2025
Annual Report

Nationale-Nederlanden Levensverzekering Maatschappij N.V.
Annual Report 2025

NN

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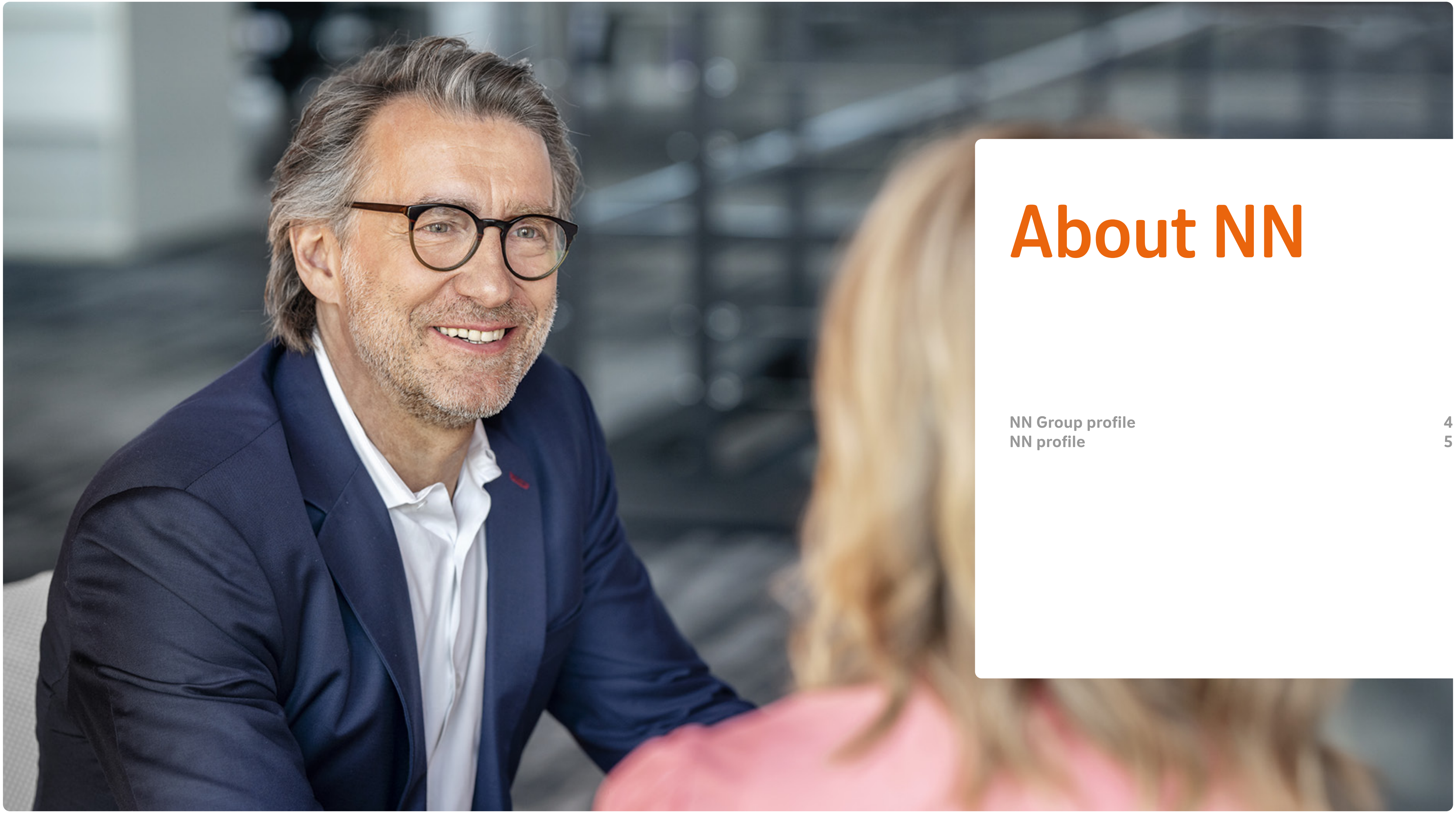


About NN

NN Group profile

As an international financial services company, NN Group N.V. (NN Group) is committed to helping people care for what matters most to them.

NN Group offers pension, insurance, banking and investment products to around 18 million customers, operating in 10 countries, with a strong presence in Europe as well as Japan.

NN Group is a leading financial services provider in the Netherlands. NN Group provides products and services under the following brand names: Nationale-Nederlanden, Movir, AZL, HeinenoordZicht Groep, BeFrank, OHRA and Woonnu as well as via our joint venture, ABN AMRO Verzekeringen, and our partnership with ING Insurance.

Our roots lie in the Netherlands, with a rich history that stretches back over 180 years. NN Group is listed on Euronext Amsterdam (NN Group).

Within NN Group's organisational structure, Nationale-Nederlanden Levensverzekering Maatschappij N.V., referred to below as NN, is part of the Netherlands Life reporting segment.

NN profile

As the Dutch life insurance and pension business of NN Group, NN offers a comprehensive range of group and individual life insurance products tailored to the needs of the Dutch market. The group life business is focused on group pension solutions for companies of all sizes, offering both insured and non-insured pension arrangements in bundled and unbundled formats. NN also offers decumulation solutions for pension participants entering retirement.

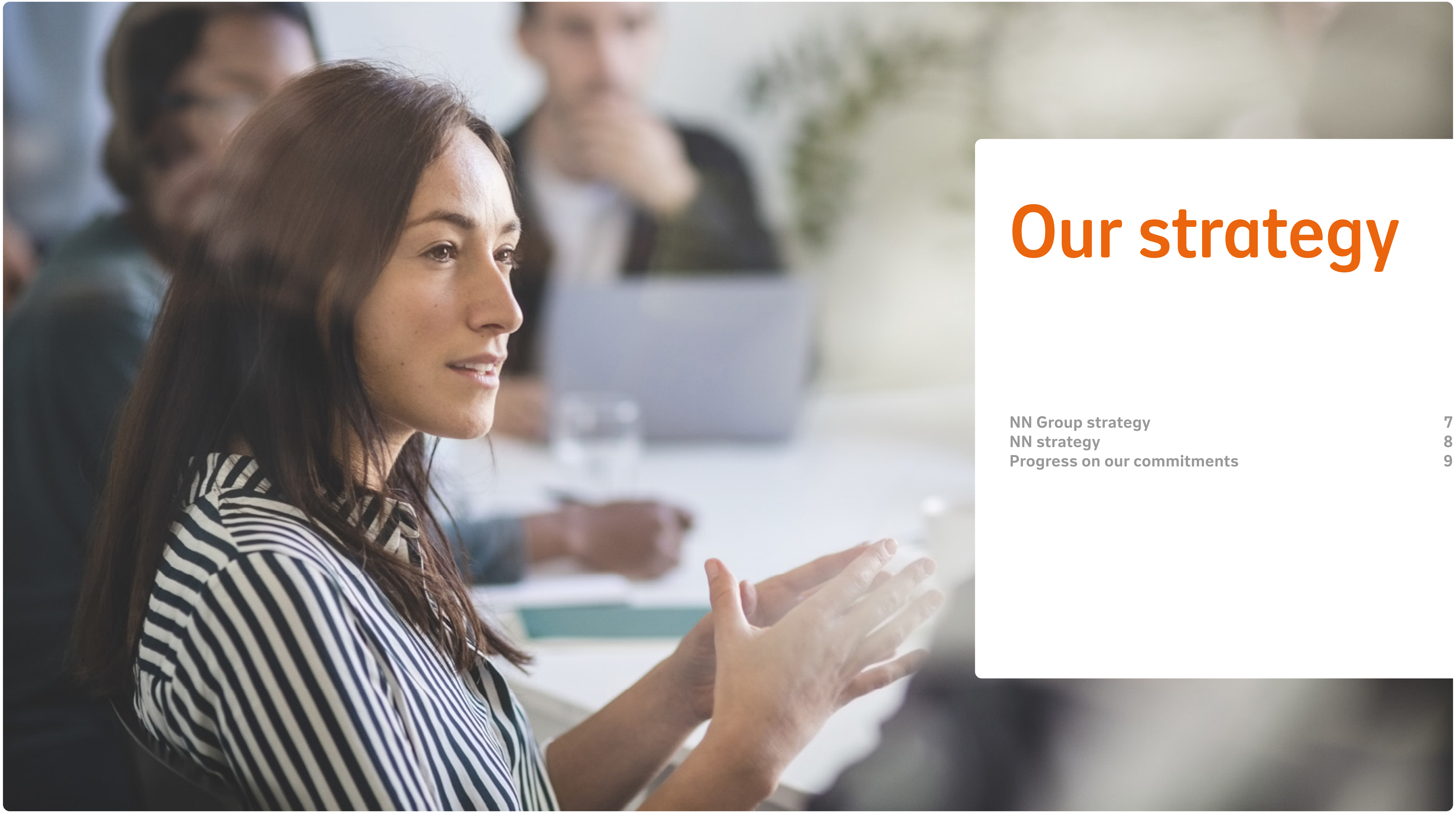
The individual life insurance portfolio is largely closed-book, consisting of legacy products sold before 2012 written by NN or acquired from RVS Levensverzekering N.V., Delta Lloyd Levensverzekering N.V. and Nationale-Nederlanden Services N.V.

NN holds a strong position in the Dutch pension market. It is NN Group's largest business unit by balance sheet total and the largest life insurer in the Netherlands by gross premium income and assets. NN offers Defined Contribution (DC) pension products through both the NN label, delivered in close collaboration with pension administrator AZL N.V. (AZL), and NN's subsidiary BeFrank PPI N.V., the leading Premium Pension Institution (PPI) in the Netherlands.

Centred around people and trust, NN conducts its business with professionalism, integrity, and skill, seeking to build and maintain the confidence of customers and other stakeholders. Our values, 'care, clear, commit', set the standard for conduct and serve as a compass for decision-making.

NN Legal structure

Nationale-Nederlanden Levensverzekering Maatschappij N.V. (NN) is a fully owned subsidiary of Nationale-Nederlanden Nederland B.V. (NN Nederland). NN Nederland, in turn, is fully owned by NN Insurance Eurasia N.V, which is a fully owned subsidiary of NN Group N.V. BeFrank PPI N.V. is a fully owned subsidiary of NN. AZL N.V. (AZL) is part of NN Group and, although it is not a subsidiary of NN, NN has managerial responsibilities for AZL.



Our strategy

NN Group strategy

Our ambition is to be an industry leader, known for customer engagement, talented people, and our contribution to society.

Our strategy is anchored in five strategic commitments that serve as the foundation for all our actions and decisions. Each commitment is designed to reinforce the others, creating a cohesive framework that supports our company towards sustainable long-term value creation for our stakeholders.

1. **Engaged customers:** we put customers at the heart of everything we do, delivering outstanding experiences and developing attractive, relevant products and services.
2. **Talented People:** we foster a values-based culture and empower our colleagues to be their best.
3. **Contribution to society:** we contribute to the well-being of people and the planet.
4. **Financial strength:** we are financially strong and seek solid long-term returns for shareholders.
5. **Digital & data-driven organisation:** we use technology and data responsibly to transform our business and drive operational excellence.

Since the launch of our strategy in 2020, we have made good progress on our strategic ambitions, as reflected by consistently strong business performance, improvements in customer and employee satisfaction scores, and our positive impact on society.

Future Ready growth

At our Capital Markets Day on 27 May 2025, we announced the next phase of our strategy. We set new growth targets for 2028, driven by increased contributions from our European businesses, Netherlands Non-life and Japan, which will generate over half of our operating capital generation and free cash flow.

In Europe, we are well positioned to achieve growth above the GDP average, leveraging our strong portfolio of risk protection products and unique distribution capabilities. Our non-life business in the Netherlands is expected to continue its trajectory of increasing gross written premiums and driving operational efficiencies. And in Japan, we are focused on recapturing market share in the long-term corporate life insurance sector. At the same time, we expect a slower-paced run-off of our Dutch Life & Pension books, while our leading position in the Defined Contribution pension market will enable us to grow our fee income.

NN strategy

Building on NN Group's strategic framework, our strategy addresses the specific dynamics of the Dutch life and pension market. These include volatile financial markets, intensified competition in specific segments, regulatory developments and demographic shifts such as evolving life expectancy trends.

We operate through two business lines: Pensions and Services. The Pensions business line represents our open-book portfolio and focuses on commercial growth and profitability through DC pension propositions – including guaranteed and investment decumulation options – that service the full spectrum of the Dutch pension market from SMEs to large corporates, as well as individual term life products. We provide our DC accumulation propositions both via NN Insured DC and our PPI vehicle BeFrank.

The Services business line manages the closed-book operations of group and individual life portfolios. Its strategic priorities include driving operational efficiency through IT simplification and system migrations and digitisation of key processes, while also placing strong emphasis on improving customer service and satisfaction for existing policyholders. In addition, we are advancing the responsible use of AI to enhance operational efficiency, strengthen the control environment and further improve customer experience.

A key strategic focus is the implementation of the Future Pensions Act (Wet toekomst pensioen, Wtp), which came into effect in July 2023 and mandates a full transition to contribution-based pension contracts by 1 January 2028. We have established a dedicated programme to ensure a smooth and timely transition. By the end of 2025, over 85% of clients that renewed their expiring contract with NN, migrated to Wtp-proof pension plans.

Looking ahead, we will continue to adapt to the shift toward DC pensions, enhance customer service, strengthen our control environment and achieve cost efficiencies through further IT simplification. In parallel, we will continue to refine our investment portfolio to balance insurance and business risks, while diligently adapting to regulatory changes. In this evolving pension landscape, we remain focused on profitable growth by expanding our service offering and delivering added value to customers and stakeholders.

Progress on our commitments

Engaged customers

Meeting our customers' needs starts with understanding what matters most to them. We aim to deliver lasting value through tailored solutions, supported by digital capabilities and a strong distribution network.

Customer satisfaction – measured through Net Promoter Score (NPS-r) – continued its positive trend in 2025. Employers scored on par with the market average, while participants at Pensions and Individual Life Services scored above.

In 2025, we secured the number one position in broker satisfaction in the Netherlands for Pensions for the fourth time in a row, underscoring our leading role in a highly competitive market. Our digital servicing also received the highest ranking from our distribution partners.

The successful launch of 'APK-servicing' – a valued addition to our Good Employership offering that supports participants in making informed choices regarding their pension scheme – was very well-received and exceeded adoption targets.

Talented people

We foster an environment where people feel valued, inspired, and equipped to grow. By encouraging diverse perspectives, continuous learning, and collaboration, we help all colleagues thrive and prepare for the future.

Employee engagement increased to 8.0, up from 7.8 at the end of 2024, and remains strong. We continue to build on this positive trend by acting on feedback and implementing targeted initiatives that make NN an even better place to work.

In 2025, we maintained our strategic focus on developing a future-ready workforce. Significant attention was devoted to Future Ready Behaviours and we enhanced our digital skills and data literacy through targeted education and training initiatives, thereby establishing a common foundation of knowledge and understanding as we progress towards becoming a digital and data-driven organisation.

Our commitment to Diversity, Equity and Inclusion (DEI) is clear: we embrace everyone. Together, we cultivate an environment where all colleagues feel welcome, valued, and respected. 'Voices of Inclusion' sessions engaged all management teams, providing space for open dialogue, shared experiences and deeper awareness across the organisation.

As of 31 December 2025, 1,971 people worked for NN. All employees are employed by NN Group and expenses are charged to NN. Of this workforce approximately 60% were male and 40% female. The total number of internal employees (including BeFrank) was 1,672, of whom 59% were male and 41% female.

Contribution to society

It is our intention to improve well-being for people and for the planet, and for that reason we act with future generations in mind. Through responsible business practices, we contribute to a world in which everyone can thrive.

In 2025, we implemented the Responsible Insurance and Underwriting Policy, marking an important step in further embedding responsible business practices across our operations. Following the implementation, we initiated ongoing pre-engagement meetings with employers active in sensitive sectors. These conversations strengthen existing relationships and help us work proactively with partners toward a more sustainable future.

In addition, our Climate Action Plan continued to deliver strong results: we reduced the carbon footprint of our LifeCycle investments and increased our allocation to Green and Social Bonds, outperforming targets on both measures.

Our Engaged Employee Programme, together with the launch of 'APK-servicing', enabled us to outperform targets on portal logins and on participants making active choices regarding risk profiles and investment preferences within their pension plans provided by employers.

Reflecting our commitment to improving wellbeing, employees of NN contributed over 4,000 volunteer hours in 2025.

Financial strength

Delivering strong financial performance and long-term value for shareholders is our core focus. By managing assets efficiently and leveraging our scale and international reach, we maintain a solid balance sheet and financial resilience.

Our Solvency II ratio remained strong, increasing to 223% from 187% at the end of 2024, reflecting organic capital growth as well as favourable markets and underscoring the resilience of our financial position. Robust Operating Capital Generation of EUR 1,190 million continues to fuel sustainable profitability, providing the capacity to fund remittances and invest in future growth.

Profitable new business growth was driven by strong pension annuity decumulation sales. We strengthened our balance sheet with another longevity reinsurance transaction, enhancing capital efficiency and further reducing longevity risk.

The pension reform in the Netherlands creates new business opportunities for NN. We saw increased inflows to our defined contribution (DC) products, particularly in the attractive immediate annuity segment where we recorded EUR 0.8 billion of gross inflows. Assets under management for the DC pension business in the Netherlands increased 9% to EUR 42.6 billion, driven by net inflows and strong market performance.

Analysis of results

in EUR (millions)	2025	2024
Profit margin	236	200
Technical result	81	38
Service expense result	-3	9
Insurance and reinsurance result	314	247
Investment result	1,633	1,326
Other result	-80	-108
Operating result insurance business	1,867	1,465
Operating result non-insurance businesses	4	5
Total operating result	1,871	1,470
Non operating items	-916	-474
of which gains/losses and impairments	-275	-994
of which revaluations	-710	551
of which market and other impacts	69	-31
Special items	-62	-27
Result before tax	893	969
Taxation	-141	-113
Minority interests	-106	-110
Net result	**646**	**746**

The operating result increased 27% to EUR 1,871 million, mainly driven by a higher investment result as well as a higher profit margin and technical result.

Result before tax decreased to EUR 893 million from EUR 969 million in 2024. The higher operating result was more than offset by negative revaluations on derivatives and higher special items.

Gains/losses and impairments amounted to EUR -275 million compared with EUR -994 million in 2024, primarily reflecting losses on government bond sales in the first half of 2025. Revaluations had a negative impact of EUR -710 million compared with EUR 551 million in 2024, mainly due to revaluations on derivatives used for hedging purposes following the increase of long-term interest rates.

Special items amounted to EUR -62 million compared with EUR -27 million in 2024, mainly reflecting costs related to the Future Ready strategic programme.

Key figures

in EUR (millions)	2025	2024
New sales life insurance (APE)	285	412
Assets under Management DC business total (in EUR billion, end of period)	43	39
Value of new business	90	96
Administrative expenses	370	373
Operating capital generation	1,190	1,059
NN Solvency II ratio[1]	223%	187%

1 The Solvency ratio is not final until filed with the regulator. The Solvency II ratio is based on the Partial Internal Model.

The Solvency II ratio increased to 223% from 187% at the end of 2024, mainly driven by the positive market impacts, changes in non-eligible own funds and the longevity reinsurance transaction, partly offset by model and assumption changes. Operating capital generation net of the dividend payments to the holding company contributed 5% points.

In 2024, NN benefited from pension buyouts and high defined benefit (DB) pension sales, positively impacting Gross written premiums (GWP), new sales life insurance (APE) and Value of new business (VNB).

In 2025, NN recorded high new inflows in defined contribution (DC) pensions and higher annuity and pension rider sales compared to 2024. APE and VNB decreased because of the absence of buyouts and lower traditional DB sales.

Assets under management for the DC pension business in the Netherlands reached EUR 42.6 billion, a 9% gain, fuelled by net inflows of EUR 2.6 billion and a positive market performance.

Digital & data-driven organisation

Ease of access, efficiency and relevance are key qualities we aim to embed in all our products and services. By harnessing digital and data capabilities, we continue to improve how we operate and improve our response to customer needs.

In 2025, we launched around 40 AI-driven use cases that delivered measurable benefits, including cost savings, avoided unnecessary expenses, and support for revenue growth. One key development was the introduction of digital ID verification and authentication, which was further optimised throughout the year and achieved a straight-through-processing rate of 93% by the end of 2025.

We expanded the use of AI-supported solutions in our customer communications, enabling the automation of approximately 30% of outbound emails, improving both efficiency and response consistency. To accelerate the shift from staffed interactions to digital channels, we further strengthened our digital self-service journeys, for example by the introduction of an AI-driven chatbot. As a result, the use of digital self-service channels increased significantly. This year, we substantially reduced paper mailings. Bulk mailings for clients were fully digitised for Individual Life portfolio making around 85% of output available via MijnNN. In the coming year, we will continue to optimise customer journeys and further increase the share of digital interactions.

We continued to make strong progress in modernising and simplifying our IT landscape. There are multiple initiatives ongoing which enable improved data accessibility and faster integration of AI solutions. This year, we migrated more than 1.5m policies to target applications.

Dutch Individual Life unit-linked products

In October, the settlement with interest groups regarding unit-linked insurance products sold in the Netherlands became final, after 90% of the affiliated policyholders accepted their individual proposal for compensation. The settlement, which was agreed upon in 2024, was subject to a 90% acceptance rate of affiliated policyholders who received an individual proposal for compensation. Over the years, we have taken several steps to make our products easier to understand and improve transparency. We regularly assess our products based on the EIOPA guidance, combined with local regulations. In addition, we have a dedicated Product Approval & Review Process that assesses cost levels and expected returns, ensuring that we prioritise and safeguard the interests of customers.

Capital and liquidity management

For information on liquidity and financing, reference is made to Note 41 Capital and liquidity management of the Consolidated annual accounts.

Non-financial statement

NN is exempt from the requirements of the Decree disclosure of non-financial information (Besluit bekendmaking niet-financiële informatie, the ‘Decree’). NN is an indirect subsidiary of NN Group. NN Group includes a non-financial statement in its Report of the Management Board for NN Group as a whole pursuant to the Decree.

Rapportage van het Intern Toezicht 2025

The ‘Rapportage van het Intern Toezicht 2025’ concerning the Pension Fund Governance on the so called ‘rechtstreeks verzekerde regelingen’ was approved in the Supervisory Board meeting on 30 March 2026.

The report can be found on the website of Nationale-Nederlanden. More information is available in the ‘Wie zijn wij?’ section of www.nn.nl.

Managing our Risks

Risk management and control system

Risks are potential future events that could adversely impact our business performance and ability to achieve our strategic targets.

Introduction

Strong risk management enables us to monitor developments in our operating environment, make informed decisions and take conscious, strategic risks. Applied as appropriate to our entities, risk management maximises our potential to deliver on our stakeholder commitments.

Depending on the type of business, some elements may not apply to an entity.

This section covers the following topics:

- Risk management and control system
- Risk profile, with a focus on key risks as established by the Management Board
- Non-financial risks
- The Risk Governance section covers how our risk management responsibilities are organised.
- More details on our key financial risks can be found in the Annual accounts section in the note on Risk management.

We manage risks inherent to our business model and the environment in which we operate within our risk appetite and framework. Every employee has a role to play in identifying risks in their area of responsibility and managing them in a proactive way. It is important to know which risks we need to avoid and which we are prepared to take, to ensure an adequate return for the risks assumed within the business, and to be aware of material existing and emerging risks.

The risk management and control system (in short, risk management system) enables NN to operate within our risk appetite:

1. Define risk strategy through risk appetite, policies and standards;
2. Identify and assess the risks that need to be managed;
3. Mitigate risks through controls and/or other mitigation measures; and
4. Monitor effectiveness of mitigating measures and report on them.

The aim of the risk management system is to identify risks that could affect the achievement of business objectives. This enables NN to manage identified material risks within the context of relevant risk appetites and to take appropriate action when the system indicates it is necessary, helping to ensure that business objectives can be achieved.

Risk management and control system

A risk management system does however have inherent limitations:

- Risks are probabilistic by nature and unexpected events can occur. Risks can be triggered by external events, which by definition are (partly) out of control of management.
- Controls may only detect issues after they occur. Control activities can be limited in scope due to time, budget, or resource constraints, or the use of sample techniques.
- Human judgment and bias: risk management activities often rely on subjective judgment, which can be influenced by bias or incomplete information.
- Effective execution of the system is dependent on the behaviour of its employees worldwide, while their behaviour cannot reasonably be continuously controlled. Employees might also collude to circumvent controls.
- Laws or regulations can change, be subject to multiple interpretations, interpretation may change over time, or normative external frameworks may not yet be available.
- Reliance on third parties introduces risks that may not be fully controllable or transparent. This may create inability to determine the effectiveness of measures, for example due to ownership and governance structures.
- Complexity of the organisation inherently leads to a risk that not every risk or issue can be managed in time.

This system is an important part of NN's risk strategy, and is supported by a sound risk governance and risk culture. More information can be found under Risk Governance.

Our integrated risk management system supports our strategy by guiding the business planning process and monitoring execution through key cycles such as financial control and HR.

Step 1: Risk strategy

The risk strategy is determined together with the business strategy. During this strategy-setting process, strategic and emerging risks need to be considered carefully. These risks relate, for example, to sensitivities around assumptions behind the proposed business strategy, or the possibility that a proposed business strategy does not align with our values or our brand promise.

The risk strategy further clarifies what risks we are willing to take, and to what extent, in pursuit of business objectives. Risk appetite statements describe how we weigh strategic decisions and communicate our strategy to internal and external stakeholders with respect to the desired level of risk taking. The statements therefore define our preferences for or against certain risk types. This helps us avoid unwanted or excessive risk taking, and optimises our use of capital.

To the extent that this is necessary, the risk appetite can be further operationalised into risk metrics (see Risk metrics in this chapter). Requirements and/or guidance on how to mitigate risks are also to be found in policies and standards.

At NN, we have defined and categorised our risk landscape in a risk taxonomy, as detailed in the table.

Risk taxonomy

Risk category	Risk class	Description
Strategic risks		
Managing strategy	External strategic risks	Emerging or changing risks in our external environment that may not yet be fully assessed or quantified but that could, in the future, affect the viability of NN's strategy.
	Internal strategic risks	Risks related to shaping our business arising from making incorrect business decisions, implementing decisions poorly or being unable to adapt to changes in NN's operating environment.
Financial risks		
Solvency risks	Market risks	Risks related to (the volatility of) financial and real estate markets.
	Counterparty default risks	Risks related to the failure to meet contractual debt obligations.
	Underwriting and pricing risks (or non-market risks)	Financial risks related to insurance liabilities due to inadequate pricing and provisioning assumptions (i.e. product-related risks from an NN perspective).
Liquidity risks	Liquidity risks	Risks related to not being able to settle financial obligations when due.
Non-financial risks		
Sound business conduct	Business conduct risks	Risks related to unethical or irresponsible behaviour when doing business or representing the business (red lines).
People conduct culture	People conduct risks	Risks related to the attitude and behaviour of our workforce.
Product suitability	Product suitability risks	Product-related risks from a customer perspective.
Operational risks	Business operating risks	Risks related to inadequate or failed business processes (internally, or externally performed by business partners).
Reliable reporting	Business operating risks	Risks related to inadequate or failed business processes (internally, or externally performed by business partners).
Technology risks	Business technology risks	Risks related to inadequate or failed information technology (e.g. cyber risk).
Business continuity	Business continuity risks	Risks of accidents or external events impacting continuation or security of (people or assets within) our business operations.

Risk appetite framework

We have the following four risk appetite levels:

Risk appetite	Description
Avoid	We apply considerable efforts to avoid these risks happening, or even eliminate them. If they materialise, we apply a zero-tolerance attitude to address incidents.
Limited	We accept these risks, but we try to limit them with reasonable efforts to manage potential impact.
Moderate	We accept these risks, but neither avoid nor seek them actively. We use a risk/reward or risk/cost consideration to manage these risks.
Actively pursue	We are risk-seeking for this type of risk, accepting uncertainty or volatility, as we expect taking the risk will ultimately be rewarded.

The risk appetite is evaluated at least annually, as part of the Own Solvency and Risk Assessment process, in alignment with the Business Plan process. The risk appetite is approved by the Management Board.

Risk appetite statements

Risk appetite statement	Risk appetite	Description
Managing strategy	Moderate	We create long-term value for all our stakeholders and contribute to the well-being of people and the planet, so we continuously evaluate and adapt our business model (product portfolio, distribution channels, organisation, etc.) to the external environment to meet evolving customer needs. When doing so, we moderately accept risks from the same, including in attracting and retaining business leaders and (world class) talent.
Solvency risks	Moderate to actively pursue for rewarding risks	We accept financial risks on our balance sheet so we can offer financial security through products and services for our customers as well as predictable and attractive returns for our investors. We only accept risks that we understand, can price and effectively manage. We support NN Group to avoid raising equity capital after a 1-in-20-year event, by managing the Own Funds at Risk within a predefined limit.
	Limited for non-rewarding risks	Market and counterparty default risks: In managing our investments, we generate excess return by taking spread, liquidity, default, equity and property risk as we consider these rewarding risks. We limit exposure to, or volatility due to, non-rewarding risks (in particular concentration, interest rate, currency and inflation risk) or risks to which we already have a high exposure. Underwriting and pricing risks: Underwriting risks are at the core of our business; we deem them rewarding and actively pursue them. We have moderate appetite for risk concentrations in our portfolios (in particular longevity risk) and actively manage them through reinsurance.
Liquidity risks	Limited	We want to meet our payment and collateral obligations, even when under severe liquidity stress, while also actively pursuing illiquid assets to back illiquid liabilities on our balance sheet.
Sound business conduct	Avoid	We have no appetite for material breaches of business integrity-related policies or standards.
People conduct culture	Limited	We nurture a culture aligned with our purpose, values and ambitions that supports continuous learning, collaboration and diversity, and limit risks to the same.
Product suitability	Avoid	We only market products and services that add value to our customers over their expected lifetime in line with their preferences, and can be explained in an understandable and transparent manner.
Operational risks	Moderate	We moderately accept human errors and as such failures in processes, and therefore manage these to agreed tolerances.
Reliable reporting	Avoid	We have no appetite for material errors in external financial and non-financial reporting or internal reports used for managerial decision-making.
Technology risks	Limited	We limit losses arising from technology risks, and therefore ensure our technology assets are sufficiently resilient and responsibly used.
Business continuity	Limited	We avoid, to the greatest extent possible and even under severe circumstances, sustained discontinuation of business (people, offices, systems).

Sustainability risks are those related to sustainability matters that can cause negative impact on our long-term performance, reputation, value, balance sheet or operations. We consider sustainability risks to be transversal, meaning they manifest through strategic, financial and non-financial risks.

Risk metrics

Risk monitoring is a regular process to assess and evaluate developments in the risk profile. It determines whether risks are within the risk appetite and in line with policies and standards. Monitoring activities are performed following developments in qualitative and quantitative boundaries (risk metrics) around risk taking, such as:

- Risk limit – maximum exposure of a risk that management is willing to accept and should not be breached.
- Risk tolerance – level of exposure of a risk, where management wants to be actively informed. A tolerance is set to function as a trigger for reviewing the exposure regularly and reflects an ambition level within which management wants to act in the medium term.
- Key Risk Indicator (KRI) – can assist management in determining whether specific areas or business objectives are at risk of moving beyond the risk appetite. The KRIs indicate when specific actions might be necessary to stop or reduce increasing risk levels.
- Policies and standards – in addition to risk metrics, requirements and/or guidance on how to mitigate risks can be provided through policies and standards.

Our NN Group Policy House consists of mandatory general principles, standards and technical documents to help operationalise our risk appetite into more detailed requirements for execution. General principles describe the key structure, organisation, decision authorities, operating principles and limits we apply. Policies describe what needs to be achieved by defining control objectives and high-level principles, while standards describe how certain requirements must be implemented and/or executed.

Key risk metrics

Risk class	Risk metrics
Strategic risks	We manage and monitor strategic risks by, among other things, regularly monitoring how we perform relative to our strategic commitments: • Customer engagement (Net Promoter Score): customers' willingness to recommend our company (i.e. products and services). • Employee engagement: measuring employee satisfaction. • Operating capital generation (OCG): the movement in the solvency surplus (Own Funds before eligibility over Solvency Capital Requirement (SCR) at 100%) due to operating items. • Progress on main strategic initiatives.
Solvency risks	• Solvency II-ratio: the ratio of Eligible Own Funds to SCR. NN Group aims to capitalise the Group and its business units adequately at all times. To ensure adequate capitalisation, business units are managed according to their commercial capital levels (based on the Solvency II-ratio or local regulatory capital requirements) in accordance with the risk associated with the business activities. • Solvency II-ratio sensitivities: show how Eligible Own Funds and SCR are impacted under various scenarios (such as changes in interest rates or other financial market factors). • Own Funds at Risk (OFaR)/cash capital position: Business units have limits to monitor the impact of moderate stress events on their capital positions. NN Group monitors its overall cash capital position to maintain sufficient cash available at the holding company to cover stress events, fund holding company expenses and interest expenses. • Market Risk and Counterparty Default Risk metrics: risk metrics to limit concentration risks with respect to counterparties, countries, type of assets and industries. • Interest rate risk limits and tolerances: limits and tolerances for interest rate risk exposures. • Product and underwriting limits: limits designed to manage deviations between expected and realised claims and payments, longevity risks, etc. • Policies and standards: on investment management, mandates and asset allocation, responsible investments, products and underwriting. • Restricted list and Exclusion list: the lists are designed to prevent investments in securities not in line with our values and/or applicable laws and regulations, as established in our Responsible Investment Framework.
Liquidity risks	• Cash buffer: a minimum buffer of immediately available liquidity (cash and committed facilities) to be able to meet collateral calls from derivative exposures. • Liquidity coverage ratio: measures percentage of available liquid assets for sale over liquidity needs.
Non-financial risks	• Control completeness: timely execution and complete registration of control monitoring by management and control functions. • Control effectiveness: controls are embedded and effectively executed to prevent or mitigate risks within the risk appetite. • Overdue issues: the number of issues that are (not) solved in a timely manner within agreed remediation period. • Incident cost (losses): the number of realised incidents that have a financial and/or reputational impact. • Legal claims: the number of realised legal claims that have a financial and/or reputational impact. • Mandatory trainings: the percentage of completed mandatory trainings. • Code of conduct/oath: acknowledgement by employees of adherence to the Code of Conduct. • Number and nature of whistleblower cases: the number of (new) whistleblower cases and how many are completed or under investigation. • Availability IT systems: the time a system or service is accessible and operational for users. • Reporting materiality: potential deficiencies in reporting processes are evaluated, individually and on an aggregate level, against the applicable reporting materiality. • Policies and standards that define objectives and requirements around compliance, IT, operations, security and business continuity.

