intangible assets	4	8
7	Tax assets	30	
7a	of which: deferred tax assets	-	10
8	Other assets	438	
9	Non-current assets held for sale	6	
10	**Total assets**	**77,253**	
	Liabilities - *Breakdown by liability classes according to the balance sheet in the published financial statements*		
11	Derivatives	521	7, 11
12	Amounts due to banks	1,054	
13	Amounts due to customers	59,733	
14	Debt certificates	10,625	
15	Subordinated debts	502	46
16	Provisions	201	
17	Tax liabilities	2	
17a	of which: deferred tax liabilities	2	10
18	Other liabilities	239	
19	**Total liabilities**	**72,877**	
	Shareholders' Equity		
20	Share capital	381	1
21	Share premium reserve	3,537	1
22	Accumulated other comprehensive income	-35	3
23	Fair value reserves related to gains on cash flow hedges	11	3, 11
24	Other reserves	11	3
25	Retained earnings	-	2
26	Net result for the period	174	EUR-5a
27	AT1 capital securities	298	44
28	**Shareholders' equity**	**4,376**	

1. There is no difference between the regulatory scope of consolidation scope defined and the method for consolidation used for the balance sheet in the financial statements. Therefore column a and b are merged.
2. Column c in template EU CC2 includes the reference numbers of the regulatory own funds breakdown disclosed in template EU CC1.

EU CC2 - Reconciliation of regulatory own funds to balance sheet in the audited financial statements 31-12-2025

		a/b	c
		Balance sheet as in published financial statements / Under regulatory scope of consolidation[1]	Reference[2]
	in € millions	31-12-2025	
Assets - *Breakdown by asset classes according to the balance sheet in the published financial statements*			
1	Cash and balances at central banks[3]	1,178	
2	Derivatives	1,789	7, 11
3	Investments	6,809	7
4	Loans and advances to banks[3]	7,323	
5	Loans and advances to customers	59,172	11, 50
6	Tangible and intangible assets	48	
6a	of which: intangible assets	5	8
7	Tax assets	3	
7a	of which: deferred tax assets	-	10
8	Other assets	342	
9	**Total assets**	**76,664**	
Liabilities - *Breakdown by liability classes according to the balance sheet in the published financial statements*			
10	Derivatives	509	7, 11
11	Amounts due to banks	1,117	
12	Amounts due to customers	57,811	
13	Debt certificates	11,873	
14	Subordinated debts	494	46
15	Provisions	263	
16	Tax liabilities	2	
16a	of which: deferred tax liabilities	2	10
17	Other liabilities	264	
18	**Total liabilities**	**72,333**	
Shareholders' Equity			
19	Share capital	381	1
20	Share premium reserve	3,537	1
21	Accumulated other comprehensive income	-42	3
22	Fair value reserves related to gains on cash flow hedges	11	3, 11
23	Other reserves	-123	3
24	Retained earnings	-	2
25	Net result for the period	268	EUR-5a
26	AT1 capital securities	298	44
27	**Shareholders' equity**	**4,331**	

1. There is no difference between the regulatory scope of consolidation scope defined and the method for consolidation used for the balance sheet in the financial statements. Therefore column a and b are merged.
2. Column c in template EU CC2 includes the reference numbers of the regulatory own funds breakdown disclosed in template EU CC1.
3. In the first half of 2026, ASN Bank voluntarily changed its accounting policy regarding the presentation of the mandatory reserve account. Whereas previously ASN Bank presented the mandatory reserve account as part of Loans and advances to banks, it currently presents the mandatory reserve account as part of Cash and balances at central banks. This change in accounting policy leads to a better reflection of the economic characteristics of the mandatory reserve account and aligns with industry practice. The comparative figures have been adjusted accordingly.

3.2 Macroprudential supervisory measures

EU CCyB1 - Geographical distribution of credit exposures relevant for the calculation of the countercyclical capital buffer 30-06-2026

		a	b	c	e	f	g	i	j	k	l	m
		General credit exposures		Relevant credit exposures – Market risk	Securitisation exposures		Own fund requirements					
	In € millions	Exposure value under the standardised approach	Exposure value under the IRB approach	Sum of long and short positions of Trading Book exposures for SA	Exposure value for Non-Trading Book	Total exposure value	Relevant credit risk exposures - Credit risk	Relevant credit exposures – Securitisation positions in the Non-Trading Book	Total	Risk-weighted exposure amounts	Own fund requirements weights (%)	Countercyclical buffer rate (%)
010	**Breakdown by country:**											
	Austria	157	0	-	-	157	1	-	1	19	0.15%	0.00%
	Belgium	292	30	-	-	321	14	-	14	176	1.39%	1.00%
	Brasil	2	-	-	-	2	2	-	2	28	0.22%	0.00%
	Denmark	42	0	-	-	42	1	-	1	9	0.08%	2.50%
	Finland	11	-	-	-	11	0	-	0	1	0.01%	0.00%
	France	587	1	-	-	589	13	-	13	165	1.31%	1.00%
	Germany	414	4	-	-	418	13	-	13	159	1.26%	0.75%
	Ireland	3	-	-	-	3	3	-	3	36	0.29%	1.50%
	Italy	39	1	-	-	39	3	-	3	33	0.26%	0.00%
	Luxembourg	252	1	-	-	252	19	-	19	240	1.90%	0.50%
	The Netherlands	3,553	46,099	-	310	49,961	925	2	927	11,589	91.88%	2.00%
	Norway	175	0	-	-	175	1	-	1	17	0.14%	2.50%
	Spain	71	1	-	-	71	5	-	5	62	0.49%	0.50%
	Sweden	5	1	-	-	5	0	-	0	3	0.03%	2.00%
	United Kingdom	76	1	-	-	77	3	-	3	43	0.34%	2.00%
	United States	3	1	-	-	4	3	-	3	31	0.25%	0.00%
	Other	1	5	-	-	6	0	-	0	1.84	0.00%	0.00%
020	**Total**	**5,681**	**46,143**	**-**	**310**	**52,134**	**1,007**	**2**	**1,009**	**12,613**	**100.00%**	

EU CCyB1 - Geographical distribution of credit exposures relevant for the calculation of the countercyclical capital buffer 31-12-2025

		a	b	c	e	f	g	i	j	k	l	m
		General credit exposures		Relevant credit exposures – Market risk			Own fund requirements					
	In € millions	Exposure value under the standardised approach	Exposure value under the IRB approach	Sum of long and short positions of Trading Book exposures for SA	Securitisation exposures Exposure value for Non-Trading Book	Total exposure value	Relevant credit risk exposures - Credit risk	Relevant credit exposures – Securitisation positions in the Non-Trading Book	Total	Risk-weighted exposure amounts	Own fund requirements weights (%)	Countercyclical buffer rate (%)
010	**Breakdown by country:**											
	Austria	113	0	-	-	113	1	-	1	14	0.12%	0.00%
	Belgium	274	31	-	-	305	15	-	15	186	1.59%	1.00%
	Denmark	42	0	-	-	43	1	-	1	9	0.08%	2.50%
	Finland	11	-	-	-	11	0	-	0	1	0.01%	0.00%
	France	551	1	-	-	552	14	-	14	173	1.48%	1.00%
	Germany	384	4	-	-	388	13	-	13	157	1.34%	0.75%
	Italy	42	1	-	-	42	3	-	3	36	0.31%	0.00%
	Luxembourg	251	1	-	-	251	18	-	18	228	1.95%	0.50%
	Norway	174	0	-	-	174	1	-	1	17	0.15%	2.50%
	Spain	46	1	-	-	47	4	-	4	53	0.45%	0.50%
	Sweden	12	1	-	-	13	1	-	1	9	0.08%	2.00%
	The Netherlands	3,514	44,619	-	270	48,403	847	2	849	10,617	90.79%	2.00%
	United Kingdom	362	2	-	-	364	15	-	15	189	1.62%	2.00%
	United States	1	1	-	-	2	0	-	0	1	0.01%	0.00%
	Other	1	7	-	-	7	0	-	0	3	0.02%	0.00%
020	**Total**	**5,779**	**44,667**	**-**	**270**	**50,715**	**933**	**2**	**936**	**11,694**	**100%**	

Table EU CCyB1 contains an overview of the credit exposures relevant for the calculation of the countercyclical capital buffer (CCyB) of countries having an exposure value larger than € 1 million.

The institution specific CCyB rate for ASN bank is mainly driven by the CCyB rate for exposures to Dutch counterparties.

Under CRR 3, ASN Bank applies the substitution approach for the credit risk calculation of NHG-guaranteed mortgages. As a result, IRB NHG-guaranteed mortgages are effectively reported as 0% risk-weighted Standardised Approach (SA) exposures to the central government. Central government exposures under the SA are not relevant for the calculation of the CCyB.

EU CCyB2 - Amount of institution specific countercyclical capital buffer 30-06-2026

	in € millions	a
1	Total risk exposure amount	18,694
2	Institution specific countercyclical capital buffer rate	1.90%
3	Institution specific countercyclical capital buffer requirement	356

EU CCyB2 - Amount of institution specific countercyclical capital buffer 31-12-2025

	in € millions	a
1	Total risk exposure amount	18,259
2	Institution specific countercyclical capital buffer rate	1.91%
3	Institution specific countercyclical capital buffer requirement	348

The purpose of the CCyB is to increase banks' resilience when cyclical risks build up, and to release the buffer as soon as these risks materialise.

The institution specific CCyB rate is mainly driven by the CCyB rate for exposures to Dutch counterparties. Each quarter the Dutch Central Bank (DNB) sets the level of the buffer for the Netherlands, which, in principle, may vary from 0% to 2.5%. DNB has the discretion to set the countercyclical capital buffer above 2.5%. On 31 May 2023, DNB announced an increase of the CCyB to 2%. Banks with loans in the Netherlands must meet this requirement since 31 May 2024.

4. Leverage ratio

4.1 Leverage ratio quantitative disclosure

The risk exposure that is used in calculating the leverage ratio differs from the value of the assets as included in the financial statements. The template below presents the reconciliation of accounting assets and the leverage ratio exposure.

EU LR1 - LRSum: Summary reconciliation of accounting assets and leverage ratio exposures 2026

		a	a
	in € millions	Applicable amount 30-6-2026	Applicable amount 31-12-2025
1	**Total assets as per published financial statements**	**77,253**	**76,664**
6	Adjustment for regular-way purchases and sales of financial assets subject to trade date accounting	-17	-
8	Adjustment for derivative financial instruments	-1,084	-1,018
10	Adjustment for off-balance sheet items (ie conversion to credit equivalent amounts of off-balance sheet exposures)	1,508	1,433
11	(Adjustment for prudent valuation adjustments and specific and general provisions which have reduced Tier 1 capital)	-3	-3
12	Other adjustments	-292	-266
13	**Total exposure measure**	**77,366**	**76,810**

The leverage ratio exposure measure increased by € 0.6 billion to € 77.4 billion, mainly due to an increase in total assets as per published financial statements.

The adjustment for derivative financial instruments relates to the difference between the accounting value of the derivatives recognised as assets and the leverage ratio exposure value as determined by the application of CRR. As the effects of master netting agreements are taken into account in the leverage ratio exposure value, this adjustment leads to a decrease in exposure.

Other adjustments include receivables for cash variation margin provided in derivative transactions (€ 77 million) and asset amounts deducted from Tier 1 (€ 215 million) due to prudential filters, regulatory deductions, and additional deductions pursuant to Article 3 CRR.

EU LR2 - LRCom: Leverage ratio common disclosure 2026

		CRR leverage ratio exposures	
		a	b
	in € millions	30-6-2026	31-12-2025
	On-balance sheet exposures (excluding derivatives and SFTs)		
1	On-balance sheet items (excluding derivatives, SFTs, but including collateral)	75,542	74,875
3	(Deductions of receivables assets for cash variation margin provided in derivatives transactions)	-77	-62
6	(Asset amounts deducted in determining Tier 1 capital)	-218	-206
7	**Total on-balance sheet exposures (excluding derivatives and SFTs)**	**75,247**	**74,606**
	Derivative exposures		
8	Replacement cost associated with SA-CCR derivatives transactions (ie net of eligible cash variation margin)	13	17
9	Add-on amounts for potential future exposure associated with SA-CCR derivatives transactions	598	754
13	**Total derivatives exposures**	**611**	**771**
	Other off-balance sheet exposures		
19	Off-balance sheet exposures at gross notional amount	3,775	3,586
20	(Adjustments for conversion to credit equivalent amounts)	-2,263	-2,147
21	(General provisions deducted in determining Tier 1 capital and specific provisions associated with off-balance sheet exposures)	-3	-6
22	**Off-balance sheet exposures**	**1,508**	**1,433**
	Capital and total exposure measure		
23	Tier 1 capital	3,981	3,911
24	**Total exposure measure**	**77,366**	**76,810**
	Leverage ratio		
25	Leverage ratio (%)	5.15%	5.09%
EU-25	Leverage ratio (excluding the impact of the exemption of public sector investments and promotional loans) (%)	5.15%	5.09%
25a	Leverage ratio (excluding the impact of any applicable temporary exemption of central bank reserves) (%)	5.15%	5.09%
26	Regulatory minimum leverage ratio requirement (%)	3.00%	3.00%
EU-26a	Additional own funds requirements to address the risk of excessive leverage (%)	0.00%	0.00%
EU-26b	of which: to be made up of CET1 capital	0.00%	0.00%
27	Leverage ratio buffer requirement (%)	0.00%	0.00%
EU-27a	Overall leverage ratio requirement (%)	3.00%	3.00%
	Choice on transitional arrangements and relevant exposures		
EU-27b	Choice on transitional arrangements for the definition of the capital measure	fully phased-in	fully phased-in
	Disclosure of mean values		
28	Mean of daily values of gross SFT assets, after adjustment for sale accounting transactions and netted of amounts of associated cash payables and cash receivable	-	-
30	Total exposure measure (including the impact of any applicable temporary exemption of central bank reserves) incorporating mean values from row 28 of gross SFT assets (after adjustment for sale accounting transactions and netted of amounts of associated cash payables and cash receivables)	77,366	76,810
30a	Total exposure measure (excluding the impact of any applicable temporary exemption of central bank reserves) incorporating mean values from row 28 of gross SFT assets (after adjustment for sale accounting transactions and netted of amounts of associated cash payables and cash receivables)	77,366	76,810
31	Leverage ratio (including the impact of any applicable temporary exemption of central bank reserves) incorporating mean values from row 28 of gross SFT assets (after adjustment for sale accounting transactions and netted of amounts of associated cash payables and cash receivables)	5.15%	5.09%

		CRR leverage ratio exposures	
		a	b
	in € millions	30-6-2026	31-12-2025
31a	Leverage ratio (excluding the impact of any applicable temporary exemption of central bank reserves) incorporating mean values from row 28 of gross SFT assets (after adjustment for sale accounting transactions and netted of amounts of associated cash payables and cash receivables)	5.15%	5.09%

The leverage ratio remained stable at 5.15% (year-end 2025: 5.09%), balanced by the € 70 million increase in CET1 capital and the € 0.6 billion increase in the leverage ratio exposure.

The 5.15% leverage ratio is well above the regulatory requirement of 3.0% and in line with our target of at least 4.5%.

EU LR3 - LRSpl: Split-up of on balance sheet exposures (excluding derivatives, SFTs and exempted exposures)

		a	a
		CRR leverage ratio exposures	CRR leverage ratio exposures
	in € millions	30-6-2026	31-12-2025
EU-1	**Total on-balance sheet exposures (excluding derivatives, SFTs, and exempted exposures), of which:**	**75,465**	**74,813**
EU-2	Trading Book exposures	30	10
EU-3	Banking Book exposures, of which:	75,435	74,802
EU-4	Covered bonds	1,315	1,112
EU-5	Exposures treated as sovereigns	5,323	6,364
EU-6	Exposures to regional governments, MDB, international organisations and PSE, not treated as sovereigns	122	355
EU-7	Institutions	6,002	7,108
EU-8	Secured by mortgages of immovable properties	58,955	55,911
EU-9	Retail exposures	89	88
EU-10	Corporates	1,967	2,373
EU-11	Exposures in default	565	553
EU-12	Other exposures (eg equity, securitisations, and other non-credit obligation assets)	1,095	939

The increase in on-balance sheet exposure is mainly due to an increase in retail exposures secured by immovable property (€ 3.0 billion). This was compensated by a decrease in exposures treated as sovereigns (€ 1.0 billion) driven by lower central bank balances, and a decrease in exposures to institutions (€ 1.1 billion).

5. Liquidity requirements

5.1 Liquidity Coverage Ratio

QUALITATIVE INFORMATION ON LCR
In line with the EBA guidelines on LCR disclosure, information is provided below on:
- Funding strategy;
- Counterparty risk on derivative positions;
- Currency risk;
- A description of the degree of centralisation of liquidity management.

Funding strategy
ASN Bank's funding strategy supports its overall strategy.

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 2026, retail deposits increased to € 59.3 billion, from € 57.3 billion at year-end 2025.

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.

In addition to (subordinated) capital market funding to strengthen ASN Bank's capital and MREL position, ASN Bank can issue capital market funding with maturities over one year through:
- senior (unsubordinated) unsecured debt;
- (mortgage) securitisations (RMBS);
- covered bonds.

The covered bond programme not only permits the issue of public covered bonds but also of private placements.

ASN Bank issues short-term funding with a term of up to one year in the money markets via our Euro Commercial Paper (ECP) and Negotiable European Commercial Paper (NEUCP) programmes.

Counterparty risk on derivative positions
ASN Bank enters into money and capital market transactions with various financial institutions. This also includes derivative transactions for the hedging of interest rate and currency risks. Here, ASN Bank runs the risk that the counterparty to a transaction defaults before the final settlement of the cash flows associated with the transaction has taken place. In line with common market practices, ASN Bank has several risk mitigating mechanisms in place, such as netting agreements, margining and guarantees. ASN Bank clears derivative transactions as much as possible via qualifying central counterparties to mitigate counterparty credit risk. See chapter 7 Counterparty credit risk for more details.

Currency risk
Currency risk is minimised by hedging most of our foreign currency exposures through foreign exchange swaps and managing currency risk on a day-to-day basis within risk appetite. As a result, the currency mismatch in the LCR is virtually zero.

Degree of centralisation of liquidity management
ASN Bank has centrally managed mid and back offices and staff departments. In addition, ASN Bank has a central liquidity management function.

Potential Collateral Deposit
In the event of a 3-notch downgrade of the bank's credit rating, ASN Bank is required to deposit additional collateral totalling € 76 million with counterparties (2025: € 86 million). We include this potential collateral deposit as an outflow in the LCR and the combined severe liquidity stress test.

Liquidity
In the first half of 2026, 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, also in the light of geopolitical uncertainties. The liquidity position amounted to € 12.8 billion as at 30 June 2026 (year-end 2025: € 12.5 billion).

Liquidity position		
in € millions	30-6-2026	31-12-2025
Central bank reserves	1,184	1,677
Sovereigns	1,122	1,389
Regional/local governments and Supranationals	1,911	2,109
Eligible retained notes	6,113	4,932
Other liquid assets	2,452	2,412
Liquidity position	**12,782**	**12,519**

The above template provides an overview of the instantly available liquidity position from an internal perspective which differs from the regulatory perspective for the liquidity buffer as laid down in Annex I of EU Regulation 2015/61. The liquidity position includes amongst others ECB-eligible retained RMBS and covered bonds that are registered in the ECMS collateral pool, and which could be pledged to obtain central bank funding, thereby serving as additional counterbalancing capacity when necessary. As a result, the liquidity position differs from the liquidity buffer used in the LCR disclosure template.

The Loan-to-Deposit (LtD) ratio increased to 105% as at 30 June 2026, from 104% as at year-end 2025. This increase was driven by € 2.9 billion loan growth accompanied by a € 2.0 billion increase in deposits.

In the first half of 2026, cash outflows exceeded cash inflows driven by growth of the residential mortgage portfolio and wholesale funding redemptions. Central bank reserves decreased from € 1.7 billion at year-end 2025 to € 1.2 billion. This reduction was partly offset by a decrease in liquidity deployed for cash management purposes, which amounted to € 6.0 billion as at 30 June 2026 (year-end 2025: € 8.2 billion). Of this amount, € 2.4 billion was held at Swiss cantonal banks (year-end 2025: € 3.8 billion). Attracted money market funding amounted to € 2.6 billion as at 30 June 2026 (year-end 2025: € 3.2 billion), reflecting a reduction in outstanding Commercial Paper.