Step 2: Risk assessment

Risk assessments specifically seek to identify and our business risks. The quantitative risk profile for financial risks is mostly measured using our models on predefined confidence levels ('shocks'), and reported against risk limits. Non-quantifiable risks, and non-financial impact of quantifiable risks, are assessed through control effectiveness in relation to acceptable impact. Tail events (low probability, high impact) are explored through scenario analysis and addressed with (tested) Business Continuity Plans or contingency plans.

Below we describe some of these risk assessments in more detail.

Risk class	Risk assessed via
Strategic risks	Business planning; Strategic Risk Assessment (SRA) and scenario analysis, including Own Risk and Solvency Assessment (ORSA).
Market risks	Asset Liability Management (ALM) studies, Strategic Asset Allocation (SAA) and New Asset Class Assessment (NACA).
Counterparty default risks	Assessment of maximum exposure on asset class, issuer and country basis.
Underwriting and pricing risks	Product approval and review process (PARP).
Liquidity risks	SAA, NACA.
Non-financial risks	Risk assessments on processes and projects (including aspects of IT, financial economic crime, fraud, etc.); Systematic Integrity Risk Assessment (SIRA), looking at behavioural and integrity risks; Risk Maturity Reflection, looking at risk maturity and culture.

Strategic Risk Assessment (SRA) and Own Risk and Solvency Assessment (ORSA)

NN prepares an ORSA at least once a year.

We assess the resilience of our strategy and capital position through applying qualitative and quantitative techniques to identify and assess both opportunities and risks, including those related to sustainability.

As part of the ORSA, a Strategic Risk Assessment (SRA) is performed at least annually by the management of NN. The outcomes of the SRA are key risks, being risks that are potentially solvency-threatening or could have a significant negative impact on the achievement of one or more of the business objectives in NN's strategy or business plan.

Key risks are assessed in the ORSA using a forward-looking view, with scenario analysis and stress testing, to assess capital strength of the entities across its business planning period and ability to withstand potential impact from these risks.

Impact is mainly assessed on the Solvency II capital position, but also on liquidity or operating capital generation where relevant.

Sustainability risks (mostly related to climate change) are part of ORSA when considered material. We conduct qualitative and quantitative analyses of the potential impacts of physical and transitional climate change risks to assess how these risks may impact our Solvency II balance sheet in the longer term. The assessment considers relevant short-, medium- and long-term scenarios aligned with industry best practice, such as scenarios from the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) and the Network for Greening the Financial System (NGFS).

Risk Management prepares an appropriateness report every year and reports on the appropriateness of the Partial Internal Model (PIM) towards management. Stress testing can also be initiated outside the ORSA, either internally or if requested by external parties, such as the Dutch Central Bank (DNB) or European Insurance and Occupational Pensions Authority (EIOPA).

Strategic Asset Allocation (SAA)

Regulated (re)insurance entities of NN execute an SAA study once every three years, in which the target allocation and bandwidth are set for each asset class. The SAA study is reviewed annually, using updates for the assumptions on return, risk and feasibility, and a review of constraints and objectives.

Product Approval and Review Process (PARP)

The PARP has been developed to enable effective design, underwriting and pricing of all insurance products, and safeguards these to manage them throughout their lifetime. The PARP takes into account customer benefits and product suitability, expected sales volumes, value-oriented pricing metrics, requirements from relevant policies and regulations, as well as the administration and accounting aspects of the product. Increasingly, sustainability risks are assessed as part of the overall pricing, as well as to what extent product information properly reflects sustainability characteristics.

New Asset Class Assessment (NACA) and investment mandate process

NN Group maintains a NACA for approving investments in new asset classes, establishing a global list of asset classes in which NN may invest. Investments in these asset classes are governed through investment mandates given by the insurance entities to the asset manager(s). NN can maintain a local asset list that is a subset of the global asset list prescribing in which asset classes NN may invest.

Process Risk Assessments

Process risk assessments are performed periodically on (sub-)processes by the relevant process owners, paying particular attention to risks in process handover points, where responsibility for activities moves between departments and/or managers. Owners annually assess what the most important non-financial risks are within their process, looking at, for example, aspects of IT, data quality, human error, changes to systems and processes, etc.

Step 3: Risk control

Risk control refers to activities undertaken to ensure proper mitigating measures are designed, documented and executed such that risks are managed within defined risk limits and tolerances, and in line with policies and standards.

The Preparatory Crisis Plan is used to define measures for early crisis detection and to enable a swift, effective response if needed. The plan's aim is to ensure tools, measures and processes are in place to enable NN Group and NN to:

- Avoid going into recovery;
- Anticipate in good time any approaching financial distress and/or potential recovery situation;
- Quickly recover to an acceptable minimum solvency (and liquidity) level when faced with financial distress and/or recovery.

Risk control

Risk class	Risks are mitigated/controlled through
Strategic risks	• Scenario analysis[1] and contingency/recovery planning. • Adjusting the strategic targets/business model to meet the changing environment, implemented through strategic initiatives/programmes. • Business planning, monitoring of strategic execution.
Market risks	• Monitoring based on limits and tolerances, and adjusting asset positions if necessary. • Hedging/use of derivatives. • Monitoring investment mandates for external investment managers.
Counterparty default risks	• Monitoring based on limits and tolerances, and adjusting asset positions if necessary.
Underwriting and pricing risks	• Hedging with financial instruments (asset-liability management), as well as diversification in product portfolios. • Monitoring based on limits and tolerances, and acting in case of breaches. • PARP. • (External) (re)insurance.[1]
Liquidity risks	• Monitoring based on limits and tolerances, and adjusting asset positions if necessary. • Cash management/treasury techniques.
Non-financial risks	• Controls and control testing. • Incident management and external insurance. • Risk culture, awareness and training.[1] • Project risk logs and monitoring. • Business continuity management.

1 Controls that are also applied to our identified sustainability risks.

Step 4: Risk monitoring and reporting

Risk monitoring results are reported regularly to the responsible managers of departments, as well as the management and supervisory boards of both NN Group and NN. This includes information on, for example, strategic projects, financial risk limits and developments, control effectiveness, control deficiencies and incidents, as well as second line opinions and advice. Action is taken by management when monitoring indicates that risks are being inadequately controlled.

The Management Board and Supervisory Board of NN receives a quarterly Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) Report and OF/SCR Report. The ERM Report is designed to provide a consistent, holistic overview of the risks for NN. It compares current risk levels to our risk appetite, and aims to encourage a forward-looking risk view. The OF/SCR Report aims to give a quarterly overview of the Solvency II capital position, developments in OF and SCR, as well as related sensitivities.

Risk profile

Annually, the Management Board of NN performs a strategic risk assessment to establish the key risks that might impact achieving our strategic and financial targets. The assessment uses a variety of inputs, including:

- External trends and material topics, as identified by our stakeholders;
- Macroeconomic reports and publications from analysts, the CRO Forum and the World Economic Forum;
- Scenario analyses and stress-testing by our investment and risk teams;
- Risk self-assessments by the management of NN Group and its businesses.

Key risks

Risks are managed throughout NN at different levels of the organisation. Of all risks, key risks are a prioritisation mechanism, through which the MB/CEO select those they consider most relevant to the strategy execution.

Key risks are regularly monitored and discussed by the MB itself. As such, the selection of key risks varies over time and risks can (re)occur as a key risk, depending on the external environment, our operating environment and any strategy change.

Rank	Key risk	Risk class
1	Geopolitical tensions and conflicts	Strategic risks Market risks
2	Financial market turmoil	Market risks[1]
3	Regulatory uncertainty	Strategic risks Market risks
4	Cybersecurity	Business technology risks
5	(Global) debt crisis	Market risks
6	Critical infrastructure blackout	Business continuity risks
7	Sustainable cost levels	Strategic risks Underwriting and pricing risks
8	Change agility and innovation culture	Strategic risks
9	Improving life expectancy	Underwriting and pricing risks
10	Inflation risk	Market risks Underwriting and Pricing risks

1 New risk

Non-financial risks

Non-financial risks are risks that arise from running our business, related to people, inadequate or failed processes (including information technology and communication systems) and/or external events.

The organisation's risk taxonomy includes business operating, technology and continuity risks as well as sound business conduct, people conduct and product suitability risks.

Business operating, technology and continuity risks

Business operating, technology and continuity risks are non-financial risks that are related to inadequate or failed business processes, inadequate or failed (information) technology and accidents or external events impacting continuation or security of (people, offices or IT in) our business operations.

For specific areas like financial reporting, IT security, outsourcing of activities, and business continuity, specific policies and standards apply. In the case of outsourcing, an appropriate outsourcing agreement is required between outsourcing parties and the performance under the outsourcing agreement is required to be monitored regularly.

NN conducts regular risk and control monitoring to measure and evaluate the effectiveness of controls. It determines whether the risks are within the norms for risk appetite and in line with requirements from policies and standards. The exposure of NN to non-financial risks is regularly assessed through risk assessments and monitoring. After identification of the risks, each quantifiable risk is assessed to determine how likely it is to occur and what the impact would be if it did.

Mitigation of risks can be preventive in nature (e.g. training and education of employees, preventive controls, etc.) or detective (e.g. monitoring controls, logging, etc). For IT risks, common controls are among others, user access management, anti-malware and anti-virus tooling, security logging and monitoring, data encryption, intrusion detection and prevention. For business continuity, controls include but are not limited to, business continuity planning, disaster and recovery planning and crisis exercises.

Risk mitigating actions or controls are based on a balance between the expected cost of implementation and execution, and the expected benefits. The business process owners are responsible for the actual execution of the controls and for assessing the adequacy of their controls. Actions required to mitigate the risks are identified and tracked until the risk is either reduced or mitigated, or if this is not possible, accepted as a residual risk.

Sound business conduct, people conduct and product suitability risks

Sound business conduct and people conduct risks are non-financial risks related to unethical or irresponsible behaviour when doing or representing the business and to the attitude and (perceived) behaviour of our workforce. Product suitability risks are non-financial risks that are related to products from a customer perspective. NN is committed to helping its customers care for what matters most to them.

At NN we conduct our business in line with our values Care, Clear, Commit. These values, together with the Code of Conduct, set the standard for responsible behaviour and provide a compass for decision-making. The Code of Conduct outlines expectations for personal integrity, responsible business practices, and fair treatment of customers, and forms the foundation for NN's broader conduct and compliance framework. NN is committed to safeguarding its reputation and integrity by complying with applicable laws, regulations and standards in each of the markets in which it operates. All employees are expected to follow these requirements and management is responsible for ensuring such compliance. To support this, NN regularly updates its sound business conduct risk management programme to evolving applicable laws, regulations and standards and provides regular training programmes to strengthen awareness and capabilities among employees.

The NN International Whistleblower Standard and the Whistleblower Standard for Dutch Business Units and Group Support Functions NN Group set out clear requirements for reporting suspected wrongdoing, protecting whistleblowers, and managing reports in a confidential and responsible manner. In addition to this, NN maintains policies, standards and procedures regarding anti-money laundering, anti-terrorist financing, sanctions, anti-bribery and corruption, product suitability, conflicts of interest and confidential and inside information.

Risks related to Financial and Economic Crime (FEC) are managed through a framework with mandatory minimum requirements for governance, risk assessment, customer due diligence, and ongoing monitoring. Local FEC Standards at entity level reflect and address local requirements. With regards to product suitability, the product approval and review process (PARP) ensures that new or modified products and services are transparent, meet customer needs, and align with societal expectations and legislative developments.

Risk Governance

Risk Governance

NN's risk governance follows the three lines concept, which outlines the decision-making, execution and oversight responsibilities for NN's risk management. This structure has been embedded in each of NN's organisational layers.

The three lines approach defines three levels, each with distinct roles, decision authorities, execution responsibilities and oversight responsibilities. This concept helps ensure risks are managed in line with the risk appetite.

Three lines*

Management Board

First line

- Make business decisions
- Accountable for financial performance, product development, sales, operations, investments, underwriting
- Accountable for risk taking, monitoring and mitigation

Risk, Actuarial, Legal and Compliance teams

Second line

- Support management in their decision-making and risk/return trade-offs
- Countervailing power to prevent risk concentrations and unwanted/excessive risk taking
- Developing policies for their specific risk and control areas (mostly Group)
- Encouraging, challenging and monitoring sound risk management throughout NN
- Escalation power in relation to business activities that are judged to present unacceptable risks to NN

Corporate Audit Services

Third line

- Provides independent comfort on the effectiveness of NN Group's business and support processes, including governance, quality of risk management and quality of internal controls
- Assesses first line activities as well as second line activities

* The Risk Management, Compliance, Actuarial and Internal Audit functions are key functions under Solvency II and apply the regulatory requirements as part of their responsibility.

First line: Management Board

The first line consists of the NN CEO and directors of the business lines, as well as their management. They make business decisions and take risks, with primary responsibility for the performance, sales, operations, investments, compliance and risk management of the company.

This happens both on the executive as well as process level of the organization.

NN Group gives direction to NN on risk taking via the risk appetite framework and related policies and standards. NN Group' s and NN's policies and standards ensure that risks are managed consistently and that NN Group as a whole aims to operate within the risk appetite and related risk limits and tolerances. The policies and standards focus on risk measurement, risk control and risk governance. Policies and standards have to be approved by the Management Board.

NN may independently perform all activities and make decisions that are consistent with the strategy of NN Group and the approved (three year) business plan and NN Group's values, in line with the risk appetite and compliant with policies, standards, laws and regulations. Decisions can be made by the CEO, unless decisions require the approval of, for example, the NN Group Management Board, specific Management Board members or the Supervisory Board, pursuant to the NN Group Decision Structure.

The NN CEO is responsible for:

- The profitability of NN, as well as the business and operational activities, and as such the risk and control;
- The execution of NN of any strategies that conform to the strategic framework of NN Group;
- Fulfilling NN CEO's statutory responsibilities;
- Implementing and maintaining a sound control framework and operating in accordance with laws and regulations, NN Group governance, policies, standards and internal controls and NN values;
- Resilience and relevance of business model over the long term; and
- Sharing best practices across NN.

Regular oversight interaction between Head Office and NN takes place with respect to, amongst others, product approval, mandate approval, risk limit setting, risk reporting, ORSA, policy setting and implementation monitoring, model and assumption review and validation. These interactions cover all types of risks.

Ad-hoc interactions also take place when NN proposes a material business initiative for which any Management Board member of NN Group has the right to initiate a risk review.

Risk-related committees
NN has dedicated committees that oversee risk management activities within NN's scope: Crisis Committee, and Asset & Liability Committee (ALCO) for market risk monitoring and asset-liability management, a Non-Financial Risk Committee (NFRC) for non-financial risk monitoring and Model Committee (MoC) for decision-making and monitoring around NN's PIM. Setup can differ per entity.

Second line: Key Functions Risk Management, Compliance, Legal and the Actuarial function

Risk Management function
Within the NN Management Board, the Chief Risk Officer (CRO) is entrusted with the day-to-day execution of the Risk Management Function. The NN CRO reports functionally to the NN Group CRO and hierarchically to the NN CEO.

The NN CRO steers an independent risk organisation that supports the first line in its decision-making, which also has sufficient countervailing power to prevent excessive risk taking. The NN CRO is also responsible for the organisation of Risk at NN. The NN CRO must ensure that both the Management Board and the Supervisory Board are at all times informed of and understand the material risks to which NN is exposed. Responsibilities of the Risk Management Function include:
- Setting and monitoring compliance with NN's overall risk policies;
- Formulating NN's risk management strategy and ensuring that it is implemented consistently throughout NN;
- Supervising the operation of NN's risk management and business control systems, including NN's Partial Internal Model (PIM);
- Reporting on NN's risks, as well as the effectiveness of internal business controls;
- Making risk management decisions with regard to matters which may have an impact on the financial results of NN or its reputation, without limiting the responsibility of each individual member of the Management Board in relation to risk management;
- The NN Internal Model, including all internal-model-related activities such as model development; and
- Providing, together with the other second line functions, a second line opinion when first line business initiatives can materially impact the risk profile of NN and/or provide additional reassurance for presented key first line risk-related information.

Organisational structure of the Risk Management function
The NN Risk function supports the NN CRO in the execution of its duties and responsibilities, and consists of three departments:
- Non-Financial Risk Management (NFRM): includes Emerging, Strategic, Operational and IT Risk Management, Business Continuity and GRC tooling to support the risk management system, as well as risk integration and reporting;
- Financial Risk Management (FRM): includes risk management related to investment risk, market risk and Solvency Capital Requirements; and
- Insurance Risk Management (IR): includes Internal Model governance for non-market risk assumptions and reporting (including related systems).

Model validation
Model validation, part of the Risk Management Function, is centrally organized at NN Group level. Model Validation aims to ensure that all material models are fit for their intended use. For this purpose, Model Validation carries out validations of risk and valuation models related to Solvency II regulation and, among others, IFRS. The validation reports on NN's models are presented to the NN Model Committee. Any changes to models that have an impact larger than certain pre-set materiality thresholds require approval from either the NN Group CRO, NN Group CFO or the NN Group Management Board.

Model Validation can perform different types of validations during the lifecycle of a model to assure the reliability of a model and mitigate the identified model risk. The validation cycle determines the maximum period between two model validations, which can be up to five years. This means that each model in scope will be independently validated at least once within the validation cycle.

Compliance function and legal function
NN is committed to upholding its reputation and integrity through compliance with applicable laws, regulations and standards in each of the markets in which NN operates. All employees are expected to adhere to these laws, regulations and standards, and management is responsible for ensuring such compliance. Compliance is therefore an essential part of good corporate governance.

NN has an independent Compliance Function headed by the Head of Compliance, who is the Key Function Holder for Compliance. The Compliance Function is positioned independently from the business it supervises. This independent position is, amongst others, warranted by independent reporting, unrestricted access to senior management as well as structural, periodic meetings with the NN CEO and the NN Supervisory Board.

The purpose of the NN Compliance Function Charter is to allocate responsibilities in scope of the Compliance Function. This document is available on the NN Group website.

Within NN's broader risk framework, the Compliance function provides an independent second line function. Responsibilities of the Compliance function include:

- Understanding and advocating rules, regulations and laws for the effective management of risks in scope of the Compliance function;
- Proactively working with and advising the business to manage sound business conduct, people conduct and product suitability risk throughout our products' life cycle and our business' activities to meet stakeholder expectations;
- Developing and enhancing tools to enable the three lines to detect, communicate, manage and report on sound business conduct risks;
- Supporting NN's strategy by independently and objectively challenging decision-making in relation to and management of risks in scope of the Compliance function whereby a risk-based approach is used to align business outcomes with NN's risk appetite;
- Fostering a sound risk culture by encouraging a culture of trust and accountability and addressing non-compliant or otherwise non- constructive conduct in an appropriate manner;
- Developing and maintaining a framework to advise and support the first line in adhering to material laws and regulations as described in the Compliance Function Charter; and
- Monitoring whether management and employees act in accordance with NN's policies and standards, as well as relevant material laws and regulation pertaining to integrity and conduct.

The Head of Compliance reports hierarchically to the NN Head of Legal & Compliance and functionally to the Chief Compliance Officer of NN Group. The Compliance function keeps close contact with local supervisors via regular meetings in which current issues are discussed, as well as internal and external developments and their impact on NN and the Compliance function.

The NN Head of Legal is entrusted with the day-to-day responsibility for NN's Legal Function and steers an independent legal organisation which supports and challenges the first line in their decision-making with sufficient countervailing power to prevent excessive risk taking. The Head of Legal reports hierarchically to the NN CEO and functionally to the General Counsel of NN Group.

Actuarial function

The primary objective of the Actuarial function is to review whether technical provisions (under Solvency II and IFRS) are reliable and adequate, such that NN is able to meet its obligations towards policyholders. The Actuarial function operates within the context of NN's broader risk management system. Within this system, the role of the Actuarial function is to:

- Understand and advocate the rules, regulations and laws for effective management of the calculation process of technical provisions, covering elements such as data quality, assumption setting, models and methods, as well as underwriting and reinsurance arrangements;
- Proactively advise the business to manage the risk of unreliable and inadequate technical provisions;
- Inform management and the Supervisory Board on an annual basis of its opinion on the adequacy and the reliability of the (calculation of) technical provisions, the adequacy of reinsurance arrangements and the underwriting policy at least on an annual basis through the Actuarial Function Report;
- Develop and enhance tools to strengthen the three lines to detect, communicate, manage and to report on risks related to unreliable or inadequate technical provisions;
- Support the strategy by establishing clear roles and responsibilities to help embed good (actuarial) practices throughout the organisation by using a risk-based approach to align insights with NN's risk appetite;
- Strengthen the culture of professional risk management by challenging management and experts to increase the culture of trust, accountability, transparency and integrity in evaluating, managing of and reporting on risks to unreliable or inadequate technical provisions; and
- Provide a second line opinion when first line business initiatives can materially impact the risk profile of NN or NN Group and/or provide additional comfort for presented key first line risk related information.

The Actuarial Function reports hierarchically to the CRO of NN and has a functional reporting line to the NN Group Chief Actuary. The Actuarial Function of NN has unrestricted access to the NN Management Board and NN Supervisory Board in relation to actuarial topics.

Third line: Corporate Audit Services

The Internal Audit Function is centrally organised at NN Group level within Corporate Audit Services NN Group (CAS). CAS provides independent and objective comfort, advice, insight and foresight on the effectiveness of NN's business and support processes, including governance, quality of risk management and quality of internal controls.

They assess the first line and the second line activities. CAS supports NN in accomplishing its mission and objectives through a systematic, documented approach to examine, evaluate and improve the design and effectiveness of (NN's framework of) governance, risk (management) processes, and internal control.

CAS keeps close contact with home and local supervisors and regulators, as well as with the external auditor via regular meetings in which current (audit) issues are discussed, as well as internal and external developments and their impact on NN and CAS. CAS also provides information such as risk assessments and relevant (audit) reports.

The Head of CAS and all CAS employees are authorised to:
- Obtain without delay, from general managers within NN, information on any significant incident concerning NN's operations, including but not limited to security, reputation and/or compliance with regulations and procedures;
- Obtain without delay, from responsible managers within NN, a copy of all letters and reports received from external review agencies (such as external auditor, supervisors, regulators and other agencies providing comfort-related services);
- Have free, full, unrestricted and unfettered access at any time deemed appropriate to all NN departments, offices, activities, books, accounts, records, files, information. CAS must respect the confidentiality of (personal) information acquired;
- Require all NN staff and business management to supply such information and explanations, as may be needed for the performance of assessments, within a reasonable period of time;
- Allocate resources, set frequencies, select subjects, determine scope of work and apply appropriate techniques required to accomplish the CAS's objectives; and
- Obtain the necessary assistance of personnel in various departments/ offices of NN where CAS performs audits, as well as other specialised/professional services where considered necessary from within or outside NN. CAS exercises its authority with the minimum possible disruption to the day-to-day activities of the area being assessed.

Risk culture

Management plays a vital role in creating a sound risk culture. This includes:
- Showing a solid risk management focus in decision-making, with a view to long term sustainability of the business, including understanding and use of risk models when relevant;
- Fostering diversity of thoughts and soliciting different views in decision-making;
- Fostering a culture of transparency in which early identification of risk issues and material incidents are communicated in a timely fashion to relevant parties;
- Ensuring operational management take proper responsibilities in the risk management system;
- Addressing dysfunctional behaviour of staff;
- Ensuring adequate staffing and ensuring employees are well trained for their roles; and
- Actively managing risks throughout the lifetime of products.

Within the risk management system, NN performs the Risk Maturity Reflection, a regular self-assessment to support a dialogue between first and second line to assess and learn whether the organisation and culture are sufficient to support the effective functioning of the risk management system.

Corporate Governance

Corporate governance

Diversity,equity and inclusion

NN Group aims to have an adequate and balanced composition of its boards. To ensure such composition, several relevant selection criteria are balanced, and (re)appointments to these boards are made on the basis of harmonised policies, including NN Group's Diversity, Equity, and Inclusion Policy (updated in 2025), and in accordance with legal and regulatory requirements.

NN Group aims to have a gender diversity of at least 40% women and 40% men on its boards and in senior management positions. As of May 2025, NN Group's target to have at least 40% women and 40% men in senior management positions by 2028, sees to the Management Board and managerial positions in the two levels below.

For each Dutch NN Group entity in scope of the Dutch Gender Balance in Leadership Act[1], including NN, senior management means the management team.

In support of the ambitious gender diversity targets, NN Group has set up an action plan that has been adopted by the NN Group companies in scope of the Dutch Gender Balance in Leadership Act (including NN). We are committed to the following actions (amongst others) to achieve our gender diversity target:

- Inclusive hiring practices with gender diverse slates to include 50% women and 50% men on shortlists in pre-determined pipeline grades.
- Continuing to build inclusion within the talent management processes, ensuring quality and strength of gender balance in the leadership pipeline.
- Taking the 40% target into account in succession planning and appointment processes.
- Leveraging data insights on hiring, promotion, attrition, and exit data to understand movement between grades and leaks in the pipeline.
- Expanding learning and development opportunities for colleagues by offering resources on topics such as unconscious bias and microaggressions.
- Evolving the gender equity networks into impactful employee resource groups that can support diversity initiatives.
- Striving for gender balance of 50% men and 50% women in our leadership training programmes and the NN Group Traineeship tracks.
- Having signed the SER Diversity Charter, we aim to comply with the Dutch Civil Code; annual SER reporting obligations for qualifying Dutch entities reporting on gender diversity targets, board composition, and action plans in the Diversity Portal of the SER.

Composition of NN’s Management and Supervisory Boards and management team

Despite NN’s aim to have a gender diversity of at least 40% women and 40% men for its boards, the gender diversity of the Management Board is 0% woman and 100% men.

NN’s aim to have a gender diversity of at least 40% women and 40% men for its boards, and the fact that its Supervisory Board consists of only three members, require the Supervisory Board to consist of at least one woman and at least one man. In 2025 the composition of the Supervisory Board met this target consisting of one woman and two men.

As at 31 December 2025, NN’s management team consisted of its Management Board members and five additional positions and composed four woman (44.4%) and five men (55.6%). In future appointments of Management and Supervisory board members and management team members, NN will continue to take into account all applicable laws and regulations and relevant selection criteria, including gender diversity targets.

We believe our company is strongest when we embrace the full spectrum of humanity. Regardless of what we look like, where we come from, or who we love. That is why NN Group, including NN, takes a stand for diversity, inclusion and equal opportunities for all. When people inside of our company represent the people outside our company, we can be more responsive to what they expect, want and need, also in changing circumstances. After all, change is a constant factor in our lives, also in the financial sector.

More information can be found in the Diversity, equity and inclusion sections of the 2025 NN Group Annual Report.

Going concern

Based on the current state of affairs, it is justified that the financial reporting is prepared on a going concern basis.

The NN Code of Conduct

Founded on our company values, the NN Code of Conduct and Manager Annex are directly linked to the NN statement of Living our Values and other relevant underlying policies and standards. The Manager Annex includes additional expectations for our business leaders, including managers and board members so they can help everyone to embody our values and meets our standards. Together, the NN Code of Conduct and Manager Annex include guidelines for how we interact with colleagues and customers, handle information and

1 For reference to the act, please refer to wet tot wijziging van Boek 2 van het Burgerlijk Wetboek in verband met het evenwichtiger maken van de verhouding tussen het aantal mannen en vrouwen in het bestuur en de raad van commissarissen van grote naamloze en besloten vennootschappen.

(personal) data, manage conflicts of interest, fraud, bribery and corruption, address financial economic crime, use equipment, the internet and AI, and report and deal with breaches. Each year, the NN Code of Conduct and Manager Annex is reviewed, along with the underlying policies and standards. All internal employees must formally acknowledge their understanding of the code of conduct and their commitment to applying the underlying policies and standards each year. All managers also need to formally acknowledge the Manager Annex annually.

Audit committee

NN is exempt from the requirement to set up an audit committee pursuant to the 'Besluit instelling auditcommissie'. NN is an indirect subsidiary of NN Group, which complies with the requirements referred to in Article 3 under a of the Besluit instelling auditcommissie. In addition, audit committee's duties mentioned in Article 2 paragraph 2 are assumed by NN's Supervisory Board. For the composition of the Supervisory Board, reference is made to the Composition of the boards section.

Financial reporting process

As NN is part of NN Group, the policies and procedures for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting are the same as those applied by NN Group for its consolidated annual accounts.

The internal control over financial reporting is a process designed under the supervision of the CFO, to provide reasonable comfort regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of annual accounts for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles.

The internal control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that:

- Pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of NN's assets
- Provide reasonable comfort that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of annual accounts in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that NN's receipts and expenditures are handled only in accordance with authorisation of its management and directors
- Provide reasonable comfort regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorised acquisition, use or disposition of the assets that could have a material effect on NN's annual accounts

Because of its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements. Moreover, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

External auditor

On 28 May 2015, the general meeting of NN Group appointed KPMG Accountants N.V. (KPMG) as the external auditor of NN Group for the financial years 2016 through 2019. Subsequently, on 30 June 2015 the general meeting of NN (General Meeting) also appointed KPMG as the external auditor of NN for the same period.

On 29 May 2019, KPMG was reappointed as the external auditor of NN Group for the financial years 2020 through 2022, and was again reappointed on 19 May 2022 for the financial years 2023 through 2025. The General Meeting also reappointed KPMG as the external auditor of NN, on 31 May 2019 for the financial years 2020 through 2022 and on 23 May 2022 for the financial years 2022 through 2025.

The external auditor attended the meetings of the Supervisory Board on 28 March, 7 July, 8 September and 8 December 2025.

On the general meeting on 15 May 2025 of NN Group EY Accountants B.V. (EY) has been appointed as its external auditor for the financial years 2026 through 2029 at the annual general meeting of NN Group. On 23 May 2025, the General Meeting appointed EY as the external auditor of NN for the financial years 2026 through 2029.

More information on NN Group's policy on external auditor independence is available on the website of NN Group.

Code of Conduct for Insurers

NN signed up to the Code of Conduct for Insurers. The Code is a cornerstone of NN's operations. The Code of Conduct for Insurers contains three core values: 'providing security', 'making it possible' and 'social responsibility'. These core values ensure that we never lose sight of the essence of what we do: adding value for our customers and society. NN aims to offer security in both the short and the long term by bolstering continuity and boosting confidence.

The Code of Conduct for Insurers is available on the website of the Dutch Association of Insurers (www.verzekeraars.nl).

Data privacy

NN is aware of the need to strike an appropriate balance between individual choices, privacy and social responsibility. As digitalisation continues rapidly, we are conscious that to safeguard the privacy of our customers it is more important than ever to secure their personal data and handle it responsibly. We do this by complying with all legislative data protection requirements, of which the EU General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) is the most important. In the Privacy statement NN explains how the GDPR is translated into our day-to-day operations. We foster the careful processing of (personal) data by providing repeated training and regular information on our intranet. In 2023 all employees have been requested to complete a mandatory GDPR e-learning (“Privacy Matters”) as a follow up on a previous mandatory GDPR e-learning.

The NN DPO Charter provides a mandatory framework that establishes the function of Data Protection Officer (DPO). NN has appointed a DPO that is assigned a clear mandate and responsibilities in line with the DPO Charter and the GDPR. Our DPO continuously monitors compliance with the GDPR and acts as a point of contact for supervisory authorities and data subjects. The DPO monitors the number of complaints and data breaches. These numbers are within an acceptable range.

Artificial Intelligence

For many years data have been vital in serving today’s customers effectively. In the past years there has been a tremendous worldwide focus on the possible use cases of Artificial Intelligence (AI) and an increase in the use of AI with all the parts of NN. We see that the use of AI is getting more and more impact on our data processing, from straightforward document handling processes to the most complex processing of (personal) data. Using AI to make processes more efficient and faster.