The liquidity value of bonds in the ECMS (Eurosystem Collateral Management System) collateral pool increased to € 11.6 billion as at 30 June 2026 (year-end 2025: € 10.8 billion). This increase mainly resulted from a retained covered bond transaction with € 1.1 billion liquidity value.

The Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR) remained above the regulatory minimum requirements of 100%. As at 30 June 2026, the LCR stood at 226% (year-end 2025: 194%). Although the LtD-increase lowered available liquidity, the resulting downward pressure on the LCR was offset by reallocating liquidity investments with various money market counterparties from outside to within the 30-day LCR window to manage our liquidity position.

Fundamental changes in the LCR are mainly driven by net cash flows resulting from loan growth, deposit changes, capital market funding developments and the net cash collateral position related to derivative positions. However, the resulting net cash impact is not necessarily reflected in actual withdrawable central bank reserves as part of high-quality liquid assets, because ASN Bank invests part of its available liquidity with several counterparties in the money market and also attracts money market funding. These cash management choices affect the liquidity included in the scope of the 30-day LCR window via both high-quality liquid assets and cash inflows and outflows.

EU LIQ1 - Quantitative information of LCR

	Consolidated in € millions	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h
		Total unweighted value (average)				Total weighted value (average)			
EU-1a	Quarter ending on	30-6-2026	31-3-2026	31-12-2025	30-9-2025	30-6-2026	31-3-2026	31-12-2025	30-9-2025
EU-1b	Number of data points used in the calculation of averages	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
HIGH-QUALITY LIQUID ASSETS									
1	**Total high-quality liquid assets (HQLA)**					**6,323**	**6,456**	**6,772**	**7,373**
CASH - OUTFLOWS									
2	Retail deposits and deposits from small business customers, of which:	52,437	52,284	52,493	52,853	2,874	2,865	2,867	2,881
3	*Stable deposits*	*46,878*	*46,783*	*46,870*	*47,077*	*2,344*	*2,339*	*2,343*	*2,354*
4	*Less stable deposits*	*4,870*	*4,806*	*4,771*	*4,772*	*530*	*526*	*524*	*527*
5	Unsecured wholesale funding	4,470	4,024	3,391	2,725	1,916	1,767	1,591	1,395
6	*Operational deposits (all counterparties) and deposits in networks of cooperative banks*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	*Non-operational deposits (all counterparties)*	*3,592*	*3,224*	*2,649*	*2,078*	*1,038*	*967*	*849*	*749*
8	*Unsecured debt*	*878*	*800*	*742*	*646*	*878*	*800*	*742*	*646*
9	Secured wholesale funding	0	0			14	13	12	12
10	Additional requirements	1,886	1,962	2,024	1,996	974	1,032	1,077	1,087
11	*Outflows related to derivative exposures and other collateral requirements*	*903*	*959*	*1,002*	*1,011*	*903*	*959*	*1,002*	*1,011*
12	*Outflows related to loss of funding on debt products*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	*Credit and liquidity facilities*	*984*	*1,002*	*1,023*	*985*	*71*	*72*	*75*	*76*
14	Other contractual funding obligations	1,008	920	791	680	944	857	730	620
15	Other contingent funding obligations	1,965	1,905	1,893	1,914	369	386	468	544
16	**Total cash outflows**					**7,090**	**6,920**	**6,746**	**6,540**
CASH - INFLOWS									
17	Secured lending (e.g. reverse repos)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
18	Inflows from fully performing exposures	3,227	2,632	2,179	1,753	3,094	2,502	2,047	1,627
19	Other cash inflows	253	285	285	253	253	285	285	253
EU-19a	(Difference between total weighted inflows and total weighted outflows arising from transactions in third countries where there are transfer restrictions or which are denominated in non-convertible currencies)							-	-
EU-19b	(Excess inflows from a related specialised credit institution)							-	-
20	**Total cash inflows**	**3,480**	**2,917**	**2,464**	**2,006**	**3,347**	**2,787**	**2,332**	**1,880**
EU-20a	*Fully exempt inflows*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
EU-20b	*Inflows subject to 90% cap*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
EU-20c	*Inflows subject to 75% cap*	*3,480*	*2,917*	*2,464*	*2,006*	*3,347*	*2,787*	*2,332*	*1,880*
TOTAL ADJUSTED VALUE									
EU-21	**Liquidity buffer**					**6,323**	**6,456**	**6,772**	**7,373**
22	**Total net cash outflows**					**3,743**	**4,133**	**4,414**	**4,659**
23	**Liquidity coverage ratio[1]**					**173.01%**	**159.76%**	**155.94%**	**159.65%**

1. The figures in this template are calculated using the reported supervisory values and figures for each of the four calendar quarters (January-March, April-June, July-September, October-December) preceding the disclosure date. The values and figures in the template are calculated as the simple averages of month-end observations over the twelve months preceding the end of each quarter. Following this approach, the LCR cannot be calculated using the figures in the template.

5.2 Net Stable Funding Ratio

EU LIQ2 - Net Stable Funding Ratio 30-06-2026

		a	b	c	d	e
	In € millions	Unweighted value by residual maturity				Weighted value
		No maturity	< 6 months	6 months to < 1yr	≥ 1yr	
Available stable funding (ASF) Items						
1	Capital items and instruments	**3,903**	**-**	**298**	**502**	**4,554**
2	*Own funds*	3,903	-	298	502	4,554
4	Retail deposits		**53,422**	**51**	**587**	**51,129**
5	*Stable deposits*		48,263	46	546	46,439
6	*Less stable deposits*		5,159	6	42	4,690
7	Wholesale funding:		**5,871**	**1,129**	**8,480**	**10,788**
9	*Other wholesale funding*		5,871	1,129	8,480	10,788
11	Other liabilities:	**-**	**1,630**	**14**	**983**	**990**
13	*All other liabilities and capital instruments not included in the above categories*		1,630	14	983	990
14	**Total available stable funding (ASF)**					**67,461**
Required stable funding (RSF) Items						
15	Total high-quality liquid assets (HQLA)					**487**
EU-15a	Assets encumbered for a residual maturity of one year or more in a cover pool		**40**	**41**	**4,853**	**4,194**
17	Performing loans and securities:		**7,053**	**945**	**55,233**	**40,203**
19	*Performing securities financing transactions with financial customer collateralised by other assets and loans and advances to financial institutions*		5,286	255	274	930
20	*Performing loans to non- financial corporate clients, loans to retail and small business customers, and loans to sovereigns, and PSEs, of which:*		1,226	104	3,289	3,508
21	*With a risk weight of less than or equal to 35% under the Basel II Standardised Approach for credit risk*		432	57	1,141	1,068
22	*Performing residential mortgages, of which:*		513	529	51,287	35,395
23	*With a risk weight of less than or equal to 35% under the Basel II Standardised Approach for credit risk*		446	461	44,500	29,745
24	*Other loans and securities that are not in default and do not qualify as HQLA, including exchange-traded equities and trade finance on-balance sheet products*		29	57	383	370
26	Other assets:		**1,050**	**73**	**1,394**	**1,681**
28	*Assets posted as initial margin for derivative contracts and contributions to default funds of CCPs*		290	69	336	591
29	*NSFR derivative assets*		3	0	-	3
30	*NSFR derivative liabilities before deduction of variation margin posted*		82	0	-	4
31	*All other assets not included in the above categories*		675	4	1,058	1,084
32	Off-balance sheet items		**3,509**	**-**	**-**	**177**
33	**Total RSF**					**46,743**
34	**Net Stable Funding Ratio (%)**					**144.32%**

As at 30 June 2026, the NSFR stood at 144% (year-end 2025: 142%). The Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR) remained above the regulatory minimum of 100%.

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 2026, retail deposits increased to € 59.3 billion, from € 57.3 billion at year-end 2025.

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.

In the first half of 2026, ASN Bank successfully executed a capital market funding transaction to strengthen its MREL position:
• € 0.5 billion in green senior non-preferred debt with a 6-year maturity

ASN Bank also successfully issued € 0.5 billion in covered bonds with a 7-year maturity.

As capital market funding redemptions in the first half of 2026 amounted to € 1.5 billion, capital market funding decreased from € 9.6 billion to € 9.1 billion.

Required stable funding mainly stems from our residential mortgage portfolio. Part of our mortgage portfolio is encumbered mainly on account of outstanding covered bonds. ASN Bank has no interdependent assets and liabilities in accordance with Article 428f CRR.

EU LIQ2 - Net Stable Funding Ratio 31-03-2026

		a	b	c	d	e
	In € millions	Unweighted value by residual maturity				Weighted value
		No maturity	< 6 months	6 months to < 1yr	≥ 1yr	
Available stable funding (ASF) Items						
1	Capital items and instruments	**4,196**	**-**	**-**	**493**	**4,689**
2	*Own funds*	4,196	-	-	493	4,689
4	Retail deposits		**52,107**	**54**	**593**	**49,888**
5	*Stable deposits*		46,939	47	553	45,190
6	*Less stable deposits*		5,168	7	40	4,698
7	Wholesale funding:		**7,422**	**325**	**8,463**	**10,353**
9	*Other wholesale funding*		7,422	325	8,463	10,353
11	Other liabilities:	**-**	**1,926**	**16**	**1,033**	**1,041**
13	*All other liabilities and capital instruments not included in the above categories*		1,926	16	1,033	1,041
14	**Total available stable funding (ASF)**					**65,970**
Required stable funding (RSF) Items						
15	Total high-quality liquid assets (HQLA)					**508**
EU-15a	Assets encumbered for a residual maturity of one year or more in a cover pool		**44**	**44**	**5,361**	**4,631**
17	Performing loans and securities:		**6,458**	**1,482**	**53,189**	**39,090**
19	*Performing securities financing transactions with financial customer collateralised by other assets and loans and advances to financial institutions*		4,666	629	325	1,107
20	*Performing loans to non- financial corporate clients, loans to retail and small business customers, and loans to sovereigns, and PSEs, of which:*		1,301	312	3,286	3,684
21	*With a risk weight of less than or equal to 35% under the Basel II Standardised Approach for credit risk*		539	266	1,156	1,284
22	*Performing residential mortgages, of which:*		491	500	49,118	33,888
23	*With a risk weight of less than or equal to 35% under the Basel II Standardised Approach for credit risk*		428	434	42,531	28,403
24	*Other loans and securities that are not in default and do not qualify as HQLA, including exchange-traded equities and trade finance on-balance sheet products*		-	40	460	411
26	Other assets:		**1,470**	**39**	**1,526**	**1,986**
28	*Assets posted as initial margin for derivative contracts and contributions to default funds of CCPs*		263	35	403	596
29	*NSFR derivative assets*		-	-	-	-
30	*NSFR derivative liabilities before deduction of variation margin posted*		72	-	-	4
31	*All other assets not included in the above categories*		1,135	4	1,123	1,387
32	Off-balance sheet items		**3,364**	**-**	**-**	**170**
33	**Total RSF**					**46,386**
34	**Net Stable Funding Ratio (%)**					**142.22%**

EU LIQ2 - Net Stable Funding Ratio 31-12-2025

		a	b	c	d	e
			Unweighted value by residual maturity			
	In € millions	No maturity	< 6 months	6 months to < 1yr	≥ 1yr	Weighted value
Available stable funding (ASF) Items						
1	Capital items and instruments	**4,116**	**-**	**-**	**494**	**4,610**
2	*Own funds*	4,116	-	-	494	4,610
4	Retail deposits		**51,346**	**48**	**603**	**49,189**
5	*Stable deposits*		46,590	43	563	44,863
6	*Less stable deposits*		4,756	6	41	4,326
7	Wholesale funding:		**8,094**	**737**	**8,023**	**10,183**
9	*Other wholesale funding*		8,094	737	8,023	10,183
11	Other liabilities:	**-**	**1,816**	**17**	**1,070**	**1,078**
13	*All other liabilities and capital instruments not included in the above categories*		1,816	17	1,070	1,078
14	**Total available stable funding (ASF)**					**65,060**
Required stable funding (RSF) Items						
15	Total high-quality liquid assets (HQLA)					**483**
EU-15a	Assets encumbered for a residual maturity of one year or more in a cover pool		**38**	**40**	**4,845**	**4,184**
17	Performing loans and securities:		**7,570**	**2,088**	**52,758**	**39,466**
19	*Performing securities financing transactions with financial customer collateralised by other assets and loans and advances to financial institutions*		5,426	1,189	420	1,557
20	*Performing loans to non- financial corporate clients, loans to retail and small business customers, and loans to sovereigns, and PSEs, of which:*		1,562	380	3,293	3,900
21	*With a risk weight of less than or equal to 35% under the Basel II Standardised Approach for credit risk*		829	331	1,176	1,530
22	*Performing residential mortgages, of which:*		473	491	48,551	33,505
23	*With a risk weight of less than or equal to 35% under the Basel II Standardised Approach for credit risk*		412	427	42,059	28,094
24	*Other loans and securities that are not in default and do not qualify as HQLA, including exchange-traded equities and trade finance on-balance sheet products*		110	28	494	504
26	Other assets:	-	**983**	**73**	**1,267**	**1,501**
28	*Assets posted as initial margin for derivative contracts and contributions to default funds of CCPs*		197	70	406	572
29	*NSFR derivative assets*		5	-	-	5
30	*NSFR derivative liabilities before deduction of variation margin posted*		68	-	-	3
31	*All other assets not included in the above categories*		713	3	861	921
32	Off-balance sheet items		**3,418**	**-**	**-**	**178**
33	**Total RSF**					**45,813**
34	**Net Stable Funding Ratio (%)**					**142.01%**

6. Credit risk

6.1 Credit risk quality

EU CR1 - Performing and non-performing exposures and related provisions 30-06-2026

		a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	n	o
		Gross carrying amount/nominal amount						Accumulated impairment, accumulated negative changes in fair value due to credit risk and provisions						Accumulated partial write-off	Collateral and financial guarantees received	
		Performing exposures			Non-performing exposures			Performing exposures - accumulated impairment and provisions			Non-performing exposures - accumulated impairment, accumulated negative changes in fair value due to credit risk and provisions				On performing exposures	On non-performing exposures
	in € millions		Of which stage 1	Of which stage 2		Of which stage 2	Of which stage 3		Of which stage 1	Of which stage 2		Of which stage 2	Of which stage 3			
005	**Cash balances at central banks and other demand deposits**	**1,226**	**1,226**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
010	**Loans and advances**[1]	**68,050**	**61,252**	**6,784**	**567**	**-**	**561**	**-49**	**-11**	**-37**	**-36**	**-**	**-36**	**-**	**62,163**	**491**
020	Central banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
030	General governments	486	486	-	-	-	-	-0	-0	-	-	-	-	-	14	-
040	Credit institutions	5,591	5,591	-	-	-	-	-1	-1	-	-	-	-	-	1,648	-
050	Other financial corporations	538	538	-	-	-	-	-0	-0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
060	Non-financial corporations	1,754	1,703	51	62	-	62	-6	-3	-3	-13	-	-13	-	971	13
070	*Of which SMEs*	*814*	*780*	*34*	*15*	-	*15*	*-6*	*-2*	*-3*	*-2*	-	*-2*	-	*794*	*13*
080	Households	59,681	52,934	6,733	504	-	499	-41	-7	-34	-24	-	-23	-	59,530	479
090	**Debt securities**	**6,753**	**6,753**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-5**	**-5**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**274**	**-**
110	General governments	3,411	3,411	-	-	-	-	-2	-2	-	-	-	-	-	225	-
120	Credit institutions	2,275	2,275	-	-	-	-	-2	-2	-	-	-	-	-	48	-
130	Other financial corporations	575	575	-	-	-	-	-1	-1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
140	Non-financial corporations	493	493	-	-	-	-	-1	-1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
150	**Off-balance-sheet exposures**	**3,765**	**3,598**	**167**	**8**	**-**	**8**	**-2**	**-1**	**-1**	**-2**	**-**	**-2**		**1,066**	**6**
160	Central banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-
170	General governments	375	375	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-
180	Credit institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-
190	Other financial corporations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-
200	Non-financial corporations	193	191	2	0	-	0	-0	-0	-0	-0	-	-0		22	-
210	Households	3,197	3,032	165	8	-	8	-1	-0	-1	-2	-	-2		1,044	6
220	**Total**	**79,794**	**72,830**	**6,951**	**575**	**-**	**570**	**-55**	**-17**	**-38**	**-38**	**-**	**-38**	**-**	**63,502**	**498**

1. Excluding fair value adjustments from hedge accounting

EU CR1 - Performing and non-performing exposures and related provisions 31-12-2025

		a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	n	o
		Gross carrying amount/nominal amount						Accumulated impairment, accumulated negative changes in fair value due to credit risk and provisions						Accumulated partial write-off	Collateral and financial guarantees received	
		Performing exposures			Non-performing exposures			Performing exposures - accumulated impairment and provisions			Non-performing exposures - accumulated impairment, accumulated negative changes in fair value due to credit risk and provisions				On performing exposures	On non-performing exposures
	in € millions		Of which stage 1	Of which stage 2		Of which stage 2	Of which stage 3		Of which stage 1	Of which stage 2		Of which stage 2	Of which stage 3			
005	**Cash balances at central banks and other demand deposits**	**1,719**	**1,719**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
010	**Loans and advances**[1]	**67,029**	**59,566**	**7,449**	**556**	**-**	**550**	**-51**	**-14**	**-36**	**-36**	**-**	**-36**	**-**	**60,228**	**475**
020	Central banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
030	General governments	1,162	1,162	-	-	-	-	-0	-0	-	-	-	-	-	15	-
040	Credit institutions	6,784	6,784	-	-	-	-	-2	-2	-	-	-	-	-	2,598	-
050	Other financial corporations	513	513	-	-	-	-	-1	-1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
060	Non-financial corporations	1,741	1,688	53	66	-	66	-6	-3	-3	-14	-	-14	-	936	9
070	*Of which SMEs*	*773*	*735*	*38*	*12*	-	*12*	*-4*	*-2*	*-3*	*-2*	-	*-2*	-	*756*	*9*
080	Households	56,828	49,419	7,396	490	-	484	-42	-9	-33	-22	-	-22	-	56,679	466
090	**Debt securities**	**6,871**	**6,871**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-5**	**-5**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**272**	**-**
110	General governments	3,527	3,527	-	-	-	-	-1	-1	-	-	-	-	-	224	-
120	Credit institutions	2,168	2,168	-	-	-	-	-2	-2	-	-	-	-	-	48	-
130	Other financial corporations	556	556	-	-	-	-	-1	-1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
140	Non-financial corporations	620	620	-	-	-	-	-1	-1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
150	**Off-balance-sheet exposures**	**3,577**	**3,253**	**324**	**9**	**-**	**9**	**-2**	**-1**	**-2**	**-2**	**-**	**-2**		**1,035**	**7**
170	General governments	375	375	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-
190	Other financial corporations	9	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-
200	Non-financial corporations	196	193	3	0	-	0	-1	-0	-0	-0	-	-0		22	-
210	Households	2,997	2,676	321	9	-	9	-2	-0	-1	-2	-	-2		1,013	7
220	**Total**	**79,196**	**71,410**	**7,773**	**565**	**-**	**560**	**-58**	**-20**	**-38**	**-38**	**-**	**-37**	**-**	**61,534**	**482**

1. Excluding fair value adjustments from hedge accounting

The coverage ratio for non-performing loans and advances is 6.4% as per 30 June 2026 (31 December 2025: 6.5%). The coverage ratio for non-performing loans and advances is calculated by dividing the provisions and if applicable, the negative fair value adjustments due to credit risk for non-performing loans and advances, by the total gross carrying amount for non-performing loans and advances.

Cash balances at central banks and other demand deposits decreased by € 0.5 billion in the first half of 2026 attributable to cash management activities.

The loans and advances increased by € 1.0 billion in the first half of 2026 mainly attributable to to the increase of loans and advances to households (€ 2.9 billion) and credit institutions (€ -1.2 billion).

Loans and advances to customers increased by € 2.4 billion to € 61.6 billion in the first half of 2026. This includes the negative IFRS fair value adjustments from hedge accounting and amortisations of € 1.4 billion, which is part of residential mortgages. Excluding the fair value adjustments, the total gross growth amounted to € 2.2 billion, driven by an increase in residential mortgage loans. On a gross carrying amount basis, and excluding IFRS value adjustments, the mortgage portfolio grew by € 2.9 billion to € 59.3 billion.