Our data and AI analyses are currently focused on product/market optimalisation, process efficiency and fraud and claim analytics but also other specific use cases are actively being explored. It is vital that for all AI use cases the application is trustworthy by design. As soon as NN Group started using AI, we developed our own ethical guidelines to facilitate the development and use AI in a trustworthy manner. We have anticipated the European AI Act, entered into force August 2024 by embedding NN’s ethical guidelines in the NN Group governance by establishing the NN AI Framework and mandatory AI Assessments. The AI Working Group validates all AI systems or models to be used within NN by using the yardstick of the NN AI Framework and AI Assessments, focusing on the relevant aspects of trustworthy AI, such as lawful processing of personal data, preventing bias and discrimination and appropriate assessment of ethical dilemmas. The aforementioned also enables us to deploy AI in line with the Ethical Framework for data-driven applications of the Dutch Association of Insurers (Verbond van Verzekeraars) as well.

NN Group will take further appropriate and definite steps to comply with this Act, which will become applicable in stages. NN already has integrated the first set of applications that will become applicable in 2025 into its NN AI Framework. In the upcoming year, NN will further develop its NN AI Framework to align with the risk-based approach of the AI Act. NN Group also monitors other relevant upcoming legislation, such as the proposed AI Liability Directive, as well as actively contributes to input for supervisory authorities developing their guidance in relation to the use of AI-Systems and algorithms.

Rotterdam, 30 March 2026

The Management Board

Composition of the boards

The composition of the Management Board and the Supervisory Board of NN as at 31 December 2025 was as follows:

Management Board

Composition as at 31 December 2025

L.M. (Leon) van Riet (1964), CEO and chair

A. (Arun) Sivaramakrishnan (1973), CFO

P. (Peter) Brewee (1972), CRO

G.J. (Gerard) van Rooijen (1972)

Supervisory Board

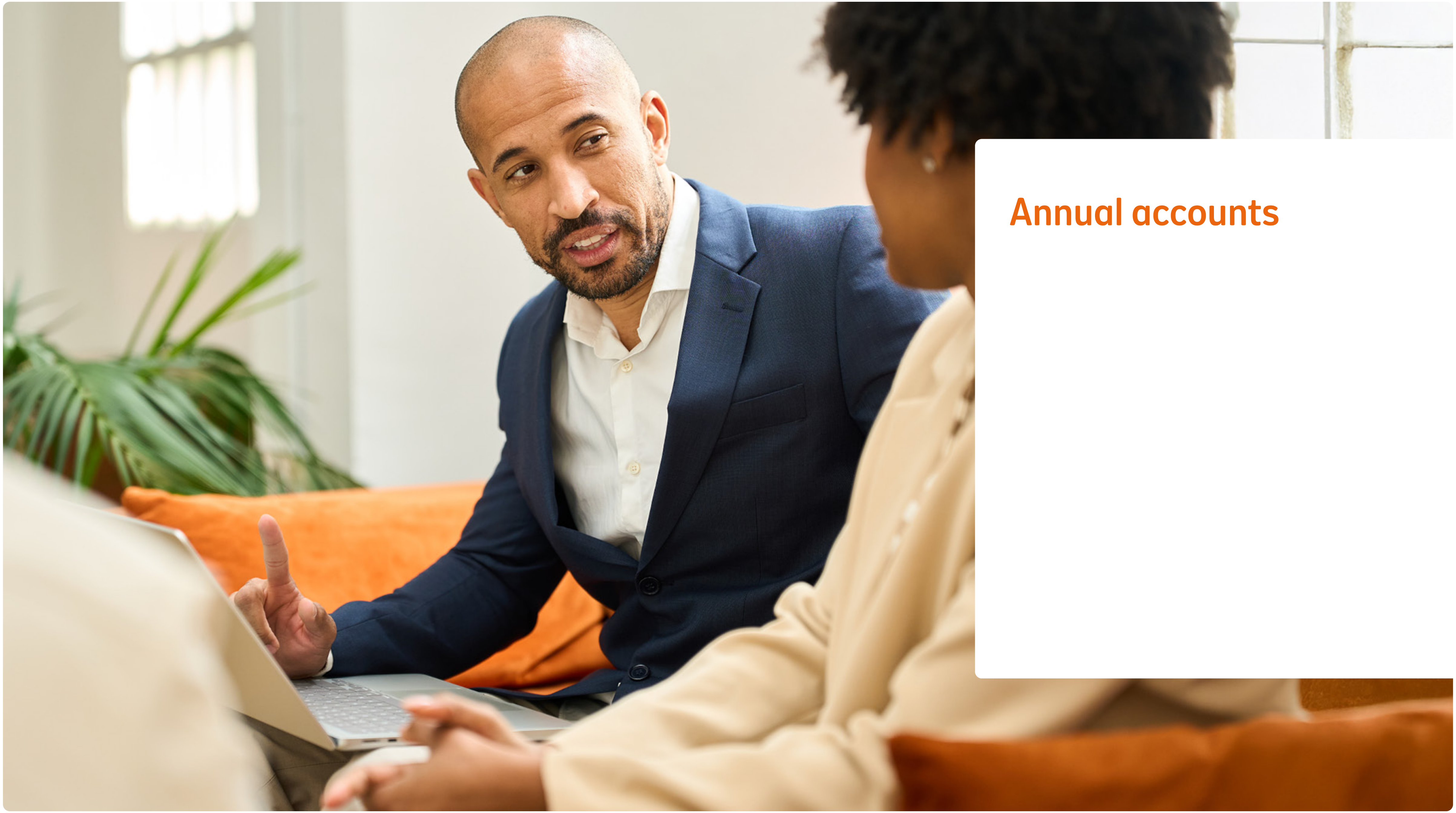
Composition as at 31 December 2025

J.L. (Janet) Stuijt (1969), chair

W.G. (Wilbert) Ouburg (1985)[1]

J.W. (Hans) Schoen (1954)[2]

1 Mr Ouburg was appointed as from 1 October 2025 by the General Meeting on 1 October 2025, following the resignation of Annemiek van Melick as per that same date.
2 Mr Schoen will resign from his position from 1 April 2026. Rob Lelieveld was appointed to succeed Mr Schoen as per 1 April 2026.



Annual accounts

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Consolidated annual accounts

Consolidated balance sheet

As at 31 December	notes	2025	2024
Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	2	2,037	2,620
Investments at fair value through Other Comprehensive Income	3	69,159	73,611
Investments at cost	4	113	118
Investments at fair value through profit or loss	5	40,867	40,622
Investments in real estate	6	2,234	2,512
Investments in associates and joint ventures	7	7,906	6,881
Derivatives	16	1,221	2,602
Investments		123,537	128,966
Insurance contracts	11	121	109
Reinsurance contracts	13	67	97
Insurance and reinsurance contracts		188	206
Property and equipment	8	14	52
Intangible assets		1	1
Deferred tax assets	25	120	8
Other assets	9	5,083	3,861
Other		5,218	3,922
Total assets		**128,943**	**133,094**

As at 31 December	notes	2025	2024
Equity			
Shareholder's equity		10,877	11,956
Minority interests		2,097	2,192
Undated subordinated notes		800	800
Total equity	10	**13,774**	**14,948**
Liabilities			
Insurance contracts	11	104,604	109,059
Investment contracts	12	688	744
Reinsurance contracts	13	105	106
Insurance, investment and reinsurance contracts		105,397	109,909
Subordinated debt	14	1,100	1,100
Other borrowed funds	15	3,146	1,275
Funding		4,246	2,375
Derivatives	16	4,033	3,326
Deferred tax liabilities	25	108	141
Other liabilities	17	1,385	2,395
Other		5,526	5,862
Total liabilities		**115,169**	**118,146**
Total equity and liabilities		**128,943**	**133,094**

References relate to the notes starting with Note 1 Accounting policies. These form an integral part of the Consolidated annual accounts.

Consolidated profit and loss account

For the year ended 31 December	notes	2025	2024
Release of contractual service margin		389	298
Release of risk adjustment		47	40
Expected claims and benefits		3,861	3,513
Expected attributable expenses		331	335
Recovery of acquisition costs		73	67
Experience adjustments for premiums		-1	2
Insurance income	18	4,700	4,255
Incurred claims and benefits		3,826	3,522
Incurred attributable expenses		342	330
Amortisation of acquisition costs		73	67
Changes in incurred claims and benefits previous periods		3	-9
(Reversal of) losses on onerous contracts		-34	40
Insurance expenses	19	4,210	3,950
Net insurance result		490	305
Net reinsurance result		-92	-59
Insurance and reinsurance result		398	246
Investment income		2,859	2,945
Gains (losses) on investments		775	2,908
Other investment result		-228	605
Investment result	20	3,406	6,458

For the year ended 31 December	notes	2025	2024
Finance result on (re) insurance contracts	21	2,488	5,240
Result on investment contracts		4	3
Finance result other		273	337
Finance result		2,765	5,580
Net investment result		641	878
Fee and commission result	22	-27	-58
Result on disposals of group companies		9	13
Non-attributable operating expenses	23	-155	-127
Other		27	17
Other result		-146	-155
Result before tax		893	969
Taxation	25	141	113
Net result		**752**	**856**

Net result

For the year ended 31 December	2025	2024
Net result attributable to:		
Shareholder of the parent	646	746
Minority interests	106	110
Net result	**752**	**856**

Consolidated statement of comprehensive income

For the year ended 31 December		2025		2024
Net result		752		856
– finance result on insurance contracts, recognised in OCI	2,663		-625	
– finance result on reinsurance contracts, recognised in OCI	38		56	
– revaluations on debt securities at fair value through OCI	-1,246		-774	
– revaluations on loans at fair value through OCI	-251		795	
– realised gains (losses) transferred to the profit and loss account	233		772	
– changes in cash flow hedge reserve	-1,989		29	
– foreign currency exchange differences	28		7	
Items that may be reclassified subsequently to the profit and loss account		-524		260
– revaluations on equity securities at fair value through OCI	-183		-73	
– revaluations on property in own use	-6		0	
Items that will not be reclassified to the profit and loss account		-189		-73
Total other comprehensive income		-713		187
Total comprehensive income		**39**		**1,043**

For the year ended 31 December	2025	2024
Comprehensive income attributable to:		
Shareholder of the parent	-73	940
Minority interests	112	103
Total comprehensive income	**39**	**1,043**

Reference is made to Note 25 Taxation for the disclosure on the income tax effects on each component of comprehensive income.

Consolidated statement of cash flows

For the year ended 31 December	2025	2024
Result before tax	893	969
Adjusted for:		
– depreciation and amortisation on (in)tangible assets	4	66
– changes in (re) insurance and investment contracts	2,095	4,938
– (un) realised results and impairments on investments	-498	-3,640
– other	33	47
Net premiums, claims, and attributable expenses on (re) insurance contracts	-2,931	-2,097
Tax received (paid)	103	-181
Changes in:		
– derivatives	-524	-857
– other assets	-799	1,020
– other liabilities	-1,267	-135
Net cash flow from operating activities	-2,891	130
Investments and advances:		
– investments at fair value through OCI	-7,689	-8,278
– investments at cost	0	-2
– investments at fair value through profit or loss	-6,086	-6,988
– investments in associates and joint ventures	-1,118	-698
– investments in real estate	-70	-114
- investments in property and equipment	-1	0

For the year ended 31 December	2025	2024
Disposals and redemptions:		
– investments at fair value through OCI	9,165	10,319
– investments at cost	5	8
– investments at fair value through profit or loss	6,807	6,132
– investments in associates and joint ventures	267	255
– investments in real estate	372	206
- investments in property and equipment	23	0
Net cash flow from investing activities	1,675	840
Proceeds from issuance of subordinated loans	0	1,050
Repayments of subordinated loans	0	-1,050
Proceeds from other borrowed funds	8,033	5,441
Repayments of other borrowed funds	-6,162	-6,677
Capital transactions with minority interests	-144	0
Dividend paid	-1,041	-980
Coupon on undated subordinated notes	-53	-54
Net cash flow from financing activities	633	-2,270
Net cash flow	**-583**	**-1,300**

Included in net cash flow from operating activities

For the year ended 31 December	2025	2024
Interest received	2,477	2,430
Interest paid	-424	-385
Dividend received	797	641

Cash and cash equivalents

	2025	2024
Cash and cash equivalents - opening balance	2,620	3,920
Net cash flow	-583	-1,300
Cash and cash equivalents - closing balance	**2,037**	**2,620**

Consolidated statement of changes in equity (2025)

	Share capital	Share premium	Reserves	Total Shareholder's equity (parent)	Minority interest	Undated subordinated notes	Total equity
Balance at 1 January 2025	23	4,228	7,705	11,956	2,192	800	14,948
Finance result on insurance contracts recognised in OCI			2,663	2,663			2,663
Finance result on reinsurance contracts recognised in OCI			38	38			38
Revaluations on debt securities at fair value through OCI			-1,246	-1,246			-1,246
Revaluations on loans at fair value through OCI			-251	-251			-251
Realised gains (losses) transferred to the profit and loss account			233	233			233
Changes in cash flow hedge reserve			-1,986	-1,986	-3		-1,989
Foreign currency exchange differences			23	23	5		28
Revaluations on equity securities at fair value through OCI			-187	-187	4		-183
Revaluations on property in own use			-6	-6			-6
Total amount recognised directly in equity (OCI)	0	0	-719	-719	6	0	-713
Net result for the year			646	646	106		752
Total comprehensive income	0	0	-73	-73	112	0	39
Dividend			-980	-980	-61		-1,041
Coupon on undated subordinated notes			-40	-40			-40
Changes in the composition of the group and other changes			14	14	-146		-132
Balance at 31 December 2025	**23**	**4,228**	**6,626**	**10,877**	**2,097**	**800**	**13,774**

Consolidated statement of changes in equity (2024)

	Share capital	Share premium	Reserves	Total Shareholder's equity (parent)	Minority interest	Undated subordinated notes	Total equity
Balance at 1 January 2024	23	4,228	7,835	12,086	2,028	800	14,914
Finance result on insurance contracts recognised in OCI			-625	-625			-625
Finance result on reinsurance contracts recognised in OCI			56	56			56
Revaluations on debt securities at fair value through OCI			-774	-774			-774
Revaluations on loans at fair value through OCI			795	795			795
Realised gains (losses) transferred to the profit and loss account			772	772			772
Changes in cash flow hedge reserve			34	34	-5		29
Foreign currency exchange differences			7	7			7
Revaluations on equity securities at fair value through OCI			-71	-71	-2		-73
Total amount recognised directly in equity (OCI)	0	0	194	194	-7	0	187
Net result for the year			746	746	110		856
Total comprehensive income	0	0	940	940	103	0	1,043
Dividend			-980	-980			-980
Coupon on undated subordinated notes			-40	-40			-40
Changes in the composition of the group and other changes			-50	-50	61		11
Balance at 31 December 2024	**23**	**4,228**	**7,705**	**11,956**	**2,192**	**800**	**14,948**

Notes to the Consolidated annual accounts

1 Accounting policies

Basis of preparation

Nationale-Nederlanden Levensverzekering Maatschappij N.V. (NN) is a public limited liability company (naamloze vennootschap) incorporated under Dutch law. NN has its office address in Rotterdam, the Netherlands. NN is recorded in the Commercial Register under number 24042211. The principal activities of NN are described in the section 'About NN'. Amounts in the Annual accounts are in millions of euros, unless stated otherwise.

NN prepares its Consolidated annual accounts in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as endorsed by the European Union (IFRS-EU) and Part 9 of Book 2 of the Dutch Civil Code. In the Consolidated annual accounts, the term IFRS-EU is used to refer to these standards, including the decisions NN made with regard to the options available under IFRS-EU. IFRS-EU provides a number of options in accounting policies. The key areas, in which IFRS-EU allows accounting policy choices and the related NN accounting policy, are summarised as follows:

- NN disaggregates insurance finance result between profit or loss and in 'Other Comprehensive Income' (OCI) in equity.
- NN's accounting policy for real estate investments is fair value, with changes in the fair value reflected immediately in the Consolidated profit and loss account.
- NN's accounting policy for property in own use is fair value, with changes in the fair value reflected, after tax, in 'Other Comprehensive Income' (equity). A net negative revaluation on individual properties is reflected immediately in the Consolidated profit and loss account.
- For hedge accounting NN continues to apply the IAS 39 hedge accounting requirements.

NN's accounting policies under IFRS-EU, its decision on the options available and significant judgement used are included in the relevant notes. NN currently does not apply the IFRS-EU exemption for aggregation of certain insurance contracts.

Change in IFRS-EU effective in 2025

The following change to existing standards became effective in 2025:

- Amendments to IAS 21 The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates: Lack of Exchangeability (issued on 13 November 2025).

This change had no material impact on NN's Consolidated annual accounts.

Upcoming changes in IFRS-EU

The following amendments and revisions to standards and interpretations have been issued by the IASB but are not yet effective:

- Amendments to IAS 21 The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates: Translation to a Hyperinflationary Presentation Currency (issued on 13 November 2025).
- Amendments to the classification and measurement of financial instruments - Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7.
- IFRS 18 Presentation and disclosure in financial statements.
- IFRS 19 Subsidiaries without public accountability: disclosures.
- Annual improvements volume 11.

These changes are not expected to have a material impact on NN's shareholder's equity or net result.

Changes in presentation

The presentation of, and certain terms used in, the Consolidated balance sheet, Consolidated profit and loss account, Consolidated statement of cash flows, Consolidated statement of changes in equity and the notes was changed to provide additional and more relevant information or (for changes in comparative information) to better align with the current period presentation. The impact of these changes is explained in the respective notes when significant.

Material accounting policies and significant judgements

NN has identified the accounting policies that are most material to its business operations and to the understanding of its results. These material accounting policies are those which involve the most complex or subjective judgements and assumptions and relate to insurance contracts, acquisition accounting, the determination of the fair value of real estate and financial assets and liabilities and impairments. In each case, the determination of these items is fundamental to the financial condition and results of operations and requires management to make complex judgements based on information and financial data that may change in future periods. As a result, determinations regarding these items necessarily involve the use of assumptions and subjective judgements as to future events and are subject to change, as the use of different assumptions or data could produce significantly different results. All valuation techniques used are subject to internal review and approval. For further details on the application of these accounting policies, reference is made to the applicable notes to the Consolidated annual accounts and the information below.

General accounting policies

Consolidation

NN comprises NN and all its subsidiaries. The Consolidated annual accounts of NN comprise the accounts of NN and all entities over which NN has control. NN has control over an entity when NN is exposed to, or has rights to, variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the entity. The assessment of control is based on the substance of the relationship between NN and the entity and considers existing and potential voting rights that are substantive. For a right to be substantive, the holder must have the practical ability to exercise that right.

For interests in investment entities, the existence of control is determined taking into account both NN's financial interests for own risk and its role as asset manager. Financial interests for risk of policyholders are not taken into account when the policyholders decide on the investment allocations of their insurance policies (i.e. the policyholder has the 'power') and assume all risks and benefits of these investments (i.e. the policyholder assumes the variable returns).

The results of the operations and the net assets of subsidiaries are included in the profit and loss account and the balance sheet from the date control is obtained until the date control is lost. Minority interests are initially measured at their proportionate share of the subsidiaries' identifiable net assets at the date of acquisition. On disposal, the difference between the sales proceeds, net of directly attributable transaction costs, and the net assets is included in net result.

A subsidiary which NN has agreed to sell but is still legally owned by NN may still be controlled by NN at the balance sheet date and, therefore, still be included in the consolidation. Such a subsidiary may be presented as held for sale if certain conditions are met.

All intercompany transactions, balances and unrealised gains and losses on transactions between group companies are eliminated. Where necessary, the accounting policies used by subsidiaries are changed to ensure consistency with NN policies. In general, the reporting dates of subsidiaries are the same as the reporting date of NN.

A list of principal subsidiaries is included in Note 24 Principal subsidiaries and geographical information .

Foreign currency translation

Functional and presentation currency

Items included in the annual accounts of each NN entity are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates (the functional currency). The Consolidated annual accounts are presented in euro, which is NN's functional and presentation currency.

Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rate prevailing at the date of the transactions. The release of the Contractual Service Margin of insurance contracts is translated similarly. Exchange rate differences resulting from the settlement of transactions and from the translation at year-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in the profit and loss account, except when deferred in equity as part of qualifying cash flow hedges, qualifying net investment hedges or as result of applying the OCI option on insurance contracts.

Exchange rate differences on non-monetary items, measured at fair value through profit or loss, are reported as part of the 'fair value gain or loss'. Exchange rate differences on non-monetary items measured at fair value through Other Comprehensive Income (equity) are included in the 'Revaluation reserve' in equity.

Exchange rate differences in the profit and loss account are generally included in 'Foreign currency exchange results' as part of investment result. Exchange rate differences relating to the disposal of debt and equity securities are considered to be an inherent part of the capital gains and losses. On disposal of group companies, any foreign currency exchange difference deferred in equity is recognised in the profit and loss account in 'Result on disposals of group companies'.

Group companies

The results and financial positions of all group companies that have a functional currency different from the presentation currency are translated into the presentation currency as follows:

- Assets and liabilities included in each balance sheet are translated at the closing rate at the date of that balance sheet.
- Income and expenses included in each profit and loss account are translated at average exchange rates (unless this average is not a reasonable approximation of the cumulative effect of the rates prevailing on the transaction dates, in which case income and expenses are translated at the dates of the transactions).
- All resulting exchange rate differences are recognised in a separate component of equity in 'Currency translation reserve'.

On consolidation, exchange rate differences arising from the translation of a monetary item that forms part of the net investment in a foreign operation and of borrowings and other instruments designated as hedges of such investments are taken to shareholder's equity. When a foreign operation is sold the corresponding exchange rate differences are recognised in the profit and loss account as part of the gain or loss on sale.

Goodwill and fair value adjustments arising from the acquisition of a foreign operation are treated as assets and liabilities of the foreign operation and translated at the exchange rate prevailing at the balance sheet date.

Recognition and derecognition of financial instruments

Financial assets and liabilities are generally (de)recognised at trade date, which is the date on which NN commits to purchase or sell the asset. Loans and receivables are recognised at settlement date, which is the date on which NN receives or delivers the asset.

Financial assets are derecognised when the rights to receive cash flows from the financial assets have expired or where NN has transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership. If NN neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of a financial asset, it derecognises the financial asset if it no longer has control over the asset.

Realised gains and losses on investments are determined as the difference between the sales proceeds and (amortised) cost. For equity securities, the cost is determined using a weighted average per portfolio. For debt securities, the cost is determined by specific identification (generally FIFO).

Maximum credit risk exposure

The maximum credit risk exposure for items on the balance sheet is generally the carrying value for the relevant financial assets. For the off-balance sheet items, the maximum credit exposure is the maximum amount that could be required to be paid. Reference is made to Note 34 Contingent liabilities and commitments for these off-balance sheet items. Collateral received is not taken into account when determining the maximum credit risk exposure. The manner in which NN manages credit risk and determines credit risk exposures is explained in Note 40 Risk management.

Leases

The leases entered into by NN as a lessee are primarily operating leases. At inception of a contract, NN assesses whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. A contract is or contains a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. The net present value of operating lease commitments is recognised on the balance sheet as a 'right of use asset' under Property and equipment or Real estate investments and a lease liability is recognised under Other liabilities. NN does not recognise a right of use asset and a lease liability for short-term leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less and for leases of low value assets. The lease payments associated with these leases are recognised as an expense.

Statement of cash flows

The Consolidated statement of cash flows is prepared in accordance with the indirect method, classifying cash flows as cash flows from operating, investing and financing activities. In the net cash flow from operating activities, the result before tax is adjusted for those items in the profit and loss account and changes in balance sheet items, which do not result in actual cash flows during the year.

Cash and cash equivalents comprise balances with less than three months maturity from the date of acquisition. Investments qualify as a cash equivalent if they are readily convertible into a known amount of cash and are not subject to significant risk of changes in value.

Cash flows arising from foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates at the date of the cash flows.

2 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash includes short-term investments.

NN invests in several types of money market funds, some qualifying as cash equivalents and some as investments. Short-term investments in money market funds are presented as cash equivalents only if these are highly liquid and quoted in an active market and have low investment risk.

Cash and cash equivalents

	2025	2024
Cash and bank balances	522	515
Money market funds	1,102	1,985
Short-term deposits	413	120
Cash and cash equivalents	**2,037**	**2,620**

Changes in Cash and cash equivalents

	2025	2024
Cash and cash equivalents - opening balance	2,620	3,920
Net cash flow	-583	-1,300
Cash and cash equivalents - closing balance	**2,037**	**2,620**

3 Investments at fair value through other comprehensive income

Investments at fair value through Other Comprehensive Income include debt securities and loans that are held in a business model ‘held to collect and sell’ and of which the cash flows are considered solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding. The objective of this business model ‘held to collect and sell’ is to fund the insurance contracts. To achieve this objective, NN collects contractual cash flows as they come due and sells financial assets to maintain the desired profile of the asset portfolio. Investments at fair value through Other Comprehensive Income also include equity securities held by insurance entities within NN so as to align the accounting for financial assets under IFRS 9 as much as possible to the accounting for insurance liabilities under IFRS 17.

Investments at fair value through Other Comprehensive Income are initially recognised at fair value plus transaction costs. For debt securities and loans, the difference between cost and redemption value is amortised through the effective yield in the profit and loss account. Interest income on debt securities and loans is recognised in the profit and loss account in ‘Investment result’ using the effective interest method.

Dividend income from equity securities classified as Investments at fair value through Other Comprehensive Income is recognised in the profit and loss account in ‘Investment result’ when the dividend has been declared. Investments at fair value through Other Comprehensive Income are subsequently measured at fair value. Unrealised gains and losses arising from changes in the fair value are recognised in Other Comprehensive Income (equity). For debt securities and loans, realised gains and losses on disposal, are recognised in the profit and loss account in ‘Investment result’.

Impairments

Impairment applies to all debt securities and loans measured at amortised cost and at fair value through Other Comprehensive Income. Initially, a provision is recognised for expected credit losses within the next 12 months. This is referred to as 'Stage 1'. If there is a significant increase in credit risk between the moment of initial recognition and the reporting date, but the exposure is not in default, the exposure is classified in 'Stage 2'. If the exposure is in default (i.e. credit impaired), it is classified in 'Stage 3'. For both 'Stage 2' and 'Stage 3', a provision is recognised for expected credit losses over the remaining lifetime of the financial asset.

An asset is in default if it is probable that NN will not be able to collect all amounts due (principal and interest) according to the contractual terms. Default risk is determined by considering credit risk and transfer risk. NN uses external and internal credit ratings as primary driver in determining whether credit risk has increased significantly together with other qualitative factors (such as market value indicators and portfolio manager assessments). If, at initial recognition, an asset is deemed to have low credit risk (i.e. for all financial assets with an internal or external rating of 'investment grade'), a significant increase in credit risk will occur when the asset's credit rating falls below 'investment grade'. NN will, in principle, not rebut the presumption that the credit risk on a financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition when contractual payments are more than 30 days past due, except in specific cases if qualitative factors indicate there has not been a significant increase in credit risk.

The lifetime expected credit losses are calculated based on probability weighted macro-economic scenarios. The impairment for assets classified in stage 1 and stage 2 is determined by using Probability of Default, Loss Given Default and Exposure at Default parameters. Impairment on assets classified in stage 3 is determined by assessing the expected recoverable amount.

Determining impairments is an inherently uncertain process involving various assumptions and factors including condition of the counterparty, assessment of credit risk, statistical loss data, and discount rates. Estimates and assumptions are based on management's judgement and other information available. Significantly different results can occur as circumstances change and additional information becomes known.

In certain circumstances NN may grant borrowers postponement and/or reduction of loan principal and/or interest payments for a temporary period of time to maximise collection opportunities and, if possible, avoid default, foreclosure or repossession. When such postponement and/or reduction of loan principal and/or interest payments is executed based on credit concerns it is also referred to as 'forbearance'. If the forbearance results in a substantial modification of the terms of the loan, the original loan is derecognised and a new loan is recognised at its fair value at the modification date whereas the significance of increases in credit risk is determined as set out above. If the forbearance did not result in a substantial modification, the significance of an increase in the credit risk is determined by comparing the risk of a default occurring at the reporting date (based on the modified contractual terms) and the risk of a default occurring at initial recognition (based on the original, unmodified contractual terms).

If, in a subsequent period, the amount of the impairment loss decreases and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognised (such as an improvement in the debtor's credit rating), the previously recognised impairment loss is reversed. The amount of the reversal is recognised in the profit and loss account. NN writes off (part of) the gross carrying amount of a financial asset when it has no reasonable expectations of recovering a financial asset in its entirety or a portion thereof.

Reference is made to Note 40 Risk management for more information on credit risk.

Investments at fair value through other comprehensive income

	2025	2024
Debt securities	36,246	38,336
Equity securities	2,333	2,792
Loans	30,580	32,483
Investments at fair value through other comprehensive income	**69,159**	**73,611**

Changes in investments at fair value through other comprehensive income (2025)

2025	Debt securities	Equity securities	Loans	Total
Investments at fair value through OCI - opening balance	38,336	2,792	32,483	73,611
Additions	5,614	73	2,002	7,689
Disposals and redemptions	-5,329	-338	-3,402	-9,069
Revaluations	-1,658	-209	-331	-2,198
Impairments and reversal of impairments	-19		-7	-26
Amortisation	51		-45	6
Transfers and reclassifications			-96	-96
Foreign currency exchange differences	-749	15	-24	-758
Investments at fair value through OCI - closing balance	**36,246**	**2,333**	**30,580**	**69,159**

Changes in investments at fair value through other comprehensive income (2024)

2024	Debt securities	Equity securities	Loans	Total
Investments at fair value through OCI - opening balance	36,945	3,506	34,898	75,349
Additions	6,514	162	1,602	8,278
Disposals and redemptions	-4,484	-786	-5,049	-10,319
Revaluations	-1,058	-89	1,084	-63
Impairments and reversal of impairments	14		-12	2
Amortisation	-5		-56	-61
Transfers and reclassifications			-1	-1
Foreign currency exchange differences	410	-1	17	426
Investments at fair value through OCI - closing balance	**38,336**	**2,792**	**32,483**	**73,611**

Impairment – Investments at fair value through other comprehensive income (2025)

	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	
2025	12 month expected credit losses	Lifetime expected credit losses	Lifetime expected credit losses	Total
Impairments - Investments at fair value through OCI and loans - opening balance	-26	-12	-60	-98
Transfers between stage 1,2 and 3	-1	6	-5	0
Additions	-4	-15	-7	-26
Disposals	6	3	15	24
Impairments - Investments at fair value through OCI and loans - opening balance	**-25**	**-18**	**-57**	**-100**

Impairment – Investments at fair value through other comprehensive income (2024)

	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	
2024	12 month expected credit losses	Lifetime expected credit losses	Lifetime expected credit losses	Total
Impairments - Investments at fair value through OCI and loans - opening balance	-66	-10	-59	-135
Transfers between stage 1,2 and 3	2		-2	0
Additions	28	-12	-14	2
Disposals	10	10	15	35
Impairments - Investments at fair value through OCI and loans - opening balance	**-26**	**-12**	**-60**	**-98**

The loss allowance for investments at fair value through other comprehensive income of EUR 100 million (2024: EUR 98 million) does not reduce the carrying amount of these investments (which are measured at fair value) but gives rise to an equal and opposite gain in other comprehensive income and is included in the line 'Revaluations' in the table of Changes in investments at fair value through other comprehensive income.

4 Investments at cost

Investments at cost consist of loans that are held in a business model 'held to collect' and of which the cash flows are considered solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Investments at cost are initially recognised at fair value plus transaction costs. Subsequently, these are carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method less any impairment losses. Interest income is recognised in the profit and loss account in 'Investment result' using the effective interest method.

Reference is made to Note 3 Investments at fair value through other comprehensive income for more information on impairment.

Investments at cost

	2025	2024
Mortgage loans	112	117
Other	1	1
Investments at cost - net of impairments	**113**	**118**

Changes in investments at cost (2025)

2025	Mortgage loans	Other	Total
Investments at cost - opening balance	117	1	118
Disposals and redemptions	-5		-5
Investments at cost - closing balance	**112**	**1**	**113**

Changes in investments at cost (2024)

2024	Mortgage loans	Other	Total
Investments at cost - opening balance	123	1	124
Additions	2		2
Disposals and redemptions	-8		-8
Investments at cost - closing balance	**117**	**1**	**118**

5 Investments at fair value through profit or loss

A financial asset is measured at fair value through profit or loss if it is not measured at (amortised) cost or at fair value through Other Comprehensive Income. Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss include debt securities and loans of which the cash flows are not considered solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding, investments in investment funds, and investments held for risk of policyholders.

Transaction costs on initial recognition are expensed when incurred. Interest income from debt securities and loans classified as investments at fair value through profit or loss is recognised in the profit and loss account in 'Investment result' using the effective interest method. Dividend income from equity securities classified as investments at fair value through profit or loss is recognised in the profit and loss account in 'Investment result' when the dividend has been declared.

The investments for risk of policyholders are classified at fair value through profit or loss as to align with the accounting for the corresponding insurance liabilities.

Investments at fair value through profit or loss

	2025	2024
For risk of policyholders:		
– debt securities	9	14
– equity securities and investment funds	31,490	30,203
– loans and other	2,260	2,319
Total for risk of policyholders	33,759	32,536
For risk of company:		
– debt securities	27	28
– equity securities and investment funds	6,906	7,814
– loans and other	175	244
Total for risk of company	7,108	8,086
Investments at fair value through profit or loss	**40,867**	**40,622**

6 Investments in real estate

Investments in real estate

Real estate investments are initially measured at cost, including transaction cost and are subsequently measured at fair value. Changes in the carrying value resulting from revaluations are recognised in the profit and loss account. On disposal, the difference between the sales proceeds and carrying value is recognised in the profit and loss account. The fair value of real estate investments is based on regular appraisals by independent qualified valuers. All real estate investments are appraised externally at least annually. Market transactions and disposals made by NN are monitored as part of the validation procedures to test the valuations. Valuations performed earlier in the year are updated if necessary to reflect the situation at the year-end.