The decrease in stage 2 exposure was mainly driven by an adjustment of the Significant Increase in Credit Risk (SICR) methodology, the adjusted methodology would transfer € 789 million of exposures from stage 2 to stage 1 (provision for credit losses: € 0.7 million) at year-end 2025. Furthermore, exposures in stage 1 increased

due to portfolio growth from new lending and stage migrations from stage 2, mainly driven by the availability of additional income information for interest only loans. However, the accumulated impairment and provisions for stage 1 exposures decreased to € 17 million (year-end 2025: € 20 million) mostly due to the overlay release, partly offset by a provision increase due to origination.

EU CR1-A - maturity of exposures 30-06-2026

		a	b	c	d	e	f
		Net exposure value					
	In € millions	On demand	<= 1 year	> 1 year <= 5 years	> 5 years	No stated maturity	Total
1	Loans and advances	42	6,224	2,495	59,411	361	**68,532**
2	Debt securities	-	998	2,988	2,643	-	**6,629**
3	**Total**	**42**	**7,222**	**5,483**	**62,054**	**361**	**75,162**

EU CR1-A - maturity of exposures 31-12-2025

		a	b	c	d	e	f
		Net exposure value					
	In € millions	On demand	<= 1 year	> 1 year <= 5 years	> 5 years	No stated maturity	Total
1	Loans and advances	50	8,097	2,338	56,695	319	67,499
2	Debt securities	-	902	3,043	2,838	-	6,783
3	**Total**	**50**	**8,999**	**5,381**	**59,533**	**319**	**74,282**

In the first half of 2026, total loans and advances increased by € 1.0 billion. The increase is mainly due to increase in loans advances to households. The loans and advances granted to credit institutions are short-term of nature and will mature within a period less than 1 year.

Loans and advances less than 1-year decreased by € 1.9 billion.

In the first half of 2026, the majority the of new mortgage production consisted of mortgages with a 10-year fixed mortgage rate. Loans and advances greater than 5 years increased by € 2.7 billion.

EU CQ1 - Credit quality of forborne exposures 30-06-2026

		a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h
		Gross carrying amount/nominal amount of exposures with forbearance measures				Accumulated impairment, accumulated negative changes in fair value due to credit risk and provisions		Collateral received and financial guarantees received on forborne exposures	
			Non-performing forborne						
	in € millions	Performing forborne		Of which defaulted	Of which impaired	On performing forborne exposures	On non-performing forborne exposures		Of which Collateral and financial guarantees received on non-performing exposures with forbearance measures
005	Cash balances at central banks and other demand deposits	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
010	Loans and advances	640	220	220	220	-5	-23	800	167
060	*Non-financial corporations*	4	40	40	40	-0	-7	7	3
070	*Households*	636	180	180	180	-5	-16	793	163
080	Debt securities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
090	Loan commitments given	2	1	1	1	-0	-1	2	0
100	**Total**	**642**	**221**	**221**	**221**	**-5**	**-24**	**802**	**167**

EU CQ1 - Credit quality of forborne exposures 31-12-2025

		a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h
		Gross carrying amount/nominal amount of exposures with forbearance measures				Accumulated impairment, accumulated negative changes in fair value due to credit risk and provisions		Collateral received and financial guarantees received on forborne exposures	
			Non-performing forborne						
	in € millions	Performing forborne		Of which defaulted	Of which impaired	On performing forborne exposures	On non-performing forborne exposures		Of which Collateral and financial guarantees received on non-performing exposures with forbearance measures
005	Cash balances at central banks and other demand deposits	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
010	Loans and advances	702	232	232	232	-6	-23	869	176
060	*Non-financial corporations*	8	44	44	44	-1	-8	9	3
070	*Households*	694	189	189	189	-6	-15	860	173
080	Debt securities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
090	Loan commitments given	4	2	2	2	-0	-1	3	1
100	**Total**	**707**	**234**	**234**	**234**	**-7**	**-24**	**872**	**177**

The forborne exposures portfolio showed an improvement and decreased due to mortgage repayments.

EU CQ4 - Quality of non-performing exposures by geography 30-06-2026

		a	c	e	f
		Gross carrying/Nominal amount		Accumulated impairment	Provisions on off-balance sheet commitments and financial guarantee given
	In € millions[1]		of which: defaulted		
010	***On balance sheet exposures***	**76,596**	**567**	**-90**	
020	*Netherlands*	64,645	563	-84	
030	*Switzerland*	3,812	0	-0	
040	*Germany*	2,134	0	-1	
050	*France*	1,153	0	-1	
060	*Other countries*	854	0	-0	
070	*Belgium*	841	3	-1	
080	*Czech Republic*	713	-	-0	
090	*United Kingdom*	486	0	-0	
100	*Finland*	379	-	-0	
110	*Luxembourg*	375	-	-0	
120	*Spain*	280	0	-0	
130	*Austria*	265	0	-0	
140	*Canada*	201	-	-0	
150	*Norway*	177	-	-0	
160	*Denmark*	145	-	-0	
170	*Ireland*	51	-	-0	
180	*Italy*	40	-	-0	
190	*Slovenia*	31	-	-0	
200	*Sweden*	7	0	-0	
210	*Australia*	2	-	-0	
220	*New Zealand*	2	-	-0	
230	*United States*	1	-	-0	
240	*United Arab Emirates*	1	-	-0	
250	*Singapore*	1	-	-0	
260	*Morocco*	1	1	-0	
270	*Turkey*	1	0	-0	
280	*Japan*	1	-	-0	
290	***Off balance sheet exposures***	**3,774**	**8**		**3**
300	*Netherlands*	3,740	8		3
310	*Germany*	15	0		0
320	*Belgium*	7	0		0
330	*Spain*	5	0		0
340	*Italy*	3	0		0
350	*France*	3	0		0
360	*Other countries*	1	0		0
370	***Total***	**80,370**	**575**	**-90**	**3**

1. As ASN Bank's NPE ratio remains below the 5% threshold prescribed by Article 8(3) of Regulation (EU) 2021/637, columns b and d are not reported.

EU CQ4 - Quality of non-performing exposures by geography 31-12-2025

		a	c	e	f
		Gross carrying/Nominal amount		Accumulated impairment	Provisions on off-balance sheet commitments and financial guarantee given
	In € millions[1]		of which: defaulted		
010	***On balance sheet exposures***	**76,175**	**556**	**-92**	
020	*Netherlands*	62,209	551	-84	
030	*Switzerland*	4,963	0	-1	
040	*Germany*	2,271	0	-1	
050	*Belgium*	1,309	3	-1	
060	*France*	1,100	0	-1	
070	*Other countries*	797	0	-0	
080	*United Kingdom*	693	0	-0	
090	*Finland*	430	-	-0	
100	*Denmark*	402	-	-0	
110	*Luxembourg*	375	-	-1	
120	*Czech Republic*	351	-	-0	
130	*Spain*	284	0	-0	
140	*Norway*	221	0	-0	
150	*Austria*	219	-	-0	
160	*Japan*	203	-	-0	
170	*Canada*	195	0	-0	
180	*Ireland*	52	-	-0	
190	*Italy*	43	-	-0	
200	*Slovenia*	30	0	-0	
210	*Sweden*	15	0	-0	
220	*Australia*	7	0	-0	
230	*United States*	3	0	-0	
240	*New Zealand*	2	-	-0	
250	*Morocco*	1	1	-0	
260	*United Arab Emirates*	1	0	-0	
270	*Türkiye*	1	0	-0	
280	*Hungary*	1	-	-0	
290	*Curaçao*	1	0	-0	
300	***Off balance sheet exposures***	**3,586**	**9**		**4**
310	*Netherlands*	3,542	9		4
320	*Germany*	15	0		0
330	*Spain*	14	-		0
340	*Belgium*	7	0		0
350	*Italy*	3	-		0
360	*France*	3	0		0
370	*Other countries*	1	0		0
380	***Total***	**79,762**	**565**	**-92**	**4**

1. As ASN Bank's NPE ratio remains below the 5% threshold prescribed by Article 8(3) of Regulation (EU) 2021/637, columns b and d are not reported.

This table contains a breakdown of exposures in countries where the exposure value is larger than € 0.5 million.

ASN Bank is predominantly active in the Dutch market and especially the domestic mortgage market. The exposures outside the Netherlands are mostly caused by liquidity management activities (central government bonds, money market activities with financial institutions).

The template is disclosed because the non-domestic exposures as on 30 June 2026 is 14.9%, which exceeds the required threshold of 10%.

EU CQ5 - Credit quality of loans and advances by industry 30-06-2026

		a	c	e
		Gross carrying amount		
	In € millions[1]		of which: defaulted	Accumulated impairment
010	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	0	0	-0
020	Mining and quarrying	-	-	-
030	Manufacturing	41	1	-0
040	Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	619	26	-4
050	Water supply	0	-	-0
060	Construction	45	0	-0
070	Wholesale and retail trade	35	2	-1
080	Transport and storage	4	0	-0
090	Accommodation and food service activities	2	0	-0
100	Information and communication	4	0	-0
110	Financial and insurance activities	453	5	-3
120	Real estate activities	277	3	-2
130	Professional, scientific and technical activities	232	22	-8
140	Administrative and support service activities	6	0	-0
150	Public administration and defense, compulsory social security	-	-	-
160	Education	1	0	-0
170	Human health services and social work activities	66	0	-0
180	Arts, entertainment and recreation	30	1	-0
190	Other services	3	1	-0
200	**Total**	**1,817**	**62**	**-19**

1. As ASN Bank's NPE ratio remains below the 5% threshold prescribed by Article 8(3) of Regulation (EU) 2021/637, columns b and d are not reported.

EU CQ5 - Credit quality of loans and advances by industry 31-12-2025

		a	c	e
		Gross carrying amount		
	In € millions[1]		of which: defaulted	Accumulated impairment
010	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	1	0	-0
020	Mining and quarrying	-	-	-
030	Manufacturing	43	0	-0
040	Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	646	28	-5
050	Water supply	0	-	-0
060	Construction	36	0	-0
070	Wholesale and retail trade	35	1	-1
080	Transport and storage	4	0	-0
090	Accommodation and food service activities	2	0	-0
100	Information and communication	4	0	-0
110	Financial and insurance activities	444	4	-3
120	Real estate activities	267	4	-2
130	Professional, scientific and technical activities	213	21	-6
140	Administrative and support service activities	10	6	-3
150	Public administration and defense, compulsory social security	-	-	-
160	Education	1	0	-0
170	Human health services and social work activities	70	0	-0
180	Arts, entertainment and recreation	29	1	-0
190	Other services	2	1	-0
200	**Total**	**1,807**	**66**	**-20**

1. As ASN Bank's NPE ratio remains below the 5% threshold prescribed by Article 8(3) of Regulation (EU) 2021/637, columns b and d are not reported.

ASN Bank mainly focuses on retail customers. Therefore, the exposure to non-financial corporations is relatively small. The increase of the total gross carrying amount is mainly due to the increase in loans and advances in real estate activities and professional, scientific and technical activities.

EU CR2 - Changes in the stock of non-performing loans and advances 30-06-2026

		a	a
	In € millions	Gross carrying amount 30-6-2026	Gross carrying amount 31-12-2025
010	**Initial stock of non-performing loans and advances**	**556**	**557**
020	Inflows to non-performing portfolios	157	288
030	Outflows from non-performing portfolios	-147	-289
040	Outflows due to write-offs	-3	-36
050	Outflow due to other situations	-143	-253
060	**Final stock of non-performing loans and advances**	**567**	**556**

The stock of non-performing loans and advances increased due to the higher inflow compared to outflow in the first half of 2026.

6.2 Use of Credit Risk Mitigation techniques

ASN Bank has divided its credit risk portfolio into several exposure classes. We use the Advanced Internal Ratings-Based approach to calculate the capital requirements for the residential mortgage portfolios. We use the Standardised Approach for all other portfolios. The credit risk portfolio is presented in the Pillar 3 report in accordance with regulations: Standardised Approach (SA) versus Advanced Internal Ratings-Based (AIRB) approach and then further specified within the exposure classes.

6.2.1 General quantitative information regarding credit risk mitigation

EU CR3 – CRM techniques – Overview 30-06-2026

		Unsecured carrying amount	Secured carrying amount			
				Of which secured by collateral	Of which secured by financial guarantees	Of which secured by credit derivatives
	In € millions	a	b	c	d	e
1	Loans and advances	7,104	62,654	60,804	1,850	-
2	Debt securities	6,475	274	-	274	
3	**Total**	**13,579**	**62,927**	**60,804**	**2,123**	**-**
4	*Of which non-performing exposures*	39	491	491	0	-
EU-5	*Of which defaulted*	39	491			

The unsecured carrying amount of loans and advances decreased by € 1.4 billion and secured carrying amount of loans and advances increased by € 2.0 billion.

EU CR3 – CRM techniques – Overview 31-12-2025

		Unsecured carrying amount	Secured carrying amount			
				Of which secured by collateral	Of which secured by financial guarantees	Of which secured by credit derivatives
	in € millions	a	b	c	d	e
1	Loans and advances	8,515	60,703	57,906	2,797	-
2	Debt securities	6,594	272	-	272	
3	**Total**	**15,109**	**60,975**	**57,906**	**3,069**	**-**
4	*Of which non-performing exposures*	45	475	475	-	-
EU-5	*Of which defaulted*	45	475			

6.3 Use of the Standardised Approach

6.3.1 Quantitative information regarding the use of the Standardised Approach

EU CR4 – Standardised approach – Credit risk exposure and CRM effects 30-06-2026[1]

	in € millions Exposure classes	Exposures before CCF and before CRM		Exposures post CCF and CRM		RWEAs and RWEA density	
		On-balance-sheet amount	Off-balance-sheet amount	On-balance-sheet amount	Off-balance-sheet amount	RWEAs	RWEA density (%)
		a	b	c	d	e	f
1	Central governments or central banks	2,697	-	17,269	261	-	0.00%
2	Non-central government public sector entities	1,910	375	1,898	150	53	2.60%
EU 2a	*Regional government or local authorities*	*795*	-	*798*	-	*17*	*2.18%*
EU 2b	*Public sector entities*	*1,114*	*375*	*1,100*	*150*	*36*	*2.87%*
3	Multilateral development banks	399	-	399	-	-	0.00%
EU 3a	International organisations	440	-	440	-	-	0.00%
4	Institutions	6,072	-	6,024	-	1,347	22.37%
5	Covered bonds	1,315	-	1,315	-	132	10.00%
6	Corporates	1,974	57	1,797	23	1,437	78.97%
6.1	*Of which: Specialised Lending*	*726*	*49*	*726*	*20*	*750*	*100.56%*
7	Subordinated debt exposures and equity	3	-	3	-	7	250.00%
EU 7b	*Equity*	*3*	-	*3*	-	*7*	*250.00%*
8	Retail	89	372	89	148	153	64.59%
9	Secured by mortgages on immovable property and ADC exposures	1,544	119	1,544	48	917	57.60%
9.1	*Secured by mortgages on residential immovable property - non IPRE*	*93*	*5*	*93*	*2*	*34*	*36.05%*
9.2	*Secured by mortgages on residential immovable property - IPRE*	*16*	-	*16*	-	*5*	*28.44%*
9.3	*Secured by mortgages on commercial immovable property - non IPRE*	*1,408*	*114*	*1,408*	*46*	*853*	*58.68%*
9.4	*Secured by mortgages on commercial immovable property - IPRE*	*28*	-	*28*	-	*25*	*90.98%*
10	Exposures in default	67	1	67	0	86	128.13%
EU 10b	Collective investment undertakings	7	2	7	2	114	1250.00%
EU 10c	Other items	482	-	482	-	456	94.56%
12	**TOTAL**	**17,000**	**926**	**31,335**	**631**	**4,703**	**14.71%**

1. This template excludes exposures subject to counterparty credit risk.

The total on-balance exposure before CCF and CRM decreased to € 17.0 billion in the first half of 2026, a decrease of € 2.4 billion compared to year-end 2025. The overall RWEA decreased by € 0.2 billion to € 4.7 billion.

The decrease in exposures to Central governments or central banks by € 0.5 billion compared to year-end 2025 is mainly driven by the decrease in central bank reserves.

The decrease in exposures to Regional Governments or Local Authorities by € 0.9 billion compared to year-end 2025 is mainly driven by a decrease in loans to local governments.

The decrease in exposures to Institutions by € 1.1 billion reflects a lower amount of outstanding short term deposits with credit institutions compared to year-end 2025 .

The aggregate exposure to shadow banking entities is € 317 million by half year 2026 (year-end 2025: € 319 million).

EU CR4 – Standardised approach – Credit risk exposure and CRM effects 31-12-2025[1]

	in € millions Exposure classes	Exposures before CCF and before CRM		Exposures post CCF and CRM		RWEAs and RWEA density	
		On-balance-sheet amount	Off-balance-sheet amount	On-balance-sheet amount	Off-balance-sheet amount	RWEAs	RWEA density (%)
		a	b	c	d	e	f
1	Central governments or central banks	3,206	-	16,326	225	-	0.00%
2	Non-central government public sector entities	2,726	375	2,713	150	100	3.50%
EU 2a	Regional government or local authorities	1,671	-	1,673	-	64	3.85%
EU 2b	Public sector entities	1,055	375	1,040	150	36	3.01%
3	Multilateral development banks	400	-	400	-	-	0.00%
EU 3a	International organisations	387	-	387	-	-	0.00%
4	Institutions	7,160	-	7,112	-	1,681	23.64%
5	Covered bonds	1,112	-	1,112	-	111	10.00%
6	Corporates	2,383	76	2,204	31	1,644	73.55%
6.1	Of which: Specialised Lending	748	65	748	26	776	100.21%
7	Subordinated debt exposures and equity	15	-	15	-	38	250.00%
EU 7b	Equity	15	-	15	-	38	250.00%
8	Retail	88	364	88	145	151	64.92%
9	Secured by mortgages on immovable property and ADC exposures	1,501	137	1,501	55	784	50.40%
9.1	Secured by mortgages on residential immovable property - non IPRE	67	6	67	2	23	33.12%
9.2	Secured by mortgages on residential immovable property - IPRE	17	-	17	-	7	40.01%
9.3	Secured by mortgages on commercial immovable property - non IPRE	1,384	131	1,384	52	730	50.80%
9.4	Secured by mortgages on commercial immovable property - IPRE	33	0	33	0	25	74.33%
10	Exposures in default	69	1	69	0	85	122.52%
EU 10c	Other items	381	-	381	-	295	77.62%
12	**TOTAL**	**19,429**	**953**	**32,308**	**605**	**4,891**	**14.86%**

1. This template excludes exposures subject to counterparty credit risk.

EU CR5 – Standardised approach 30-06-2026

	in € millions	Risk weight																			
	Exposure classes	0%	10%	20%	30%	35%	40%	45%	50%	60%	75%	90%	100%	105%	110%	130%	150%	250%	1250%	Oth-ers	Total	Of which unrated
		a	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	m	o	p	q	r	s	t	u	x	y	z	aa
1	Central governments or central banks	17,530	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	17,530	--
2	Non-central government public sector entities	1,789	--	254	--	--	--	--	5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2,048	23
EU 2a	Regional governments or local authorities	711	--	87	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	798	17
EU 2b	Public sector entities	1,079	--	167	--	--	--	--	5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,250	6
3	Multilateral development banks	399	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	399	--
EU 3a	International organisations	440	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	440	--
4	Institutions	--	--	4,800	1,122	--	0	--	101	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	6,024	1,045
5	Covered bonds	--	1,315	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,315	130
6	Corporates	--	--	175	--	--	--	--	373	--	237	--	881	--	--	155	--	--	--	--	1,820	414
6.1	Of which: Specialised Lending	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	591	--	--	155	--	--	--	--	746	--
7	Subordinated debt exposures and equity	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3	--	--	3	0
EU 7b	Equity	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3	--	--	3	0
8	Retail exposures	--	--	--	--	--	--	61	--	--	176	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	237	--
9	Secured by mortgages on immovable property and ADC exposures	--	--	66	3	0	--	1	--	155	1,179	2	159	0	1	--	11	--	--	14	1,592	--
9.1	Secured by mortgages on residential immovable property - non IPRE	--	--	55	--	--	--	--	--	--	33	--	7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	95	--
9.1.1	No loan splitting applied	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	6	--
9.1.2	loan splitting applied (secured)	--	--	55	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	55	--
9.1.3	loan splitting applied (unsecured)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	32	--	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	34	--
9.2	Secured by mortgages on residential immovable property - IPRE	--	--	11	3	0	--	1	--	0	0	--	--	0	--	--	1	--	--	--	16	--
9.3	Secured by mortgages on commercial immovable property - non IPRE	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	155	1,146	--	152	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,453	--
9.3.1	No loan splitting applied	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,099	--	143	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,242	--
9.3.2	loan splitting applied (secured)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	155	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	155	--
9.3.3	loan splitting applied (unsecured)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	47	--	9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	56	--
9.4	Secured by mortgages on commercial immovable property - IPRE	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2	--	--	1	--	10	--	--	14	28	--
10	Exposures in default	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	30	--	--	--	38	--	--	--	67	--
EU 10b	Collective investment undertakings (CIU)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	9	--	9	--
EU 10c	Other items	0	--	33	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	449	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	482	--
EU 11c	**TOTAL**	**20,159**	**1,315**	**5,327**	**1,125**	**0**	**0**	**62**	**479**	**155**	**1,592**	**2**	**1,519**	**0**	**1**	**155**	**49**	**3**	**9**	**14**	**31,967**	**1,612**

The table provides the breakdown of exposure after applying CCF and CRM, under the standardized approach, by exposure class and risk weight.

Under CRR3, the NHG guaranteed part of residential mortgages (€ 14.8 billion) are reported as 0% risk-weighted SA exposures to central government.

EU CR5 – Standardised approach 31-12-2025

	in € millions Exposure classes	Risk weight 0% a	10% d	20% e	30% f	35% g	40% h	45% i	50% j	60% k	75% m	90% o	100% p	105% q	110% r	130% s	150% t	250% u	1250% x	Oth-ers y	Total z	Of which unrated aa
1	Central governments or central banks	16,550	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	16,550	--
2	Non-central government public sector entities	2,369	--	489	--	--	--	--	5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2,863	70
EU 2a	Regional governments or local authorities	1,351	--	322	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,673	64
EU 2b	Public sector entities	1,018	--	167	--	--	--	--	5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,190	6
3	Multilateral development banks	400	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	400	--
EU 3a	International organisations	387	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	387	--
4	Institutions	--	--	4,822	2,140	--	--	--	150	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	7,112	1,060
5	Covered bonds	--	1,112	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,112	111
6	Corporates	--	--	246	--	--	--	--	657	--	267	--	913	--	--	152	--	--	--	--	2,234	612
6.1	Of which: Specialised Lending	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	623	--	--	152	--	--	--	--	774	--
7	Subordinated debt exposures and equity	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	15	--	--	15	0
EU 7b	Equity	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	15	--	--	15	0
8	Retail exposures	--	--	--	--	--	--	61	--	--	172	--	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	233	--
9	Secured by mortgages on immovable property and ADC exposures	--	--	47	10	2	--	2	--	1,001	384	5	74	1	2	--	2	--	--	24	1,556	--
9.1	Secured by mortgages on residential immovable property - non IPRE	--	--	47	--	--	--	--	--	--	15	--	7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	70	--
9.1.1	No loan splitting applied	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	9	--
9.1.2	loan splitting applied (secured)	--	--	47	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	47	--
9.1.3	loan splitting applied (unsecured)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	14	--	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	14	--
9.2	Secured by mortgages on residential immovable property - IPRE	--	--	--	10	2	--	2	--	0	--	--	--	1	--	--	1	--	--	--	17	--
9.3	Secured by mortgages on commercial immovable property - non IPRE	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,001	369	--	66	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,437	--
9.3.1	No loan splitting applied	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	169	--	33	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	203	--
9.3.2	loan splitting applied (secured)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,001	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,001	--
9.3.3	loan splitting applied (unsecured)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	200	--	33	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	233	--
9.4	Secured by mortgages on commercial immovable property - IPRE	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	5	--	--	2	--	2	--	--	24	33	--
10	Exposures in default	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	38	--	--	--	31	--	--	--	69	--
EU 10c	Other items	0	--	106	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	274	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	381	--
EU 11c	**TOTAL**	**19,706**	**1,112**	**5,712**	**2,150**	**2**	**--**	**64**	**812**	**1,001**	**822**	**5**	**1,299**	**1**	**2**	**152**	**34**	**15**	**--**	**24**	**32,913**	**1,854**

6.4 Use of the AIRB approach to credit risk

6.4.1 Quantitative information regarding the use of the AIRB-approach

ASN Bank avails itself of an Advanced Internal Ratings Based (Advanced IRB or AIRB) model entitled Particuliere Hypotheken Interne Rating Model (PHIRM) to determine the credit risk in its residential mortgage portfolio. The model is regularly redeveloped to comply with new rules and regulations.

As part of the Return-to-Compliance process, in the second half of 2022, ASN Bank introduced a self-imposed add-on for the purpose of RWEA calculation. This add-on is monitored and updated as needed to protect against the potential risk of underestimation of ASN Bank's own fund requirements. During the first half of 2026, no changes to the self-imposed add-on were made.

For more information regarding the (management of the) residential mortgage portfolio see also section 7.1.1 Credit risk - General qualitative information regarding credit risk and 7.1.2 Credit risk - General quantitative information regarding credit risk.

The following template presents the breakdown of the residential mortgages portfolio by PD scale.

EU CR6 – AIRB approach – Credit risk exposures by exposure class and PD range 30-06-2026[1]

A-IRB in € millions	PD range	On-balance sheet exposures	Off-balance-sheet exposures pre-CCF	Exposure weighted average CCF	Exposure post CCF and post CRM	Exposure weighted average PD (%)	Number of obligors	Exposure weighted average LGD (%)	Risk weighted exposure amount after supporting factors	Density of risk weighted exposure amount	Expected loss amount	Value adjust-ments and provisions
		a	b	c	d	e	f	g	i	j	k	l
Exposure class Retail - Secured by immovable property non-SME												
	0.00 to <0.15	24,161	316	0.75	18,164	0.13%	165,039	23.01%	1,308	7.20%	7	-5
	0.00 to <0.10	*-*	*-*	*-*	*-*	*0.00%*	*-*	*0.00%*	*-*	*--*	*-*	*-*
	0.10 to <0.15	*24,161*	*316*	*0.75*	*18,164*	*0.13%*	*165,039*	*23.01%*	*1,308*	*7.20%*	*7*	*-5*
	0.15 to <0.25	-	-	-	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	-
	0.25 to <0.50	28,648	359	0.75	21,185	0.26%	93,642	25.90%	2,940	13.88%	19	-16
	0.50 to <0.75	2,695	75	0.40	2,682	0.61%	5,526	45.10%	1,183	44.10%	10	-4
	0.75 to <2.50	1,578	1,819	0.40	1,971	1.52%	12,509	29.89%	1,051	53.36%	12	-3
	0.75 to <1.75	*1,486*	*1,819*	*0.40*	*1,891*	*1.49%*	*12,128*	*30.01%*	*1,001*	*52.96%*	*11*	*-2*
	1.75 to <2.5	*91*	*0*	*0.62*	*80*	*2.30%*	*381*	*27.07%*	*50*	*62.95%*	*1*	*-1*
	2.50 to <10.00	1,196	209	0.44	1,158	8.13%	2,660	25.05%	1,306	112.87%	31	-5
	2.5 to <5	*138*	*0*	*0.60*	*127*	*4.12%*	*442*	*24.65%*	*102*	*80.08%*	*2*	*-1*
	5 to <10	*1,058*	*209*	*0.44*	*1,030*	*8.62%*	*2,218*	*25.09%*	*1,205*	*116.92%*	*29*	*-3*
	10.00 to <100.00	580	62	0.42	538	17.28%	1,235	30.44%	909	169.06%	37	-3
	10 to <20	*502*	*59*	*0.42*	*474*	*13.84%*	*945*	*30.58%*	*806*	*169.91%*	*27*	*-3*
	20 to <30	*46*	*3*	*0.41*	*40*	*29.74%*	*159*	*29.18%*	*75*	*186.29%*	*5*	*-0*
	30.00 to <100.00	*31*	*0*	*0.92*	*23*	*66.10%*	*131*	*29.87%*	*28*	*121.95%*	*6*	*-0*
	100.00 (Default)	491	7	0.75	446	100.00%	2,841	16.54%	562	125.98%	97	-16
	Subtotal (exposure class)	59,349	2,847	0.49	46,143	1.64%	283,452	25.99%	9,260	20.07%	212	-53
	Total (all exposures classes)	59,349	2,847	0.49	46,143		283,452		9,260	20.07%	212	-53

1. Including the Margin of Conservatism and Trim obligations.

The total on- and off balance sheet exposure of the IRB portfolio grew by about 5% during the first half of 2026 from € 59.1 billion at year-end 2025 to € 62.2 billion at half year 2026. This increase in exposure, together with migrations within the portfolio, resulted in some (on-balance) exposure shifts across most of the PD ranges.

Mostly as a result of the application of the substition approach, the exposure post CCF and post CRM is € 14.6 billion lower compared to the exposure pre CCF and pre CRM. This application results in a € 2.0 billion reduction of the reported IRB RWEA for credit risk because NHG-guaranteed mortgages are effectively reported as 0% risk-weighted SA exposures to central government. Pending adjustments to be made in

IRB modelling regarding non-NHG mortgages, the overall RWEA impact is neutralised by applying an Article 3 CRR RWEA add-on of equal size.

Compared to year-end 2025, the exposure-weighted risk weight increased slightly (from 19.07% to 20.07%).

ASN Bank does not apply F-IRB to credit risk exposures. Therefore, template EU CR6 for F-IRB approach is not applicable and therefore not included in this report.

EU CR6 – AIRB approach – Credit risk exposures by exposure class and PD range 31-12-2025[1]

A-IRB	PD range	On-balance sheet exposures	Off-balance-sheet exposures pre-CCF	Exposure weighted average CCF	Exposure post CCF and post CRM	Exposure weighted average PD (%)	Number of obligors	Exposure weighted average LGD (%)	Risk weighted exposure amount after supporting factors	Density of risk weighted exposure amount	Expected loss amount	Value adjust-ments and provisions
		a	b	c	d	e	f	g	i	j	k	l
Exposure class Retail - Secured by immovable property non-SME												
	0.00 to <0.15	**24,194**	**322**	**0.75**	**18,259**	**0.13%**	**166,020**	**23.01%**	**1,316**	**7.21%**	**7**	**-5**
	0.00 to <0.10	*-*	*-*	*-*	*-*	*0.00%*	*-*	*0.00%*	*-*	*0.00%*	*-*	*-*
	0.10 to <0.15	*24,194*	*322*	*0.75*	*18,259*	*0.13%*	*166,020*	*23.01%*	*1,316*	*7.21%*	*7*	*-5*
	0.15 to <0.25	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**0.00%**	**-**	**0.00%**	**-**	**0.00%**	**-**	**-**
	0.25 to <0.50	**26,788**	**351**	**0.71**	**20,704**	**0.26%**	**89,019**	**25.82%**	**2,866**	**13.84%**	**19**	**-18**
	0.50 to <0.75	**1,787**	**52**	**0.41**	**1,767**	**0.61%**	**3,793**	**43.29%**	**749**	**42.37%**	**6**	**-4**
	0.75 to <2.50	**1,605**	**1,637**	**0.40**	**1,910**	**1.52%**	**12,220**	**29.55%**	**1,010**	**52.88%**	**11**	**-3**
	0.75 to <1.75	*1,515*	*1,637*	*0.40*	*1,831*	*1.49%*	*11,832*	*29.73%*	*963*	*52.60%*	*11*	*-2*
	1.75 to <2.5	*90*	*0*	*0.65*	*79*	*2.30%*	*388*	*25.48%*	*47*	*59.30%*	*1*	*-1*
	2.50 to <10.00	**1,172**	**210**	**0.43**	**1,156**	**8.12%**	**2,618**	**25.12%**	**1,308**	**113.14%**	**32**	**-6**
	2.5 to <5	*136*	*0*	*0.95*	*125*	*4.12%*	*461*	*25.28%*	*103*	*82.18%*	*2*	*-1*
	5 to <10	*1,036*	*210*	*0.43*	*1,031*	*8.61%*	*2,157*	*25.10%*	*1,205*	*116.89%*	*30*	*-4*
	10.00 to <100.00	**467**	**51**	**0.43**	**440**	**18.68%**	**1,039**	**30.05%**	**739**	**168.04%**	**33**	**-4**
	10 to <20	*391*	*49*	*0.42*	*378*	*14.33%*	*776*	*30.29%*	*643*	*170.10%*	*22*	*-3*
	20 to <30	*40*	*2*	*0.41*	*35*	*29.74%*	*132*	*29.22%*	*66*	*186.68%*	*4*	*-0*
	30.00 to <100.00	*35*	*0*	*1.00*	*26*	*66.10%*	*131*	*27.86%*	*30*	*113.84%*	*7*	*-1*
	100.00 (Default)	**476**	**7**	**0.77**	**431**	**100.00%**	**2,766**	**16.17%**	**531**	**123.27%**	**93**	**-15**
	Subtotal (exposure class)	**56,488**	**2,630**	**0.49**	**44,667**	**1.62%**	**277,475**	**25.45%**	**8,519**	**19.07%**	**201**	**-54**
	Total (all exposures classes)	**56,488**	**2,630**	**0.49**	**44,667**		**277,475**		**8,519**	**19.07%**	**201**	**-54**

1. Including the Margin of Conservatism and Trim obligations.

EU CR7-A – AIRB approach – Disclosure of the extent of the use of CRM techniques 30-06-2026

A-IRB in € millions		Total exposures	Credit risk Mitigation techniques						Credit risk Mitigation methods in the calculation of RWEAs	
			Funded credit Protection (FCP)					Unfunded credit Protection (UFCP)	RWEA without substitution effects (reduction effects only)	RWEA with substitution effects (both reduction and substitution effects)
			Part of exposures covered by **Financial Collaterals (%)**	Part of exposures covered by **Other eligible collaterals (%)**	Part of exposures covered by **Immovable property Collaterals (%)**	Part of exposures covered by **Other funded credit protection (%)**	Part of exposures covered by **Instruments held by a third party (%)**	Part of exposures covered by **Guarantees (%)**		
		a	b	c	d	g	j	k	m	n
6	Retail	46,143	3.60%	98.69%	98.69%	0.00%	0.00%	31.63%	11,221	9,260
6.2	*Retail – secured by residential immovable property*	46,143	3.60%	98.69%	98.69%	0.00%	0.00%	31.63%	11,221	9,260
7	**Total**	**46,143**	**3.60%**	**98.69%**	**98.69%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**31.63%**	**11,221**	**9,260**

ASN Bank employs two types of credit risk mitigation: collateral (funded credit protection) and NHG guarantees (unfunded credit protection) for its IRB retail mortgage portfolio. Template EU CR7-A shows that the majority of ASN Bank's IRB exposures in the first half of 2026 were covered by eligible collateral or NHG guarantees.

ASN Bank does not apply F-IRB to credit risk exposures. Therefore, template EU CR7-A for F-IRB approach is not applicable and therefore not included in this report.

EU CR7-A – AIRB approach – Disclosure of the extent of the use of CRM techniques 31-12-2025

A-IRB in € millions		Total exposures	Credit risk Mitigation techniques						Credit risk Mitigation methods in the calculation of RWEAs	
			Funded credit Protection (FCP)					Unfunded credit Protection (UFCP)	RWEA without substitution effects (reduction effects only)	RWEA with substitution effects (both reduction and substitution effects)
			Part of exposures covered by Financial Collaterals (%)	Part of exposures covered by Other eligible collaterals (%)	Part of exposures covered by Immovable property Collaterals (%)	Part of exposures covered by Other funded credit protection (%)	Part of exposures covered by Instruments held by a third party (%)	Part of exposures covered by Guarantees (%)		
		a	b	c	d	g	j	k	m	n
6	Retail	44,667	3.88%	98.83%	98.83%	0.00%	0.00%	29.34%	10,399	8,519
6.2	*Retail – secured by residential immovable property*	44,667	3.88%	98.83%	98.83%	0.00%	0.00%	29.34%	10,399	8,519
7	**Total**	**44,667**	**3.88%**	**98.83%**	**98.83%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**29.34%**	**10,399**	**8,519**

EU CR8 – RWEA flow statements of credit risk exposures under the AIRB approach 30-06-2026

		Risk weighted exposure amount	Risk weighted exposure amount	Risk weighted exposure amount	Risk weighted exposure amount
		a	a	a	a
	in € million	30-6-2026	31-3-2026	31-12-2025	30-9-2025
1	**Risk weighted exposure amount as at the end of the previous reporting period**	**8,873**	**8,519**	**8,190**	**7,908**
2	Asset size (+/-)	192	198	219	216
3	Asset quality (+/-)	195	156	110	67
5	Methodology and policy (+/-)	-	-	-	-
9	**Risk weighted exposure amount as at the end of the reporting period**	**9,260**	**8,873**	**8,519**	**8,190**

While the size of the residential mortgage portfolio continues to grow, a certain deterioration in credit quality is also observed throughout the first half of 2026. The resulting effect of both of these factors is an increase in RWEA for credit risk exposures under the IRB approach in the first half of 2026 of € 0.7 billion.

7. Counterparty credit risk

7.1 Quantitative disclosure regarding CCR

EU CCR1 – Analysis of CCR exposure by approach 30-06-2026[1]

		a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h
	In € millions	Replacement cost (RC)	Potential future exposure (PFE)	EEPE	Alpha used for computing regulatory exposure value	Exposure value pre-CRM	Exposure value post-CRM	Exposure value	RWEA
EU-1	EU - Original Exposure Method (for derivatives)	-	-		1.4	-	-	-	-
EU-2	EU - Simplified SA-CCR (for derivatives)	-	-		1.4	-	-	-	-
1	SA-CCR (for derivatives)	20	210		1.4	450	321	321	89
4	Financial collateral comprehensive method (for SFTs)					-	-	-	-
6	**Total**					**450**	**321**	**321**	**89**

1. This template excludes all counterparty credit risk exposures cleared through a CCP. Counterparty credit risk exposures cleared through a CCP are included in EU CCR8.

EU CCR1 – Analysis of CCR exposure by approach 31-12-2025[1]

		a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h
	In € millions	Replacement cost (RC)	Potential future exposure (PFE)	EEPE	Alpha used for computing regulatory exposure value	Exposure value pre-CRM	Exposure value post-CRM	Exposure value	RWEA
EU-1	EU - Original Exposure Method (for derivatives)	-	-		1.4	-	-	-	-
EU-2	EU - Simplified SA-CCR (for derivatives)	-	-		1.4	-	-	-	-
1	SA-CCR (for derivatives)	24	332		1.4	611	499	499	158
4	Financial collateral comprehensive method (for SFTs)					-	-	-	-
6	**Total**					**611**	**499**	**499**	**158**

1. This template excludes all counterparty credit risk exposures cleared through a CCP. Counterparty credit risk exposures cleared through a CCP are included in EU CCR8.

ASN Bank uses the Standardised approach for counterparty credit risk. The simplified method for calculating the exposure value of derivatives according to Article 273a of CRR is not used.

EU CCR3 – Standardised approach – CCR exposures by regulatory exposure class and risk weights 30-06-2026

in € millions

	Exposure classes	b	c	e	f	i	k	l
		2%	4%	20%	50%	100%	Others	Total exposure value
6	Institutions	158	62	151	3	-	134	508
7	Corporates	123	-	-	31	2	-	155
11	**Total exposure value**	**281**	**62**	**151**	**34**	**2**	**134**	**664**

EU CCR3 – Standardised approach – CCR exposures by regulatory exposure class and risk weights 31-12-2025

in € millions

	Exposure classes	b	c	e	f	i	k	l
		2%	4%	20%	50%	100%	Others	Total exposure value
6	Institutions	157	63	81	3	-	344	648
7	Corporates	106	-	-	69	2	-	177
11	**Total exposure value**	**263**	**63**	**81**	**72**	**2**	**344**	**825**

The counterparty credit risk exposure decreased in the first half of 2026, primarily driven by a decrease in derivative exposure to Institutions.

EU CCR5 – Composition of collateral for CCR exposures 30-06-2026

	Collateral type	a	b	c	d	h
		Collateral used in derivative transactions				
		Fair value of collateral received		Fair value of posted collateral		
in € millions		Segregated	Unsegregated	Segregated	Unsegregated	Unsegregated
1	Cash – domestic currency	980	280	220	85	-
2	Cash – other currencies	0	1	-	-	-
3	Domestic sovereign debt	-	-	-	-	-
4	Other sovereign debt	-	-	432	35	-
9	**Total**	**980**	**281**	**652**	**120**	**-**

EU CCR5 – Composition of collateral for CCR exposures 31-12-2025

	Collateral type	a	b	c	d	h
		Collateral used in derivative transactions				
		Fair value of collateral received		Fair value of posted collateral		
in € millions		Segregated	Unsegregated	Segregated	Unsegregated	Unsegregated
1	Cash – domestic currency	1,064	285	197	69	-
2	Cash – other currencies	-	1	-	0	-
3	Domestic sovereign debt	-	-	-	-	-
4	Other sovereign debt	-	-	431	35	-
9	**Total**	**1,064**	**286**	**629**	**104**	**-**

Total cash collateral received decreased in first half of 2026 due to a decrease in the positive current market value of derivatives.