The fair value represents the estimated amount for which the property could be exchanged on the date of valuation between a willing buyer and willing seller in an at-arm's-length transaction after proper marketing wherein the parties each acted knowledgeably, prudently and without compulsion. The fair value is based on regular appraisals by external qualified valuers using valuation methods such as comparable market transactions, capitalisation of income methods or discounted cash flow calculations. The underlying assumption used in the valuation is that the properties are let or sold to third parties based on the actual letting status. The discounted cash flow analysis and capitalisation of income method are based on calculations of the future rental income in accordance with the terms in existing leases and estimations of the rental values for new leases when leases expire and incentives like rent-free periods. The cash flows are discounted using market-based interest rates that appropriately reflect the risk characteristics of real estate. The valuation of real estate investments takes (expected) vacancies into account. Occupancy rates differ significantly from investment to investment. For real estate investments held through (minority shares in) real estate investment funds, the valuations are performed under the responsibility of the funds' asset manager.

Subsequent expenditures are recognised as part of the asset's carrying value only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to NN and the cost of an item can be measured reliably. All other repairs and maintenance costs are recognised immediately in the profit and loss account. Borrowing costs on real estate investments under construction are capitalised until completion.

Real estate investments under construction are included in investments in real estate.

Reference is made to Note 27 Fair value of non-financial assets for more disclosure on fair value of real estate investments at the balance sheet date.

Changes in investments in real estate

	2025	2024
Investments in real estate – opening balance	2,512	2,620
Additions	70	114
Transfers from (to) property in own use	4	
Transfers from (to) other assets	3	-2
Fair value gains (losses)	17	-14
Disposals	-372	-206
Investments in real estate – closing balance	**2,234**	**2,512**

The total amount of rental income recognised in the profit and loss account for the year ended 31 December 2025 is EUR 158 million (2024: EUR 170 million). The real estate investments include properties that are leased (ground lease). At 31 December 2025, the corresponding right of use assets amount to EUR 91 million (2024: EUR 70 million).

The total amount of direct operating expenses (including repairs and maintenance) in relation to real estate investments recognised in rental income for the year ended 31 December 2025 EUR 55 million (2024: EUR 61 million).

Investments in real estate by year of most recent appraisal

	2025	2024
Most recent appraisal in current year	100%	100%

NN's total exposure to real estate is included in the following balance sheet lines:

Real estate exposure

	2025	2024
Investments in real estate	2,234	2,512
Investments at fair value through profit or loss	1,898	2,050
Investments at fair value through OCI	385	369
Investments in associates and joint ventures	4,786	4,586
Property and equipment – property in own use	13	26
Real estate exposure	**9,316**	**9,543**

Furthermore, the exposure is impacted by third-party interests, leverage in funds and off-balance commitments. Reference is made to Note 40 Risk management.

7 Investments in associates and joint ventures

Associates are entities over which NN has significant influence but not control. Joint ventures are entities in which NN has joint control.

Associates and joint ventures are initially recognised at cost (including goodwill) and subsequently accounted for using the equity method of accounting. Subsequently, NN's share of profits or losses is recognised in the profit and loss account and its share of changes in reserves is recognised in Other Comprehensive Income (equity). The cumulative changes are adjusted against the carrying value of the investment. When NN's share of losses in an associate or joint venture equals or exceeds the book value of the associate or joint venture, NN does not recognise further losses, unless it has incurred obligations or made payments on behalf of the associate or joint venture.

Unrealised gains and losses on transactions between NN and its associates and joint ventures are eliminated to the extent of NN's interest. Accounting policies of associates and joint ventures have been changed where necessary to ensure consistency with the policies of NN. The reporting dates of all significant associates and joint ventures are consistent with the reporting date of NN.

For interests in investment entities the existence of significant influence is determined taking into account both NN's financial interests for own risk and its role as asset manager.

Associates include interests in real estate funds and private equity funds. The underlying assets of both the real estate and the private equity funds are measured at fair value through profit or loss. The fair value of underlying real estate in real estate funds is determined as included in Note 6 Investments in real estate.

The fair value of underlying private equity investments in private equity funds is generally based on a forward-looking market approach. This approach uses a combination of company financials and quoted market multiples. In the absence of quoted prices in an active market, fair value is estimated on the basis of an analysis of the investee's financial position and results, risk profile, prospects, price, earnings comparisons and by reference to market valuations for similar entities quoted in an active market. Valuations of private equity investments are mainly based on an 'adjusted multiple of earnings' methodology on the following basis:

- Earnings: reported earnings are adjusted for non-recurring items, such as restructuring expenses, for significant corporate actions and, in exceptional cases, for run-rate adjustments to arrive at maintainable earnings. The most common measure is earnings before interest, tax, depreciation and amortisation (EBITDA). Earnings used are usually management forecasts for the current year, unless data from management accounts for the 12 months preceding the reporting period or the latest audited annual accounts provide a more reliable estimate of maintainable earnings.
- Earnings multiples: earnings multiples are derived from comparable listed companies or relevant market transaction multiples for companies in the same industry and, where possible, with a similar business model and profile in terms of size, products, services and customers, growth rates and geographic focus.
- Adjustments are made for differences in the relative performance in the group of comparable companies.
- Adjustments: a marketability or liquidity discount is applied based on factors such as alignment with management and other investors and NN's investment rights in the deal structure.

Investments in associates and joint ventures (2025)

2025	Interest held	Balance sheet value	Total assets	Total liabilities	Total income	Total expenses
Vesteda Residential Fund FGR	24%	1,895	10,419	2,575	1,058	208
Macquarie European Infrastructure Debt Fund	44%	372	850	11	38	12
Hayfin Amber GP S.A R.L.	100%	368	731	363	24	10
Nestar Residencial S.I.I. S.A.	27%	310	1,787	631	144	67
Rivage Euro Debt infrastructure 3	34%	301	884	2	34	20
CBRE Dutch Residential Fund I FGR	9%	265	3,047	140	307	44
CBRE Retail Industrial Fund Iberica FGR	50%	256	1,031	519	121	37
Rivage Priv. Debt – Fund for Infrastr Climate Solutions	100%	237	238		19	4
CBRE Dutch Office Fund FGR	19%	227	1,895	673	103	76
Rivage Euro Debt Infrastructure High return 2	34%	220	725	69	52	11
Ardstone Residential Partners III	21%	208	1,350	368	82	30
Bentall Green Oak Europe Secured Lending III SLP	33%	207	667	32	39	9
Rivage Hopitaux Publics Euro	34%	193	564	4	20	11
Macquarie Climate Inv Debt.	100%	189	249	61	17	11
Macquarie Direct Lending Europe SCSp	90%	188	353	144	12	16
NRP Nordic Logistic Fund SA	42%	187	434	-10	36	5
Healthcare Activos SOCIMI S.A.	38%	185	922	434	61	26
Dutch Urban Living Venture FGR	49%	173	503	153	52	9
Dutch Student and Young Professional Housing fund FGR	49%	153	390	81	42	6

2025	Interest held	Balance sheet value	Total assets	Total liabilities	Total income	Total expenses
AXA Citrus SMA	100%	124	124		1	
Allee center Kft	50%	121	261	20	31	8
CBRE Dutch Retail Fund FGR	22%	116	751	227	22	27
Dutch Climate Action Fund Equity Vintage 1 C.V.	97%	100	103			-2
Fiumaranuova s.r.l.	50%	98	206	11	36	24
Hayfin TS Fund	79%	97	336	214	8	
DPE Deutschland III (Parallel) GmbH & Co	17%	90	647	123	169	3
Octopus Commercial Real Estate Debt Fund III LP	46%	88	192		27	17
Delta Mainlog Holding GmbH & Co. KG	50%	77	155	1	12	2
Boccaccio - Closed-end Real Estate Mutual Investment Fund	50%	75	200	49	-11	5
NL Boompjes Property 5 C.V.	50%	69	138	1	12	2
AXA CRE 17	40%	66	179	14	2	
CBRE Property Fund Central and Eastern Europe FGR	50%	64	189	62	27	9
Prime Ventures V C.V.	18%	62	345		46	5
ION Residential Platform NV	48%	52	177	68	5	4
Other		473				
Investments in associates and joint ventures		**7,906**				

The above investments in associates and joint ventures mainly consist of non-listed investment entities investing in real estate and private equity. Therefore the assets and liabilities are mainly non-current.

Significant influence exists for certain associates in which the interest held is below 20%, based on the combination of NN's financial interest for own risk and other arrangements, such as participation in the relevant boards.

NN holds associates over which it cannot exercise control despite holding more than 50% of the share capital. For this reason, these are classified as associates and are not consolidated.

Other includes EUR 405 million (2024: EUR 401 million) of associates and joint ventures with an individual balance sheet value of less than EUR 50 million and EUR 68 million (2024: EUR 83 million) of receivables from associates and joint ventures.

The amounts presented in the table above could differ from the individual annual accounts of the associates due to the fact that the individual amounts have been brought in line with NN's accounting principles.

The reporting dates of all significant associates and joint ventures are consistent with the reporting date of NN.

The associates and joint ventures of NN are subject to legal and regulatory restrictions regarding the amount of dividends that can be paid to NN. These restrictions are, for example, dependent on the laws in the country of incorporation for declaring dividends or as a result of minimum capital requirements imposed by industry regulators in the countries in which the associates and joint ventures operate. In addition, the associates and joint ventures also consider other factors in determining the appropriate levels of equity needed. These factors and limitations include, but are not limited to, rating agency and regulatory views, which can change over time.

Investments in associates and joint ventures (2024)

2024	Interest held	Balance sheet value	Total assets	Total liabilities	Total income	Total expenses
Vesteda Residential Fund FGR	24%	1,757	10,050	2,779	1,335	206
Macquarie European Infrastructure Debt Fund	47%	357	756	1	64	2
Rivage Euro Debt infrastructure 3	34%	317	927		55	7
Nestar Residencial S.I.I. S.A.	23%	268	1,762	606	105	67
CBRE Dutch Office Fund FGR	19%	263	2,129	715	79	81
Hayfin Amber GP S.A R.L.	100%	253	347	94	22	3
CBRE Dutch Residential Fund I FGR	8%	250	3,161	140	340	39
CBRE Retail Industrial Fund Iberica FGR	50%	225	988	537	109	36
Rivage Hopitaux Publics Euro	34%	207	600		17	6
Ardstone Residential Partners III	29%	203	1,068	363	33	28
NRP Nordic Logistic Fund SA	42%	187	474	30	22	5
Healthcare Activos SOCIMI S.A.	38%	177	883	416	35	26
Rivage Priv. Debt – Fund for Infrastr Climate Solutions	100%	168	169	1	14	2
Dutch Urban Living Venture FGR	49%	160	478	155	66	12
Rivage Euro Debt Infrastructure High return 2	34%	153	454		37	8
Dutch Student and Young Professional Housing Fund FGR	49%	143	370	81	45	8
CBRE Dutch Retail Fund FGR	22%	126	790	223	11	25
Allee center Kft	50%	116	251	19	20	12
Fiumaranuova s.r.l.	50%	98	202	6	18	8
Macquarie Climate Inv Debt.	58%	95	163		4	1
Bentall Green Oak Europe Secured Lending III SLP	33%	92	413	129	13	8
Octopus Commercial Real Estate Debt Fund III LP	46%	90	219	21	13	3
Prime Ventures V C.V.	18%	89	501		-12	5
DPE Deutschland III (Parallel) GmbH & Co	17%	81	676	201	214	2
CBRE UK Property Fund PAIF	8%	80	1,035	14	16	-5
Delta Mainlog Holding GmbH & Co. KG	50%	76	154	3	8	2
Boccaccio - Closed-end Real Estate Mutual Investment Fund	50%	75	199	48	15	4
Hayfin TS Fund	79%	72	97	6	6	1
NL Boompjes Property 5 C.V.	50%	66	132	1	18	1
Parcom Buy-Out Fund V CV	21%	63	359	65	64	5
CBRE Property Fund Central and Eastern Europe FGR	50%	61	181	59	26	9
Parquest Capital II B FPCI	25%	58	267	38	5	4
Dutch Climate Action Fund Equity Vintage 1 C.V.	97%	54	55			1
Other		401				
Investments in associates and joint ventures		**6,881**				

Changes in investments in associates and joint ventures

	2025	2024
Investments in associates and joint ventures – opening balance	6,881	6,079
Additions	1,118	698
Share in changes in equity (revaluations)		13
Share of result	534	582
Dividends received	-377	-249
Disposals	-267	-255
Changes in the composition of the group and other changes		-2
Foreign currency exchange differences	17	15
Investments in associates and joint ventures – closing balance	**7,906**	**6,881**

8 Property and equipment

Land and buildings held for own use are stated at fair value at the balance sheet date. Increases in the carrying value are recognised in Other Comprehensive Income (equity). Decreases in the carrying value that offset previous increases of the same asset are charged against Other Comprehensive Income (equity); all other decreases are recognised in the profit and loss account. Increases that reverse a revaluation decrease on the same asset previously recognised in net result are recognised in the profit and loss account.

Depreciation is recognised based on the fair value and the estimated useful life (in general 20-50 years). On disposal, the related revaluation reserve in equity is transferred within equity to 'Retained earnings'.

The fair value of land and buildings is based on regular appraisals by independent, qualified valuers or internally, similar to appraisals of real estate investments. All significant holdings of land and buildings are appraised at least annually. Subsequent expenditure is included in the asset's carrying value when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to NN and the cost of the item can be measured reliably.

Equipment is stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and any impairment losses. The estimated useful lives are generally as follows: two to five years for data processing equipment and four to ten years for fixtures and fittings. Expenditure incurred on maintenance and repairs is recognised in the profit and loss account when incurred. Expenditure incurred on major improvements is capitalised and depreciated. The difference between the proceeds on disposal and net carrying value is recognised in the profit and loss account in 'Other, part of Other result'.

Methods of depreciation

Items of property and equipment are depreciated. The carrying values of the assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives. Methods of depreciation, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted if appropriate.

Property and equipment

	2025	2024
Property in own use	13	26
Equipment	1	
Property and equipment owned	14	26
Right of use assets		26
Property and equipment	**14**	**52**

Changes in Property in own use

	2025	2024
Property in own use – opening balance	26	26
Transfers from (to) investments in real estate	-4	
Revaluations	-8	
Property in own use – closing balance	13	26
Gross carrying value	13	26
Net carrying value	13	26
Revaluation surplus – opening balance	8	8
Released in year	-8	
Revaluation surplus – closing balance	**0**	**8**

Changes in Right of use assets

	2025	2024
Right of use assets – opening balance	26	31
Additions	1	
Disposals	-23	
Depreciation	-4	-5
Right of use assets – closing balance	**0**	**26**
Gross carrying value	0	52
Accumulated depreciation	0	-26
Net carrying value	**0**	**26**

9 Other assets

Other assets

	2025	2024
Income tax receivable	116	68
Accrued interest and rents	978	1,130
Other accrued assets	13	10
Cash collateral amounts paid	3,058	1,930
Other	918	723
Other assets	**5,083**	**3,861**

Other contains EUR 317 million (2024: EUR 391 million) of current accounts with NN Group companies. Furthermore, EUR 309 million (2024: EUR 190 million) relates to taxes with NN Group and EUR 273 million (2024: EUR 120 million) relates to third parties debtors from other operations.

10 Equity

Total equity

	2025	2024
Share capital	23	23
Share premium	4,228	4,228
Accumulated revaluations on investments	-6,147	-2,527
Accumulated revaluations on (re) insurance contracts	13,836	11,133
Foreign currency translation reserve	25	2
Share of associates reserves	1,596	1,446
Retained earnings	-2,684	-2,349
Shareholder's equity (parent)	10,877	11,956
Minority interests	2,097	2,192
Undated subordinated notes	800	800
Total equity	**13,774**	**14,948**

Changes in Shareholder's equity (parent) (2025)

2025	Share capital	Share premium	Reserves	Total shareholders' equity (parent)
Shareholders' equity (parent) – opening balance	23	4,228	7,705	11,956
Total amount recognised directly in equity (other comprehensive income)			-719	-719
Net result for the year			646	646
Dividend			-980	-980
Coupon on undated subordinated notes			-40	-40
Changes in the composition of the group and other changes			14	14
Shareholder's equity (parent) – closing balance	**23**	**4,228**	**6,626**	**10,877**

Changes in Shareholder's equity (parent) (2024)

2024	Share capital	Share premium	Reserves	Total shareholders' equity (parent)
Shareholders' equity (parent) – opening balance	23	4,228	7,835	12,086
Total amount recognised directly in equity (other comprehensive income)			201	201
Net result for the year			746	746
Dividend			-980	-980
Coupon on undated subordinated notes			-40	-40
Changes in the composition of the group and other changes			-57	-57
Shareholder's equity (parent) – closing balance	**23**	**4,228**	**7,705**	**11,956**

Share capital

	Ordinary shares (in number)		Ordinary shares(Amounts in millions of euros)	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
Authorised share capital	22,689,015	22,689,015	114	114
Unissued share capital	18,151,212	18,151,212	91	91
Issued share capital	**4,537,803**	**4,537,803**	**23**	**23**

Ordinary shares

The authorised ordinary share capital consists of 22,689,015 ordinary shares with a par value of EUR 5 per share. At 31 December 2025 issued and fully paid ordinary share capital consists of 22,689,015 ordinary shares with a par value of EUR 5 per share.

Distributable reserves

Reference is made to Note 10 Equity in the Parent company annual accounts for the determination of the freely distributable reserves.

Changes in Share premium

There have been no changes in Share premium in 2025.

Changes in Accumulated revaluations investments (2025)

2025	Property revaluation reserve	Investment revaluation reserve	Cash flow hedge reserve	Total
Revaluation reserve – opening balance	6	-5,389	2,856	-2,527
Revaluations	-6	-1,684		-1,690
Realised gains / losses transferred to the profit and loss account		233		233
Realised gains / losses on equity securities		-177		-177
Changes in cash flow hedge reserve			-1,986	-1,986
Revaluation reserve – closing balance	**0**	**-7,017**	**870**	**-6,147**

In 2025, NN sold equity securities with a fair value of EUR 338 million, resulting in a realised gain (after tax) of EUR 177 million, which was transferred from the accumulated revaluations investments to other reserves.

Changes in Accumulated revaluations investments (2024)

2024	Property revaluation reserve	Investment revaluation reserve	Cash flow hedge reserve	Total
Revaluation reserve – opening balance	6	-5,904	2,819	-3,079
Revaluations		-50		-50
Realised gains / losses transferred to the profit and loss account		772		772
Realised gains / losses on equity securities		-207		-207
Changes in cash flow hedge reserve			34	34
Changes in the composition of the group and other changes			3	3
Revaluation reserve – closing balance	**6**	**-5,389**	**2,856**	**-2,527**

In 2024, NN sold equity securities with a fair value of EUR 786 million, resulting in a realised gain (after tax) of EUR 207 million, which was transferred from the accumulated revaluations investments to other reserves.

Changes in Accumulated revaluations (re) insurance contracts

	2025	2024
Revaluation reserve – opening balance	11,133	11,691
Finance result on insurance contracts recognised in other comprehensive income	2,663	-625
Finance result on reinsurance contracts recognised in other comprehensive income	38	56
Changes in the composition of the group and other changes	2	11
Revaluation reserve – closing balance	**13,836**	**11,133**

Changes in Foreign currency translation reserve

	2025	2024
Foreign currency translation reserve – opening balance	2	-25
Changes in the composition of the group and other changes		19
Foreign currency exchange differences for the year	23	8
Foreign currency translation reserve – closing balance	**25**	**2**

Unrealised revaluations relate to changes in the value of hedging instruments that are designated as net investment hedges.

Changes in Other reserves (2025)

2025	Retained earnings	Share of associates reserve	Total
Other reserves – opening balance	-2,349	1,446	-903
Net result for the year	646		646
Transfers from (to) share of associates reserve	-150	150	0
Realised gains / losses on equity securities	177		177
Dividend	-980		-980
Coupon on subordinated notes	-40		-40
Changes in the composition of the group and other changes	12		12
Other reserves – closing balance	**-2,684**	**1,596**	**-1,088**

Changes in Other reserves (2024)

2024	Retained earnings	Share of associates reserve	Total
Other reserves – opening balance	-1,871	1,119	-752
Net result for the year	746		746
Transfers from (to) share of associates reserve	-327	327	0
Realised gains / losses on equity securities	207		207
Dividend	-980		-980
Coupon on subordinated notes	-40		-40
Changes in the composition of the group and other changes	-84		-84
Other reserves – closing balance	**-2,349**	**1,446**	**-903**

Minority interest
Minority interest represent the following entities:
- REI Investment I B.V. (23%)
- REI Diaphane Fund F.G.R. (22%)
- Private Equity Investments II B.V. (14%)
- Private Equity Investments B.V. (10%)
- Infrastructure Equity Investments B.V. (5%)
- Private Debt Investments B.V. (6%)

The entities are fully consolidated by NN with a minority interest recognised in equity of EUR 2,097 million at 31 December 2025 (2024: EUR 2,192 million).

Undated subordinated notes
On 30 May 2024, NN received a EUR 450 million perpetual subordinated note from NN Group. The note is callable at par value after 5 years (subject to regulatory approval). The coupon is payable quarterly and fixed at 5.97% per annum until 30 August 2030 and will be reset at that moment. As this note is undated and includes optional deferral of interest at the discretion of NN, this is classified under IFRS-EU as equity. Coupon payments are distributed out of equity if and when paid or contractually due.

On 31 December 2016, Delta Lloyd Leven received a EUR 350 million perpetual subordinated note from Delta Lloyd N.V. The note is callable at par value after 10 years and every quarter thereafter (subject to regulatory approval). The coupon is fixed at 7.60% per annum for the first 10 years and will be floating thereafter. As this note is undated and includes optional cancellation of interest at the discretion of NN, this is classified under IFRS-EU as equity. Coupon payments are distributed out of equity if and when paid or contractually due. As a result of merging Delta Lloyd N.V. with NN Group and Delta Lloyd Leven with NN, this undated subordinated note is now between NN Group and NN.

As per 31 December 2025, coupon payments on the undated subordinated notes of EUR 40 million after tax (2024: EUR 40 million after tax) were distributed out of the Other reserves.

11 Insurance contracts
IFRS 17 allows certain accounting policy choices and requires judgment in setting certain assumptions. The most important accounting policies and assumptions that are relevant to NN are set out below.

Key accounting policies
Accounting models
NN applies two of the three accounting models in IFRS 17. The General Model is the default model and is applied to traditional life insurance portfolios. The Variable Fee Approach is applied to most unit-linked portfolio's. The Variable Fee Approach is, amongst others, not applied to unit-linked portfolio's for which the guarantees were in the money at the date of the Variable Fee Approach assessment. NN's insurance contracts include investment contracts with discretionary participation features.

Finance result on (re)insurance contracts and 'OCI option'
NN determines per portfolio of insurance contracts whether the effect of changes in financial assumptions, including changes in discount rates, are reflected either fully in the profit and loss account or partially in Other Comprehensive Income (OCI) in equity and partially in the profit and loss account based on a systematic allocation of the expected total net finance result over the duration of the group of contracts (the 'OCI option'). Under the OCI option, amounts recognised in Other Comprehensive Income are recycled through profit or loss so that the amount in Other Comprehensive Income will be nil at the end of the duration of the portfolio of insurance contracts. This recycling is done by accreting interest on the insurance liability through profit or loss using a locked-in discount rate at initial recognition of the contract, which is unlocked for changes in financial assumption after initial recognition, if any. This interest accretion is presented in 'Finance result on (re)insurance contracts'.

For contracts accounted for under the General Model, in principle the OCI option is used, unless accounting for the impact of changes in financial assumptions directly in the profit and loss account resolves accounting mismatches or is otherwise preferred. For contracts accounted for under the Variable Fee Approach, the OCI option is, in principle, not applied.

Level of aggregation

Insurance contracts are aggregated per 'CSM group' under IFRS 17. A CSM group consists of contracts within the same portfolio, the same profitability bucket and issued in the same annual period. Contracts are in the same portfolio if these are managed together and have similar risks. NN uses at least three profitability buckets: onerous contracts, contracts that have no possibility of becoming onerous and remaining contracts. Groups of contracts issued in the same annual period are referred to as an annual cohort. For certain groups of insurance contracts additional disaggregation is applied.

Under the EU-endorsed version of IFRS 17 (IFRS-EU), certain specific insurance contracts do not need to be disaggregated by the year in which these contracts were issued (no annual cohorts). NN does not apply this IFRS-EU exemption.

If a contract would fall into a different group only because law or regulation specifically constrains NN's practical ability to set a different price or level of benefits for policyholders with different characteristics, NN includes those contracts in the same group.

Uncertainty on the settlement of the claim amount

For insurance products where there is uncertainty on the settlement of the claim amount, NN accounts for the uncertain claim amounts, as part of the liability for remaining coverage.

Investment components excluded from insurance income and expenses

Insurance income and expenses in the profit and loss account exclude any (non-distinct) investment components. An investment component is the amount that an insurance contract requires NN to repay to a policyholder in all circumstances, regardless of whether an insured event occurs. For products containing a surrender option for the client, the non-distinct investment component is normally based on the contractual surrender value after deduction of surrender charges.

Generic assumptions

Under the General Model, NN specifies at inception of the insurance contract the basis on which it expects to determine its commitment under the contract; for example, based on a fixed interest rate, or on returns that vary based on specified asset returns. That specification is then used to distinguish between the effect of changes in assumptions that relate to financial variables (that do not adjust the Contractual Service Margin but are recognised as finance result through profit or loss or in Other Comprehensive Income) and non-financial variables and discretionary changes to that commitment (that do adjust the Contractual Service Margin).

Under the Variable Fee Approach, the effect of changes in financial and non-financial assumptions on the net present value of future cash flows (not stemming from changes in the policyholders' share of the underlying items) adjust the contractual service margin using current discount rates. Changes in the underlying items are included in 'Finance result on (re) insurance contracts' in the profit and loss account. Changes in estimates that adjust the contractual service margin exclude the changes in value of options and guarantees of contracts accounted for under the Variable Fee Approach that are hedged for which the Risk mitigation option is applied. These are reflected in 'Finance result on (re) insurance contracts' in the profit and loss account.

NN applies a year-to-date approach, i.e. NN changes the treatment of previous accounting estimates made when reporting over the year.

A loss component is formed for contracts that are or have become onerous. The loss component will change over time due to, amongst others, interest accretion, changes in estimates and a systematic allocation of the release of expected claims, expenses and risk adjustment.

Insurance related receivables and payables including policy loans are presented as part of the insurance contracts. NN considers premiums receivables from intermediaries and tied agents to be future cash flows within the boundary of an insurance contract.

Acquisition costs

NN recognises an asset for any directly attributable insurance acquisition costs incurred relating to groups of to be recognised insurance contracts or their renewals.The asset for incurred acquisition costs to be attributed to insurance contracts is derecognised when groups of insurance contracts to which the insurance acquisition costs are allocated, are recognised.

For traditional life insurance contracts and certain types of flexible life insurance contracts with a coverage period of over one year, the amortisation of acquisition costs takes place over the premium payment period in proportion to the revenue recognised. Amortisation is adjusted when estimates of current or future profits, to be realised from a group of insurance contracts, are revised.

Transition approach

NN used the fair value transition approach for most of the portfolios. In the fair value transition approach, the contractual service margin is determined by reference to the fair value of insurance liabilities. Fair value is determined similar to fulfilment value, except that no group diversification is reflected in the risk adjustment, the cost of capital rate in the risk adjustment is set at 6% and expenses also include non-directly attributable expenses.

NN uses the OCI option as described above, but set the amount in other comprehensive income at transition date (1 January 2022) to nil under the fair value transition approach for certain portfolios (i.e. for which it was not practicable to determine the amount in other comprehensive income retrospectively). General account assets are considered to be one pool of assets, backing (part of some and all of other) insurance contracts and NN equity. Consequentially, the investment revaluation reserve of those assets cannot be allocated specifically to insurance contracts for which the amount in other comprehensive income was set to nil at the transition date.

Coverage units

Coverage units are determined based on the expected insurance contract services. The insurance contract services are determined considering the (weighted) quantity of the benefits provided from insurance and investment (return/related) services. For insurance services, the quantity of benefits can, amongst others, be based on the maximum amount a policyholder might validly claim during a certain period. For investment services, the quantity of benefits can, amongst others, be based on the account value of underlying assets. The total amount of coverage units for a group of insurance contracts is the probability weighted present value of the insurance contract services. Expected policies in force are used to determine the expected duration.

Key assumptions

Mortality and morbidity assumptions

Estimates of future cash flows reflect mortality and morbidity assumptions that are internally developed and calibrated to NN’s own experience, reflecting the characteristics of the relevant portfolio. National mortality tables published by relevant actuarial or statistical bodies are used as benchmarks. Future projected mortality improvements (generation mortality tables) are also reflected in the assumption tables and are determined internally.

Where possible, mortality and morbidity assumptions are country, age, gender and sometimes product group specific. Mortality and longevity assumptions are developed internally at as follows. The approach to developing these assumptions internally at NN is as follows. The mortality experience from NN's portfolio is used for setting the baseline assumptions at the level of age, gender and homogenous risk groups. Own experience is used because an insured portfolio has structurally a different mortality experience than the general population. The internal model for future trends of mortality improvements uses a blend of national and EU mortality data and the improvement rates are defined per age and gender. Experience (both for own portfolio and national populations) is monitored through regular studies (at least on annual basis) and reflected in the measurement of insurance contracts. For the baseline assumptions calendar years are used for which the mortality experience is complete and as of 2023 a return to pre- Covid-19 mortality rates expectations is projected in an approach similar to AG 2024 methodology (i.e. exponential reduction over time of the excess mortality generated by Covid-19).

Expense assumptions

Expenses that are considered directly attributable are allocated to groups of insurance contracts, and estimates of these expected future expense cash flows are included in the insurance liability as a component of the fulfilment value. Non-attributable expenses are recognised directly in the profit and loss account when incurred. In principle, expenses that are necessary to serve the policyholder (including expenses to meet regulatory requirements as insurance company) are directly attributable whereas other expenses (i.e. corporate expenses) are not. For the projection of attributable expense to the future, expense inflation assumptions are applied. These take into account expected price inflation (derived where possible from observable market inputs), which is adjusted where necessary to take into account portfolio and business specific factors. Inflation regarding expense assumptions is considered a financial assumption if contractually or legally linked to observable market inputs.

Lapse and surrender rates

Lapse, cancellation and surrender assumptions reflect the expected policyholder behaviour. As such the rates depend on issue year, policy year and major product lines. These rates are typically calibrated based on own experience. Such granularity is usually enough to capture how the product terms and conditions as well as regulations can influence the timing and volume of lapse and surrenders. Calendar year based adjustments and dynamic policyholder behaviour are considered when needed in specific circumstances.

Other assumptions

NN also uses other assumptions that reflect the characteristics of the relevant portfolio of insurance contracts, including expected retirement ages and wage benefit levels.

Discount rates

Discount rates are determined using a liquid risk-free curve to which an illiquidity premium is added. The liquid risk-free curve is set per currency, while the illiquidity premium is determined per entity using an approach that reflects the characteristics of the current assets of that entity. Spreads used in the illiquidity premium are derived from fixed income assets using Z-spreads. The total asset spread is adjusted for expected and unexpected credit losses.

Discount rate for the Euro

For the Euro currency, the risk-free curve is based on the swap rate and includes a last liquid point (LLP) of 30 years and a long-term forward rate (LTFR). At 31 December 2025 the LTFR was 3.20% (31 December 2024: 3.20%).

The table below sets out the yield curves used to discount the cash flows of insurance contracts.

Range of yield curves

	General Model		Variable Fee Approach	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
1 year	2.7%	3.2%	2.2%	2.3%
5 years	3.1%	3.1%	2.5%	2.2%
10 years	3.5%	3.2%	2.9%	2.3%
20 years	3.8%	3.2%	3.3%	2.3%
30 years	3.8%	2.9%	3.2%	2.1%
40 years	3.7%	2.9%	3.2%	2.1%

Risk adjustment

The risk adjustment for non-financial risk is determined using the cost of capital methodology based on the Solvency II internal model. The risk adjustment reflects diversification among non-market risks and with market risks within the entity as well as diversification with other entities within NN (Group diversification). The cost of capital rate represents NN's view on the compensation required for bearing non-financial risk; the cost of capital rate used in the fulfilment value of insurance liabilities is 4%. Changes in the risk adjustment related to changes in estimates of financial risk are disaggregated to other comprehensive income if the OCI option is applied to the specific portfolio. The implied confidence levels are determined both for a one-year and an ultimate view, gross of reinsurance, using a normal distribution to translate economic capital to confidence level.