ASN Bank has no SFT exposures as at 30 June 2026.

EU CCR8 – Exposures to CCPs 30-06-2026

	in € millions	a Exposure value	b RWEA
1	**Exposures to QCCPs (total)**		**9**
2	Exposures for trades at QCCPs (excluding initial margin and default fund contributions); of which	343	8
3	(i) OTC derivatives	343	8
7	Segregated initial margin	652	
8	Non-segregated initial margin	35	1
11	**Exposures to non-QCCPs (total)**		**-**

EU CCR8 – Exposures to CCPs 31-12-2025

	in € millions	a Exposure value	b RWEA
1	**Exposures to QCCPs (total)**		**9**
2	Exposures for trades at QCCPs (excluding initial margin and default fund contributions); of which	326	8
3	(i) OTC derivatives	326	8
7	Segregated initial margin	629	
8	Non-segregated initial margin	35	1
11	**Exposures to non-QCCPs (total)**		**-**

8. Securitisation

The tables present, if applicable, the outstanding nominal values of ASN Bank's own securitisation programmes plus the investment positions in third-party securitisations.

8.1 Securitisation exposures

The tables below show explanatory figures pertaining to the securitised residential mortgages. These are exposures in the Banking Book. ASN Bank does not hold any securitisation positions in the trading portfolio.

EU-SEC1 - Securitisation exposures in the Non-Trading Book 30-06-2026

		a	b	c	d	e	f	g	l	m	n	o
		Institution acts as originator							Institution acts as investor			
		Traditional				Synthetic		Sub-total	Traditional			Sub-total
	In € millions	STS	of which SRT	Non-STS	of which SRT		of which SRT		STS	Non-STS	Synthetic	
1	**Total exposures**	**-**	**-**	**8,078**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**8,078**	**310**	**-**	**-**	**310**
2	Retail (total)	-	-	8,078	-	-	-	8,078	310	-	-	310
3	Residential mortgage	-	-	8,078	-	-	-	8,078	310	-	-	310
7	Wholesale (total)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Securitisation exposures consist mainly of securitisations where ASN Bank acts as originator. This exposure remained stable, and mainly consists of exposures relating to the Lowland Mortgage Backed Securities (Lowland) 7.

EU-SEC1 - Securitisation exposures in the Non-Trading Book 31-12-2025

		a	b	c	d	e	f	g	l	m	n	o
		Institution acts as originator							Institution acts as investor			
		Traditional				Synthetic		Sub-total	Traditional			Sub-total
	In € millions	STS	of which SRT	Non-STS	of which SRT		of which SRT		STS	Non-STS	Synthetic	
1	**Total exposures**	**-**	**-**	**8,078**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**8,078**	**269**	**-**	**-**	**269**
2	Retail (total)	-	-	8,078	-	-	-	8,078	269	-	-	269
3	Residential mortgage	-	-	8,078	-	-	-	8,078	269	-	-	269
7	Wholesale (total)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

EU-SEC4 - Securitisation exposures in the Non-Trading Book and associated regulatory capital requirements - institution acting as investor 30-06-2026

	a	b	f	g	h	j	k	l	n	o	EU-p
	Exposure values (by RW bands/deductions)		Exposure values (by regulatory approach)			RWEA (by regulatory approach)			Capital charge after cap		
In € millions	≤20% RW	>20% to 50% RW	SEC-IRBA	SEC-ERBA (including IAA)	SEC-SA	SEC-IRBA	SEC-ERBA (including IAA)	SEC-SA	SEC-IRBA	SEC-ERBA (including IAA)	SEC-SA
1 Total exposures	**310**	-	-	-	**310**	-	-	**31**	-	-	**2**
2 Traditional securitisation	310	-	-	-	310	-	-	31	-	-	2
3 Securitisation	310	-	-	-	310	-	-	31	-	-	2
4 Retail underlying	310	-	-	-	310	-	-	31	-	-	2
5 Of which STS	310	-	-	-	310	-	-	31	-	-	2
9 Synthetic securitisation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

As at 30 June 2026, there are no securitisations with a SEC-SA risk weight above 25%. Therefore, Article 254(2) CRR was not applicable. The total on-balance sheet securitisation exposure rose to € 310 million, from € 269 million at year-end 2025.

EU-SEC4 - Securitisation exposures in the Non-Trading Book and associated regulatory capital requirements - institution acting as investor 31-12-2025

	a	b	f	g	h	j	k	l	n	o	EU-p
	Exposure values (by RW bands/deductions)		Exposure values (by regulatory approach)			RWEA (by regulatory approach)			Capital charge after cap		
In € millions	≤20% RW	>20% to 50% RW	SEC-IRBA	SEC-ERBA (including IAA)	SEC-SA	SEC-IRBA	SEC-ERBA (including IAA)	SEC-SA	SEC-IRBA	SEC-ERBA (including IAA)	SEC-SA
1 Total exposures	**269**	-	-	-	**269**	-	-	**27**	-	-	**2**
2 Traditional securitisation	269	-	-	-	269	-	-	27	-	-	2
3 Securitisation	269	-	-	-	269	-	-	27	-	-	2
4 Retail underlying	269	-	-	-	269	-	-	27	-	-	2
5 Of which STS	269	-	-	-	269	-	-	27	-	-	2
9 Synthetic securitisation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

EU-SEC5 - Exposures securitised by the institution - Exposures in default and specific credit risk adjustments 30-06-2026

		a	b	c
		Exposures securitised by the institution - Institution acts as originator or as sponsor		
		Total outstanding nominal amount		
In € millions			Of which exposures in default	Total amount of specific credit risk adjustments made during the period
1	**Total exposures**	**8,224**	**7**	**1**
2	Retail (total)	8,224	7	1
3	Residential mortgage	8,224	7	1
7	Wholesale (total)	-	-	-

Total exposures where ASN Bank acts as originator had no significant changes and mainly consist of exposures relating to the Lowland Mortgage Backed Securities (Lowland) 7.

EU-SEC5 - Exposures securitised by the institution - Exposures in default and specific credit risk adjustments 31-12-2025

		a	b	c
		Exposures securitised by the institution - Institution acts as originator or as sponsor		
		Total outstanding nominal amount		
In € millions			Of which exposures in default	Total amount of specific credit risk adjustments made during the period
1	**Total exposures**	**8,241**	**3**	**0**
2	Retail (total)	8,241	3	0
3	Residential mortgage	8,241	3	0
7	Wholesale (total)	-	-	-

9. Market risk

9.1 Market risk qualitative disclosure

We use the standardised approach to calculate capital requirements for the Trading Book. The model covers interest rate risk and currency risk and is based on fixed risk weights.

EU-MR1 - Market risk under the Standardised approach 30-06-2026

		a	a
	In € millions	RWEAs 30-6-2026	RWEAs 31-12-2025
	Outright products		
1	Interest rate risk (general and specific)	84	192
9	**Total**	**84**	**192**

As at 30 June 2026 RWEA for market risk amounted to € 84 million (2025 year-end: € 192 million). Market risk from cash management activities, for which its interest rate risk is internally transferred to the trading book, has decreased compared to year-end 2025, resulting in a lower RWEA for market risk in the trading book.

9.2 Interest rate risk not included in the Trading Book

EU IRRBB1 - Interest rate risks of Non-Trading Book activities 30-06-2026

	Supervisory shock scenarios	a	b	c	d
	In € millions[1]	Changes of the economic value of equity		Changes of the net interest income	
		Current period 30-6-2026	Last period 31-12-2025	Current period 30-6-2026	Last period 31-12-2025
1	Parallel up	-340	-344	127	99
2	Parallel down	67	82	-88	-122
3	Steepener	-54	-102		
4	Flattener	12	45		
5	Short rates up	-25	16		
6	Short rates down	24	-19		

1. The scope for this table is limited to Euro, as this is the only material currency.

Table EU IRRBB 1 contains the change of economic value under six supervisory shock scenarios, as well as the change in Net Interest Income (NII) under the parallel up and parallel down scenario. For the calculation of the NII impact, a constant balance sheet assumption has been used. The parallel up and down scenarios are calculated as a 200 bps instantaneous interest rate shock.

Economic Value of Equity

The scenario with the largest negative outcome on the economic value of equity is the parallel up scenario. This scenario has a negative impact of € 340 million (year-end 2025: € 344 million negative). This sensitivity is mainly driven by convexity from client behaviour in combination with ASN bank's duration positioning.

Net interest income

The scenario with the largest negative outcome on net interest income is the parallel down scenario. This scenario has a negative impact of € 88 million (year-end 2025: € 122 million negative). The NII sensitivity to interest rate shocks is actively steered to mitigate negative NII effects from short-term repricings. The decreasing sensitivity is primarily attributable to refinements in behavioural assumptions.

10. ESG risks and other sustainability disclosures

10.1 ESG qualitative disclosures

Sustainability governance

ESG is a regular subject on the agenda of ASN Bank's Executive Board (ExBo) and the Supervisory Board, as part of their responsibility for ASN Bank's long-term sustainability strategy.

The Supervisory Board oversees sustainability-related matters, including the ESG strategy and ESG risks, within the scope of its broader oversight responsibilities. The Supervisory Board is supported by an ESG Committee, which oversees the ESG strategy, its integration into the business, ESG reporting and regulations and emerging ESG developments.

The ExBo is the highest governing body for sustainability and is responsible for managing the overall sustainability objectives and ESG risks. The ExBo approves the strategic direction and targets, oversees our performance on material sustainability impacts, risks and opportunities (IROs) on the short-, medium- and long term as well as policies, actions and targets, and annually approves the Double Materiality Assessment (DMA) results. The ExBo is presented quarterly with a progress update across strategic priorities and targets to further integrate the developments into its execution and oversight of the overall strategy.

The ExBo is supported by an ESG Impact Committee (ESG IC) to enhance efficiency, focus on specific risk areas and/or business themes, and effectively manage sustainability topics. The ESG IC is a risk committee chaired by the Chief Risk Officer (CRO). It steers and monitors the implementation of ASN Bank's Sustainability strategy (including approval of ASN Bank's sustainability policy) and monitors compliance with regulations, guidelines and commitments. The committee also oversees all ESG-related KRIs in the risk taxonomy.

The daily management for sustainability is taken care of within the Chief Operating Officer (COO) domain by first lines and by ASN Bank's Sustainability team. The Sustainability team is responsible for embedding sustainability across the operations, governance, products, services, and risk management in alignment with national and European regulatory frameworks, stakeholder expectations, and the bank's long-term value creation, vision and strategy. In doing so, the focus is on identifying and managing interconnected climate, environmental, and social risks, opportunities and impacts, contributing to the transition to a sustainable, inclusive economy.

Risk and Compliance departments (second line) are responsible for monitoring that ESG risks are adequately controlled and that laws and regulations are implemented by the first line. Internal Audit, as the third line, is responsible for assessing whether the interaction between the first and second lines functions smoothly and providing an objective independent judgement on this.

We continued to strengthen sustainability knowledge and expertise across the bank through learning programmes, knowledge sharing sessions and targeted training to support both employees and management body in integrating sustainability into their daily work. The ESG awareness training started in 2026. All staff and new joiners are expected to undertake the training.

ASN Bank has monthly and quarterly risk reports in place, which include ESG risks. These monitoring reports consist of two levels:

- Level 1: Enterprise level (ASN Bank)
- Level 2: Business line level (i.e. department level)

Level 1 risk indicators are reported to the ExBo and Supervisory Board by the second line. Level 2 indicators are reported to specific risk committees by the first line or the second line. KRIs with an actual risk profile outside the ESG-related risk appetite must receive heightened management oversight and attention from the risk committee. The first line must define and execute actions to have these KRIs comply with the risk appetite again. The first line also submits a progress report on the advances made towards fulfilling the net zero KPI.

The ESG IC also regularly receives implementation progress reports on the fulfilment of ESG laws and regulations, such as the progress on the implementation of the EBA Guidelines on management of ESG Risk and Scenario Analysis.

The expected impact of decisions on our four stakeholder groups, i.e. customers, society, employees and the shareholder, is included in the decision-making in all ExBo and ESG IC meetings.

Sustainability-related performance in incentive schemes

ASN Bank has no variable remuneration scheme. Nevertheless, every year the Supervisory Board sets performance objectives for the ExBo, including our impact on society. These objectives are derived from ASN Bank's (long-term) strategic objectives, and in setting them the Supervisory Board considers ASN Bank's desired ESG risk-related risk profile.

Sustainability policies

The purpose of our sustainability policies is to minimise the negative impact and increase the positive impact we have through our investments and loans. We also use sustainability policies for due diligence and to identify, monitor and mitigate ESG risks as much as possible.

The sustainability policy documents are accessible to all employees of ASN Bank and ASN Impact Investors through the bank-wide policy system and to the public via the websites of ASN Bank and ASN Impact Investors. These policies cover our investments, financing activities and own operations.

As our sustainability policies and criteria continue to evolve, or where issuers of bonds become involved in controversies, certain legacy bond holdings may no longer align with our current sustainability standards. In such cases, we do not initiative new investments in the affected counterparties. However existing holdings may be retained and managed in a prudent manner rather than divested immediately. Several components of our policies relate to how counterparties approach ESG risks. We apply our policies at three levels: sustainability policies, specific sustainability policies and applied sustainability policies.

Sustainability Policies and Specific Sustainability Policies

The Sustainability Policies (SPs) have three pillars: climate, biodiversity and human rights. We assess countries, organisations and businesses based on these sustainability policies. The approach to our SPs consists of two elements: 1) a set of sustainability criteria to exclude or avoid investments that have a negative impact and 2) a set of criteria to assess how to support investments that contribute to sustainability. Below, we elaborate on the two elements of our approach for each pillar.

We update our SPs so that it incorporates recent developments. In 2026, we will review and align our sustainability policies with our new strategy, enabling the bank to support transition and to grow in sustainable products and services. The SPs and Specific Sustainability Policies (SSPs) contain information regarding the sustainability criteria for our investments in, for example, corporate and sustainable bonds. We engage with our stakeholders including NGOs, other financial institutions, academics, politicians and the media. Our policies are available for our stakeholders on our website. In SSPs, we provide additional guidance and criteria for specific topics or sectors.

Climate

Our sustainability criteria exclude entities with a substantial negative impact on climate change. Instead, we support investments that contribute to combating climate change. We do not invest in fossil fuel exploration, production, or fossil-fuelled electricity generation.

Biodiversity

Our biodiversity criteria are in line with the main threats concerning loss of nature and biodiversity: land use change, overexploitation, climate change, invasive and exotic species, and pollution. We promote renewable energy and circular economy projects that lead to lower natural resources consumption.

Human rights

We have a wide range of policies to avoid violations of human rights in our loan and investment portfolios. Direct investments in companies that are involved in the development and manufacturing of or trade in armaments are therefore excluded. All listed companies are screened and then monitored periodically to ensure they meet this policy. We can, however, invest in government bonds, non-combat equipment, and dual-use technologies and goods, which can serve both civilian and defence purposes.

Examples of criteria to support investments that uphold collective, human and labour rights are equal treatment and anti-discrimination, no forced or child labour, safe and healthy working conditions, freedom of association and respect for the rights of local communities and indigenous people. This is in line with the Core Conventions of the International Labour Organization. Our policy also addresses human rights in our own operations and own workforce, consumers and end users in scope.

Human rights due diligence

Our human rights policy prescribes how we conduct our human rights due diligence. In 2023, we conducted a salience risk analysis following the United Nations Guiding Principles for Business and Human Rights. This analysis showed that the risks of forced labour and degradation of livelihoods in the mining and metals chain are the most salient human rights risks through for example our investments related to renewable energy. Yet these risks are not assessed as material for ASN Bank. In 2026, we aim to conduct a new human rights salience analysis, the results of the 2023 analysis remain relevant for our sustainability policies.

Our sustainable energy policy strengthens our focus on identifying and addressing human rights risks throughout the supply chain. We pay particular attention to the risk of forced labour in solar panel and battery supply chains. ASN Bank is also a supporting partner of the IRBC covenant for the renewable energy sector. The purpose is to jointly tackle and prevent risks in human rights violations and environmental damage by collaborating with solar and wind energy companies, industry associations, the Dutch government, knowledge institutes, NGOs and trade unions.

Several components of our policies are related to how our counterparties deal with social risks, such as their attitude towards human rights, the (local) community and society, employee relationships and labour standards, customer protection and product responsibility, healthcare, a living wage, privacy, housing, and social needs.

Applied sustainability policies
The Applied Sustainability Policies specify how our sustainability policies are implemented in various processes. The responsibility for implementing these operational policies lies with the relevant departments.

Foundation of our policies
ASN Bank is guided by international treaties and conventions as fundamental starting points for our sustainability policies, aimed at a sustainable society for current and future generations. For an overview of guiding principles see the image 'Foundation of our policies'.

Implementation of the sustainability policies in relation to counterparties we invest in or finance
As we invest in several different asset classes with different risks profiles, the way these policies are implemented varies. As described in this section, the sustainability policies also relate to the governance performance of our counterparties. The governance concerning the sustainability performance of these asset classes differs.

In general, ASN Bank has no specific governance body responsible for deciding whether to do business with a counterparty. Our Sustainability team develops and analyses sustainability policies, which are discussed with all relevant internal stakeholders who can provide input. The ESG Impact Committee is responsible for approving and implementing these policies. When evaluating potential loans or investments, the Sustainability team assesses whether a counterparty is in line with our sustainability policies and advises the departments responsible for purchasing or investing accordingly. In addition, we do not systematically consider the role of a counterparty's highest governing body in the approval of its non-financial reporting. This applies to all the categories listed below.

Foundation of our policies



CLIMATE

- Paris Agreement
- Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) of the World Meteorological Organization (WMO)
- United Nations Environment Programme Finance Initiative (UNEP FI)
- Montreal Protocol

BIODIVERSITY

- Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)
- The Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF)
- Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES) report
- Five Freedoms of the Farm Animal Welfare Committee
- Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES)
- Convention on Wetlands (also known as the Ramsar Convention)
- UNESCO World Heritage Convention (WHC)





HUMAN RIGHTS

- United Nations' Declaration of Human Rights
- UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights
- Conventions of the International Labour Organization (ILO)
- Guidelines of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) for MNE
- UN Global Compact
- Conventions in relation to weapons

Corporate and green bonds
We conduct an assessment for corporate (green) bonds by analysing whether the activities or projects that are financed with the bond or loan involve activities we exclude or avoid. For corporate bonds, we assess whether the company has policies in

place for sustainability risks, including integrity-related risks, and check if the company is not listed as an UN Global Compact violator.

We monitor if companies are involved in ESG-related misconduct, using a data provider (RepRisk). When the company is involved in serious misconduct, we engage with the company to seek further clarification.

Companies approved for ASN Impact Investors' investment universe are also eligible for corporate bond investments. The companies that fall within the investment universe of ASN Impact Investors are assessed in the onboarding process; among others, this review covers aspects such as ethics, strategy and risk management, inclusiveness, transparency and management of conflict of interest.

For green bonds we assess the framework but do not necessarily evaluate the issuer's highest governing body (as is also the case for corporate bonds). Additionally, we always include a second opinion in our assessment.

Government bonds and loans
Government bonds and loans must meet our exclusion criteria as described in our specific policy for government bonds. We periodically update the countries that are eligible for our government bond portfolio. We base these criteria on the endorsement of relevant international conventions, through ratification or accession. After, the performance of non-excluded countries is assessed based on a number of relevant indexes, as democracy, LGBTIQ+ rights, level of corruption, forced labour, protected areas of nature, etc. In this way, considerations of ethics, strategy and risk management, inclusiveness, transparency and management of conflict of interest are considered in the assessment of the counterparty. Internal communication on critical concerns is not considered now. In consequence, we select countries that meet the exclusion criteria based on sustainability criteria for climate, biodiversity and human rights. Some countries are therefore excluded from our investment portfolio, for instance when they do not actively reduce their impact on climate change.

Sustainable loan portfolio
For projects financing in the Sustainable finance portfolio, we have developed a tool which is used to determine whether a potential project meets our sustainability criteria or whether extra research is required. Under this portfolio, as we only invest in projects within the Netherlands or North-West Europe, local legislation is considered sufficient as governance screening criteria. Since early 2025, we have suspended new sustainable finance loan origination, while reviewing our strategy and focus in this area. We are currently investigating whether and in what form the portfolio can possibly grow again in the future.

SME customers
We do not assess our SME customers on specific governance aspects, since these criteria are considered disproportionate for this customer group. But we do exclude certain businesses, based on SBI-codes/their core business. For example, we exclude business in the fossil fuel sector.

Residential mortgage portfolio
It is important that the collateral of our mortgage portfolio becomes more energy efficient. In our ESG transition plan we describe our ambitions and actions to further improve the energy efficiency of our residential mortgage portfolio. In our mortgage products, we do not exclude (potential) homeowners with low energy efficiency ratings. However, we do proactively engage with our customers by offering products and services aimed at home energy efficiency improvement.

Monitoring sustainability matters of companies we invest in or finance
We have continuous monitoring and periodic assessments in place to ensure that current and potential investments and loans remain within the limits of our sustainability criteria. We also monitor and engage with companies in case of observed controversies or misconduct. In case of serious misconduct, we approach the relevant stakeholder and engage in a conversation to set up a request for action. If the stakeholder cannot uphold this request, we may decide to withdraw as an investor or financier.

Strategy, business model and value chain

Strategy, business model and value chain
In 2026, we started executing our strategy ‘Simplify and Grow’, taking the next step towards a financially strong and sustainable future, while continuing the transformation we embarked on in 2024. In this context, we merged our four different retail brands (SNS, RegioBank, BLG Wonen, and ASN Bank), to a strong single brand: ASN Bank. In the first half of 2026 we have shown solid progress both in terms of simplifying the way we operate and growth.

Building on the strong ASN Bank brand and our distinctive social profile, our strategy sets out three priorities:
1. Grow our business
2. Increase sustainable and social impact
3. Simplify the way we operate

ASN Bank remains committed to contributing to a sustainable and fair future for everyone. We help customers improve their homes' energy efficiency and explore new investment opportunities that support the energy transition and sustainable economy

through financial solutions. This also contributes to the resilience of ASN Bank against sustainability-related transition and physical risks.

Our strategy focuses on simplification and growth, and includes the non-financial targets as disclosed in the table below:

ESG metrics and targets 'Simplify and grow'		
Definition	Target	More in the Annual Report, Section
Net zero	Towards Net zero by 2050	Climate change
Employee engagement	≥ 8.0	Own workforce
Net promoter score	Leading position	Customer relationship
Number of primary customers	> 1.5 million	Customer relationship

Strategy development process

ASN Bank conducts a strategy review on an annual basis to assess, adjust and reconfirm long-term targets and strategic decisions based on internal and external factors, market developments (such as capital market changes, customer demand, and crisis impacts) and stakeholder interests. The process is continuously evaluated and updated short-term (1 year) when needed. Key inputs include the double materiality assessment (DMA), Strategic Risk Assessment (SRA) (covering climate and environmental risks), ESG assessments, risk appetite statements, financial business reports, sustainability scenarios, stakeholder consultations and stress tests. The annual SRA is crucial for recalibrating strategy against internal and external trends, including ESG risk developments.

KPI and target adjustments are aimed at strengthening stakeholder relationships, transparency, responsiveness, interest alignment and resilience of the bank. Adjustments stem from reassessing strengths and weaknesses along with opportunities, impacts and risks, as well as strategic goals and business model implications. This enables the bank to become more efficient and adaptable to regulatory requirements, technological developments, economic shifts, evolving customer needs and physical environmental changes. Our findings are detailed in our DMA Section of the Annual Report and the respective corresponding chapters.

ASN Bank aims to have a strategy and business model that is sustainable from a long-term perspective and is focused on achieving our strategic goals. To monitor progress and gain insight into the key challenges and solutions related to our strategy's ESG objectives, we have established short-, medium-, and long-term targets supported by performance indicators.

In 2026, ASN Bank has been working on revising the Net zero transition plan and we continue to work on a holistic ESG transition plan, which is guided by the regulatory requirements and recommendations of the EBA as well as the provisions of CRD VI. The transition plan serves as a strategic guide for ASN Bank to systematically manage the shift towards a more sustainable business and investment practice. The plan defines the necessary measures, timelines, and responsibilities to transparently manage ESG risks across the bank's lending and investment portfolios, thereby ensuring the long-term sustainability of its business model.

Sustainability risk

Sustainability risk is one of ASN Bank's strategic risks. This categorisation supports the bank's aim of developing a holistic approach to the incorporation of ESG risk drivers into its overall business strategy, governance, risk management framework, organisational structure and reporting.

We define sustainability risk as the risk arising from Environmental, Social or Governance-related (ESG) factors over the short, medium or long-term that may have an (in)direct financial or reputational impact on ASN Bank – either directly or by acting as a driver for other risk types. In addition, the risk arising from the value chain of ASN Bank which may have an (in)direct negative impact on the environment or society.

Sustainability risk management refers to the management of all risk drivers that may affect our risk profile, or the environment or society. In this respect, sustainability risk management concerns the control of outside-in risks and the risks arising from negative inside-out impacts.

Risk profile

ASN Bank has a low appetite for sustainability risk, our risk profile is mainly driven by the bank's business model and strategy. Being a retail bank with a high concentration of residential mortgage loans in the Netherlands, the risk profile is impacted as follows:

- Physical risk: The intensity and frequency of wet periods and at the same time longer dry periods are increasing and homes will consequently be impacted by the deterioration of foundations and soil. We closely monitor these developments.
- Transition risk: The exposure to transition risk largely depends on the transition to a more sustainable housing sector. We actively encourage and support customers to reduce their energy costs by making their home more sustainable.

To assess which exposures within our mortgage portfolio are sensitive to climate change events, we consulted the data from the Dutch Climate Impact Atlas (*Klimaateffectatlas*), an initiative of the Dutch government. All maps in the atlas are available at the level of the collateral's coordinates.

We mapped the coordinates of the underlying collateral in our database to the coordinates of the maps in the atlas, irrespective of the (loan) portfolio. Exposures considered as sensitive to climate change events:

- Regions with a high or very high-risk exposure to pole rot and/or soil subsidence according to the maps in the Climate Impact Atlas, with the scenario 2050 Low.
- Regions with a flood of 50 cm or higher and a probability of 1/300 and higher according to the maps of the Climate Impact Atlas, with 2050 as reference point.

Management and control

Clear roles and responsibilities are preconditions for an effective risk governance framework. To manage sustainability risk appropriately, ASN Bank has implemented the three lines model as per the Risk Appetite Framework (RAF).

Integration of ESG risks in the risk framework

A sustainability risk management framework is in place, covering:

- A sustainability risk management policy which describes the way ASN Bank complies with all ESG-relevant laws and regulations, establishes a Sustainability risk management framework and defines the mandatory requirements for managing Sustainability risks within the Bank.
- A procedure and guidance document on how to conduct the ESG risk materiality assessment. It defines the methodology to systematically identify, evaluate, and mitigate sustainability risks. The requirements set out in the procedure are based upon the ECB Guide on Climate-related and Environmental Risks (CER), EBA Guidelines on ESG Risk Management and the European Sustainability Reporting Standards.
- A Risk Appetite Statement (RAS) which includes a paragraph on the KRIs set for Sustainability risk.

The risk management cycle is the basis for identifying, assessing, prioritising and monitoring risks and their financial impact. There is a transmission channel in place that translates ESG risk drivers to the risk types included in the ASN Bank risk taxonomy.

The risk management framework is grounded in international treaties and conventions, which serve as the fundamental starting points for our sustainability policies (see figure 'Foundation of Our Policies'). Building on this foundation, European regulatory frameworks further shape the framework, including the EBA Guidelines on Management of ESG Risk and Scenario Analysis, the ECB Guide on CER, the European Sustainability Reporting Standards (ESRS), and CRD VI provisions. These foundations are further complemented by a range of additional tools and methodologies, including EU Taxonomy, NGFS (Network for Greening the Financial System), the IPCC SSP5 8.5 pathway, the Dutch Climate Impact Atlas (Klimaateffectatlas), and the ICAAP framework.

We have incorporated sustainability key risk indicators (KRIs) with the corresponding thresholds to monitor sustainability risk in the RAS, since sustainability risk is considered both a stand-alone risk type and a risk driver for other risk types within the risk framework of ASN Bank. For ESG risks that are translated into other risk types, for instance credit risk and reputational risk, KRIs are included in the respective RAS. There are also KRIs not specific to sustainability risk, but which do include the impact of sustainability as a risk driver. For example, the KRI regarding compliance with prudential laws and regulations includes ESG regulations. The determination of the indicators and the associated thresholds is an annual process and is approved by the ExBo.

The table below gives an overview of the 2026 KRIs. The outcomes of the ESG risk materiality assessment of 2026, which are input for the RAS-process, will be reflected in the KRIs set for 2027.

Sustainability risk indicators

Risk Appetite Statement	Risk indicator	Quantitative threshold
Sustainability risk – environmental risk	Total amount of financed emissions (Kton) and share per portfolio	Yes
Credit risk – environmental risk	Share of customers classified as high sustainability risk regarding drought/flooding	Yes
	Share of customers classified as high sustainability risk regarding transition risk	Yes
Compliance risk – governance risk	Conduct: Material Integrity & Conduct Risk incidents	Yes
	Privacy: non-compliance with GDPR	Yes
Reputational risk – E, S, G risks	A significant deterioration of the RepTrak – ESG score[1] as opposed to the previous quarter and/or a lasting negative deviation from the long-term average	No

1. The RepTrak – ESG score is calculated through an assessment of what stakeholders think of the bank, specifically in relation to ESG, by means of nine indicators (three for Environmental, three for Social and three for Governance).

The KRIs are monitored and steered upon, for instance if a main KRI breaches the thresholds a path-to-green is required. ASN Bank has monthly and quarterly risk reports on the progress of the KRIs. The main KRIs for sustainability risk are included in the monthly integrated risk report. This report is discussed monthly within the ExBo and quarterly with the Risk & Compliance Committee. All risk committees receive a quarterly risk report, which includes the KRIs that apply to their domain. For Sustainability risk, the ESG Impact Committee (ESG IC) receives a quarterly

report. The quarterly report is also submitted to the ExBo and ESG Committee of the Supervisory Board.

Areas of focus and activities ESG materiality assessment

ASN Bank conducts an annual ESG risk materiality assessment that reveals institution-specific ESG risks, considering the specificities of the business model, operating environment and risk profile. Its primary objective is to identify material risks arising from ESG risk drivers and to monitor how ESG risks evolve over time (e.g. given changing technology, policy framework, business environment and stakeholders' preference). The scope of this assessment encompasses aspects of our own business operations as well as of the upstream and downstream value chain, i.e. all ASN Bank's activities, including all underlying legal entities, departments and portfolios.

In assessing ESG risks, important considerations are ASN Bank's business model, products and services, geographical coverage and customers. ASN Bank also has risk assessment tools in place for other risk types (see previous paragraphs on other risk types) and the risks related to the various risk types are considered for decision-making. There is always a rationale behind prioritising risks.

In the identification and assessment process of ASN Bank's ESG risks drivers, we identified and assessed ESG events, including climate-related hazards and transition events to determine whether and how our assets and business activities are exposed to events. The following horizons are considered:

- Short-term (< 1 year)
- Medium-term (1 –5 years)
- Long-term (> 5 years, including a time horizon of at least 10 years)

The time horizons are aligned with the expected lifetime of our assets, strategic planning and capital allocation plans. As such, the medium-term time horizon (1-5 years) is in line with the (annual) business planning cycle and capital stress testing horizons of three years. The long-term time horizon is beyond five years due to the long-term nature of our assets: residential mortgages have an average maturity of around eight years. Our GHG emission reduction targets (SBTs) are also aligned with the long-term time horizon.

The ESG risk materiality assessment process started with a long list of potential material ESG topics. The following information feeds into the longlist:

- Climate-related hazards,
- Topics included in the European Sustainability Reporting Standards (ESRS),
- Physical risks included in the European Climate Adaptation Platform, Climate-ADAPT,
- Expert insights, and
- Other available information

A panel of experts, comprising of first- and second-line staff members across the business units and business lines, assessed the longlist on relevance and possible material impact. This resulted in a shortlist of ESG topics.

The likelihood and financial impact of the short list risk drivers are assessed for all the portfolios of ASN Bank. Thresholds for financial impact are defined as:

- Percentage of portfolio
- The amount of expected loss
- Loss amount (for operational events)

Available data (internal and external) is a limitation to conducting a full quantitative assessment. Hence, the assessment is enhanced with a qualitative assessment by all relevant stakeholders/participants.

To assess our own business operations to climate risk, we conducted a Location Impact Assessment for two data centres, the head office vicinity and IT office. The following risk drivers are considered: floods, wildfires, (urban) heat islands, pole rot and subsidence on a scale of none, very small, small, medium, medium-high and high. This location assessment was conducted in Q3 of 2025 and served as input for the ESG RMA of 2026. To assess our mortgage portfolio to climate risk, we plotted the property locations by means of the Climate Impact Atlas.

We identified and assessed transition events in each time horizon to determine whether and how our assets and business activities are exposed to these events. In the ESG risk assessment, the transition events from the ESRS were considered to determine whether they were relevant to ASN Bank, enriched with expert insights and other available information. We did not consider the climate-related scenario analysis consistent with the Paris Agreement. Instead, we considered high-emission climate scenarios, such as the high scenario of KNMI'14, which is in line with the IPCC SSP5 8.5 pathway (4-degree Celsius warming by 2100).

We assessed which assets are compatible with the transition to a net-zero economy, in accordance with the EU Taxonomy alignment requirements set out under Commission

Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139. Residential mortgages represent the largest category on our balance sheet. For that portion of the mortgage portfolio that does not yet meet Taxonomy alignment criteria, we recognise that considerable effort will be required. As such, we are committed to inspiring and encouraging homeowners to improve the sustainability of their properties.

To support this ambition, we offer an attractive interest rate through our Bespaarhypotheek product, whereby customers are given up to two years to make their home more sustainable and benefit from an interest rate that reflects the energy label they commit to achieving. We also offer favourable terms to customers who take out a Duurzaam Wonen loan component, which can be added to a standard mortgage product and used to fund both sustainability improvements and greening initiatives. In addition, we provide a specific target group with complimentary energy-saving advice, including free energy labels, with the aim of further reducing the barriers to making homes more sustainable.

In 2025 and 2026, we continued to improve our ESG risk materiality assessment. We paid special attention to the quantification of the ESG risks with data, when available. We analysed our own operations and assets on the balance sheet, including our residential mortgage and SME portfolio, liquidity portfolio and sustainable finance projects, and assessed the ESG risks related to those portfolios.

Results
ESG materiality assessment

ESG materiality assessment

				Portfolio					Time horizon[1]		
Type	Environmental risk	Risk type	Description	Residential mortgages	SME loans	Sustainable finance loans	Financial Markets loans	Own operations	Short -term	Medium- term	Long -term
Environmental risk - Physical risk	Pole rot following drought	Credit risk	Pole rot occurs when wooden poles under a foundation decay due to severe drought, harming the house's foundation. This can reduce collateral value (increasing LGD) and burden borrowers with repair costs, potentially lowering repayment ability and raising probability of default (PD).	•					•	•	•
	Subsidence following drought	Credit risk	Differential settlement occurs when buildings sink unevenly on non-uniformly compacted soil, potentially reducing collateral value (increasing LGD) and burdening borrowers with repair costs that may impair repayment ability and raise probability of default (PD).	•					•	•	•
	Flood	Credit risk and operational risk	Flood damage risk (coastal, fluvial, groundwater, pluvial) can increase LGD through property devaluation and increase of PD via repair costs and higher insurance premiums. Operational risks include potential impact to the Zwolle datacentre.	•		•		•	•	•	•
Environmental risk - Transition risk	Legal and regulatory changes - GHG emissions	Credit risk and compliance risk	Strict requirements regarding energy labels may reduce collateral values and increase LGD, while adaptation costs strain borrowers' repayment capacity. Operationally, the bank may face challenges with suppliers unable or unwilling to meet sustainability reporting requirements.	•				•	•	•	•
	Greenwashing[2]	Compliance risk and reputational risk	With an ESG Strategy that needs to be further operationalised and evolving regulations, ASN Bank faces challenges that may lead to compliance, and eventually, reputational risk.					•	•	•	•
Social Risk	Working conditions (own workforce)[2]	People risk	The transformation of ASN Bank may impact the working environment as the associated unclarity of roles and responsibilities and potential increased work-related stress could lead to higher sickness rate, lower productivity, resignation of key persons and/or insufficient inflow of capable staff.					•	•	•	•
	Data & Privacy[2] 1. Data breach 2. Cyber security 3. Data gaps 4. Data ethics	Operational risk and reputational risk	Data breaches and cybersecurity threats pose significant risks through unauthorised access and data compromise, potentially causing privacy violations and reputational damage. Poor data quality and unethical data practices can lead to operational failures, discriminatory outcomes, and regulatory penalties, ultimately resulting in financial losses and damaged customer relationships.					•	•	•	•
Governance risk	Financial crime[2]	Compliance risk, legal risk and reputational risk	Financial crime risk represents potential losses from illegal activities utilising financial systems, including fraud, money laundering, terrorist financing, and corruption, with impacts across individual, business, and global economic levels.					•	•	•	•

1. Time horizons as determined during the workshops in May 2025. The quantitative assessment was focused on the long term only.

2. This ESG Risk was not assessed per portfolio but is included in own operations.

The results of the 2025 ESG risk materiality assessment are presented in the table above. We assessed the impact of sustainability risk as a material risk driver for the following risk types: credit risk, reputational risk, operational risk (people risk and legal risk are sub-risk types of operational risk) and compliance risk. The assessment is based partly on qualitative judgements, internal and external studies and the impact of upcoming regulations, and partly on quantitative information (where possible).

We conclude that for the following other financial risk types, the climate-related and environmental (C&E) risk drivers are not material:

- Liquidity risk: C&E risks potentially have a long-term impact and arise from the securitised portfolio. In the short term, they are not considered material.
- Credit spread and interest rate risk in the banking book: we did not identify any material C&E risk drivers. We developed a quantification method to enrich the analysis for credit spread risk.
- Market risk: for the trading book portfolio, we applied the concept of proportionality. This means that, due to the relatively small risk exposures of our trading book portfolio, we did not consider any risk quantification methods.

These assessment results were then used to formulate mitigating actions.

We will continue to improve our ESG risk management. The outcomes of the ESG risk materiality assessment of 2026, which are input for the RAS-process, will be reflected in the KRIs set for 2027.

Efforts to improve data availability, quality and accuracy
As the integration of ESG risk in risk management framework is constantly evolving, we continue to analyse the data requirements and the availability of data sources for risk assessments and processes. The data and methodologies of the Dutch Climate Impact Atlas (*Klimaateffectatlas*) are currently used to measure the physical risks in our residential mortgage portfolio. To improve data quality and accuracy on foundation related risks, in 2026 a pilot with external data sources for example the Dutch Knowledge Center for Handling of Foundation Problems (KCAF) and/or FunderMaps will be conducted to determine whether an alternative source can provide us with more accurate data. To manage transition risks, we retrieve information on energy labels from the Netherlands Enterprise Agency (RVO). In 2025, ASN Bank conducted two pilot projects aimed at improving data on expired or missing energy labels for residential mortgages. The insights gained during these pilots contribute towards data improvement initiatives and underscore the importance of robust quality controls when applying new technologies.

Economic Capital

Sustainability risk is part of the Economic Capital (EC) model. Quantification methods and risk appetite thresholds are in place to ensure adequate capital allocation for sustainability risks.

The EC quantification for Sustainability Risk focuses on physical environmental risks that could damage collateral in the residential real estate mortgage portfolio, specifically flooding and drought-related risks. Flooding probability data is mapped to ASN Bank's mortgage portfolio to calculate average collateral damage based on flooding severity levels. These damages are translated into three distinct Downturn Loss Given Default (DT LGD) scaling factors corresponding to different flooding levels, which are then used to calculate unexpected losses. Drought-related damages follow a similar methodology but utilise a single DT LGD scaling factor to determine unexpected losses. The combined unexpected losses from both flooding and drought risks constitute the base EC for Sustainability Risk. Below we explain how data from the Dutch Climate Impact Atlas (*Klimaateffectatlas*) is used to calculate EC.

Flood
To assess the exposure of the bank's mortgage portfolio to flood risk for EC, the geographic distribution of the mortgage portfolio is mapped to the location-specific probabilities of three different flood depths (>20 cm, >50 cm and >200 cm) occurring by 2050. In our model to calculate economic capital for sustainability risk, the probabilities of flooding are classified into different risk categories. We also make a prudent choice by defining a cut-off at the flooding probability levels of exceeding 1/3,000, for which economic capital is calculated, to correspond to the Economic Capital confidence level (1/1,000) as much as possible with the available Dutch Climate Impact Atlas (*Klimaateffectatlas*) data.