Corresponding confidence levels risk adjustment

	One year view		Ultimate view	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
NN	92%	94%	69%	70%

Insurance contracts (2025)

2025	General Model	Variable Fee Approach	Total General Model and Variable Fee Approach
Life Insurance contracts for risk of company	68,019	2,705	70,724
Life Insurance contracts for risk of policyholders	5,736	28,023	33,759
Life insurance contracts	73,755	30,728	104,483
– of which presented as assets	121		121
– of which presented as liabilities	73,876	30,728	104,604
Total insurance contracts	**73,755**	**30,728**	**104,483**

Insurance contracts (2024)

2024	General Model	Variable Fee Approach	Total General Model and Variable Fee Approach
Life Insurance contracts for risk of company	73,706	2,708	76,414
Life Insurance contracts for risk of policyholders	6,014	26,522	32,536
Life insurance contracts	79,720	29,230	108,950
– of which presented as assets	109		109
– of which presented as liabilities	79,829	29,230	109,059
Total insurance contracts	**79,720**	**29,230**	**108,950**

General Model and Variable Fee Approach
Insurance contracts under General Model (2025)

2025	Estimates of the present value of future cash flows	Risk adjustment for non-financial risk	Contractual service margin	Total General Model
– opening balance presented as assets	189	-8	-72	109
– opening balance presented as liabilities	75,603	495	3,731	79,829
Net opening balance	75,414	503	3,803	79,720
– insurance contracts initially recognised in the year	-126	10	120	4
– changes in estimates that adjust the contractual service margin	-779	124	655	0
– changes in estimates that do not adjust the contractual service margin	12	-11	0	1
Changes that relate to future service	-893	123	775	5
– release to profit or loss		-42	-320	-362
– experience adjustments not adjusting the contractual service margin	-29			-29
Changes that relate to current service	-29	-42	-320	-391
– changes in incurred claims and benefits previous periods	7			7
Changes that relate to past service	7			7
– finance result through profit or loss	1,449	18	40	1,507
– finance result recognised in OCI	-3,441	-149	0	-3,590
Finance result on insurance contracts	-1,992	-131	40	-2,083
– premiums received	1,699			1,699
– acquisition costs paid	-69			-69
– claims, benefits and attributable expenses paid	-5,133			-5,133
Cash flows	-3,503			-3,503
Foreign currency exchange differences	-3		3	0
Net closing balance	**69,001**	**453**	**4,301**	**73,755**

2025	Estimates of the present value of future cash flows	Risk adjustment for non-financial risk	Contractual service margin	Total General Model
– closing balance presented as assets	225	-8	-96	121
– closing balance presented as liabilities	69,226	445	4,205	73,876
Net closing balance	**69,001**	**453**	**4,301**	**73,755**

Insurance contracts under General Model (2024)

2024	Estimates of the present value of future cash flows	Risk adjustment for non-financial risk	Contractual service margin	Total General Model
– opening balance presented as assets	149	-10	-50	89
– opening balance presented as liabilities	76,209	920	3,091	80,220
Net opening balance	76,060	930	3,141	80,131
– insurance contracts initially recognised in the year	-184	36	162	14
– changes in estimates that adjust the contractual service margin	-99	-622	721	0
– changes in estimates that do not adjust the contractual service margin	7	-16		-9
Changes that relate to future service	-276	-602	883	5
– release to profit or loss		-36	-242	-278
– experience adjustments not adjusting the contractual service margin	-25			-25
Changes that relate to current service	-25	-36	-242	-303
– changes in incurred claims and benefits previous periods	-2			-2
Changes that relate to past service	-2	0	0	-2
– finance result through profit or loss	1,772	26	33	1,831
– finance result recognised in OCI	654	189		843
Finance result on insurance contracts	2,426	215	33	2,674
– premiums received	2,588			2,588
– acquisition costs paid	-69			-69
– claims, benefits and attributable expenses paid	-5,275			-5,275
Cash flows	-2,756	0	0	-2,756
Other movements	-6	-1	-14	-21
Foreign currency exchange differences	-7	-3	2	-8
Net closing balance	**75,414**	**503**	**3,803**	**79,720**

2024	Estimates of the present value of future cash flows	Risk adjustment for non-financial risk	Contractual service margin	Total General Model
– closing balance presented as assets	189	-8	-72	109
– closing balance presented as liabilities	75,603	495	3,731	79,829
Net closing balance	**75,414**	**503**	**3,803**	**79,720**

Insurance contracts under Variable Fee Approach (2025)

2025	Estimates of the present value of future cash flows	Risk adjustment for non-financial risk	Contractual service margin	Total Variable Fee approach
– opening balance presented as assets				
– opening balance presented as liabilities	28,528	41	661	29,230
Net opening balance	28,528	41	661	29,230
– insurance contracts initially recognised in the year	-35	6	44	15
– changes in estimates that adjust the contractual service margin	-176		176	
– changes in estimates that do not adjust the contractual service margin	-46			-46
Changes that relate to future service	-257	6	220	-31
– release to profit or loss		-5	-69	-74
– experience adjustments not adjusting the contractual service margin	-3			-3
Changes that relate to current service	-3	-5	-69	-77
– changes in incurred claims and benefits previous periods	-4			-4
Changes that relate to past service	-4	0	0	-4
– finance result through profit or loss	961			961
Finance result on insurance contracts	961	0	0	961
– premiums received	1,898			1,898
– acquisition costs paid	-28			-28
– claims, benefits and attributable expenses paid	-1,258			-1,258
Cash flows	612	0	0	612
Foreign currency exchange differences	34		3	37
Net closing balance	**29,871**	**42**	**815**	**30,728**
– closing balance presented as assets				0
– closing balance presented as liabilities	29,871	42	815	30,728
Net closing balance	**29,871**	**42**	**815**	**30,728**

Insurance contracts under Variable Fee Approach (2024)

2024	Estimates of the present value of future cash flows	Risk adjustment for non-financial risk	Contractual service margin	Total Variable Fee Approach
– opening balance presented as assets				0
– opening balance presented as liabilities	24,348	61	626	25,035
Net opening balance	24,348	61	626	25,035
– insurance contracts initially recognised in the year	-14	5	22	13
– changes in estimates that adjust the contractual service margin	9	-22	13	0
– changes in estimates that do not adjust the contractual service margin	21	-3	0	18
Changes that relate to future service	16	-20	35	31
– release to profit or loss		-4	-56	-60
– experience adjustments not adjusting the contractual service margin	29			29
Changes that relate to current service	29	-4	-56	-31
– changes in incurred claims and benefits previous periods	-5			-5
Changes that relate to past service	-5	0	0	-5
– finance result through profit or loss	3,366			3,366
Finance result on insurance contracts	3,366	0	0	3,366
– premiums received	1,912			1,912
– acquisition costs paid	-27			-27
– claims, benefits and attributable expenses paid	-1,107			-1,107
Cash flows	778	0	0	778
Other movements	6	1	61	68
Foreign currency exchange differences	-10	3	-5	-12
Net closing balance	**28,528**	**41**	**661**	**29,230**
– closing balance presented as assets				0
– closing balance presented as liabilities	28,528	41	661	29,230
Net closing balance	**28,528**	**41**	**661**	**29,230**

Insurance contracts recognised in the year (2025)

2025	Onerous Insurance contracts issued	Other Insurance contracts issued	Total Insurance contracts initially recognised
Estimates of the present value of future cash inflows	-533	-2,594	-3,127
– acquisition costs	13	77	90
– claims, benefits and attributable expenses	536	2,340	2,876
Estimates of the present value of future cash outflows	549	2,417	2,966
Risk adjustment	3	13	16
Contractual service margin		164	164
Total insurance contracts initially recognised in the year	**19**	**0**	**19**

Insurance contracts recognised in the year (2024)

2024	Onerous Insurance contracts issued	Other Insurance contracts issued	Total Insurance contracts initially recognised
Estimates of the present value of future cash inflows	-616	-2,712	-3,328
– acquisition costs	15	70	85
– claims, benefits and attributable expenses	622	2,424	3,046
Estimates of the present value of future cash outflows	637	2,494	3,131
Risk adjustment	4	34	38
Contractual service margin		184	184
Total insurance contracts initially recognised in the year	**25**	**0**	**25**

Composition of underlying items for insurance contracts

Fair value of underlying items	2025	2024
– debt securities	9	14
– equity securities and investment funds	31,490	30,203
– loans and other	2,260	2,319
Total	**33,759**	**32,536**

Contractual service margin

Disaggregation of the contractual service margin by transition approach (2025)

2025	Contract issued after transition and full retrospective approach	Fair value approach	Total General Model and Variable Fee Approach
Disaggregation of the contractual service margin by transition approach - opening balance	519	3,945	4,464
– insurance contracts initially recognised in the year	164		164
– changes in estimates that adjust the contractual service margin	119	712	831
Changes that relate to future service	283	712	995
– release to profit or loss	-66	-323	-389
Changes that relate to current service	-66	-323	-389
Finance result through profit or loss	13	27	40
Foreign currency exchange differences	7	-1	6
Disaggregation of the contractual service margin by transition approach - closing balance	**756**	**4,360**	**5,116**

Disaggregation of contractual service margin by transition approach (2024)

2024	Contract issued after transition and full retrospective approach	Fair value approach	Total General Model and Variable Fee Approach
Disaggregation of the contractual service margin by transition approach - opening balance	398	3,369	3,767
– insurance contracts initially recognised in the year	184		184
– changes in estimates that adjust the contractual service margin	-15	749	734
Changes that relate to future service	169	749	918
– release to profit or loss	-49	-249	-298
Changes that relate to current service	-49	-249	-298
Finance result through profit or loss	9	24	33
Other movements	-5	52	47
Foreign currency exchange differences	-3		-3
Disaggregation of the contractual service margin by transition approach - closing balance	**519**	**3,945**	**4,464**

Contractual service margin by remaining term

	2025	2024
Less than 1 year	376	228
1-2 years	340	216
2-3 years	311	200
3-4 years	290	186
4-5 years	269	174
5-10 years	1,064	737
Over 10 years	2,466	2,723
Total	**5,116**	**4,464**

The Contractual Service Margin by remaining term provides the expected maturity of the balance sheet amount of the Contractual Service Margin at the end of the period. The actual release of the Contractual Service Margin that will be recognised in the profit and loss account in future years will differ as the release in future years will be impacted by the future development of the Contractual Service Margin due to new contracts sold, interest accreted and changes in estimates.

Liabilities for remaining coverage and incurred claims and benefits under General Model (2025)

	Liability for remaining coverage		Liability for incurred claims and benefits	Total General Model
2025	Remaining coverage	Loss component		
– opening balance presented as assets	118		-8	110
– opening balance presented as liabilities	79,079	59	692	79,830
Net opening balance	78,961	59	700	79,720
– release of contractual service margin	-320			-320
– release of risk adjustment	-42			-42
– expected claims and benefits	-3,272			-3,272
– expected attributable expenses	-227			-227
– recovery of acquisition costs	-41			-41
– experience adjustments for premiums relating to current or past service	1			1
Insurance income	-3,901			-3,901
– incurred claims and benefits			3,218	3,218
– incurred attributable expenses			230	230
– amortisation of acquisition costs	41			41
– changes in incurred claims and benefits previous periods			35	35
Insurance expenses	41		3,483	3,524
Investment components excluded from insurance expenses and insurance income	-1,620		1,620	
– finance result through profit or loss	1,505	1	2	1,508
– finance result recognised in OCI	-3,587		-2	-3,589
Finance result on insurance contracts	-2,082	1	0	-2,081
– premiums received	1,699			1,699
– acquisition costs paid	-69			-69
– claims, benefits and attributable expenses paid			-5,133	-5,133
Cash flows	1,630		-5,133	-3,503
Foreign currency exchange differences	-4			-4
Net closing balance	**73,025**	**60**	**670**	**73,755**
– closing balance presented as assets	138		-17	121
– closing balance presented as liabilities	73,163	60	653	73,876
Net closing balance	**73,025**	**60**	**670**	**73,755**

Remaining coverage includes risk adjustment and contractual service margin.

Liabilities for remaining coverage and incurred claims and benefits under General Model (2024)

	Liability for remaining coverage		Liability for incurred claims and benefits	Total General Model
2024	Remaining coverage	Loss component		
– opening balance presented as assets	95	0	-6	89
– opening balance presented as liabilities	79,419	62	739	80,220
Net opening balance	79,324	62	745	80,131
– release of contractual service margin	-242			-242
– release of risk adjustment	-36			-36
– expected claims and benefits	-3,208			-3,208
– expected attributable expenses	-238			-238
– recovery of acquisition costs	-36			-36
– experience adjustments for premiums relating to current or past service	-1			-1
Insurance income	-3,761			-3,761
– incurred claims and benefits			3,212	3,212
– incurred attributable expenses			220	220
– amortisation of acquisition costs	36			36
– changes in incurred claims and benefits previous periods			-3	-3
– (reversal of) losses on onerous contracts		-4		-4
Insurance expenses	36	-4	3,429	3,461
Investment components excluded from insurance expenses and insurance income	-1,808		1,808	0
– finance result through profit or loss	1,813	1	17	1,831
– finance result recognised in OCI	860		-17	843
Finance result on insurance contracts	2,673	1	0	2,674
– premiums received	2,588			2,588
– acquisition costs paid	-69			-69
– claims, benefits and attributable expenses paid			-5,275	-5,275
Cash flows	2,519	0	-5,275	-2,756
Other movements	-19	-3	1	-21
Foreign currency exchange differences	-3	3	-8	-8
Net closing balance	**78,961**	**59**	**700**	**79,720**
– closing balance presented as assets	118	0	-8	110
– closing balance presented as liabilities	79,079	59	692	79,830
Net closing balance	**78,961**	**59**	**700**	**79,720**

Remaining coverage includes risk adjustment and contractual service margin.

Liabilities for remaining coverage and incurred claims and benefits under Variable Fee Approach (2025)

	Liability for remaining coverage		Liability for incurred claims and benefits	Total Variable Fee Approach
2025	Remaining coverage	Loss component		
– opening balance presented as assets				0
– opening balance presented as liabilities	29,049	91	90	29,230
Net opening balance	29,049	91	90	29,230
– release of contractual service margin	-69			-69
– release of risk adjustment	-5			-5
– expected claims and benefits	-589			-589
– expected attributable expenses	-104			-104
– recovery of acquisition costs	-32			-32
Insurance income	-799			-799
– incurred claims and benefits			608	608
– incurred attributable expenses			112	112
– amortisation of acquisition costs	32			32
– changes in incurred claims and benefits previous periods			-32	-32
– (reversal of) losses on onerous contracts		-34		-34
Insurance expenses	32	-34	688	686
Investment components excluded from insurance expenses and insurance income	-570		570	0
– finance result through profit or loss	966		-5	961
Finance result on insurance contracts	966		-5	961
– premiums received	1,898			1,898
– acquisition costs paid	-28			-28
– claims, benefits and attributable expenses paid			-1,258	-1,258
Cash flows	1,870		-1,258	612
Foreign currency exchange differences	36		2	38
Net closing balance	**30,584**	**57**	**87**	**30,728**
– closing balance presented as assets				0
– closing balance presented as liabilities	30,584	57	87	30,728
Net closing balance	**30,584**	**57**	**87**	**30,728**

Remaining coverage includes risk adjustment and contractual service margin.

Liabilities for remaining coverage and incurred claims and benefits under Variable Fee Approach (2024)

2024	Liability for remaining coverage: Remaining coverage	Liability for remaining coverage: Loss component	Liability for incurred claims and benefits	Total Variable Fee Approach
– opening balance presented as assets				0
– opening balance presented as liabilities	24,786	47	202	25,035
Net opening balance	24,786	47	202	25,035
– release of contractual service margin	-56			-56
– release of risk adjustment	-4			-4
– expected claims and benefits	-305			-305
– expected attributable expenses	-97			-97
– recovery of acquisition costs	-31			-31
– experience adjustments for premiums relating to current or past service	-1			-1
Insurance income	-494	0	0	-494
– incurred claims and benefits			310	310
– incurred attributable expenses			110	110
– amortisation of acquisition costs	31			31
– changes in incurred claims and benefits previous periods			-6	-6
– (reversal of) losses on onerous contracts		44		44
Insurance expenses	31	44	414	489
Investment components excluded from insurance expenses and insurance income	-571		571	0
– finance result through profit or loss	3,359		7	3,366
Finance result on insurance contracts	3,359		7	3,366
– premiums received	1,912			1,912
– acquisition costs paid	-27			-27
– claims, benefits and attributable expenses paid			-1,107	-1,107
Cash flows	1,885	0	-1,107	778
Other movements	67	2	-1	68
Foreign currency exchange differences	-14	-2	4	-12
Net closing balance	**29,049**	**91**	**90**	**29,230**
– closing balance presented as assets				0
– closing balance presented as liabilities	29,049	91	90	29,230
Net closing balance	**29,049**	**91**	**90**	**29,230**

Remaining coverage includes risk adjustment and contractual service margin.

12 Investment contracts

Insurance policies without discretionary participation features which do not bear significant insurance risk are presented as Investment contracts. Investment contracts are determined at amortised cost, using the effective interest method.

Investment contracts

	2025	2024
Investment contracts – opening balance	744	800
Current year liabilities		
– payments to contract holders	-61	-58
– interest accrual	5	2
Investment contracts – closing balance	**688**	**744**

13 Reinsurance contracts

Accounting for reinsurance contracts held is mostly similar to the accounting for insurance contracts issued, with the following specific considerations:

- Reinsurance contracts held can be measured applying the General Model. The Variable Fee Approach cannot be applied to reinsurance contracts held. Reinsurance contracts held cannot be onerous.
- Expected reinsurance recoveries include a provision for non-performance risk of the reinsurer. Changes in non-performance risk are accounted for in profit or loss. Non-performance risk includes insolvency risk, risks related to disputes, further negotiations and collateral losses.
- Losses on reinsured insurance contracts may be (partially) offset with a reinsurance loss-recovery component. This applies if the underlying insurance contracts are onerous upon initial recognition or if a change in estimates leads to onerous insurance contracts and the same change in estimates has an offsetting effect on the reinsurance contract held.

Longevity reinsurance

In May 2020,NN entered into three reinsurance agreements to reinsure the full longevity risk associated with in total approximately EUR 13.5 billion of insurance contracts. This reinsurance reduced NN's exposure to longevity risk and, consequently, the required capital under Solvency II. The three reinsurance agreements are similar in nature but are agreed with three different assuming reinsurers, Canada Life, Munich Re and Swiss Re. The risk transfer was effective as of 1 January 2020 and will continue until the relevant portfolio has run off.

In December 2021, NN entered into a fourth reinsurance agreement to reinsure the full longevity risk associated with in total approximately EUR 4 billion of insurance contracts. The fourth reinsurance agreement is similar in nature to the first three contracts but is agreed with a different reinsurer, RGA. The risk transfer for the fourth contract is effective as of 31 December 2021. The risk transfer will continue until the relevant portfolio has run off.

In December 2023, NN completed two transactions to transfer the full longevity risk associated with in total approximately EUR 13 billion of insurance contracts. The transactions cover the longevity risk of approximately 300 thousand policies and have been entered into with an insurance subsidiary of Prudential Financial, Inc. and with Swiss Re. The risk transfer became effective as of 31 December 2023, and the reinsurance agreements will continue until the portfolio has run off.

In December 2024, NN entered into a reinsurance agreement with Pacific Life Re International (UK branch) transferring the full longevity risk on part of its DC decumulation portfolio, representing approximately EUR 2.5 billion. The transfer date is 31 December 2024, and the reinsurance agreement remains effective until full run-off of reinsured portfolio. Furthermore, the reinsurance agreement will cover the full longevity risk associated to the future new business within the DC decumulation phase for at least 2025. This new business is acquired by NN via its own DC accumulation portfolio and via annuities accumulated with other providers.

In June 2025, NN completed a new longevity reinsurance agreement with an insurance subsidiary of Prudential Financial Inc. associated with in total approximately EUR 4 billion of insurance contracts. The risk transfer became effective as of 30 June 2025 and the reinsurance will continue until the portfolio has run off. The characteristics of the reinsurance is broadly similar to the longevity reinsurance agreement as entered by NN in year-end 2023.

Reinsurance contracts held (2025)

2025	General Model
Life reinsurance contracts	-38
- of which presented as assets	67
- of which presented as liabilities	105
Total life reinsurance contracts	**-38**

Reinsurance contracts held (2024)

2024	General Model
Life reinsurance contracts	-9
- of which presented as assets	97
- of which presented as liabilities	106
Total life reinsurance contracts	**-9**

Reinsurance contracts held under General Model (2025)

2025	Estimates of the present value of future cash flows	Risk adjustment	Contractual service margin	Total General Model
– opening balance presented as assets	-671	147	621	97
– opening balance presented as liabilities	147	-17	-24	106
Net opening balance	-818	164	645	-9
– reinsurance contracts initially recognised in the year	-4	25	-21	0
– changes in estimates that adjust the contractual service margin	-425	54	371	0
Changes that relate to future service	-429	79	350	0
– release to profit or loss		-19	-92	-111
– experience adjustments not adjusting the contractual service margin	19			19
Changes that relate to current service	19	-19	-92	-92
– changes in reinsurance recoveries previous periods				0
Changes that relate to past service	0	0	0	0
– finance result through profit or loss	20	-46	6	-20
– finance result recognised in OCI	35	11		46
Finance result from reinsurance contracts	55	-35	6	26
– reinsurance recoveries received	-1,867			-1,867
– reinsurance premiums paid	1,908			1,908
Cash flows	41	0	0	41
Other movements	1	-2	2	1
Foreign currency exchange differences	-6		1	-5
Net closing balance	**-1,137**	**187**	**912**	**-38**
– closing balance presented as assets	-973	173	867	67
– closing balance presented as liabilities	164	-14	-45	105
Net closing balance	**-1,137**	**187**	**912**	**-38**

Reinsurance contracts held under General Model (2024)

2024	Estimates of the present value of future cash flows	Risk adjustment	Contractual service margin	Total General Model
– opening balance presented as assets	-700	276	453	29
– opening balance presented as liabilities	131	-3	-3	125
Net opening balance	-831	279	456	-96
– reinsurance contracts initially recognised in the year	39	12	-51	0
– changes in estimates that adjust the contractual service margin	-128	-166	294	0
Changes that relate to future service	-89	-154	243	0
– release to profit or loss		-12	-62	-74
– experience adjustments not adjusting the contractual service margin	10			10
Changes that relate to current service	10	-12	-62	-64
– changes in reinsurance recoveries previous periods	7			7
Changes that relate to past service	7	0	0	7
– finance result through profit or loss	-59	8	4	-47
– finance result recognised in OCI	48	24		72
Finance result from reinsurance contracts	-11	32	4	25
– reinsurance recoveries received	-1,615			-1,615
– reinsurance premiums paid	1,732			1,732
Cash flows	117	0	0	117
Other movements	-24	19	4	-1
Foreign currency exchange differences	3			3
Net closing balance	**-818**	**164**	**645**	**-9**
– closing balance presented as assets	-671	147	621	97
– closing balance presented as liabilities	147	-17	-24	106
Net closing balance	**-818**	**164**	**645**	**-9**

Contractual service margin by remaining term

	2025	2024
Less than 1 year	87	29
1-2 years	82	28
2-3 years	76	27
3-4 years	69	25
4-5 years	64	23
5-10 years	253	121
Over 10 years	281	392
Total	**912**	**645**

Reinsurance contracts recognised in the period

	2025	2024
Estimates of the present value of future cash inflows (recoveries)	3,616	2,038
Reinsurance premiums	-3,620	-1,999
Estimates of the present value of future cash outflows	-3,620	-1,999
Risk adjustment	25	12
Contractual service margin at initial recognition (before loss recovery adjustment)	-21	-51
Total	**0**	**0**

Disaggregation of the contractual service margin

	2025	2024
Opening balance	645	456
Reinsurance contracts initially recognised in the period	-21	-51
changes in estimates that adjust the contractual service margin	371	294
Changes that relate to future service	350	243
Release to profit or loss	-92	-62
Changes that relate to current service	-92	-62
Finance income from reinsurance contracts	6	4
Other movements	2	4
Foreign currency exchange differences	1	0
Net closing balance	**912**	**645**

14 Subordinated debt

Subordinated debt

Interest rate	Year of Issue	Due date	First call date	Notional amount		Balance sheet value	
				2025	2024	2025	2024
5.240%	2022	26 Feb 2043	26 Aug 2032	500	500	500	500
5.240%	2024	9 Nov 2043	9 May 2033	600	600	600	600
Subordinated debt				**1,100**	**1,100**	**1,100**	**1,100**

The above subordinated debt instruments have been issued to raise hybrid capital. Under IFRS-EU these debt instruments are classified as liabilities. They are considered capital for regulatory purposes. All subordinated debt is euro denominated.

In 2014, NN received a EUR 600 million subordinated loan from NN Group. On 9 February 2024 NN repaid the EUR 600 million subordinated loan with NN Group at the first call date and replaced the loan with the same amount.

In August 2022, NN received a EUR 500 million subordinated loan from NN Group. The EUR 500 million subordinated loans have a maturity of 20.5 years and are first callable after 10 years, subject to redemption conditions. The coupon is fixed at 5.24% per annum until the first reset date on 26 February 2033 and will be floating thereafter. The subordinated loans qualify as Tier 2 regulatory capital under Solvency II.

In 2024, NN received a EUR 600 million subordinated loan from NN Group. This loan is callable at par value after 9 years. The coupon is fixed at 5.24% per annum for the first 9 years and will be floating thereafter. The subordinated loans qualify as Tier 2 regulatory capital under Solvency II.

15 Other borrowed funds

Other borrowed funds

	2025	2024
Credit institutions	3,119	1,261
Other	27	14
Other borrowed funds	**3,146**	**1,275**

Other borrowed funds includes the funding of the consolidated securitisation programmes as disclosed in Note 36 Structured entities and repo transactions used for liquidity management purposes.

16 Derivatives

Derivatives are recognised at fair value. Derivatives are presented as assets when the fair value is positive and as liabilities when the fair value is negative.

The method of recognising the resulting fair value gain or loss depends on whether the derivative is designated as a hedging instrument and, if so, the nature of the item being hedged. NN designates certain derivatives as hedges of highly probable future cash flows attributable to a recognised asset or liability or a forecast transaction (cash flow hedge) or hedges of a net investment in a foreign operation. Hedge accounting is used for derivatives designated in this way provided certain criteria are met.

Reference is made to Note 28 Hedge accounting for further information on hedge accounting.

Derivatives (assets)

	2025	2024
Derivatives used in:		
– cash flow hedges	93	609
– hedges of net investments in foreign operations	1	-2
Other derivatives	1,127	1,995
Derivatives (assets)	**1,221**	**2,602**

Other derivatives comprises derivatives for which no hedge accounting is applied.

Derivatives (liabilities)

	2025	2024
Derivatives used in:		
– cash flow hedges	2,519	1,440
– hedges of net investments in foreign operations	2	2
Other derivatives	1,512	1,884
Derivatives (liabilities)	**4,033**	**3,326**

17 Other liabilities

Other liabilities include reorganisation provisions, litigation provisions and other provisions (included in the line provisions below). Reorganisation provisions include employee termination benefits when NN is demonstrably committed to either terminating the employment of current employees according to a detailed formal plan without possibility of withdrawal, or providing termination benefits as a result of an offer made to encourage voluntary redundancy. Provisions are discounted when the effect of the time value of money is significant, using a before tax discount rate. The determination of provisions is an inherently uncertain process involving estimates regarding amounts and timing of cash flows.

The total reorganisation provision accounted for on NN Group level for NN as at 31 December 2025 is EUR 13 million (2024: EUR 7 million).

Other liabilities

	2025	2024
Income tax payable	46	-149
Other taxation and social security contributions	1	1
Lease liabilities	91	99
Accrued interest	204	356
Costs payable	65	48
Provisions	295	369
Amounts to be settled	252	256
Cash collateral amounts received	46	1,051
Other	385	364
Other liabilities	**1,385**	**2,395**

Cash collateral amounts received relate to collateralised derivatives. Other mainly relates to other creditors.

Change in Provisions

	2025	2024
Provisions – opening balance	369	385
Additions	13	16
Releases		-12
Charges	-91	-21
Changes in the composition of the group and other changes	4	1
Provisions – closing balance	**295**	**369**

Provisions include mainly the provision for the settlement related to Unit-linked products. Reference is made to Note 35 Legal proceedings.

18 Insurance income

Insurance income by transition approach (2025)

2025	Contracts issued after transition and full retrospective approach	Fair value approach	Total
Release of contractual service margin	66	323	389
Release of risk adjustment	6	41	47
Expected claims and benefits	426	3,435	3,861
Expected attributable expenses	65	266	331
Recovery of acquisition costs	72	1	73
Experience adjustments for premiums that relate to current or past service	-1		-1
Insurance income General Model and Variable Fee Approach	634	4,066	4,700
Total insurance income			**4,700**

Insurance income by transition approach (2024)

2024	Contracts issued after transition and full retrospective approach	Fair value approach	Total
Release of contractual service margin	49	249	298
Release of risk adjustment	6	34	40
Expected claims and benefits	232	3,281	3,513
Expected attributable expenses	44	291	335
Recovery of acquisition costs	66	1	67
Experience adjustments for premiums that relate to current or past service	2		2
Insurance income General Model and Variable Fee Approach	400	3,855	4,255
Total insurance income			**4,255**

Insurance income by measurement model (2025)

2025	General Model	Variable Fee Approach	Total
Release of contractual service margin	320	69	389
Release of risk adjustment	42	5	47
Expected claims and benefits	3,272	589	3,861
Expected attributable expenses	227	104	331
Recovery of acquisition costs	41	32	73
Experience adjustments for premiums relating to current or past service	-1		-1
Insurance income	**3,901**	**799**	**4,700**

Insurance income by measurement model (2024)

2024	General Model	Variable Fee Approach	Total
Release of contractual service margin	242	56	298
Release of risk adjustment	36	4	40
Expected claims and benefits	3,208	305	3,513
Expected attributable expenses	238	97	335
Recovery of acquisition costs	36	31	67
Experience adjustments for premiums relating to current or past service	1	1	2
Insurance income	**3,761**	**494**	**4,255**

19 Insurance expenses

Insurance expenses

	2025	2024
Incurred claims and benefits	3,826	3,522
Incurred attributable expenses	342	330
Amortisation of acquisition costs	73	67
Changes in incurred claims and benefits previous periods	3	-9
(Reversal of) losses on onerous contracts	-34	40
Insurance expenses General Model and Variable Fee Approach	**4,210**	**3,950**

Insurance expense by measurement model (2025)

2025	General Model	Variable Fee Approach	Total
Incurred claims and benefits	3,218	608	3,826
Incurred attributable expenses	230	112	342
Amortisation of acquisition costs	41	32	73
Changes in incurred claims and benefits previous periods	35	-32	3
(reversal of) losses on onerous contracts		-34	-34
Insurance expense	**3,524**	**686**	**4,210**

Insurance expense by measurement model (2024)

2024	General Model	Variable Fee Approach	Total
Incurred claims and benefits	3,212	310	3,522
Incurred attributable expenses	220	110	330
Amortisation of acquisition costs	36	31	67
Changes in incurred claims and benefits previous periods	-3	-6	-9
(reversal of) losses on onerous contracts	-4	44	40
Insurance expense	**3,461**	**489**	**3,950**

(Reversal of) losses on onerous contracts

	2025	2024
Losses on onerous contracts initially recognised in the period	19	26
Changes in estimates not adjusting the contractual service margin	-46	9
Expected claims and benefits attributed to the loss component	-4	8
Expected attributable insurance expenses attributed to the loss component	-3	-3
(Reversal of) losses on onerous contracts General Model and Variable Fee Approach	**-34**	**40**

20 Investment result

Interest income and expenses

Interest income and expenses are recognised in the profit and loss account using the effective interest method. When calculating the effective interest rate, NN estimates cash flows considering all contractual terms of the financial instrument but does not consider future credit losses. The calculation includes all fees and points paid or received between parties to the contract that are an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs and all other premiums or discounts. Once a financial asset, or a group of similar financial assets is in default 'Stage 3', interest income is recognised using the rate of interest used to discount the future cash flows for the purpose of measuring the impairment loss. Interest income and expenses from derivatives are classified as interest income and interest expenses in the profit and loss, except for interest income and expenses on derivatives for which no hedge accounting is applied.

The latter is classified in ‘Result on derivatives and hedging’, together with the changes in the (clean) fair value of these derivatives.

Investment result

	2025	2024
Interest income from investments in debt securities	1,213	1,133
Interest income from mortgage loans	620	617
Interest income from other loans	264	345
Interest income on (hedging) derivatives	118	127
Other interest income	114	215
Interest income	2,329	2,437
Income from investments in real estate	103	109
Dividend income on equity securities	420	392
Other investment income	7	7
Total other investment income	530	508
Investment income	2,859	2,945
Realised gains (losses) on Investments at cost and at fair value through other comprehensive income	-288	-1,043
Gains (losses) on investments at fair value through profit or loss	1,047	3,964
Gains (losses) on investments in real estate	16	-13
Gains (losses) on Investments at cost, at fair value through OCI and at fair value through profit and loss	775	2,908
Share of result of investments in associates and joint ventures	526	582
Impairments and reversal of impairments on investments	-26	2
Result on derivatives and hedging	76	-406
Foreign currency exchange result	-804	427
Other investment result	-228	605
Investment result	**3,406**	**6,458**

Gains (losses) on investments at fair value through profit or loss include gains (losses) related to investments held for risk of policyholders for EUR 1,153 million (2024: EUR 3,763 million). These gains (losses) are mostly offset by changes in fair value of underlying items as presented in 'Finance result on (re) insurance contracts'.

Dividend income on equity securities includes EUR 52 million of dividend relating to equity securities at fair value through OCI held at 31 December 2025 (31 December 2024: EUR 50 million) and EUR 7 million of dividend relating to equity securities at fair value through OCI derecognised during 2025 (2024: EUR 16 million).

Results on derivatives and hedging

	2025	2024
Change in fair value of derivatives relating to:		
– cash flow hedges (ineffective portion)	-2	1
– other derivatives	78	-407
Net result on derivatives	**76**	**-406**

Included in 'Results on derivatives and hedging' are the fair value movements on derivatives and other assets accounted for at fair value through profit or loss used to economically hedge exposures, but for which no hedge accounting is applied. These financial assets hedge exposures in insurance contracts. The fair value movements on the financial assets are influenced by changes in the market conditions, such as share prices, interest rates and currency exchange rates. The change in fair value of the financial assets is largely offset by changes in insurance contracts, which are included in 'finance result' in the profit or loss account (when using the risk mitigation option) or in other comprehensive income (for contracts accounted for under the General Model when using the OCI option). Reference is made to Note 11 Insurance contracts, Note 10 Equity and Note 21 Finance result.

Valuation results on derivatives are reflected in the Statement of cash flows in the section 'Result before tax', in the line item 'Adjusted for: (un) realised results and impairments on derivatives'.

Reference is made to Note 28 Hedge accounting.

21 Finance result

Finance result on (re) insurance contracts

	2025	2024
Change in fair value of underlying items	1,177	3,823
Interest accreted	1,311	1,417
Finance result	**2,488**	**5,240**

Finance result other

	2025	2024
Interest expenses on derivatives	145	178
Other interest expenses	128	159
Finance result other	**273**	**337**

In 2025, total interest income and total interest expenses for items not valued at fair value through profit or loss were EUR 2,211 million (2024: EUR 2,310 million) and EUR 128 million (2024: EUR 159 million) respectively.

Total interest income and expenses

	2025	2024
Interest income	2,329	2,437
Interest expenses on derivatives	-145	-178
Other interest expenses	-128	-159
Total interest income and expenses	**2,056**	**2,100**

22 Fee and commission result

Fees and commissions are generally recognised as the service is provided.

Fee and commission result

	2025	2024
Asset management fees	32	29
Other	23	25
Fee and commission income	55	54
Asset management fees	120	128
Commission expenses and other	-38	-16
Fee and commission expenses	82	112
Fee and commission result	**-27**	**-58**

23 Non-attributable operating expenses

Non-attributable operating expenses

	2025	2024
Staff expenses	240	235
Other operating expenses	354	321
Of which attributed to:		
– incurred acquisition costs	-98	-99
– incurred insurance expenses	-341	-330
Non-attributable operating expenses	**155**	**127**

Staff expenses

	2025	2024
Salaries	144	133
Pension costs	26	25
Social security costs	20	18
External staff costs	44	49
Education	2	2
Other staff costs	4	8
Staff expenses	**240**	**235**

NN staff are employed by NN Personeel B.V. (NN Personeel). NN is charged for its staff expenses by NN Personeel under a service level agreement. Although these costs are not paid out in the form of staff expenses by NN, they have the characteristics of staff expenses, and they are therefore recognised as such. A provision for holiday entitlement and bonuses is recognised by NN Personeel.Actual costs are charged to NN when accrued by NN Personeel.

Employees in the Czech Republic were transferred to a shared service centre (NN Finance S.R.O). The salary costs are recognised in the line 'Other' in the other operating expenses instead of under staff expenses.

Pension costs

	2025	2024
Defined contribution plans	26	25
Pension costs	**26**	**25**

Defined contribution plans

NN is one of the sponsors of the defined contribution pension plans. The assets of all NN's defined contribution plans are held in independently administered funds. Contributions are generally determined as a percentage of pay. These plans do not give rise to balance sheet provisions, other than relating to short term timing differences included in 'Other assets' or 'Other liabilities'. The expenses recognised in staff expenses by NN for defined contribution plans amounts to EUR 26 million (2024: EUR 25 million).

Number of employees

	2025	2024
Netherlands - average number of employees on full-time equivalent basis	1,598	1,564
Rest of Europe - average number of employees on full-time equivalent basis	28	13
Number of employees	**1,626**	**1,577**

Remuneration of Management Board, Management Board and Supervisory Board

Reference is made to Note 38 Key management personnel compensation.

Share plans

NN Group has granted shares to a number of senior Management (members of the Management Board, general managers and other officers nominated by the Management Board). The purpose of the share schemes is to attract, retain and motivate senior Management and staff.

Share awards comprise upfront shares and deferred shares. The entitlement to the deferred shares is granted conditionally. If the participant remains in employment for an uninterrupted period between the grant date and the vesting date, the entitlement becomes unconditional. A retention period applies from the moment of vesting these awards (five years for Management Board and one year for Identified Staff).

Share awards

Changes in Share awards outstanding

	Share awards (in number)		Weighted average grant date fair value (in euros)	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
Share awards outstanding – opening balance	5,689	6,591	40.13	38.97
Granted	4,823	5,800	49.80	41.95
Vested	-5,007	-6,124	44.43	40.72
Forfeited	-459	-578	44.57	38.97
Share awards outstanding – closing balance	**5,046**	**5,689**	**44.55**	**40.13**

In 2025, 3,590 (2024: 3,420) share awards on NN Group shares were granted to the members of the Management Board.

In 2025, 1,233 (2024: 2,380) share awards on NN Group shares were granted to senior management and other employees.

As at 31 December 2025, the share awards on NN Group shares consist of 5,046 (2024: 5,689) share awards relating to equity-settled share-based payment arrangements and 0 (2024: 0) share awards relating to cash-settled share-based payment arrangements.

The fair value of share awards granted is allocated over the vesting period of the share awards as an expense under staff expenses.

As at 31 December 2025, total unrecognised compensation costs related to share awards amount to EUR 91 thousand (2024: EUR 86 thousand).

These costs are expected to be recognised over a weighted average period of 1.4 years (2024: 1.4 years).

Other operating expenses

	2025	2024
Depreciation of property and equipment	4	5
Computer costs	77	66
Office expenses	-6	-5
Travel and accommodation expenses	1	1
Advertising and public relations	7	8
External advisory fees	25	24
Additions to (releases of) other provisions	13	7
Commissions, fees and other	233	214
Other operating expenses	**354**	**321**

Fees of auditors

Reference is made to Note 46 ‘Fees of auditors’ in the Annual accounts of NN Group for audit fees and audit related fees. The services rendered by the auditor, in addition to the statutory audit, include audits in relation to reporting to regulators and to other external business parties.

Audit fees are included in ‘External advisory fees’ as part of the Other operating expenses.

24 Principal subsidiaries and geographical information

The principal subsidiaries and their statutory place of incorporation or primary place of business are as follows:

Principal subsidiaries of NN

		Proportion of ownership interest held by NN	
Subsidiary	Statutory place	2025	2024
REI Investment I B.V.	The Hague, The Netherlands	77%	77%
REI Diaphane Fund F.G.R.	The Hague, The Netherlands	78%	78%
Private Equity Investment II B.V.	The Hague, The Netherlands	86%	86%
Private Equity Investment B.V.	The Hague, The Netherlands	90%	90%
Infrastructure Equity Investments B.V.	The Hague, The Netherlands	95%	95%
Private Debt Investments B.V.	The Hague, The Netherlands	94%	94%

Principal subsidiaries of REI Investment I B.V.

Subsidiary	Statutory place	Proportion of ownership interest held by REI Investment I B.V. 2025	2024
REI Belgium Warande B.V.	Schiphol, the Netherlands	100%	100%
REI Belgium Evere	Brussels, Belgium	100%	100%
REI Belgium Gent	Brussels, Belgium	100%	100%
REI Belgium Fonsny	Brussels, Belgium	100%	100%
Grupo Berkley Tres S.L.U.	Madrid, Spain	100%	100%
REI Spain Vitoria S.L.	Vitoria-Gasteiz, Spain	100%	100%
REI Vitoria Boulevard S.L.	Vitoria-Gasteiz, Spain	100%	100%
REI Denmark Copenhagen ApS	Copenhagen, Denmark	100%	100%
REI Denmark Solvgade Holding A/S	Copenhagen, Denmark	0%	100%
REI Denmark Solvgade A/S	Copenhagen, Denmark	0%	100%
REI Denmark Kastrup ApS	Copenhagen, Denmark	100%	100%
REI Italy Anzola S.R.L.	Milan, Italy	100%	100%
Bodio 3 S.r.l.	Milan, Italy	100%	100%
Galleria Commerciale Limbiate s.r.l.	Milan, Italy	100%	100%
Italian High Street Retail Fund	Milan, Italy	100%	100%
Stadtgalerie Heilbronn GmbH & Co KG	Frankfurt, Germany	95%	95%
REI Altenwerder GmbH & Co KG	Frankfurt, Germany	95%	95%
LZA III Mobi GmbH	Frankfurt, Germany	100%	100%
LZA III Altenwerder Grundstückverwaltung GmbH	Frankfurt, Germany	100%	100%
REI Germany Bergkirchen B.V.	The Hague, the Netherlands	100%	100%
REI Logistics Bergkirchen GmbH & Co KG	Frankfurt, Germany	94%	94%
REI Germany Lurup Center B.V.	The Hague, the Netherlands	100%	100%
REI Germany Logistics B.V.	The Hague, the Netherlands	100%	100%
REI Germany Neu Ulm B.V.	The Hague, the Netherlands	100%	100%
INS Holding France SAS	Paris, France	100%	100%
INS Investment France SCI	Paris, France	100%	100%
INS Jonage SCI	Paris, France	100%	100%
INS Criquebeuf SCI	Paris, France	100%	100%
INS Saint Priest SCI	Paris, France	100%	100%
INS Saint-Vulbas SCI	Paris, France	100%	100%
REI France Logistics SAS	Paris, France	100%	100%
Brie Logistique SAS	Paris, France	100%	100%
Chelles SAS	Paris, France	100%	100%
Les Arpajons SAS	Paris, France	100%	100%
Logistique Portefeuille SAS	Paris, France	100%	100%
France Campus Acrueil SNC	Paris, France	0%	100%
France Campus Bagneux SNC	Paris, France	0%	100%
France Campus Holding SAS	Paris, France	0%	100%
France Campus Massy SNC	Paris, France	0%	100%
France Campus AIX SNC	Paris, France	0%	100%
France Campus Levallois SNC	Paris, France	0%	100%
INS Holding Levallois SAS	Paris, France	100%	100%
France Campus Guyancourt SNC	Paris, France	0%	100%
REI Poland Jantar sp. z o.o.	Warsaw, Poland	100%	100%
REI Netherlands B.V.	The Hague, the Netherlands	100%	100%

Subsidiary	Statutory place	Proportion of ownership interest held by REI Investment I B.V. 2025	2024
REI Netherlands Venlo Zonneveld B.V.	The Hague, the Netherlands	100%	100%
REI Netherlands Amstelveenseweg B.V.	The Hague, the Netherlands	100%	100%
VGI Orionweg Moerdijk B.V.	The Hague, the Netherlands	100%	100%
REI Fund Netherlands B.V.	The Hague, the Netherlands	100%	100%
Nationale-Nederlanden Intervest XII B.V.	The Hague, the Netherlands	100%	100%
REI Netherlands Development BV	The Hague, the Netherlands	100%	0%
REI Spain B.V.	The Hague, the Netherlands	100%	100%

For each of the subsidiaries listed above, the voting rights held equal the proportion of ownership interest. Information on commitments issued by NN to subsidiaries under article 403 of Book 2 of the Dutch Civil Code is included in the Parent company annual accounts and filed with the Chamber of Commerce.

25 Taxation

Income tax on the result for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Income tax is generally recognised in the profit and loss account but is recognised directly in equity if the tax relates to items that are recognised directly in equity.

The amount of current tax payable or receivable is the best estimate of the tax amount expected to be paid or received that reflects uncertainty related to income taxes, if any. It is measured using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred tax is provided in full, using the liability method, on all temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying values in the balance sheet. Deferred tax is determined using tax rates (and laws) applicable in the jurisdictions in which NN is liable to taxation, that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date and are expected to apply when the related deferred tax asset is realised or the deferred tax liability is settled. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are not discounted.

Deferred tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences and unused tax losses carried forward where it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the temporary differences can be used. Unrecognised deferred tax assets are reassessed periodically and recognised to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profits will be available against which they can be used. Deferred tax is provided on temporary differences arising from investments in subsidiaries and associates, except where the timing of the reversal of the temporary difference is controlled by NN and it is probable that the difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future. The tax effects of income tax losses available for carry forward are recognised as an asset where it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which these losses can be used.

Offsetting deferred tax assets with deferred tax liabilities is allowed as long as there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets against current tax liabilities together with the intention to do so and the deferred taxes relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority on the same entity or on the same fiscal unity.

NN is subject to the requirements of the International Tax Reform – Pillar Two Model Rules and assessed the potential impact of the Pillar Two minimum taxation requirements. In 2025, there was no significant impact in any of the jurisdictions in which it operates and no impact on the NN effective tax rate. Also no top up taxation is expected coming from NN Group. NN applied the temporary mandatory relief in IFRS for the potential deferred tax impact of Pillar Two top-up tax.

Deferred tax (2025)

	Net liability 2024	Changes through equity	Changes through net result	Changes in the composition of the group and other changes	Foreign currency exchange differences	Net liability 2025
Investments	-1,533	-503	-10			-2,046
Investments in real estate	971		65	-16		1,020
Insurance contracts	-268	934	81			747
Cash flow hedges	980	-688				292
Unused tax losses carried forward	-20		4	-1		-17
Other	3	-8	-4	1		-8
Deferred tax	**133**	**-265**	**136**	**-16**	**0**	**-12**
Presented in the balance sheet as						
Deferred tax liabilities	141					108
Deferred tax assets	8					120
Deferred tax	**133**					**-12**

Deferred tax (2024)

	Net liability 2023	Changes through equity	Changes through net result	Changes in the composition of the group and other changes	Foreign currency exchange differences	Net liability 2024
Investments	-1,845	254	58			-1,533
Investments in real estate	942		47	-18		971
Insurance contracts	-172	-202	106			-268
Cash flow hedges	961	19				980
Fiscal reserves	26		-26			0
Unused tax losses carried forward	-25		5			-20
Other	75	-16	-59	2	1	3
Deferred tax	**-38**	**55**	**131**	**-16**	**1**	**133**
Presented in the balance sheet as						
Deferred tax liabilities						141
Deferred tax assets	38					8
Deferred tax	**38**					**133**

Taxation on result

	2025	2024
Current tax	4	-19
Deferred tax	137	131
Taxation on result	**141**	**112**

NN, together with certain of its subsidiaries, is a part of a fiscal unity for Dutch income tax purposes. The members of the fiscal unity are jointly and severally liable for any income taxes payable by the Dutch fiscal unity. The tax receivables and payables concern the receivables from and payables to NN Group.

Reconciliation of the weighted average statutory tax rate to effective tax rate

	2025	2024
Result before tax	893	969
Weighted average statutory tax rate	25.8%	25.80%
Weighted average statutory tax amount	229	249
Participation exemption	-69	-120
Other income not subject to tax and other	-6	-7
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes		-2
Impact on deferred tax from change in tax rates	-1	
Tax benefit for previously unrecognised amounts	-1	4
Tax for non-recognised amounts	2	
Adjustments to prior periods	-13	-12
Effective tax amount	**141**	**112**
Effective tax rate	**15.8%**	**11.56%**

In 2025, the effective tax rate of 15.8% was lower than the weighted average statutory tax rate of 25.8%. This was mainly a result of tax exempt investment results. In 2024, the effective tax rate of 11.56% was lower than the weighted average statutory tax rate of 25.8%. This was mainly a result of tax exempt investment results.

Taxation on components of other comprehensive income

	2025	2024
Finance result on (re) insurance contracts recognised in OCI	-934	202
Revaluations on debt securities and loans at fair value through OCI	434	-273
Realised gains (losses) transferred to the profit and loss account	69	21
Changes in cash flow hedge reserve	688	-19
Other	8	16
Income tax	**265**	**-55**

26 Fair value of financial assets and liabilities

The following table presents the estimated fair value of NN's financial assets and liabilities. Certain balance sheet items are not included in the table, as they do not meet the definition of a financial asset or liability or are (re)insurance contracts. The aggregation of the fair value presented below does not represent and should not be construed as representing the underlying value of NN.

Fair value of financial assets and liabilities

	Estimated fair value		Balance sheet value	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
Financial assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	2,037	2,620	2,037	2,620
Investments at fair value through other comprehensive income	69,159	73,611	69,159	73,611
Investments at cost	119	125	113	118
Investments at fair value through profit or loss	40,867	40,622	40,867	40,622
Derivatives	1,221	2,602	1,221	2,602
Financial assets	**113,403**	**119,580**	**113,397**	**119,573**
Financial liabilities				
Investment contracts for risk of company	670	719	688	744
Subordinated debt	1,150	1,147	1,100	1,100
Other borrowed funds	3,120	1,262	3,146	1,275
Derivatives	4,033	3,326	4,033	3,326
Financial liabilities	**8,973**	**6,454**	**8,967**	**6,445**

The estimated fair value represents the price at which an orderly transaction to sell the financial asset or to transfer the financial liability would take place between market participants at the balance sheet date (exit price).

The fair value of financial assets and liabilities is based on unadjusted quoted market prices at the balance sheet date where available. Such quoted market prices are primarily obtained from exchange prices for listed instruments. Where an exchange price is not available, market prices may be obtained from external market vendors, brokers or market makers. In general, positions are valued taking the bid price for a long position and the offer price for a short position and financial liabilities. In some cases, positions are marked at mid-market prices. When markets are less liquid there may be a range of prices for the same security from different price sources; selecting the most appropriate price requires judgement and could result in different estimates of the fair value.

For certain financial assets and liabilities quoted market prices are not available, for example for financial instruments that are not traded in an active market. An active market for the financial instrument is a market in which transactions for the asset or liability take place with sufficient frequency and volume to provide pricing information on an ongoing basis. Assessing whether a market is active requires judgement, considering factors specific to the financial instrument.

For these financial assets and liabilities, fair value is determined using valuation techniques, based on market conditions existing at each balance sheet date. These valuation techniques range from discounting of cash flows to valuation models, where relevant pricing factors including the market price of the underlying reference instruments, market parameters (volatilities, correlations and credit ratings) and customer behaviour are taken into account.

Valuation techniques are subjective in nature and significant judgement is involved in establishing the fair value for certain financial assets and liabilities. Valuation techniques involve various assumptions regarding pricing factors. The use of different valuation techniques and assumptions could produce significantly different estimates of the fair value.

The following methods and assumptions were used by NN to estimate the fair value of the financial instruments:

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are recognised at their nominal value which approximates the fair value.

Derivatives

Derivative contracts can either be exchange-traded or over the counter (OTC). The fair value of exchange traded derivatives is determined using quoted market prices in an active market and those derivatives are classified in Level 1 of the fair value hierarchy. For those instruments that are not actively traded, the fair value is estimated based on valuation techniques. OTC derivatives and derivatives trading in an inactive market are valued using valuation techniques because quoted market prices in an active market are not available for such instruments. The valuation techniques and inputs depend on the type of derivative and the nature of the underlying instruments. The principal techniques used to value these instruments are based on discounted cash flows, Black-Scholes option models and Monte Carlo simulation. These valuation models calculate the present value of expected future cash flows, based on 'no arbitrage' principles. These models are commonly used in the financial industry. Inputs to valuation models are determined from observable market data where possible. Certain inputs may not be observable in the market directly but can be determined from observable prices via valuation model calibration procedures. The inputs used include prices available from exchanges, dealers, brokers or providers of pricing, yield curves, credit spreads, default rates, recovery rates, dividend rates, volatility of underlying interest rates, equity prices and foreign currency exchange rates. These inputs are determined with reference to quoted prices, recently executed trades, independent market quotes and consensus data, where available.

Investments at fair value through Other Comprehensive Income and profit or loss

Equity securities

The fair value of publicly traded equity securities is determined using quoted market prices when available.

Where no quoted market prices are available, fair value is determined based on quoted prices for similar instruments or other valuation techniques. The fair value of private equity is based on quoted market prices, if available. In the absence of quoted prices in an active market, fair value is estimated on the basis of an analysis of the investee's financial position and results, risk profile, prospects, price, earnings comparisons and revenue multiples and by reference to market valuations for similar entities quoted in an active market.

Debt securities

The fair value for debt securities is based on quoted market prices, where available. Quoted market prices may be obtained from an exchange, dealer, broker, industry group, pricing service or regulatory service. If quoted prices in an active market are not available, fair value is based on an analysis of available market inputs, which may include values obtained from one or more pricing services or by a valuation technique that discounts expected future cash flows using market interest rate curves, referenced credit spreads, maturity of the investment and estimated prepayment rates where applicable.

Loans

For loans and advances that are repriced frequently and have had no significant changes in credit risk, carrying values represent a reasonable estimate of fair value. The fair value of other loans is estimated by discounting expected future cash flows using a discount rate that reflects credit risk, liquidity and other current market conditions.

The fair value of mortgage loans is estimated by discounting the cash flows on a loan part-by-loan part basis taking into account the characteristics of the loans by applying a market discount rate. The valuation method takes into account the type of mortgage, remaining period until interest reset date, credit quality (NHG, LTV buckets), prepayment and product-specific characteristics.

Loans with similar characteristics are aggregated for calculation purposes.

Investment contracts

For investment contracts for risk of the company the fair value has been estimated using a discounted cash flow approach based on interest rates currently being offered for similar contracts with maturities consistent with those remaining for the contracts being valued. For investment contracts for risk of policyholders the fair value generally equals the fair value of the underlying assets.

Funding

Subordinated debt and debt instruments issued

The fair value of subordinated debt and debt instruments issued is estimated using discounted cash flows based on interest rates and credit spreads that apply to similar instruments.

Other borrowed funds

The fair value of other borrowed funds is generally based on quoted market prices or, if not available, on estimated prices by discounting expected future cash flows using a current market interest rate and credit spreads applicable to the yield, credit quality and maturity.

Financial assets and liabilities at fair value

The fair value of the financial instruments carried at fair value was determined as follows:

Methods applied in determining the fair value of financial assets and liabilities at fair value (2025)

2025	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets				
Derivatives	11	1,210		1,221
Investments at fair value through OCI	31,764	7,337	30,058	69,159
Investments at fair value through profit or loss	32,735	318	7,814	40,867
Financial assets	**64,510**	**8,865**	**37,872**	**111,247**
Financial liabilities				
Derivatives	17	3,995	21	4,033
Financial liabilities	**17**	**3,995**	**21**	**4,033**

Methods applied in determining the fair value of financial assets and liabilities at fair value (2024)

2024	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets				
Derivatives	59	2,543		2,602
Investments at fair value through OCI	30,969	10,830	31,812	73,611
Investments at fair value through profit or loss	31,889	617	8,116	40,622
Financial assets	**62,917**	**13,990**	**39,928**	**116,835**
Financial liabilities				
Derivatives	1	3,302	23	3,326
Financial liabilities	**1**	**3,302**	**23**	**3,326**

NN has categorised its financial instruments that are either measured in the balance sheet at fair value or for which the fair value is disclosed, into a three level hierarchy based on the priority of the inputs to the valuation. The fair value hierarchy gives the highest priority to (unadjusted) quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities and the lowest priority to valuation techniques supported by unobservable inputs. An active market for the asset or liability is a market in which transactions for the asset or liability occur with sufficient frequency and volume to provide reliable pricing information on an ongoing basis.

The fair value hierarchy consists of three levels, depending on whether the fair value is determined based on (unadjusted) quoted prices in an active market (Level 1), valuation techniques with observable inputs (Level 2) or valuation techniques that incorporate inputs which are unobservable and which have a more than insignificant impact on the fair value of the instrument (Level 3). Financial assets in Level 3 include, for example, illiquid debt instruments, complex OTC and credit derivatives, certain complex loans (for which current market information about similar assets to use as observable, corroborated data for all significant inputs into a valuation model is not available), mortgage loans and consumer lending, private equity securities and investments in real estate funds.

Observable inputs reflect market data obtained from independent sources. Unobservable inputs are inputs which are based on NN's own assumptions about the factors that market participants would use in pricing an asset or liability, developed based on the best information available in the circumstances.

Unobservable inputs may include volatility, correlation, spreads to discount rates, default rates and recovery rates, prepayment rates and certain credit spreads. Transfers into and transfers out of levels in the fair value hierarchy are recognised on the date of the event or change of circumstances that caused the transfer.

Level 1 – (Unadjusted) Quoted prices in active markets

This category includes financial instruments whose fair value is determined directly by reference to published quotes in an active market that NN can access. A financial instrument is regarded as quoted in an active market if quoted prices are readily and regularly available from an exchange, dealer, broker, industry group, pricing service or regulatory agency and those prices represent actual and regularly occurring market transactions with sufficient frequency and volume to provide reliable pricing information on an ongoing basis.

Level 2 – Valuation technique supported by observable inputs

This category includes financial instruments whose fair value is determined using a valuation technique (e.g. a model), where inputs in the model are taken from an active market or are observable. If certain inputs in the model are unobservable the instrument is still classified in this category, provided that the impact of those unobservable inputs elements on the overall valuation is insignificant. Included in this category are items whose value is derived from quoted prices of similar instruments, but for which the prices are modified based on other market observable external data and items whose value is derived from quoted prices but for which there was insufficient evidence of an active market.

Level 3 – Valuation technique supported by unobservable inputs

This category includes financial instruments whose fair value is determined using a valuation technique (e.g. a model) for which more than an insignificant part of the inputs in terms of the overall valuation are not market observable. This category also includes financial assets and liabilities whose fair value is determined by reference to price quotes but for which the market is considered inactive. An instrument is classified in its entirety as Level 3 if a significant portion of the instrument's fair value is driven by unobservable inputs.

Unobservable in this context means that there is little or no current market data available from which the price at which an orderly transaction would likely occur can be derived.

Changes in Level 3 financial assets (2025)

2025	Investments at fair value through other comprehensive income	Investments at fair value through profit or loss	Total
Level 3 Financial assets – opening balance	31,812	8,116	39,928
Amounts recognised in the profit and loss account	-112	-55	-167
Revaluations recognised in other comprehensive income (equity)	-210		-210
Purchase	2,001	409	2,410
Sale	-659	-554	-1,213
Maturity/settlement	-2,642	-21	-2,663
Transfers out of Level 3	-12		-12
Transfers into Level 3		27	27
Changes in the composition of the group and other changes	-96		-96
Foreign currency exchange differences	-24	-108	-132
Level 3 Financial assets – closing balance	**30,058**	**7,814**	**37,872**

Changes in Level 3 financial assets (2024)

2024	Investments at fair value through other comprehensive income	Investments at fair value through profit or loss	Total
Level 3 Financial assets – opening balance	34,441	7,388	41,829
Amounts recognised in the profit and loss account	-530	144	-386
Revaluations recognised in other comprehensive income (equity)	1,545		1,545
Purchase	1,694	1,079	2,773
Sale	-101	-534	-635
Maturity/settlement	-4,959	-21	-4,980
Transfers out of Level 3	-311		-311
Transfers into Level 3	16		16
Foreign currency exchange differences	17	60	77
Level 3 Financial assets – closing balance	**31,812**	**8,116**	**39,928**

Changes in Level 3 financial liabilities

	2025	2024
Level 3 Financial liabilities – opening balance	23	18
Amounts recognised in the profit and loss account	-2	5
Level 3 Financial liabilities – closing balance	**21**	**23**

Level 3 – Amounts recognised in the profit and loss account during the year (2025)

2025	Held at balance sheet date	Derecognised during the year	Total
Financial assets			
Investments at fair value through other comprehensive income	-36	-76	-112
Investments at fair value through profit or loss	-58	3	-55
Financial assets	**-94**	**-73**	**-167**
Financial liabilities			
Derivatives	-2		-2
Financial liabilities	**-2**	**0**	**-2**

Level 3 – Amounts recognised in the profit and loss account during the year (2024)

2024	Held at balance sheet date	Derecognised during the year	Total
Financial assets			
Investments at fair value through other comprehensive income	-65	-465	-530
Investments at fair value through profit or loss	144	1	145
Financial assets	**79**	**-466**	**-385**
Financial liabilities			
Derivatives	5		5
Financial liabilities	**5**	**0**	**5**

Level 3 Financial assets at fair value

Financial assets measured at fair value in the balance sheet as at 31 December 2025 of EUR 111,247 million (2024: EUR 116,835 million) include an amount of EUR 37,872 million (34.0 %) that is classified as Level 3 (2024: EUR 39,928 million (34.2 %). Changes in Level 3 are disclosed above in the table 'Changes in Level 3 Financial assets'.

Financial assets in Level 3 include both assets for which the fair value was determined using valuation techniques that incorporate unobservable inputs and assets for which the fair value was determined using quoted prices, but for which the market was not actively trading at or around the balance sheet date.

Unobservable inputs are inputs which are based on NN's own assumptions about the factors that market participants would use in pricing an asset, developed based on the best information available in the circumstances. Unobservable inputs may include volatility, correlation, spreads to discount rates, default rates and recovery rates, prepayment rates and certain credit spreads. Fair values that are determined using valuation techniques using unobservable inputs are sensitive to the inputs used. Fair values that are determined using quoted prices are not sensitive to unobservable inputs, as the valuation is based on unadjusted external price quotes. These are classified in Level 3 as a result of the illiquidity in the relevant market but are not significantly sensitive to NN's own unobservable inputs.

Unrealised gains and losses that relate to 'Level 3 Financial assets' are included in the profit and loss account as follows:
- Those relating to Investments for risk of policyholders and other investments at fair value through profit or loss are included in 'Gains (losses) on Investments at fair value through profit or loss'.
- Those relating to derivatives are included in 'Result on derivatives and hedging'.

Investments at fair value through other comprehensive income

The investments at fair value through other comprehensive income classified as 'Level 3 Financial assets' amounted EUR 30,058 million as at 31 December 2025 (2024: EUR 31,812 million). Of these investments, EUR 409 million (2024: EUR 410 million) relates to investments in debt instruments and shares in funds of which the fair value is determined using (unadjusted) quoted prices or prices obtained from external asset managers, but for which there is no active market. EUR 29,649 million (2024: EUR 31,402 million) relates to investments in (mortgage) loans of which the fair value is determined using a discounted cash flow method; the most important drivers of the valuation (interest rate and valuation spread) are derived from observable market inputs; however, certain inputs, such as the prepayment and default assumptions, are not directly observable. A 10% change in valuation of these investments would increase or reduce shareholder's equity by EUR 3,006 million (2024: EUR 3,181 million), being approximately 22,05% (before tax) (2024: 21.44% (before tax)), of shareholder's equity.

Investments at fair value through profit or loss

Investments for risk of policyholders

Investments for risk of policyholders classified as 'Level 3 Financial assets' amounted EUR 2,216 million as at 31 December 2025 (2024: EUR 2,279 million). Net result is unaffected when reasonable possible alternative assumptions would have been used in measuring these investments.

Level 3 Financial liabilities at fair value

Derivatives

The total amount of financial liabilities classified as Level 3 at 31 December 2025 of EUR 21 million (2024: EUR 23 million) relates to derivative positions. EUR 21 million (2024: EUR 23 million) relates to longevity hedges closed by NN. It is estimated that a 5% increase in mortality assumptions for these longevity hedges reduces result and equity before tax by EUR 3 million (2024: EUR 4 million) and a 5% decrease in mortality assumptions increases result and equity before tax by EUR 9 million (2024: EUR 10 million).

Financial assets and liabilities at cost

The fair value of the financial instruments carried at cost in the balance sheet (where fair value is disclosed) was determined as follows:

Methods applied in determining the fair value of financial assets and liabilities at cost (2025)

2025	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	2,037			2,037
Investments at cost		119		119
Financial assets	**2,037**	**119**	**0**	**2,156**
Financial liabilities				
Subordinated debt		1,150		1,150
Other borrowed funds		3,119	1	3,120
Investment contracts for risk of company			670	670
Financial liabilities	**0**	**4,269**	**671**	**4,940**

Methods applied in determining the fair value of financial assets and liabilities at cost (2024)

2024	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	2,620			2,620
Investments at cost			125	125
Financial assets	**2,620**	**0**	**125**	**2,745**
Financial liabilities				
Subordinated debt		1,147		1,147
Other borrowed funds		1,261	1	1,262
Investment contracts for risk of company			719	719
Financial liabilities	**0**	**2,408**	**720**	**3,128**

27 Fair value of non-financial assets

The following table presents the estimated fair value of NN's non-financial assets that are measured at fair value in the balance sheet.