Risk of flooding in 2050

Probability	Annual likelihood
High probability	>1/30 per year
Moderate-to-high probability	1/300 to 1/30 per year
Low probability	1/3,000 to 1/300 per year
Very low probability	1/30,000 to 1/3,000 per year
Extremely low probability	<1/30,000 per year

Drought
Drought risk encompasses two primary components: differential settlement (the uneven sinking or settling of different parts of a structure's foundation) and pole rot foundation risk. In the context of EC, drought-related foundation vulnerabilities are measured using the 2050 High scenario from the Dutch Climate Impact Atlas (*Klimaateffectatlas*) for both risk types. Both differential settlement and pole rot risks are categorised into five risk buckets according to their respective measurement scales. Rank 1 represents a very low probability of drought-affected foundation damage, while rank 5 indicates a very high probability. For prudency, the higher rank of the two primary components is used. For EC calculations, only collateral with risk ranks 3 to 5 are considered.

Risk of drought in 2050	
Probability	Risk rank
Very high probability	Rank 5
High probability	Rank 4
Moderate probability	Rank 3
Low probability	Rank 2
Very low probability	Rank 1

Stress testing and scenario analysis
Stress testing and scenario analysis offer valuable insights for strategic choices and capital planning. As part of our ICAAP and the thematic 2026 geopolitical reverse stress test, ASN Bank conducts capital stress tests that comprise material risks expected to negatively affect capitalisation over the short, medium and long terms.

For capital planning, we assess our capital adequacy under a credible baseline scenario and specific adverse scenarios. The stress test scenarios may include, among others, macroeconomic risks, cyber risk, and climate risk. For physical climate risks, ASN Bank uses scenarios aligned with scientific climate change pathways, sourcing flood and drought data from the Dutch Climate Impact Atlas *(Klimaateffectatlas)* for property damage amounts. For transition climate risks, ASN Bank uses scenarios aligned with the NGFS (Network for Greening the Financial System) pathways to assess the potential impact on its portfolio. The bank considers how climate-related and environmental risks could evolve under various scenarios, recognising that these risks are not fully reflected in historical data.

In accordance with the ECB Guide with respect to ICAAP, the normative perspective for capital stress testing covers a four-year forward-looking horizon. ASN Bank takes developments beyond this horizon into account in its strategic planning if they are expected to have a material impact. To capture the interaction of various types of risk, the bank uses a holistic capital stress testing framework, incorporating climate-related risks.

The geopolitical reverse stress test exercise and the ICAAP stress test included scenarios with severe stress. Based on the results, we concluded that ASN Bank's capital position is resilient and can withstand severe climate stress.

The mid-year capital stress test outcomes are submitted to and discussed in the Asset and Liability Committee (ALCO) and the Credit Committee. The ICAAP and geopolitical reverse stress test results are also on the agenda of the Executive Board (ExBo) and Supervisory Board (SB). Further, the outcomes are used to calibrate Risk Appetite Statement (RAS) thresholds for capital adequacy.

Liquidity risk (ILAAP)
ASN Bank analysed the possible impact of ESG developments on all material risk types. It was concluded that the relevant ESG elements are included in the current liquidity stress testing framework and scenarios. Moreover, the impact of ESG risks on liquidity are expected to materialise on the medium to long run (>1 year). While their impact may rise over time, acute events are not expected to exceed current short-term stress impact. These risks are thus outside the scope of liquidity stress testing, which is and should remain focused on the short-term given the mostly short-term nature of liquidity risk.

Resilience analysis
The outcomes of the ESG risk materiality assessment, stress testing and scenario analysis help us assess the resilience of our business model and strategy in relation to material risks in 2026. The annual Strategic Risk Assessment (SRA) is an important tool to recalibrate the strategy against internal and external trends, including important developments in ESG risks. The outcomes of the ESG risk materiality assessment, stress testing and SRA may result in adjustments to our strategy and business model for the short, medium or long-term in the following areas:
- securing ongoing access to finance at an affordable cost of capital
- the ability to redeploy, upgrade or decommission existing assets
- shifting the products and services portfolio
- reskilling the workforce

There are several areas of uncertainty in the analyses, as the development of ESG risk drivers depends on various uncertain factors that may materialise in different time frames. Our assets and business activities at risk are assessed within the

definition of our strategy (through the SRA), within our investment decisions (through our sustainability policies) and within current and planned mitigating actions (through our ESG risk materiality assessment). Although we see some material physical and transitional risks, we expect that our strategy and business model are resilient in the short, medium and long terms in relation to climate change. We reached this conclusion based on the results of the ESG risk materiality assessment, stress testing and scenario analysis and the SRA. We did not exclude any identified material physical and transition risks from the assessment.

The periodic update of the macroeconomic scenarios takes the impact of ESG events into consideration, including the transition to a lower carbon and resilient economy such as energy prices and net congestion, on macroeconomic levels. In 2026 ASN Bank will conduct an Environmental Resilience Analysis in accordance with the EBA Guidelines on ESG scenario analysis.

Mitigating risk controls

Material risks stemming from ESG events or climate-related hazards are evaluated on existing effective risk control mechanisms. If considered necessary additional risk responses are developed. Below are some examples of mitigating controls and commitments included in the 2026 ESG risk materiality assessment:

- The existing controls for the risk of Greenwashing, which can result in compliance risk and reputational risk, are 1) the product approval and review process which contains sustainability criteria; 2) content creation process during which amongst others sustainability claims are assessed; 3) and the process in which the feasibility of compliance to sustainability covenants and commitments are assessed.
- The mitigating measures for anti-financial crime, possibly leading to compliance risk, legal risk and reputational risk. Multiple programmes and enhanced resource allocation are in place to remediate shortcomings that were identified in 2023. ASN Bank is executing a multi-year Remediation Programme to ensure adequate control and demonstrable management of AFC risks.
- For people risk, we actively monitor retention rates and focus on positioning ASN Bank as an employer of choice. Supporting employee wellbeing also remains a priority through our 'Vitaal & Gezond' platform.
- Data & privacy, possibly leading to operational risk and reputational risk. ASN Bank invests in employee awareness as our human firewall through continuous programmes and provides training to employees on privacy.

Additionally, ASN Bank has sustainability policies which also act as an important mitigant of our exposure to outside-in ESG risk drivers and risk arising from negative inside-out impacts.

ESG integration in credit risk

ASN Bank has integrated ESG-risks throughout its credit process, from initial due diligence to ongoing monitoring, ensuring that climate and environmental risks are assessed, managed and aligned with our overarching strategy and risk appetite. Some key ESG-risk management measures and commitments relating to credit risk are:

- Portfolio-specific approaches with tailored ESG considerations for residential mortgages, commercial real estate, SME loans, Financial Markets & Treasury and sustainable finance projects
- Comprehensive due diligence assessing both physical risks (drought, foundation issues) and transition risks (energy efficiency)
- Sustainability policies applied to sectors and counterparties, with regular policy updates
- Advanced risk classification system using segmentation matrices that combine climate risk scores with financial resilience metrics
- Incentivised pricing mechanisms including interest rate discounts for energy-efficient properties (*Bespaarhypotheek*) and lower return targets for sustainable projects (4% for sustainable projects vs 8% bank-wide target)
- Continuous monitoring systems utilising dashboards and key risk indicators to track geographic and sectoral risk concentrations throughout loan lifecycles

ESG-risk is incorporated in the Risk Appetite of credit risk to enable strategic steering towards a sustainable portfolio.

10.2 ESG risks quantitative disclosures

Template 6 to 10 are excluded from our interim Pillar 3 disclosures 2026 in line with the Omnibus I regulations.

For templates 1 to 5 each template has a different purpose for providing information and can be categorised as:

- Climate change transition risk (templates 1 to 4)
- Climate change physical risk (template 5).

The climate risk templates' purpose is to show how climate change may exacerbate other risks within banks' balance sheets, whether it be the risk of stranded carbon intensive assets or loans to property within a flood plain. The purpose of the qualitative disclosures in the Section 10.1 ESG qualitative disclosures is to describe ASN Bank's ESG strategies, governance and risk management arrangements with regard to ESG risks.

Template 1: Banking Book- Indicators of potential climate Change transition risk: Credit quality of exposures by sector, emissions and residual maturity 30-06-2026

	Sector/subsector	a	b	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	n	o	p
	In € millions	Gross carrying amount				Accumulated impairment, accumulated negative changes in fair value due to credit risk and provisions			GHG financed emissions[1]							
			Of which exposures towards companies excluded from EU Paris-aligned Benchmarks[3]	Of which stage 2	Of which non-performing		Of which Stage 2	Of which non-performing		Of which Scope 3 financed emissions	% of the portfolio derived from company-specific reporting	<= 5 yrs	> 5 yr <= 10 yrs	> 10 yr <= 20 yrs	> 20 yrs	Average weighted maturity[2]
1	**Exposures towards sectors that highly contribute to climate change[4]**	**1,443**	**1**	**23**	**32**	**-8**	**-2**	**-4**	**100,717**	**73,081**	**28.55%**	**476**	**355**	**597**	**14**	**3**
2	A - Agriculture, forestry and fishing	0	-	-	0	-0	-	-0	61	26	0.00%	-	-	-	0	21
9	C - Manufacturing	108	-	1	1	-0	-0	-0	57,201	54,550	59.14%	49	32	23	4	7
10	*C.10 - Manufacture of food products*	30		0	0	-0	-0	-0	37,242	36,959	89.50%	27	0	1	2	4
13	*C.13 - Manufacture of textiles*	0				-0			28	24		-	-	-	0	21
14	*C.14 - Manufacture of wearing apparel*	0				-0			-	-		-	-	-	0	21
16	*C.16 - Manufacture of wood and of products of wood and cork, except furniture; manufacture of articles of straw and plaiting materials*	0		0		-0	-0		140	126		-	-	-	0	21
20	*C.20 - Production of chemicals*	18				-0			6,012	5,620	97.76%	-	18	-	0	8
21	*C.21 - Manufacture of pharmaceutical preparations*	0							-	-		-	-	-	0	21
22	*C.22 - Manufacture of rubber products*	1				-0			32	2		1	-	0	0	8
23	*C.23 - Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products*	2				-0			1,272	-		-	1	1	-	11
25	*C.25 - Manufacture of fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment*	3		0	1	-0	-0	-0	267	141		0	2	0	0	11
26	*C.26 - Manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products*	0			0	-0		-0	-	-		-	-	-	0	21
27	*C.27 - Manufacture of electrical equipment*	31				-0			11,699	11,613	61.77%	21	10	-	0	5
28	*C.28 - Manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c.*	18		0		-0	-0		326	26		-	0	18	0	12
30	*C.30 - Manufacture of other transport equipment*	0				-0			37	-		-	-	0	0	16
31	*C.31 - Manufacture of furniture*	2				-0			41	-		0	-	2	-	16
32	*C.32 - Other manufacturing*	1				-0			-	-		-	1	-	0	8
33	*C.33 - Repair and installation of machinery and equipment*	1		0		-0	-0		105	39		-	0	1	0	17
34	D - Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	723	-	4	26	-4	-0	-4	23,502	6,547	14.10%	123	234	365	-	10
35	*D35.1 - Electric power generation, transmission and distribution*	721		2	26	-4	-0	-4	23,502	6,547	14.14%	123	233	364	-	10
36	*D35.11 - Production of electricity*	140		-		-0			3,055	-		4	114	22	-	10
38	*D35.3 - Steam and air conditioning supply*	2		2		-0	-0		-	-		-	1	2	-	10

	Sector/subsector	a	b	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	n	o	p
	In € millions	Gross carrying amount				Accumulated impairment, accumulated negative changes in fair value due to credit risk and provisions			GHG financed emissions[1]							
			Of which exposures towards companies excluded from EU Paris-aligned Benchmarks[3]	Of which stage 2	Of which non-performing		Of which Stage 2	Of which non-performing		Of which Scope 3 financed emissions	% of the portfolio derived from company-specific reporting	<= 5 yrs	> 5 yr <= 10 yrs	> 10 yr <= 20 yrs	> 20 yrs	Average weighted maturity[2]
39	E - Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	0	-	0	-	-0	-0	-	6	4	0.00%	-	-	-	0	21
40	F - Construction	74	-	2	0	-0	-0	-0	3,920	2,403	38.97%	29	1	41	2	8
41	*F.41 - Construction of buildings*	7		0	0	-0	-0	-0	308	161		0	0	6	1	17
42	*F.42 - Civil engineering*	2		0		-0	-0		74	39		0	-	2	0	16
43	*F.43 - Specialised construction activities*	65		1	0	-0	-0	-0	3,538	2,203	44.51%	29	1	33	1	7
44	G - Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	119	1	4	2	-1	-0	-0	8,048	5,026	68.73%	58	32	23	5	8
45	H - Transportation and storage	96	-	0	0	-0	-0	-0	4,151	2,832	95.60%	72	20	3	1	5
46	*H.49 - Land transport and transport via pipelines*	88		0	0	-0	-0	-0	3,428	2,305	97.84%	66	20	1	1	5
47	*H.50 - Water transport*	0		0	0	-0	-0	-0	16	9		-	-	-	0	21
49	*H.52 - Warehousing and support activities for transportation*	8		-	0	-0		-0	706	518	72.84%	6	-	2	0	8
50	*H.53 - Postal and courier activities*	0		0		-0	-0	-	1	-		-	0	-	0	17
51	I - Accommodation and food service activities	2	-	0	0	-0	-0	-0	16	4	0.00%	0	-	2	0	16
52	L - Real estate activities	321	-	13	3	-2	-1	-0	3,812	1,689	13.61%	145	35	140	2	10
53	**Exposures towards sectors other than those that highly contribute to climate change[4]**	**9,724**	**315**	**28**	**30**	**-16**	**-1**	**-8**				**7,602**	**796**	**604**	**723**	**3**
54	K - Financial and insurance activities	9,324	314	14	5	-7	-1	-1				7,510	709	389	717	4
55	Exposures to other sectors (NACE codes J, M - U)	400	1	13	25	-9	-1	-8				92	87	215	6	12
56	**TOTAL**	**11,167**	**316**	**51**	**62**	**-24**	**-3**	**-13**	**100,717**	**73,080**	**3.69%**	**8,078**	**1,151**	**1,201**	**737**	**3**

1. Scope 1, scope 2 and scope 3 emissions of the counterparty (in tons of CO2 equivalent)
2. In years.
3. in accordance with Article 12(1) points (d) to (g) and Article 12(2) of Regulation (EU) 2020/1818
4. In accordance with the Commission delegated regulation EU) 2020/1818 supplementing regulation (EU) 2016/1011 as regards minimum standards for EU Climate Transition Benchmarks and EU Paris-aligned Benchmarks -Climate Benchmark Standards Regulation - Recital 6: Sectors listed in Sections A to H and Section L of Annex I to Regulation (EC) No 1893/2006

Template 1: Banking Book - Indicators of potential climate Change transition risk: Credit quality of exposures by sector, emissions and residual maturity 31-12-2025

	Sector/subsector	a	b	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	n	o	p
	In € millions	Gross carrying amount				Accumulated impairment, accumulated negative changes in fair value due to credit risk and provisions			GHG financed emissions[1]							
			Of which exposures towards companies excluded from EU Paris-aligned Benchmarks[3]	Of which stage 2	Of which non-performing		Of which Stage 2	Of which non-performing		Of which Scope 3 financed emissions	% of the portfolio derived from company-specific reporting	<= 5 yrs	> 5 yr <= 10 yrs	> 10 yr <= 20 yrs	> 20 yrs	Average weighted maturity[2]
1	**Exposures towards sectors that highly contribute to climate change[4]**	**1,576**	**1**	**21**	**33**	**-8**	**-1**	**-5**	**107,791**	**78,937**	**34.01%**	**456**	**440**	**665**	**15**	**9**
2	A - Agriculture, forestry and fishing	1	-	-	0	-0	-	-0	118	30	0.00%	-	1	-	0	11
9	C - Manufacturing	116	-	1	0	-0	-0	-0	56,642	53,882	61.07%	53	36	24	3	7
10	*C.10 - Manufacture of food products*	36		0	0	-0	-0	-0	45,195	44,866	91.98%	29	4	1	2	4
11	*C.11 - Manufacture of beverages*	-							-	-		-	-	-	-	-
13	*C.13 - Manufacture of textiles*	0		0		-0	-0		36	31		-	-	-	0	21
15	*C.15 - Manufacture of leather and related products*								-	-		-	-	-	-	-
16	*C.16 - Manufacture of wood and of products of wood and cork, except furniture; manufacture of articles of straw and plaiting materials*	0		0		-0	-0		90	80		-	-	-	0	21
17	*C.17 - Manufacture of pulp, paper and paperboard*								-	-		-	-	-	-	-
18	*C.18 - Printing and service activities related to printing*								-	-		-	-	-	-	-
20	*C.20 - Production of chemicals*	17				-0			6,027	5,627	99.38%	-	17	-	0	9
22	*C.22 - Manufacture of rubber products*	1		0		-0	-0		32	2		1	-	0	0	8
23	*C.23 - Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products*	2				-0			1,300	-		-	1	1	-	12
24	*C.24 - Manufacture of basic metals*								-	-		-	-	-	-	-
25	*C.25 - Manufacture of fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment*	3		0	0	-0	-0	-0	257	129		0	2	0	0	11
26	*C.26 - Manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products*	0							-	-		-	-	-	0	21
27	*C.27 - Manufacture of electrical equipment*	33				-0			3,190	3,094	61.85%	23	10	-	0	5
28	*C.28 - Manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c.*	19		0		-0	-0		342	26		-	0	19	0	12
29	*C.29 - Manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers*								-	-		-	-	-	-	-
31	*C.31 - Manufacture of furniture*	2				-0			42	-		0	0	2	0	16
32	*C.32 - Other manufacturing*	1				-0			-	-		-	1	-	-	8
33	*C.33 - Repair and installation of machinery and equipment*	1		0		-0	-0		93	27		-	-	1	0	18
34	D - Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	833	-	4	28	-5	-0	-4	28,677	10,790	22.31%	191	192	450	0	10
35	*D35.1 - Electric power generation, transmission and distribution*	830		3	28	-5	-0	-4	28,677	10,790	22.36%	191	191	448	0	10
36	*D35.11 - Production of electricity*	533		3	3	-2	-0	-2	12,715	-		65	125	343	-	11
38	*D35.3 - Steam and air conditioning supply*	2		2		-0	-0		-	-		-	1	2	-	11
39	E - Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	0	-	0	-	-0	-0	-	5	4	0.00%	-	-	-	0	21
40	F - Construction	64	-	1	0	-0	-0	-0	3,481	2,299	43.86%	29	1	33	2	8
41	*F.41 - Construction of buildings*	9		0	0	-0	-0	-0	232	102		-	0	8	0	17
42	*F.42 - Civil engineering*	1		0	0	-0	-0	-0	73	43		0	-	1	0	16
43	*F.43 - Specialised construction activities*	54		0	0	-0	-0	-0	3,176	2,154	52.08%	28	1	24	1	7
44	G - Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	133	1	4	1	-1	-0	-0	8,961	5,856	71.93%	67	37	25	5	7

	Sector/subsector	a	b	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	n	o	p
	In € millions	Gross carrying amount				Accumulated impairment, accumulated negative changes in fair value due to credit risk and provisions			GHG financed emissions[1]							
			Of which exposures towards companies excluded from EU Paris-aligned Benchmarks[3]	Of which stage 2	Of which non-performing		Of which Stage 2	Of which non-performing		Of which Scope 3 financed emissions	% of the portfolio derived from company-specific reporting	<= 5 yrs	> 5 yr <= 10 yrs	> 10 yr <= 20 yrs	> 20 yrs	Average weighted maturity[2]
45	H - Transportation and storage	114	0	0	0	-0	-0	-0	5,929	4,210	96.58%	38	72	3	1	7
46	*H.49 - Land transport and transport via pipelines*	88		0	0	-0	-0	-0	3,323	2,211	97.78%	38	49	1	1	6
47	*H.50 - Water transport*	0	0	0		-0	-0		18	10		-	-	-	0	21
49	*H.52 - Warehousing and support activities for transportation*	26		0	0	-0	-0	-0	2,587	1,989	93.39%	-	24	2	-	9
50	*H.53 - Postal and courier activities*	0		0		-0	-0	-	1	-		-	0	-	0	18
51	I - Accommodation and food service activities	2	-	0	0	-0	-0	-0	33	20	0.00%	0	-	2	0	16
52	L - Real estate activities	313	-	11	4	-2	-1	-1	3,945	1,846	14.52%	80	101	129	4	10
53	**Exposures towards sectors other than those that highly contribute to climate change[4]**	**10,748**	**135**	**32**	**33**	**-18**	**-2**	**-9**				**8,552**	**965**	**591**	**640**	**4**
54	K - Financial and insurance activities	10,354	134	17	4	-8	-1	-1				8,456	882	384	632	4
55	Exposures to other sectors (NACE codes J, M - U)	395	1	15	29	-10	-1	-8				97	83	207	8	12
56	**TOTAL**	**12,324**	**136**	**53**	**66**	**-26**	**-3**	**-14**	**107,791**	**78,937**	**4.35%**	**9,008**	**1,405**	**1,257**	**655**	**5**

1. Scope 1, scope 2 and scope 3 emissions of the counterparty (in tons of CO2 equivalent)
2. In years.
3. in accordance with Article 12(1) points (d) to (g) and Article 12(2) of Regulation (EU) 2020/1818
4. In accordance with the Commission delegated regulation EU) 2020/1818 supplementing regulation (EU) 2016/1011 as regards minimum standards for EU Climate Transition Benchmarks and EU Paris-aligned Benchmarks -Climate Benchmark Standards Regulation - Recital 6: Sectors listed in Sections A to H and Section L of Annex I to Regulation (EC) No 1893/2006

Template 1

As shown in the table above, we have excluded column c 'Of which environmentally sustainable (CCM)' from this template, in line with the Omnibus I package.