Fair value of non-financial assets

	Estimated fair value		Balance sheet value	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
Investments in real estate	2,234	2,512	2,234	2,512
Property in own use	13	26	13	26
Fair value of non-financial assets	**2,247**	**2,538**	**2,247**	**2,538**

The fair value of the non-financial assets were determined as follows:

Methods applied in determining the fair value of non-financial assets at fair value (2025)

2025	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Investments in real estate			2,234	2,234
Property in own use			13	13
Non-financial assets	**0**	**0**	**2,247**	**2,247**

Methods applied in determining the fair value of non-financial assets at fair value (2024)

2024	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Investments in real estate			2,512	2,512
Property in own use			26	26
Non-financial assets	**0**	**0**	**2,538**	**2,538**

Changes in Level 3 non-financial assets (2025)

2025	Real estate investments	Property in own use	Total
Level 3 non-financial assets – opening balance	2,512	26	2,538
Amounts recognised in the profit and loss account during the year	17	-8	9
Purchase	70		70
Sale	-372	-1	-373
Changes in the composition of the group and other changes	7	-5	3
Level 3 non-financial assets – closing balance	**2,234**	**13**	**2,247**

Changes in Level 3 non-financial assets (2024)

2024	Real estate investments	Property in own use	Total
Level 3 non-financial assets – opening balance	2,620	26	2,646
Amounts recognised in the profit and loss account during the year	-13		-13
Purchase	114		114
Sale	-206		-206
Changes in the composition of the group and other changes	-3		-3
Level 3 non-financial assets – closing balance	**2,512**	**26**	**2,538**

Level 3 – Amounts recognised in the profit and loss account during the year on non-financial assets (2025)

2025	Held at balance sheet date	Derecognised during the year	Total
Investments in real estate	15	2	17
Property in own use	-8		-8
Level 3 Amounts recognised in the profit and loss account during the year on non-financial assets	**7**	**2**	**9**

Level 3 – Amounts recognised in the profit and loss account during the year on non-financial assets (2024)

2024	Held at balance sheet date	Derecognised during the year	Total
Investments in real estate	-12	-2	-14
Level 3 Amounts recognised in the profit and loss account during the year on non-financial assets	**-12**	**-2**	**-14**

Real estate investments

Key assumptions

Key assumptions in the valuation of real estate include the estimated current rental value per square metre, the estimated future rental value per square metre (ERV), the net initial yield and the vacancy rate. These assumptions were in the following ranges:

Significant assumptions

2025		Fair value	Valuation technique	Current rent/m2	ERV/m2	Net initial yield %	Vacancy %	Average lease term in years
The Netherlands								
	Retail	13	DCF	250	240	7.98		11.00
	Industrial	208	DCF	59-213	77-221	3,94-4,98		4.69
	Office	113	DCF	398	444	5.09	0.70	5.09
	Residential	271	DCF	261-326	286-355	3,55-4,05	0-3,98	n/a
	Residential	3	Residual Value	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Germany								
	Retail	145	DCF	21-31	19-26	6,47-7,35	10.67	4.33
	Industrial	223	DCF	83-107	94-109	3,99-4,73	2.46	6.93
France								
	Industrial	218	DCF	0-81	52-75	0-5,96	11.68	3.58
	Residential	38	DCF	347	347	5.28		6.58
Spain								
	Retail	271	DCF	234-288	234-273	6,27-8	5.39	4.02
Italy								
	Retail	216	DCF	9-596	150-735	2,02-7,55	8.25	8.61
	Industrial	38	DCF	34	68	5.60		15.00

2025		Fair value	Valuation technique	Current rent/m2	ERV/m2	Net initial yield %	Vacancy %	Average lease term in years
Belgium								
	Retail	89	DCF	187-338	153-326	5,44-7,60		5.73
	Office	14	DCF	134	220	4.32	36.52	6.33
	Residential	20	DCF	194	195	5.24		23.31
Denmark								
	Industrial	73	DCF	179-187	185-194	5,72-6,62		7.58
Poland								
	Retail	82	Income approach	172	178	9.05	3.30	2.40
Real estate under construction and other								
	The Netherlands, Ground positions	2	Residual approach	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	The Netherlands, IPUC	109	Residual approach	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Other	88						
Total real estate		**2,234**						

Sensitivities

Significant increases (decreases) in the estimated rental value and rent growth in isolation would result in a significantly higher (lower) fair value of the real estate investments. Significant increases (decreases) in the long-term vacancy rate and discount rate in isolation would result in a significantly lower (higher) fair value of the real estate investments.

During 2025, the number of transactions in relevant real estate markets has increased, resulting in lower uncertainties around the inputs to the valuations and, therefore, lower uncertainty in the fair value of real estate investments.

28 Hedge accounting

Use of derivatives and hedge accounting

NN uses derivatives for effective portfolio management and the management of its asset and liability portfolios. The objective of economic hedging is to enter into positions with an opposite risk profile to an identified exposure to reduce that exposure.

For hedge accounting NN continues to apply the IAS 39 hedge accounting requirements. The accounting treatment of hedge transactions varies according to the nature of the instrument hedged and whether the hedge qualifies under the IFRS-EU hedge accounting rules. Derivatives that qualify for hedge accounting under IFRS-EU are classified and reported in accordance with the nature of the hedged item hedged and the type of IFRS-EU hedge model that is applicable. The three models applicable under IFRS-EU are: cash flow hedge accounting, fair value hedge accounting and net investment hedge accounting.

To qualify for hedge accounting under IFRS-EU, strict criteria must be met. Certain hedges that are economically effective from a risk management perspective do not qualify for hedge accounting under IFRS-EU. The fair value changes of derivatives relating to such non-qualifying hedges are taken to the profit and loss account. However, in certain cases, NN mitigates the profit or loss volatility by designating hedged assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss. If hedge accounting is applied under IFRSEU, it is possible that during the hedge a hedge relationship no longer qualifies for hedge accounting and hedge accounting cannot be continued, even if the hedge remains economically effective. As a result, the volatility arising from undertaking economic hedging in the profit and loss account may be higher than would be expected from an economic point of view.

At the inception of the hedge transaction NN documents the relationship between hedging instruments and hedged items, its risk management objectives, together with the methods selected to assess hedge effectiveness. In addition, NN documents its assessment, both at hedge inception and on an ongoing basis, of whether the derivatives that are used in hedging transactions are highly effective in offsetting changes in fair value or cash flows of the hedged items.

With respect to exchange rate and interest rate derivative contracts, the notional or contractual amount of these instruments is indicative of the nominal value of transactions outstanding at the balance sheet date; however they do not represent amounts at risk.

In 2017, NN entered into a longevity hedge, based on a general index of Dutch mortality. The maximum pay-out of the hedge amounts to EUR 100 million, payable after twenty years. The hedge is financed by annual premium payments to the counterparty. The longevity hedge is accounted for as derivative. The hedge reduces the impact of longevity trend scenarios implying more improvement in life expectancy. The regulator gave approval to include the effects of this specific hedge on the SCR. The purpose of the hedge is to reduce the longevity risk.

Cash flow hedge accounting

NN's hedge accounting consists mainly of cash flow hedge accounting. NN's cash flow hedges principally consist of (forward) interest rate swaps and cross-currency interest rate swaps that are used to protect against its exposure to variability in future interest cash flows on assets and liabilities that bear interest at variable rates or are expected to be refunded or reinvested in the future. The amounts and timing of future cash flows, representing both principal and interest flows, are projected for each portfolio of financial assets and liabilities, based on contractual terms and other relevant factors including estimates of prepayments and defaults.

The effective portion of changes in the fair value of derivatives that are designated and qualify as cash flow hedges are recognised in Other Comprehensive Income (equity) in 'Cash flow hedge reserve'. Interest income and expenses on these derivatives are recognised in the profit and loss account consistent with the manner in which the forecast cash flows affect Net result. The gain or loss relating to the ineffective portion is recognised immediately in the profit and loss account. Amounts accumulated in equity are recycled to the profit and loss account in the periods in which the hedged item affects Net result. When a hedging instrument expires or is sold, or when a hedge no longer meets the criteria for hedge accounting, any cumulative gain or loss in equity at that time remains in equity and is recognised when the forecast transaction is ultimately recognised in the profit and loss account. When a forecast transaction is no longer expected to occur, the cumulative gain or loss previously reported in equity is transferred immediately to the profit and loss account.

For the year ended 31 December 2025, NN recognised EUR -1,986 million (2024: EUR 34 million) in equity as effective fair value changes on derivatives under cash flow hedge accounting. The balance of the cash flow hedge reserve in equity as at 31 December 2025 is EUR 1,172 million (2024: EUR 3,848 million) gross and EUR 870 million (2024: EUR 2,856 million) after deferred tax. This cash flow hedge reserve will fluctuate with the fair value of the underlying derivatives and will be reflected in the profit and loss account under Interest income/expenses over the remaining term of the underlying hedged items. The cash flow hedge reserve relates to a large number of derivatives and hedged items with varying maturities up to 3 years with the largest concentrations in the range 1 year to 3 years. Accounting ineffectiveness on derivatives designated under cash flow hedge accounting resulted in EUR 2 million loss (2024: EUR 1 million gain) which was recognised in the profit and loss account.

As at 31 December 2025, the fair value of outstanding derivatives designated under cash flow hedge accounting was EUR -2,426 million (2024: EUR -831 million), presented in the balance sheet as EUR 93 million (2024: EUR 609 million) positive fair value under assets and EUR 2,519 million (2024: EUR 1,440 million) negative fair value under liabilities. The notional or contractual amount of these instruments amount to EUR 18,112 million (2024: EUR 18,833 million).

As at 31 December 2025, there were nil (2024: nil), non-derivatives designated as hedging instruments for cash flow hedge accounting purposes. Included in 'Interest income and Interest expenses on non-trading derivatives' is EUR 118 million (2024: EUR 127 million) and EUR 145 million (2024: EUR 178 million), respectively, relating to derivatives used in cash flow hedges.

Net investment hedge accounting

Hedges of net investments in foreign operations are accounted for in a similar way to cash flow hedges. Any gain or loss on the hedging instrument relating to the effective portion of the hedge is recognised in Other Comprehensive Income (equity) and the gain or loss relating to the ineffective portion is recognised immediately in the profit and loss account. Gains and losses in equity are included in the profit and loss account when the foreign operation is disposed.

29 Assets by contractual maturity

Amounts presented in these tables by contractual maturity are the amounts as presented in the balance sheet.

Assets by contractual maturity (2025)

2025	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	3-4 years	4-5 years	5-10 years	Over 10 years	Maturity not applicable	Adjustment	Total
Cash and cash equivalents	2,037									2,037
Investments at fair value through OCI	2,793	2,303	2,324	2,691	2,422	9,945	44,348	2,333		69,159
Investments at cost	10	11	8	7	6	38	33			113
Investments at fair value through profit or loss[1]	74		27					40,766		40,867
Investments in real estate								2,234		2,234
Investments in associates and joint ventures								7,906		7,906
Derivatives	29	1	5	12	12	118	1,044			1,221
Insurance contracts	44	33	24	18	14	40	-2		-50	121
Reinsurance contracts	-4	8	-1	-7	-11	-111	-1,378		1,571	67
Property and equipment								14		14
Intangible assets	1									1
Deferred tax assets	-16	-17	-1	10	12	115	902	-885		120
Other assets	4,901	153	4	5	1	1		18		5,083
Total assets	**9,869**	**2,492**	**2,390**	**2,736**	**2,456**	**10,146**	**44,947**	**52,386**	**1,521**	**128,943**

1 Includes Investments for risk of policyholders. Although individual Investments for risk of policyholders may (or may not) have a maturity depending on their nature, this does not impact the liquidity position of NN.

Assets by contractual maturity (2024)

2024	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	3-4 years	4-5 years	5-10 years	Over 10 years	Maturity not applicable	Adjustment	Total
Cash and cash equivalents	2,620									2,620
Investments at fair value through OCI	3,504	2,680	2,419	2,623	2,273	9,517	47,803	2,792		73,611
Investments at cost						117	1			118
Investments at fair value through profit or loss[1]	72	12		28				40,510		40,622
Investments in real estate								2,512		2,512
Investments in associates and joint ventures								6,881		6,881
Derivatives	113		41	17	10	76	2,345			2,602
Insurance contracts	36	28	21	15	11	33	2		-37	109
Reinsurance contracts	12	-10	-11	-13	-13	-72	-22		226	97
Property and equipment								52		52
Intangible assets	1									1
Deferred tax assets								8		8
Other assets	3,833	12	5	1	1	1		8		3,861
Total assets	**10,191**	**2,722**	**2,475**	**2,671**	**2,282**	**9,672**	**50,129**	**52,763**	**189**	**133,094**

1 Includes Investments for risk of policyholders. Although individual Investments for risk of policyholders may (or may not) have a maturity depending on their nature, this does not impact the liquidity position of NN.

Expected maturity of reinsurance contracts (2025)

2025	Estimates of the present value of future cash flows	Risk adjustment	Contractual service margin	Total General Model	Total reinsurance assets	Total reinsurance liabilities
Less than 1 year	-108	16	87	-5	-4	1
1-2 years	-88	14	82	8	8	0
2-3 years	-91	14	76	-1	-1	0
3-4 years	-91	14	69	-8	-7	1
4-5 years	-90	14	64	-12	-11	1
5-10 years	-432	66	253	-113	-111	2
Over 10 years	-1,904	241	281	-1,382	-1,378	4
Adjustments	1,667	-192		1,475	1,571	96
Total	**-1,137**	**187**	**912**	**-38**	**67**	**105**

Expected maturity of reinsurance contracts (2024)

2024	Estimates of the present value of future cash flows	Risk adjustment	Contractual service margin	Total General Model	Total reinsurance assets	Total reinsurance liabilities
Less than 1 year	-28	11	29	12	12	0
1-2 years	-49	11	28	-10	-10	0
2-3 years	-49	11	27	-11	-11	0
3-4 years	-48	9	25	-14	-13	1
4-5 years	-47	10	23	-14	-13	1
5-10 years	-217	46	99	-72	-72	0
Over 10 years	-620	109	380	-131	-22	109
Adjustments	240	-43	34	231	226	-5
Total	**-818**	**164**	**645**	**-9**	**97**	**106**

30 Liabilities by maturity

The tables below include all liabilities by maturity based on contractual, undiscounted cash flows.

Furthermore, the undiscounted future coupon interest on financial liabilities payable is included in a separate line and in the relevant maturity bucket. Derivative liabilities are included on a net basis if cash flows are settled net. For other derivative liabilities the contractual gross cash flow payable is included.

Reference is made to the Liquidity Risk paragraph in Note 40 Risk management for a description on how liquidity risk is managed.

Liabilities by maturity (2025)

2025	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	3-4 years	4-5 years	5-10 years	Over 10 years	Maturity not applicable	Adjustment[1]	Total
Insurance contracts	7,797	7,314	7,379	7,247	6,906	30,786	86,563		-49,388	104,604
Investment contracts	44	49	49	49	49	244	204			688
Reinsurance contracts	1			1	1	2	4		96	105
Subordinated debt[2]						1,100				1,100
Other borrowed funds	3,146									3,146
Derivatives	34	41	158	147	260	1,715	6,794		-5,116	4,033
Deferred tax liabilities	6	7	4					91		108
Other liabilities	822	121	36	32	39	144	182	9		1,385
Total liabilities	**11,850**	**7,532**	**7,626**	**7,476**	**7,255**	**33,991**	**93,747**	**100**	**-54,408**	**115,169**
Coupon interest due on financial liabilities	33									33

1 This column reconciles the contractual undiscounted cash flow on financial liabilities to the balance sheet values. The adjustments mainly relate to valuation differences, the impact of discounting and, for derivatives, to the fact that the contractual cash flows are presented on a gross basis (unless the cash flows are actually settled net).
2 Subordinated debt maturities are presented based on the first call date. For the legal date of maturity reference is made to Note 14 'Subordinated debt'.

Liabilities by maturity (2024)

2024	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	3-4 years	4-5 years	5-10 years	Over 10 years	Maturity not applicable	Adjustment[1]	Total
Insurance contracts	8,266	8,654	7,001	7,499	5,936	24,700	107,376		-60,373	109,059
Investment contracts	52	49	49	49	48	243	254			744
Reinsurance contracts				1	1		109		-5	106
Subordinated debt[2]		500				600				1,100
Other borrowed funds	1,261	14								1,275
Derivatives	68	85	106	136	182	957	2,796		-1,004	3,326
Deferred tax liabilities	-16	2	6	-11	-3	-35	-804	1,129	-127	141
Other liabilities	1,803	463	10	12	11	25	57	14		2,395
Total liabilities	**11,434**	**9,767**	**7,172**	**7,686**	**6,175**	**26,490**	**109,788**	**1,143**	**-61,509**	**118,146**
Coupon interest due on financial liabilities	16			0						16

1 This column reconciles the contractual undiscounted cash flow on financial liabilities to the balance sheet values. The adjustments mainly relate to valuation differences, the impact of discounting and, for derivatives, to the fact that the contractual cash flows are presented on a gross basis (unless the cash flows are actually settled net).
2 Subordinated debt maturities are presented based on the first call date. For the legal date of maturity reference is made to Note 14 'Subordinated debt'.

Expected maturity of insurance contracts

The table below provides the expected maturity of the cash flows, risk adjustment and Contractual Service Margin remaining at the end of the reporting period. The maturity is based on contractual, undiscounted cash flows.

Expected maturity of insurance contracts (2025)

2025	Estimates of the present value of future cash flows	Risk adjustment	Contractual service margin	Total General Model and Variable Fee Approach	Total Insurance assets	Total Insurance liabilities
Less than 1 year	7,334	43	376	7,753	44	7,797
1-2 years	6,903	38	340	7,281	33	7,314
2-3 years	7,007	37	311	7,355	24	7,379
3-4 years	6,904	35	290	7,229	18	7,247
4-5 years	6,589	34	269	6,892	14	6,906
5-10 years	29,528	154	1,064	30,746	40	30,786
Over 10 years	83,716	383	2,466	86,565	-2	86,563
Adjustments[1]	-49,108	-230		-49,338	-50	-49,388
Total	**98,873**	**494**	**5,116**	**104,483**	**121**	**104,604**

1 The adjustments reconciles the contractual undiscounted cash flow on insurance contracts to the balance sheet values. The adjustments mainly relate to the impact of discounting.

Expected maturity of insurance contracts (2024)

2024	Estimates of the present value of future cash flows	Risk adjustment	Contractual service margin	Total General Model and Variable Fee Approach	Total Insurance assets	Total Insurance liabilities
Less than 1 year	7,961	41	228	8,230	36	8,266
1-2 years	8,365	45	216	8,626	28	8,654
2-3 years	6,744	36	200	6,980	21	7,001
3-4 years	7,259	39	186	7,484	15	7,499
4-5 years	5,720	31	174	5,925	11	5,936
5-10 years	23,805	126	736	24,667	33	24,700
Over 10 years	104,115	535	2,724	107,374	2	107,376
Adjustments[1]	-60,027	-309		-60,336	-37	-60,373
Total	**103,942**	**544**	**4,464**	**108,950**	**109**	**109,059**

1 The adjustments reconciles the contractual undiscounted cash flow on insurance contracts to the balance sheet values. The adjustments mainly relate to the impact of discounting.

Amounts payable on demand were EUR 18,567 million as at 31 December 2025 (EUR 19,545 million as at 31 December 2024).

31 Assets not freely disposable

There are no assets that are not freely disposable (2024: nil).

Assets relating to instruments lending are disclosed in Note 32 Transferred, but not derecognised financial assets.

32 Transferred, but not derecognised financial assets

The majority of NN's financial assets that have been transferred, but do not qualify for derecognition, are debt instruments used in securities lending. NN retains substantially all risks and rewards of those transferred assets. The assets are transferred in return for cash collateral or other financial assets. Non-cash collateral is not recognised in the balance sheet. Cash collateral is recognised as an asset and an offsetting liability is established for the same amount as NN is obligated to return this amount upon termination of the lending arrangement.

Transfer of financial assets not qualifying for derecognition

	2025	2024
Transferred assets at carrying value		
Investments at fair value through other comprehensive income	7,694	7,622

The table above does not include assets transferred to consolidated securitisation entities, as these related assets are not transferred from a consolidated perspective. Reference is made to Note 36 Structured entities.

33 Offsetting of financial assets and liabilities

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the balance sheet when NN has a current legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and intends to either settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability at the same time.

The following tables include information about rights to offset and the related arrangements. The amounts included consist of all recognised financial instruments that are presented net in the balance sheet under the IFRS-EU offsetting requirements (legal right to offset and intention to settle on a net basis) and amounts presented gross in the balance sheet but subject to enforceable master netting arrangements or similar arrangement.

Financial assets subject to offsetting, enforceable master netting arrangements and similar agreements (2025)

2025

Balance sheet line item	Financial instrument	Gross financial assets	Gross financial liabilities offset in the balance sheet	Net financial assets in the balance sheet	Related amounts not offset in the balance sheet: Financial instruments	Related amounts not offset in the balance sheet: Cash and financial instruments collateral	Net amount
Derivatives	Derivatives	1,218		1,218	-1,135	-83	0
Other items where offsetting is applied in the balance sheet	Other assets	294		294	-149	-145	0
Total financial assets		**1,512**	**0**	**1,512**	**-1,284**	**-228**	**0**

Financial assets subject to offsetting, enforceable master netting arrangements and similar agreements (2024)

2024

Balance sheet line item	Financial instrument	Gross financial assets	Gross financial assets offset in the balance sheet	Net financial assets in the balance sheet	Related amounts not offset in the balance sheet: Financial instruments	Related amounts not offset in the balance sheet: Cash and financial instruments collateral	Net amount
Derivatives	Derivatives	2,602	0	2,602	-1,575	-990	37
Other items where offsetting is applied in the balance sheet	Other assets	430	0	430	-332	-94	4
Total financial assets		**3,032**	**0**	**3,032**	**-1,907**	**-1,084**	**41**

Financial liabilities subject to offsetting, enforceable master netting arrangements and similar agreements (2025)

2025					Related amounts not offset in the balance sheet		
Balance sheet line item	Financial instrument	Gross financial liabilities	Gross financial assets offset in the balance sheet	Net financial liabilities in the balance sheet	Financial instruments	Cash and financial instruments collateral	Net amount
Derivatives	Derivatives	3,891		3,891	-1,135	-2,754	2
Repo's and Other items where offsetting is applied in the balance sheet		3,311		3,311	-149	-3,159	3
Total financial liabilities		**7,202**	**0**	**7,202**	**-1,284**	**-5,913**	**5**

Financial liabilities subject to offsetting, enforceable master netting arrangements and similar agreements (2024)

2024					Related amounts not offset in the balance sheet		
Balance sheet line item	Financial instrument	Gross financial liabilities	Gross financial assets offset in the balance sheet	Net financial liabilities in the balance sheet	Financial instruments	Cash and financial instruments collateral	Net amount
Derivatives		3,172	0	3,172	-1,575	-1,597	0
Repo's and Other items where offsetting is applied in the balance sheet		1,605	0	1,605	-332	-1,271	1
Total financial liabilities		**4,777**	**0**	**4,777**	**-1,907**	**-2,867**	**1**

34 Contingent liabilities and commitments

In the normal course of business (excluding investment commitments) NN is party to activities whose risks are not reflected in whole or in part in the Consolidated annual accounts. In response to the needs of its customers, NN offers financial products related to loans. These products include traditional off-balance sheet credit-related financial instruments.

Contingent liabilities and commitments (2025)

2025	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	3-4 years	4-5 years	5-10 years	Over 10 years	Maturity not applicable	Total
Commitments	606	22							628
Contingent liabilities and commitments	**606**	**22**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**628**

Contingent liabilities and commitments (2024)

2024	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	3-4 years	4-5 years	5-10 years	Over 10 years	Maturity not applicable	Total
Commitments	538	45							583
Contingent liabilities and commitments	**538**	**45**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**583**

Additionally, NN has committed amounts to investments of EUR 6,800 million (2024: EUR 5,628 million) where it is uncertain when those amounts will be invested.

NN has issued certain guarantees, other than those included in ‘Insurance contracts’, which are expected to expire without being drawn on and therefore does not necessarily represent future net cash outflows. In addition to the items included in ‘Contingent liabilities’, NN has issued guarantees as a participant in collective arrangements of national industry bodies and as a participant in government required collective guarantee schemes which apply in different countries.

35 Legal proceedings

General
NN is involved in litigation and arbitration proceedings in the Netherlands and in a number of foreign jurisdictions, involving claims by and against NN which arise in the ordinary course of its business, including in connection with its activities as insurer, lender, seller, broker-dealer, underwriter, issuer of instruments and investor and its position as employer and taxpayer. In certain of such proceedings, very large or indeterminate amounts are sought, including punitive and other damages. While it is not feasible to predict or determine the ultimate outcome of all pending or threatened legal and regulatory proceedings, NN believes that some of the proceedings set out below may have, or have in the recent past had, a significant effect on the financial condition, profitability or reputation of NN.

Because of the geographic spread of its business, NN may be subject to tax audits in numerous jurisdictions at any point in time. Although NN believes that it has adequately provided for its tax positions, the ultimate outcome of these audits may result in liabilities that are different from the amounts recognised.

Unit-linked products in the Netherlands
On 9 January 2024, NN announced that it agreed a settlement with interest groups Consumentenclaim, Woekerpolis.nl, Woekerpolisproces, Wakkerpolis, and Consumentenbond, regarding unit-linked insurance products sold in the Netherlands by Nationale-Nederlanden, including Delta Lloyd and ABN AMRO Levensverzekering. This settlement was subject to a 90% acceptance rate of affiliated policyholders that have received an individual proposal for compensation. On 6 October 2025, NN announced that the settlement with interest groups regarding unit-linked insurance products sold in the Netherlands is final, as 90% of the affiliated policyholders accepted their individual proposal for compensation. All legal proceedings initiated by the aforementioned interest groups will be discontinued upon completion of the execution of the settlement, and no new legal proceedings may be initiated by these interest groups and their affiliated parties. The settlement costs are covered by a provision of approximately EUR 360 million recognised in the fourth quarter of 2023. This includes EUR 60 million for hardship cases and customers unaffiliated with one of the interest groups who have not previously received compensation.

36 Structured entities
NN's activities involve transactions with structured entities in the normal course of business. A structured entity is an entity that has been designed so that voting or similar rights are not the dominant factor in deciding who controls the entity, such as when any voting rights relate to administrative tasks only and the relevant activities are directed through contractual arrangements. NN's involvement in these entities varies and includes both debt financing and equity financing of these entities as well as other relationships. Based on its accounting policies, as disclosed in Note 1 Accounting policies, NN establishes whether these involvements result in no significant influence, significant influence, joint control or control over the structured entity.

The structured entities over which NN can exercise control are consolidated. NN may provide support to these consolidated structured entities as and when appropriate, however this is fully reflected in the Consolidated annual accounts of NN as all assets and liabilities of these entities are included in the Consolidated balance sheet and off-balance sheet commitments are disclosed.

NN's activities involving structured entities are explained below in the following categories:
- Investments – NN managed investment funds.
- Investments – Third-party managed structured entities.

Loans securitised
The investments in loan instruments of structured entities relate mainly to loans that are not originated or managed by NN for an amount of EUR 3,648 million (2024: 4,478 million).

NN managed investment funds
NN originates investment funds. NN may hold investments in these funds for its own account through the general account investment portfolio of the insurance operations. Other investments in these funds may be held for the risk of policyholders or by third parties. For the majority of these funds, NN also acts as the fund manager. NN considers both NN's financial interests for own risk and its role as asset manager to establish whether control exists and whether the fund is consolidated. In general, NN maintains a minority interest in these funds and NN receives a fixed fee over assets under management, at arm's length basis, for its asset management activities. These funds are generally not consolidated by NN. Financial interests for risk of policyholders are not taken into account when the policyholders decide on the investment allocations of their insurance policies (i.e. the policyholder has the 'power') and assume all risks and benefits on these investments (i.e. the policyholder assumes the variable returns).

Third-party managed structured entities
As part of its investment activities, NN invests both in debt and equity instruments of structured entities originated by third parties.

Most of the investments in debt instruments of structured entities relate to asset-backed instruments (ABS), classified as Investments at fair value through other comprehensive income. Reference is made to Note 3 Investments at fair value through other comprehensive income where the ABS portfolio is disclosed.

The majority of the investments in equity instruments of structured entities relate to interests in investment funds that are not originated or managed by NN. Reference is made to Note 5 Investments at fair value through profit or loss in which these investments are reported in the line debt instruments for risk of company.

NN has significant influence for some of its real estate investment funds as disclosed in Note 7 Investments in associates and joint ventures.

The maximum exposure to loss for NN is equal to the reported carrying value of the investment recognised in the balance sheet of NN.

37 Related parties

In the normal course of business, NN enters into various transactions with related parties. Parties are considered to be related if one party has the ability to control or exercise significant influence over the other party in making financial or operating decisions. Related parties of NN include, among others, associates, joint ventures, key management personnel and the defined benefit and defined contribution plans. Transactions between related parties have taken place on an arm's length basis and include distribution agreements, sourcing and procurement agreements, human resources-related arrangements, and rendering and receiving of services.

There are no significant provisions for doubtful debts or individually significant bad debt expenses recognised on outstanding balances with related parties.

NN identifies the following (groups of) related party transactions:

Transactions with key management personnel

Transactions with members of NN's Management Board, Management Board and Supervisory Board are considered to be transactions with key management personnel. Reference is made to Note 38 Key management personnel compensation for more information on these transactions.

Transactions with consolidated entities

Entities over which NN can exercise control are considered to be related parties of NN. These entities are consolidated by NN. Transactions with or between entities controlled by NN are eliminated in the Consolidated annual accounts. More information on the NN originated liquidity management securitisation programmes is disclosed in Note 36 Structured entities.

Transactions with associates and joint ventures

Associates and joint ventures of NN are related parties of NN. The transactions with associates and joint ventures can be summarised as follows:

Income and expenses from NN recharged to NN Group companies

	Parent companies		Other group companies		Total	
	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024
Income	9	20	565	144	574	164
Expenses			23	43	23	43
Income and expenses from NN recharged to NN Group companies	**9**	**20**	**588**	**187**	**597**	**207**

Income and expenses from NN Group companies recharged to NN

	Parent companies		Other group companies		Total	
	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024
Income			51	275	51	275
Expenses	71	62	317	391	388	453
Income and expenses from NN Group companies recharged to NN	**71**	**62**	**368**	**666**	**439**	**728**

Financial assets and liabilities with related parties

	Parent companies		Other group companies		Total	
	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024
Financial assets						
Investments at costs			112	117	112	117
Reinsurance contracts					0	0
Derivatives			297	586	297	586
Other assets	696	581	240	427	935	1,008
Financial assets	**696**	**581**	**649**	**1,130**	**1,344**	**1,711**
Financial liabilities						
Reinsurance contracts			106	107	106	107
Subordinated debt	1,100	1,100			1,100	1,100
Other borrowed funds			27	14	27	14
Derivatives			258	713	258	713
Other liabilities	9	9	430	472	439	481
Financial liabilities	**1,109**	**1,109**	**821**	**1,306**	**1,930**	**2,415**

NN conducts transactions with its parent company and its subsidiaries. NN is part of NN Group. The following categories of transactions are conducted under market-compliant conditions with related parties belonging to NN Group:

- Reinsurance activities through NN Re.
- NN Personeel: reference is made to Note 23 Non-attributable operating expenses.
- Transactions with NN Group concerning the payment of taxes as NN Group heads the fiscal unity. Reference is made to Note 34 Contingent liabilities and commitments.
- Transactions relating to the remuneration of board members. Reference is made to Note 38 Key management personnel compensation.
- An overview of the internal borrowing facilities is disclosed under Note 41 Capital and liquidity management.
- Transactions relating the sale of the mortgage portfolios is EUR 95 million from NN to Nationale-Nederlanden Bank N.V (NN Bank). Also, as part of the sale of mortgage loans to a third party, NN sold EUR 605 million of mortgage loans through NN Bank.
- There are derivatives transactions conducted via Nationale-Nederlanden Interfinance B.V. (NNIF). The unrealised revaluations of derivatives recognised in the result of NN for the 2025 financial year amount to EUR 407 million (2024: EUR 230 million).

Reinsurance activities through NN Re

The results of the insurance activities of NN's Czech branch are fully reinsured through NN Re.

Given that the Czech branch reported a positive result of EUR 16 million (2024: EUR 14 million), an expense of EUR -29 million (2024: EUR -15 million) under the reinsurance contract is recognised in the result of NN. The difference of EUR 12 million (2024: EUR 1 million) relates to difference in accounting policies.

The outstanding liability contains EUR 141 million (2024: EUR 141 million) and total reinsurance contracts amounts to EUR 106 million (2024: 107 million). Both positions relate to the intercompany position with NN Re related to reinsurance operations.

Transactions with post-employment benefit plans

Entities administering or executing post-employment benefit plans of the employees of NN are considered to be related parties of NN. This relates to NN's pensions funds, i.e. the ING Group DB pension fund (joint with ING Bank), the Stichting Pensioensfonds Delta Lloyd, the NN CDC pension fund and BeFrank PPI in the Netherlands and Instelling voor Bedrijfspensioenvoorziening Delta Lloyd Life OFP in Belgium. For more information on the post-employment benefit plans, reference is made to Note 23 Non-attributable operating expenses.

38 Key management personnel compensation

Transactions with key management personnel (Management Board and Supervisory Board) are transactions with related parties. These transactions are disclosed in more detail as required by Part 9 Book 2 of the Dutch Civil Code.

Management Board

Amounts in thousands of euros	2025	2024
Fixed compensation		
– base salary (cash)	2,165	1,956
– pension costs[1]	115	113
– individual saving allowance[1]	376	327
Variable compensation		
– upfront cash	81	76
– upfront shares	81	76
– deferred cash	101	93
– deferred shares	101	93
Fixed and variable compensation	3,020	2,734
Other benefits[2]	191	244
Employer cost social security[3]	107	
Total compensation	**3,318**	**2,978**

1 The pension costs consist of an amount of employer contribution (EUR 115 thousand) and an individual savings allowance (EUR 376 thousand which is 23,3% of the amount of base salary above EUR 137,800).
2 In 2024, Other benefits of EUR 244 mio include an amount of Employer cost social security of EUR 98 million.
3 The employer cost social security does not impact the overall remuneration received by the Management and Supervisory Board members.

The Management Board members were eligible for a range of other emoluments, such as health care insurance and expat allowances. The Management Board members were also able to obtain banking and insurance services in the ordinary course of business and on terms that apply to all employees of NN in the Netherlands.