We have included our exposures along with GHG financed emissions and residual maturity for non-financial corporations, disaggregated in the related sectors. Our greatest exposure towards sectors that highly contribute to climate change for non-financial corporations is due to renewable energy projects, which are included in sector D - Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply. As this exposure mainly concerns renewable energy projects such as solar, wind parks and biomass, and does not include any clients in the (fossil) gas sector, this leads to a relatively small number of financed emissions, and we assess our exposure to transition risk in sectors that highly contribute to climate change to be low.

Since early 2025, we have suspended new sustainable finance loan origination which are partly included in the row D35.11 - Production of electricity, while reviewing our strategy and focus in this area. This resulted in a decrease in volume due to regular and occasionally early full repayments. We are currently investigating whether and in what form the portfolio can possibly grow again in the future.

The increase in GHG financed emissions in row C.27 - Manufacture of electrical equipment is due to the use of actual reported GHG financed emissions for a certain counterparty compared to a modelled approach last reporting periods.

Exposures towards companies excluded from EU Paris-Aligned Benchmarks

To report exposures towards companies excluded from EU Paris-aligned Benchmarks in accordance with points (d) to (g) of Article 12.1, we assessed the NACE code, activity and trade name of our exposures. When there was a clear indication or if there was no or limited information, the company was regarded as subject to Article 12.1 (d-g). Due to the exclusion criteria in our sustainability policies, we have minimal SME exposures subject to Article 12.1, which are related to automotive operations.

To identify exposures subject to Article 12.2, we used an external data provider to assess our counterparties' involvement over the past two years in significant risk incidents associated with one or more of the environmental UNGC Principles. This includes exposures to an automotive company and multiple credit institutions. The exposures towards the automotive company concern green bonds. For the credit institutions, the exposures concern covered bonds collateralised by a dedicated pool of mortgages and exposures related to derivatives.

GHG financed emissions

We apply the 2nd edition of the Global GHG Accounting and Reporting Standard (2022) by the Partnership Carbon Accounting Financials (PCAF) to attribute financed emissions of relevant exposures. We use this methodology to calculate our financed scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions expressed in CO2 equivalents. According to the PCAF methodology, company reported emissions form the best source for emissions calculations, which are collected from borrower or investee company reports. Using the company reported emissions and the value of the total assets of the company, we can calculate our proportionate share in the financed scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions.

Specific to our project finance portfolio we apply physical activity-based emission factors to calculate scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions. For the renewable energy projects we generally have annual energy production data available, either predicted or actual values, on which we can calculate emissions related to energy generated by the project. The emissions are attributed based on our outstanding loan compared to the total project value.

In other cases, if company reported data is not available, we use specific economic activity-based emission factors on a best effort basis. These factors are either derived from sector specific reports (for instance for water boards or housing corporations) or from the PCAF database and provide averages based on total assets of a specific sector within a specific country. By applying the PCAF methodology we can calculate our financed scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions based on the exposure we have against a counterparty in a specific sector and country. We have full coverage of our financed emissions related to our relevant exposures.

We assessed the impact of sustainability risk as a material risk driver for the following risk types: credit risk, operational risk, people risk, reputational risk, legal risk and compliance risk. For more information, see the Section Sustainability risk. The changes in exposures compared to the previous disclosure period did not lead to any additional implications for our credit, market, operational, reputational, or liquidity risks.

Template 2: Banking Book - Indicators of potential climate change transition risk: Loans collateralised by immovable property - Energy efficiency of the collateral 30-06-2026

		a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	n	o	p
		Total gross carrying amount															
		Level of energy efficiency (EP score in kWh/m² of collateral)							Level of energy efficiency (EPC label of collateral)							Without EPC label of collateral	
	In € millions		0; <= 100	> 100; <= 200	> 200; <= 300	> 300; <= 400	> 400; <= 500	> 500	A	B	C	D	E	F	G		Of which EP score estimated
1	**Total EU area**	**60,908**	**4,665**	**21,409**	**20,767**	**8,524**	**5,351**	**193**	**11,658**	**5,212**	**8,582**	**3,675**	**2,368**	**1,626**	**1,612**	**26,175**	**100%**
2	Of which Loans collateralised by commercial immovable property	1,474	499	585	235	74	54	26	362	64	78	22	24	16	27	881	100%
3	Of which Loans collateralised by residential immovable property	59,434	4,167	20,824	20,532	8,450	5,296	167	11,296	5,148	8,505	3,652	2,345	1,609	1,585	25,294	100%
5	Of which Level of energy efficiency (EP score in kWh/m² of collateral) estimated	42,416	1,314	14,359	14,950	6,783	4,978	33								26,175	100%
6	**Total non-EU area**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

Template 2: Banking Book - Indicators of potential climate change transition risk: Loans collateralised by immovable property - Energy efficiency of the collateral 31-12-2025

		a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	n	o	p
		Total gross carrying amount															
		Level of energy efficiency (EP score in kWh/m² of collateral)							Level of energy efficiency (EPC label of collateral)							Without EPC label of collateral	
	In € millions		0; <= 100	> 100; <= 200	> 200; <= 300	> 300; <= 400	> 400; <= 500	> 500	A	B	C	D	E	F	G		Of which EP score estimated
1	**Total EU area**	**57,999**	**3,929**	**19,874**	**20,098**	**8,468**	**5,425**	**203**	**10,329**	**4,739**	**7,981**	**3,500**	**2,277**	**1,641**	**1,679**	**25,853**	**100%**
2	Of which Loans collateralised by commercial immovable property	1,419	488	539	225	76	51	39	338	64	79	23	24	16	28	846	100%
3	Of which Loans collateralised by residential immovable property	56,580	3,441	19,336	19,873	8,392	5,374	164	9,991	4,674	7,902	3,478	2,253	1,625	1,650	25,006	100%
5	Of which Level of energy efficiency (EP score in kWh/m² of collateral) estimated	43,075	1,232	14,418	15,322	6,969	5,081	53								25,853	100%
6	**Total non-EU area**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

Template 2

We use the database from the Netherlands Enterprise Agency (RVO) to source definitive EPCs and, if available, EP score of loans collateralised by immovable property. We estimate the EP score if there is no information available on the EP score from the RVO database. Definitive, preliminary or expired EPCs without EP scores are classified in the following manner:

- A+ and higher are mapped to column b “0; <= 100” kWh/m².
- A and B is mapped to column c “> 100; <= 200” kWh/m².
- C and D is mapped to column d “> 200; <= 300” kWh/m².
- E is mapped to column e “> 300; <= 400” kWh/m².
- F is mapped to column e “> 300; <= 400” kWh/m².
- G is mapped to column f “> 400; <= 500” kWh/m².

In case there is no EPC known to map the EP score, we use an alternative approach as described below.

Loans collateralised by residential immovable property without definitive, preliminary or expired EPC

The estimation of energy performance of residential immovable property without definitive, preliminary or expired EPCs is based on energy consumption data received from Partners in Energie, a collaboration of Dutch grid operators. We receive standardised energy consumption for a standard year, which are averaged over specific clusters to avoid sharing privacy-sensitive data. These clusters are composed of collateral based on characteristics specific to the portfolio of ASN Bank, such as type of EPC (definitive, preliminary, expired) and EPC score (G to A+++++). There is an additional cluster for property without an EPC. We use the average standardised energy consumption from this cluster divided by the surface area of the property to derive an estimated energy performance.

Loans collateralised by commercial immovable property without definitive, preliminary or expired EPC

For loans collateralised by commercial immovable property we estimate the levels of energy efficiency based on scope 1 and 2 emission factors per NACE sector, available through the PCAF database. These emission factors (tCO2/ million euros) are converted to energy intensities (kWh/ euro) using grid emission factors from the Dutch statistics agency (CBS) for scope 2 and and CO2emissiefactoren.nl for scope 1. The converted sector specific energy intensities are multiplied by the gross carrying amount and divided by the surface area (square meters) of the collateral.

In 2026, the total gross carrying amount increased which resulted in an inflow of loans collateralised by immovable property with relatively better levels of energy efficiency.

Alignment metrics

Template 3: Banking Book - Indicators of potential climate change transition risk: Alignment metrics 30-06-2026

	a	b	c	d	e	f	g
	Sector	NACE Sectors	Portfolio gross carrying amount (in € millions)	Alignment metric	Year of reference	Distance to IEA NZE2050 in %[1]	Target[2]
1	Power	35.11	140	0,014 tCO2/MWh	2025	-90%	0,198 tCO2/MWh
1	Power	35.11	140	0% Average share of high carbon technologies (oil, gas, coal)	2025	-100%	33% Average share of high carbon technologies (oil, gas, coal)
9	Residential and commercial mortgages	n.a.	60,908	20,133 kgCO2e/m2	2025	49%	17,411 kgCO2e/m2

1. PiT distance to 2030 NZE2050 scenario in % (for each metric)
2. Year of reference + 3 years

Template 3: Banking Book - Indicators of potential climate change transition risk: Alignment metrics 31-12-2025

	a	b	c	d	e	f	g
	Sector	NACE Sectors	Portfolio gross carrying amount (in € millions)	Alignment metric	Year of reference	Distance to IEA NZE2050 in %[1]	Target[2]
1	Power	35.11	533	0,014 tCO2/MWh	2025	-90%	0,198 tCO2/MWh
1	Power	35.11	533	0% Average share of high carbon technologies (oil, gas, coal)	2025	-100%	33% Average share of high carbon technologies (oil, gas, coal)
9	Residential and commercial mortgages	n.a.	57,999	20,133 kgCO2e/m2	2025	49%	17,411 kgCO2e/m2

1. PiT distance to 2030 NZE2050 scenario in % (for each metric)
2. Year of reference + 3 years

Template 3

ASN Bank is the first bank in the Netherlands with validated Science Based Targets (SBTs) by the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi). We have set targets on a range of mandatory and voluntary activities in order to get our validation by the SBTi. The SBTs include targets on our residential and commercial mortgage portfolio and a commitment for the Power sector to keep on financing only renewable electricity generation projects. We have used the Net Zero Emissions by 2050 scenario from the International Energy Agency (IEA NZE 2050) to align our activities with a 1,5 degree pathway. We have included the targets on our residential and commercial mortgages and the power portfolio in this template.

The SBTs contain our core activities. As for exposures other sectors, these are deemed negligible and/or are mostly excluded by our sustainability policies. As such, we have insignificant exposures in the sectors of fossil fuel combustion, automotive (with the exception that we finance electric vehicles), aviation, cement clinker and lime production, and chemicals and have not identified specific targets in this template. Furthermore, we have limited SME exposures in the sectors maritime transport, iron and steel, coke, and metal ore production. Please find below more information per sector for which we have set an SBT.

Power (SBT)

ASN Bank commits to continue only financing renewable electricity through 2030. The SBTi methodology applies a maintenance target for companies who are already at 100% renewable electricity financing. Since ASN Bank already complies with this SBT it was not required to set alignment metrics. However, in order to express our commitment to renewable electricity financing, we have calculated two types of alignment metrics with the corresponding targets for 2030 based on the IEA NZE 2050 scenario.

1. Alignment metric in tCO_2/MWh

For the calculation of our alignment metric, we looked at all our exposures to the power sector. Due to our sustainability policies, almost all of our exposures concern renewable energy projects. Our alignment metric in tCO2/MWh is based on total emissions caused by our financed renewable energy projects per generated MWh. We compare this alignment metric with the targets as stated in Table A.5 of the IEA (2021) in the Net Zero Emissions by 2050: A Roadmap for the Global Energy Sector.

Here we used the target of the NZE 2050 scenario of the electricity sector for the world expressed in CO2-intensity of electricity generation to establish our distance to this respective target. We used trend analysis to determine the target in three years.

2. Alignment metric in Average share (%) of high carbon technologies (oil, gas, coal)

Our alignment metric with reference year 2025 is calculated on: 0% Average share of high carbon technologies (oil, gas, coal). We included all our exposures in the power sector to calculate the alignment metric. Due to our sustainability policies, we do not have exposures in high carbon technologies (oil, gas, coal) in the power sector. We compare this alignment metric with the targets as stated in Table A.3 of the IEA (2021) Net Zero Emissions by 2050: A Roadmap for the Global Energy Sector. Here we used the target of the NZE 2050 scenario of the electricity sector for the world expressed in

average share of high carbon technologies (oil, gas, coal), to establish our distance to this respective target. We used trend analysis to determine the target in three years.

Because we exclude fossil fuel energy projects, our energy project finance portfolio solely consists of renewable energy projects. We therefore assess our exposure to transition risk in sectors that highly contribute to climate change to be low.

Residential and commercial immovable property
ASN Bank commits to reduce mortgage portfolio GHG emissions with 59% per square meter by 2030 from a 2020 base year. The SBT has been set on all mortgage exposures including commercial and residential.

Alignment metric in: kgCO_2e/m²
The alignment metric is applicable to the entire mortgage portfolio, which is comprised of residential and commercial mortgages.

The emission intensity (kgCO_2e/m²) for residential mortgages has been calculated using gas- and electricity consumption data specific to ASN Bank's residential mortgage portfolio (2024 EOY portfolio composition). The energy consumption data are standardized annual consumption data for gas and electricity with reference data 1-1-2025 and are retrieved from Partners in Energie, a collaboration of the Dutch grid operators. The gas- and electricity consumption is converted to CO_2-equivalents using emission factors applicable to the Dutch energy grid based on the energy mix of the Netherlands. The CO2-equivalents are divided by the total surface area of the mortgage portfolio (sourced from BAGLV) to obtain the carbon intensity metric kgCO_2e/m².

The emissions for commercial mortgages are calculated using PCAF emission factors based on asset value per sector. The emissions for commercial mortgages are also converted to a carbon intensity metric by dividing the emissions by total surface area. Both residential and commercial mortgage portfolios are represented in one metric, as the Science Based Target is set for the whole mortgage portfolio.

The alignment metric has been updated with new energy consumption data for residential mortgages. Energy efficiency of the portfolio improved slightly. As a result, the distance to the 2030 target of the NZE 2050 scenario has improved slightly to 49%, compared to 52% in the previous year.

Template 4: Banking Book - Climate change transition risk: Exposures to top 20 carbon-intensive firms

ASN Bank has chosen the Carbon Majors database as a source for the top 20 carbon-intensive firms.

The most recent update traces greenhouse gas emissions in 2024 to the entities in the database. To assess exposures to these top 20 entities, we applied a look through approach for special purpose vehicles on best effort basis. As a result of our sustainability policies, we exclude almost all activities in the fossil fuel, mining, and iron, steel and coke production sector and therefore we have no exposure to the top 20 carbon-intensive firms. Therefore, Template 4 - Banking Book - Climate change transition risk: Exposures to top 20 carbon-intensive firms is not included in this report.

Template 5: Banking Book - Indicators of potential climate change physical risk: Exposures subject to physical risk 30-06-2026

	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	n	o
		Gross carrying amount						of which exposures sensitive to impact from climate change physical events					Accumulated impairment, accumulated negative changes in fair value due to credit risk and provisions		
			Breakdown by maturity bucket												
	In € millions		<= 5 years	> 5 year <= 10 years	> 10 year <= 20 years	> 20 years	Average weighted maturity[1]	of which chronic climate change events	of which acute climate change events	of which chronic and acute climate change events	Of which Stage 2 exposures	Of which non-performing exposures		of which Stage 2 exposures	Of which non-performing exposures
1	A - Agriculture, forestry and fishing	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	C - Manufacturing	108	0	-	0	-	11	0	-	0	-	-	-0	-	-
4	D - Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	723	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	E - Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	F - Construction	74	-	0	-	-	7	0	-	-	-	-	-0	-	-
7	G - Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	119	-	0	0	-	11	1	-	-	-	-	-0	-	-
8	H - Transportation and storage	96	-	-	0	-	16	0	-	-	-	-	-0	-	-
9	L - Real estate activities	321	-	-	7	-	17	6	-	1	1	-	-0	-0	-
10	Loans collateralised by residential immovable property	59,434	96	230	424	1,955	22	2,561	-	145	284	20	-2	-1	-1
11	Loans collateralised by commercial immovable property	1,474	1	4	56	0	16	59	-	3	5	1	-1	-1	-0

1. In years.

Template 5: Banking Book - Indicators of potential climate change physical risk: Exposures subject to physical risk 31-12-2025

	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	n	o
		Gross carrying amount						of which exposures sensitive to impact from climate change physical events					Accumulated impairment, accumulated negative changes in fair value due to credit risk and provisions		
			Breakdown by maturity bucket												
	In € millions		<= 5 years	> 5 year <= 10 years	> 10 year <= 20 years	> 20 years	Average weighted maturity[1]	of which chronic climate change events	of which acute climate change events	of which chronic and acute climate change events	Of which Stage 2 exposures	Of which non-performing exposures		of which Stage 2 exposures	Of which non-performing exposures
1	A - Agriculture, forestry and fishing	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	C - Manufacturing	116	0	0	0	-	15	0	-	0	-	-	-0	-	-
4	D - Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	833	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	E - Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	F - Construction	64	-	0	-	-	7	0	-	-	-	-	-0	-	-
7	G - Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	133	-	0	0	-	18	1	-	-	-	-	-0	-	-
8	H - Transportation and storage	114	-	-	0	-	16	0	-	-	-	-	-0	-	-
9	L - Real estate activities	313	-	-	6	-	18	5	-	1	2	-	-0	-0	-
10	Loans collateralised by residential immovable property	56,580	78	183	454	1,864	23	2,437	-	142	315	20	-2	-1	-1
11	Loans collateralised by commercial immovable property	1,419	1	5	56	-	18	59	-	3	7	1	-1	-0	-0

1. In years.

Template 5

Given the concentration of activities of ASN Bank in the Netherlands, the only material geographic area for the assessment of potential climate change physical risk is the Netherlands. The vast majority of activities in the Netherlands is related to loans collateralised by residential and commercial immovable property.

The location of the collateral is used for residential and commercial immovable property. For other loans, the residence of the counterparty is used for the assessment.

ASN Bank consulted the data from the Climate Impact Atlas (link only available in Dutch). The categorisation for all maps is available on the level of the coordinates of the collateral. We mapped the coordinates of the underlying collateral in our data to the categorisation of the maps in the Climate Impact Atlas.

For chronic climate change events, ASN Bank categorised all exposures in regions with a high or very high risk to pole rot and/ or soil subsidence according to the maps in the Climate Impact Atlas, with the scenario 2050 Low. For acute and chronic climate change events, ASN Bank categorised all exposures in regions with a flood of 50 cm or higher and a probability of 1/300 and higher to the maps of the Climate Impact Atlas.

The Climate Impact Atlas does not differentiate between sea level rise (chronic physical climate risk) and flood (acute physical climate risk). Therefore, we included exposures sensitive to flood in the column with both chronic and acute climate change events.

The 2050 Low scenario has been chosen for chronic climate change events in order to ensure that all consulted maps have the same reference point. The flood risk map used for acute and chronic climate change events has a 2050 reference point.

The loans collateralised by residential immovable property sensitive for chronic climate change events increased due to an increase in the total portfolio.