Remuneration of the members of the Management Board is recognised in the profit and loss account in 'Staff expenses' as part of 'Non-attributable operating expenses'. The NN Supervisory Board members do not receive any compensation for their activities, except for one Supervisory Board member who is not an employee of NN Group. The remuneration of EUR 25 thousand (2024: EUR 25 thousand) is recognised in the profit and loss account in 'Other operating expenses'. Some Supervisory Board members hold remunerated (Board) positions within NN Group, but not within NN. Their remuneration is part of the allocation of headquarter expenses, and they do not receive any (additional) allowances for their role as Supervisory Board members. NN does not provide the Supervisory Board with a pension arrangement, termination arrangements (including termination of retirement benefits) or variable remuneration in cash or in shares.

The total remuneration of EUR 3,318 thousand (2024: EUR 2,978 thousand), as disclosed in the table above, includes all variable remuneration related to the performance year 2025. Under IFRS-EU, certain components of variable remuneration are not recognised in the profit and loss account directly, but are allocated over the vesting period of the award. The comparable amount recognised in 'Staff expenses' in 2025 and therefore included in 'Total expenses' in 2025, relating to the fixed expenses of 2025 and the vesting of variable remuneration of earlier performance years, is EUR 3,293 thousand (2024: EUR 2,965 thousand).

With respect to performance year 2025, the total number of staff eligible for discretionary variable remuneration is 11 (2024: 13). The total approved variable remuneration budget is EUR 0.38 million (2024: EUR 0.5 million), which will be paid in March or April 2026. In 2025, 1 person (2024: 1) received a total remuneration of more than EUR 1 million. For this calculation, the individual base salary, awarded variable remuneration and, where applicable, individual saving allowances and pension contributions were included.

Remuneration policy

As an indirect subsidiary of NN Group, NN is in scope of the NN Group Remuneration Framework. NN is well aware of the public debate about pay in the financial industry and the responsibility the industry is taking in that light. The remuneration policies of NN Group take into account all applicable regulations and codes, including the Code of Conduct for Insurers. The NN Group Remuneration Framework strikes a balance between interests of its customers, employees, shareholder and society at large, and supports the long-term objective of the company. The variable remuneration is linked to clear targets. These targets are for a large part non-financial.

The general principles underpinning the NN Group Remuneration Framework are (amongst others) as follows:
- Support the attraction, motivation and retention of employees, while being compliant with applicable legislation and with the aim of applying best practices within the financial industry.
- Take into account NN Group's business strategy, objectives, its role in society, values and risk appetite, as well as long-term value creation for all stakeholders.
- Be mindful of the role of the financial sector in society.
- Contribute to an inclusive working environment by ensuring equal opportunities, working conditions and equal pay for equal work.

- Promote robust and effective risk management, including risk management of sustainability risks (such as environment, society, governance and Employee related matters) in the integration thereof in the risk management system and procedures. It supports balanced risk taking, long term value creation and the protection of a sound Capital Base. This will amongst others be supported by performance objective setting processes.
- Avoid improper treatment of customers and employees.
- Comply with legislation as applicable to NN Group from time to time, apply best practices in the industry, and act in the spirit of (inter)national regulations and guidance on Remuneration.

Loans and advances to members of the Management Board (2025)

Amounts in thousands of euros	Amount outstanding 31 December	Average interest rate	Repayments
Management Board members	223	1.90%	0
Loans and advances	**223**	**1.90%**	**0**

As at 31 December 2025, the total amount of loans outstanding by NN Group regulated entities to the Management Board members was EUR 223 thousand (2024: EUR 223 thousand). The loans and advances provided to members of the Management consist of mortgage loans. The total amount of redemptions of these mortgage loans during 2025 was EUR 0 thousand (2024: EUR 0 thousand).

As at 31 December 2025, no loans and advances were provided to members of the Supervisory Board.

Loans and advances to members of the Management Board (2024)

Amounts in thousands of euros	Amount outstanding 31 December	Average interest rate	Repayments
Management Board members	223	1.90%	
Loans and advances	**223**	**1.90%**	

As at 31 December 2024, no loans and advances were provided to members of the Supervisory Board.

39 Subsequent and other events

Dividend distribution

In March 2026, NN made a dividend distribution of EUR 245 million from the Other reserves to its shareholder NN Nederland.

40 Risk management

This note explains details with regard to the risk profile of NN.

Topics described in this section include:

- Partial Internal Model (PIM) (including assumptions and limitations).
- Solvency Capital Requirement (SCR) of NN.
- Risk profile, risk mitigation and risk measurement of the main types of risks: Market risk, Counterparty default risk, Liquidity risk and Non-market risk.

NN has one international branch in the Czech Republic. The financial risks related to the Czech Branch, with the exception of operation risk, are reinsured. The reinsurance includes all payments related to the insurance activities.

1. Partial Internal Model

The Solvency Capital Requirement (SCR) is calculated based on the actual risk exposure of NN. Under Solvency II, the SCR is the capital required to ensure that the (re) insurance company will be able to meet its obligations over the next 12 months with a probability of at least 99.5%. The risk-based framework for calculating SCR at NN is a combination of an Internal Model (IM) and Standard Formula (SF) components, the so-called Partial Internal Model (PIM). NN uses an internal model for modelling SCR for Market, Counterparty default and Non-market risks. The capital requirement for Operational risk is based on the SF approach.

The choice for a PIM is based on the conviction that an internal model in general better reflects the risk profile of NN and has additional benefits for risk management purposes:

- An IM approach can better reflect the risk profile of specific assets and therefore the Market risk in the portfolio of NN e.g., sovereign and other credit spread risks.
- The approach used for most significant Non-market risks within NN such as longevity (trend uncertainty) and expense risk can be better tailored to NN's specific portfolio characteristics. Diversification effects inherent to the business model can be captured in a more adequate manner.
- The granularity of the PIM, and close alignment of the modelling techniques and parameters to NN's risk management approach, also means that it can be used for a wide range of business decisions.

2. Assumptions and limitations

2.1 Risk-free rate and Volatility Adjustment (VOLA):

The assumptions used to determine the risk-free curve are important, as this curve is used for discounting future cash flows and to calculate market value of liabilities. For determining the value of liabilities on the Solvency II balance sheet, NN uses the methodology prescribed by EIOPA for the risk-free rate including the Credit Risk Adjustment (CRA) and the Ultimate Forward Rate (UFR). Where appropriate, the risk-free rate is adjusted with the Volatility Adjustment (VOLA) for the calculation of Own Funds.

2.2 Valuation assumptions – replicating portfolios:

For market risk SCR calculations, NN uses replicating portfolio techniques to represent the insurance product related cash flows, options and guarantees by means of standard financial instruments. The replications are used to determine and revalue insurance liabilities under a large number of simulated market scenarios.

2.3 Diversification and correlation assumptions:

As for any integrated financial services provider offering a variety of products across different business segments, and investing in a wide range of assets, diversification is key to NN's business model. The resulting diversification reflects the fact that all potential worst-case losses are highly unlikely to materialise at the same time. The IM takes diversification effects into account when aggregating required capitals for different risk types. Diversification benefits result from diversified portfolio investments, insurance risk and products.

Where possible, correlation parameters are derived through statistical analysis based on historical data. In case historical data or other portfolio-specific observations are insufficient or not available, correlations are set by expert judgement via an established, well-defined and controlled process. Similar to other risk models, correlations and expert judgements are also monitored for appropriateness given availability of more recent data, and are subject to regular development, validation and regulatory oversight.

2.4 Model limitations

NN's PIM set-up resulted from managing a balance between (1) an easy-to-communicate methodology and (2) efficient calculations with appropriate accuracy and granularity to reflect the underlying risks. Despite several limitations stemming from this, the PIM is considered to be adequate to assess NN's risk profile, to determine SCR and to be used in key decision making processes (use test).

As a result of the granular modelling approach and the wide variety of NN's assets and liabilities, the PIM is more complex than the SF.

Inherent model limitations of the PIM are related to the calibration of a 1-in-200-year stress event for a full spectrum of Market and Non-market risks, which are based on sometimes limited historical data. Limitations also relate to the overall aim of determining forward-looking distributions of risk factors under stress based on historical data as well as the use of modelling assumptions and expert judgements.

The components of NN's PIM for Market and Counterparty default risk and the models for risk aggregation and replication have been developed and are run centrally (at NN Group) and thus carry an inherent risk that the developed models include aspects which might be less appropriate for NN. On a regular basis NN performs 'Fit For Local Use' assessments. Models also undergo regular reviews and monitoring, under agreed governance, and in addition, model validations are performed by an independent model validation function. Such reviews can result in additional monitoring and/or locally calculated and centrally processed adjustments.

The Risk Management function informs the Management Board and Supervisory Board on an annual basis on the performance of the PIM.

3. Solvency II 2020 review

After a long period of negotiations between the European Commission, the European Council and the European Parliament, a revised Solvency II directive (Level I) was published in the Official Journal of 8 January 2025. The amended regulation will be effective as of 30 January 2027, which means that reporting after this date will reflect the changes from the Solvency II 2020 review. A public consultation on the delegated acts (Level II) was held in the summer of 2025.

This process has been finalized in February 2026 with the approval of the proposed texts from the European Commission by the European Parliament and European Council. Some aspects in the agreement are not detailed out in the Solvency II directive and delegated acts but will be clarified later in the process. The revised Solvency II directive and delegated acts form the basis for the revision of the Level III regulation as well as some of the Level II regulation, which can lead to further changes.

4. Solvency Capital Requirement

4.1 Solvency II ratio

The following table shows the NN Solvency II ratio as at 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024, respectively.

Solvency II ratio

	2025	2024
Eligible Own Funds (EOF)	10,771	9,126
Minimum Capital Requirement (MCR)	2,107	2,192
Solvency Capital Requirement (SCR)	4,840	4,872
Surplus	5,931	4,254
Solvency II ratio (Eligible Own Funds/SCR)	**223%**	**187%**

The SCR is based on NN's PIM. This comprises Internal Model calculations for all risks, except for Operational risk. SCR for Operational risk is calculated using the Standard Formula.

4.2 Solvency Capital Requirement

The following table shows the NN SCR as at 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024, respectively.

Solvency Capital Requirements

	2025	2024
Market risk	5,391	5,108
Counterparty default risk	34	25
Non-market risk	2,180	2,593
Total BSCR (before diversification)	**7,605**	**7,726**
Diversification	-1,740	-1,887
Total BSCR (after diversification)	**5,865**	**5,839**
Operational Risk	353	387
Capital adjustment[1]		17
Loss-Absorbing Capacity of Technical Provisions	-16	-25
Loss-Absorbing Capacity of Deferred Taxes	-1,362	-1,346
Total SCR	4,840	4,872

1 As of 2025, capital adjustments are reflected at both the sub-risk and BSCR level.

The general developments of the SCR are:

- Higher Market risk SCR, mainly due to model refinements, partially offset by portfolio developments and market movements.
- Lower Non-market risk SCR, mainly driven by higher interest rates and a new longevity reinsurance transaction.
- Higher Counterparty default risk, driven by various portfolio developments.
- Operational risk SCR decreased because of higher interest rates.
- The offsetting effect of Loss Absorbing Capacity of Deferred Taxes (LAC DT) remained broadly stable.

More details on the Market and Non-market risk SCR, as well as explanation on the most important changes in the risk profile, are presented in the next sections.

Main types of risks

In the next sections the main risks associated with NN's business are discussed. Each risk type is analysed through the risk profile, risk mitigation and risk measurement. For Market and Non-market risks more detailed quantification of risk exposures are provided.

Sensitivities to key risks are disclosed in the Annual Accounts of NN Group. NN is a significant part of NN Group with similar exposures to key risks. Sensitivities for NN are directionally similar to those disclosed by NN Group.

5. Market risk

Market risk comprises the risks related to the impact of changes in various financial market indicators on NN's balance sheet. Market risks are taken in pursuit of returns for the benefit of customers and shareholders. Accordingly, risk and return consideration and optimisation are paramount for both policyholder and shareholder. In general, Market risks are managed through a well-diversified portfolio under a number of relevant policies within clearly defined and monitored limits. NN reduces downside risk through various hedging programmes, in particular risks for which NN has no or only a limited appetite, such as Interest rate, Inflation, and Foreign exchange risks.

In managing our assets, we apply the prudent person principle, which means that we only invest in assets and instruments whose risks NN can properly identify, measure, monitor, manage, control and report, and take into account in the assessment of our overall solvency needs. For new asset classes or asset classes of growing importance, NN continuously improves the relevant processes.

Market risk capital requirements

	2025	2024
Interest rate risk	1,229	1,007
Equity risk	1,457	1,602
Credit spread risk	3,494	3,116
Real estate risk	1,470	1,455
Foreign exchange risk	166	279
Inflation risk	228	269
Basis risk	39	45
Diversification market risk	-2,692	-2,665
Market risk	**5,391**	**5,108**

In 2025, the Market risk SCR increased from EUR 5,108 million to EUR 5,391 million, mainly driven by model refinements, partially offset by portfolio developments and market movements.

The table below sets out NN's market value of assets for each asset class as at the end of 2025 and 2024.The values in the table below may differ from those in the consolidated IFRS balance sheet because derivatives are excluded from this overview, and additionally due to classification and valuation differences that reflect a risk-management perspective.

Investment assets

	Market value 2025	% of total 2025	Market value 2024	% of total 2024
Fixed income	73,659	81%	76,340	80%
Government bonds and loans	23,759	26%	24,740	26%
Financial bonds and loans	4,729	5%	4,554	5%
Corporate bonds and loans	15,484	17%	15,921	17%
Asset-backed securities	1,049	1%	1,069	1%
Mortgages[1]	28,455	31%	29,866	31%
Other retail loans	183	0%	190	0%
Non-fixed income	15,505	17%	16,671	18%
Common & preferred stock[2]	1,984	2%	2,466	3%
Private equity	26	0%	42	0%
Real estate[3]	9,525	10%	9,540	10%
Mutual funds (money market funds excluded)[4]	3,970	4%	4,623	5%
Money market instruments (money market funds included)[5]	2,235	2%	2,717	2%
Total investments	**91,399**	**100%**	**95,728**	**100%**

1 Mortgages originated by NN Bank are on amortised cost value. The mortgage value on the consolidated IFRS balance sheet differs from the value in the current table due to the acquisition premium of mortgages and the inclusion of mortgages underlying the mortgage structure vehicles.
2 All preference shares are included in 'common & preferred stock', even when preference shares are modelled as bonds.
3 The real estate values exclude the real estate forward commitments, since NN has no price risk related to them.
4 Fixed income mutual funds are included in mutual funds.
5 Money market mutual funds and commercial papers are included in the money market instruments.

The total investment assets have decreased from EUR 95.7 billion at the end of 2024 to EUR 91.4 billion at the end of 2025, a decrease of EUR 4.3 billion. This decrease is primarily due to the run-off of the balance sheet and the valuation's decrease of the Fixed income exposure as a result of increased long-term interest rates. The main developments in NN's risk profile in 2025 reflect the company's strategy to maintain a relatively conservative investment portfolio to ensure a resilient balance sheet. In 2025, NN has reduced exposure towards mortgages and equity following its Strategic Asset Allocation.

5.1 Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is defined as the possibility of decrease in the Solvency II Own Funds due to adverse changes in the level or shape of the risk-free interest rate curve used for valuation of assets and liability cash flows. Exposure to Interest rate risk arises from asset or liability positions that are sensitive to changes in this risk-free interest rate curve.

5.1.1 Risk profile

The Interest rate risk SCR of NN increased to EUR 1,229 million in 2025 from EUR 1,007 million in 2024. The increase is mainly driven by model refinements and market movements, partially offset by portfolio developments.

5.1.2 Risk mitigation

The Interest rate SCR indicates to what extent interest rate sensitivities of assets and liabilities are matched on a Solvency II basis. The majority of NN liability cash flows are predictable and stable, since exposure to policyholder behaviour and profit-sharing mechanisms is very limited. Therefore, the Interest rate risk management focuses on matching asset and liability cash flows for the durations for which the markets for fixed income instruments are sufficiently deep and liquid. NN manages its interest rate position by investing in long-term bonds and interest rate swaps. While staying overall duration matched, NN has reduced its exposure to normalisation (i.e. rising) of the interest rate curve after the last liquid point according to Solvency II regulation.

NN has implemented limits and tolerances for Interest rate risk exposures.

5.1.3 Risk measurement

For the valuation of EUR-denominated asset cash flows, NN uses market swap curves. For the asset cash flows denominated in other currencies, the relevant swap or government curve is used for that specific currency.

For the purpose of valuation of the EUR-denominated liability cash flows NN uses a swap curve less CRA plus VOLA in line with definitions under Solvency II. For the liability cash flows denominated in other currencies, the relevant swap or government curve is used where this curve is also lowered by the CRA and adding the VOLA specific for each currency. In line with Solvency II regulations, NN extrapolates the EUR swap curve starting from the Last Liquid Point (LLP) onwards to the Ultimate Forward Rate for each relevant currency in its portfolio. The LLP used for EUR is 20 years. As such, the SCR for Interest rate risk primarily depends on the level of cash flow matching between assets and liabilities up to the 20-year point, and the difference between the swap curve and the curve extrapolated to the UFR for longer cash flows.

The sensitivity of the Solvency II ratio to changes in interest rates is monitored on a quarterly basis.

5.2 Equity risk

Equity risk is defined as the possibility of a decrease in Solvency II Own Funds due to adverse changes in the level of equity market prices. Exposure to Equity risk arises from direct or indirect asset or liability positions, including equity derivatives such as futures and options, that are sensitive to equity prices.

5.2.1 Risk profile

The table below sets out the market value of NN's equity assets as at the 31 December 2025 and 2024, respectively.

Equity assets

	2025	2024
Common & preferred stock	1,984	2,466
Private equity	26	42
Mutual funds (money market funds are excluded, fixed income mutual funds are included)	3,970	4,623
Total	**5,980**	**7,131**

NN is exposed to public listed equity and equity exposures through mutual funds, and to a lesser extent to direct private equity. The direct equity exposure is spread mainly across the Netherlands (28% at the end of 2025 compared with 29% at the end of 2024) and remaining exposure in other countries, predominantly in core EU countries. Note that mutual funds are classified as equity in the table above but include also fixed income funds. Fixed income mutual funds represent 30% of the total mutual fund market value. The three main mutual fund investments are in infrastructure equities (EUR 1.4 billion), private equities (EUR 1.3 billion), and emerging market debt (EUR 0.7 billion).

As shown in the 'Market risk capital requirements' table, the Equity risk SCR of NN decreased from EUR 1,602 million in 2024 to EUR 1,457 million in 2025 mainly driven by portfolio developments and market movements.

5.2.2 Risk mitigation

Exposure to equities provides additional diversification and upside return potential in the asset portfolio of an insurance company with long-term illiquid liabilities. The Concentration risk on individual issuers is mitigated by having issuer risk limits in place in investment mandates as well as at NN level. NN hedges the Interest rate risk and Equity risk of the unit-linked guarantees. Equity risk in the unit-linked portfolio is hedged using a dynamic hedge which is updated at least quarterly.

5.2.3 Risk measurement

The sensitivity of the Solvency II ratio to changes in the value of equity is monitored on a quarterly basis.

5.3 Credit spread risk

Credit spread risk is defined as the possibility of a decrease in Solvency II Own Funds due to adverse movements in the credit spreads of fixed income assets. The credit spread widening (or narrowing) reflects market supply and demand, rating migration of the issuer and changes in expectation of default. Changes in liquidity and other risk premia that are relevant to specific assets can play a role in the value changes as well.

In the calculation of the SCR under the PIM, NN assumes no change to the VOLA on the liability side of the balance sheet after a shock-event, but instead reflects the illiquidity of liabilities in the asset shocks to ensure an appropriate SCR. This approach ensures appropriate risk incentives and is approved by DNB. NN also shocks all government bonds and its mortgage portfolio in the calculation of Credit spread risk capital requirements under the PIM.

The main asset classes in scope of the Credit spread risk module under the PIM are government and corporate bonds, mortgages and loans.

5.3.1 Risk profile

As shown in the 'Market risk capital requirements' table, the Credit spread risk SCR of NN increased from EUR 3,116 million in 2024 to EUR 3,494 million in 2025, driven by model refinements and partially offset by portfolio developments and market movements.

The table below sets out the market value of NN's bonds and loans subject to Credit spread risk SCR by type of issuer as at 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024, respectively.

Fixed-income bonds and loans by type of issuer

	Market value		Percentage	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
Government Bonds & Loans	23,759	24,740	53%	54%
Finance and Insurance	4,729	4,554	11%	10%
Asset Backed Securities	1,049	1,069	2%	2%
Manufacturing	4,578	4,819	10%	11%
Utilities	1,774	1,860	4%	4%
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	1,119	1,111	2%	2%
Information	1,180	1,133	3%	2%
Transportation and Warehousing	569	643	1%	1%
Others	6,264	6,355	14%	14%
Total	**45,021**	**46,284**	**100%**	**100%**

The tables below set out the market value of NN's government bonds and loans subject to Credit spread risk SCR by country and maturity as at 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024, respectively.

Market value sovereign exposures (2025)

			Market value of government bond and loans in 2025 by number of years to maturity[1]								
2025	Rating[2]	Domestic exposure[3]	0-1	1-2	2-3	3-5	5-10	10-20	20-30	30+	Total 2025
Netherlands (the)	AAA	100%	4	6	131	62	255	1,916	779	303	3,456
Germany	AAA			46	336	72	668	777	787	274	2,960
France	A+						310	727	820	966	2,823
European Union	AAA		24				26	276	2,221		2,547
Belgium	AA-		34		145		273	761	531	407	2,151
Austria	AA+		131	217		1		425	258	800	1,832
Spain	A				9	17	35	1,143	39	26	1,269
United States of America (the)	AA+								1,063		1,063
Finland	AA+							604	130		734
Ireland	AA						1	336	298		635
Other			77	180	122	490	1,542	872	923	83	4,289
Total			**270**	**449**	**743**	**642**	**3,110**	**7,837**	**7,849**	**2,859**	**23,759**

1 Based on legal maturity date.
2 NN uses the second-best rating across Fitch, Moody's and S&P to determine the credit rating label of its bonds.
3 Percentage of the bonds held in the local unit, e.g., percentage of Dutch bonds held by entities registered in the Netherlands is 99%.

Market value sovereign exposures (2024)

2024	Rating[2]	Domestic exposure[3]	Market value of government bond and loans in 2024 by number of years to maturity[1]								
			0-1	1-2	2-3	3-5	5-10	10-20	20-30	30+	Total 2024
France	AA-						33	1,035	268	1,923	3,259
Germany	AAA		9		48	346	860	1,188	381	206	3,038
Netherlands	AAA	100%	50	9	13	227	308	2,639	255	9	3,510
Austria	AA+			135	223	1		456	198	986	1,998
Belgium	AA-			35		147	70	1,052	506	592	2,402
United States	AA+							205	1,369		1,574
Spain	A-		50			27	31	1,190	42	28	1,368
Multilateral3	AAA			78	12	16	121	669	1,361	40	2,297
Finland	AA+		140					652	47	54	893
Italy	BBB				80	125	141		265	31	642
Other			78	27	140	314	1,143	893	1,122	39	3,757
Total			**329**	**283**	**516**	**1,204**	**2,707**	**9,979**	**5,814**	**3,908**	**24,740**

1 Based on legal maturity date.
2 NN uses the second-best rating across Fitch, Moody's and S&P to determine the credit rating label of its bonds.
3 Percentage of the bonds held in the local unit, e.g., percentage of Dutch bonds held by entities registered in the Netherlands is 99%.

Out of NN's total sovereign debt exposure, 47% (or EUR 11.1 billion) is invested in AAA and AA rated eurozone countries in 2025 as compared to 61% (or EUR 15.1 billion) in 2024. This change is predominantly due to the downgrade of France (from AA- in 2024 to A+ in 2025).

The tables below show the market value of non-government fixed-income securities (excluding mortgages and derivatives) by rating and maturity.

Market value non-government bond securities and loans (2025)

	Market value of non-government bond securities and loans in 2025 by number of years to maturity								
2025	0-1	1-2	2-3	3-5	5-10	10-20	20-30	30+	Total 2025
AAA	76	101	16	16	591	482	70	486	1,838
AA	82	145	103	276	425	215	61	61	1,368
A	511	474	542	1,546	2,381	883	627	92	7,056
BBB	726	579	537	1,482	2,200	920	462	49	6,955
BB	50	279	435	521	491	102	4		1,882
B and below	157	122	427	489	465	68	11		1,739
No rating available	107	19	39	93	166				424
Total	**1,709**	**1,719**	**2,099**	**4,423**	**6,719**	**2,670**	**1,235**	**688**	**21,262**

Market value non-government bond securities and loans (2024)

	Market value of non-government bond securities and loans in 2024 by number of years to maturity								
2024	0-1	1-2	2-3	3-5	5-10	10-20	20-30	30+	Total 2024
AAA		14	104	26	404	633	97	507	1,785
AA	90	122	135	279	401	279	68	71	1,445
A	409	793	580	1,102	2,518	813	752	69	7,036
BBB	712	960	672	1,107	2,170	1,321	493	58	7,493
BB	333	162	355	750	479	68			2,147
B and below	154	162	98	680	262	52	11		1,419
No rating available	40	76	17	65	21				219
Total	**1,738**	**2,289**	**1,961**	**4,009**	**6,255**	**3,166**	**1,421**	**705**	**21,544**

The table below shows NN's holdings of loans and other debt securities as at 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024, respectively.

Market value all loans and other debt securities (per credit rating)

	2025	2024
AAA	11,061	10,362
AA	8,534	13,053
A	12,014	9,335
BBB	8,285	8,668
BB	2,658	3,008
B and below	2,044	1,638
No rating available	423	220
Mortgages[1]	28,455	29,866
Other Retail Loans	185	190
Total	**73,659**	**76,340**

1 Mortgages refer to all mortgages using the same criteria and is aligned with the Mortgages figure in Investment assets above.

5.3.2 Mortgages

The valuation of mortgages is based on the market interest rate (swap rate) as well as the prevailing mortgage rates for new mortgages, which are adjusted for the delay in their response to changes in swap rates. Valuation changes related to changes in the swap rates are reflected as Interest rate risk, while the remaining value movements are assumed to be related to Credit (spread) risk.

The required capital for credit spread changes for mortgages under the PIM is calculated in the Credit spread risk module. The required capital for credit defaults for mortgages under the SF is calculated in the Counterparty default risk module. The Credit spread risk module within the PIM captures the behaviour of Own Funds when the valuation of mortgages changes with market mortgage rates, while the Counterparty default risk module within SF captures the behaviour of Own Funds as a result of unexpected loss or default of mortgages.

1 Q4 figures are unavailable at the reporting date, hence Q3 figures are used.

The Loan-to-Value (LTV) for residential mortgages (which is based on the net average loan to property indexed value) decreased from 53% at the end of December 2024 to 50% at the end December 2025. The LTV decreased compared to 2024 due to the house price increase of 7.8% in the Netherlands between Q3 2024 and Q3[1]2025.

The inherent credit risk of mortgages is backed primarily by means of the underlying property, but also through the inclusion of mortgages guaranteed by the Nationale Hypotheek Garantie (NHG) and other secondary covers like savings, investments and life insurance policies. Mortgages with NHG accounted for 20% at the end of 2025 compared to 23% at the end of 2024

Loan-to-Value on mortgage loans

	2025	2024
NHG	20%	23%
LTV ≤80%	77%	72%
LTV 80% - 90%	3%	4%
LTV 90% - 100%	0%	1%
LTV >100%	0%	0%
Total	**100%**	**100%**

The mortgage portfolio is under regular review to ensure troubled assets are identified early and managed properly. The loan is categorised as a non-performing loan (NPL) if the loan is 90 days past due, or the client was in default the previous month, and the minimum holding period (MHP) is active, or the loan is classified as Unlikely To Pay (UTP) by the problem loans department.

The main criterion for lifting the default status are no current arrears and no active unlikely-to-pay indicators during the Minimum Holding Period (MHP). For defaulted clients that are classified as 'distressed restructuring', the MHP is 12 months. For all other defaulted clients, the MHP is 3 months.

The provision remains stable at EUR 2 million compared to 2024.

Credit quality: NN mortgage portfolio, outstanding

	Life business	
	2025	2024
Performing mortgage loans that are not past due	24,376	25,610
Performing mortgage loans that are past due	74	105
Non-performing mortgage loans[1]	67	75
Total	**24,517**	**25,790**
Provisions for performing mortgage loans	1	1
Provisions for non-performing mortgage loans	1	1
Total[1]	**2**	**2**

1 The non-performing loans include ‘unlikely to pay’ mortgage loans, which may not be past due.

Collateral on mortgage loan

	Life business	
	2025	2024
Carrying value	24,517	25,790
Indexed collateral value of real estate	56,697	55,761
Savings held[1]	1,200	1,146
NHG guarantee value[2]	3,695	4,998
Total cover value + including NHG guarantee capped at carrying value	24,511	25,784
Net exposure	**6**	**6**

1 Savings held includes life policies.
2 The NHG guarantee value follows an annuity scheme and is corrected for the 10% own risk (on the granted NHG claim).

5.3.3 Risk mitigation
NN has Concentration risk limits for individual issuers which depend on the credit quality of the issuer; for individual asset classes; and country limits which depend on the country’s credit rating and GDP, and whether the country is a member of the European Union. These limits ensure that large risk concentrations are avoided. NN has ensured a high level of diversification in its fixed income portfolio by investing in a high number of issuers, across a broad range of countries, sectors and asset classes. In addition, NN’s mortgages are subject to strict underwriting criteria and are well collateralised.

5.3.4 Risk measurement
NN has exposure to government, corporate and financial debt, and is exposed to spread changes for these instruments. Furthermore, the Volatility Adjustment in the valuation of liabilities introduces an offset to the valuation changes on the asset side. The sensitivity of the Solvency II ratio to changes in the value of credit spread is monitored on a quarterly basis.

Government bond shocks are applied to the following asset classes: government bonds and loans, government-linked instruments (sub-sovereigns and supranational). Corporate spread shocks are applied to the following asset classes: corporate bonds (financials and non-financials), covered bonds, subordinated bonds, asset-backed securities and loans. Mortgages are subject to spread shocks in a separate scenario.

5.4 Real estate risk
Real estate risk is defined as the possibility of a decrease in Solvency II Own Funds due to adverse changes in the value of real estate. Exposure to Real estate risk arises mainly from holding direct real estate properties or positions in real estate mutual funds. With the long-term nature of the liabilities of NN, illiquid assets such as real estate play an important role in the asset allocation.

5.4.1 Risk profile
NN’s real estate exposure (excluding forward commitments) remained stable at EUR 9,525 million, from EUR 9,540 million at the end of 2024.

NN’s real estate portfolio comprise multiple categories: investments in real estate funds, joint-ventures, and directly owned real estate. Several of the real estate funds, in which NNparticipates, include leverage and therefore the actual real estate exposure (as reflected in the EUR 9,525 million) is larger than NN’s value of participation in real estate funds. The real estate portfolio is held for the long-term and is illiquid. Furthermore, there are no hedge instruments available in the market to effectively reduce the impact of market volatility.

The table below sets out NN’s real estate exposure per region as at 31 December 2025 and 2024, respectively.

Real estate assets per region

	2025	2024
Western Europe	60%	59%
UK and Ireland	9%	10%
Southern Europe	18%	17%
Nordics	9%	10%
Central and Eastern Europe	4%	4%
Total	**100%**	**100%**

The real estate portfolio is well-diversified across sectors and geographies. Real estate exposure is mainly from Western European countries. Main underlying types are residential real estate (47%) and industrial real estate (25%). Retail and office real estate represents respectively 16% and 6% of NN's total real estate exposure.

As shown in the 'Market risk capital requirements' table, the Real estate risk SCR of NN increased from EUR 1,455 million in 2024 to EUR 1,470 million in 2025 primarily due to model refinements and market movements, and partially offset by and portfolio developments.

5.4.2 Risk mitigation
Exposure to real estate provides for additional diversification for the asset portfolio. The Concentration risk on individual assets is limited under the relevant investment mandates. The real estate portfolio is also well diversified across European countries and sectors.

5.4.3 Risk measurement
The sensitivity of the Solvency II ratio to changes in the value of real estate is monitored on a quarterly basis.

5.5 Foreign exchange risk
Foreign exchange (FX) risk measures the negative impact on Solvency II Own Funds related to changes in currency exchange rates.

5.5.1 Risk profile
FX transaction risk can occur when exposures included in the annual accounts are measured using the country's local currency instead of NN's reporting currency, the Euro.

The SCR for Foreign exchange risk decreased from EUR 279 million in 2024 to EUR 166 million in 2025. This is mainly due to model refinements.

5.5.2 Risk mitigation
The FX risk at the local entity level is mitigated by limiting investment to the non-local currency assets or by hedging with FX forwards and cross currency swaps.

5.6 Inflation risk
Inflation risk is defined as the risk of adverse changes in market inflation that result in a decrease in Solvency II Own Funds. Inflation risk is calculated by applying the PIM for the SCR calculation. The capital for inflation risk related to NN expenses is included in the expense risk and discussed in more detail in the upcoming section on Business risk.

5.6.1 Risk profile
The SCR for Inflation risk decreased to EUR 228 million from EUR 269 million at the end of 2024 mainly as a result of model refinements.

5.6.2 Risk mitigation
The Inflation risk stemming from inflation-linked liabilities is managed through the use of inflation-linked swaps.

5.7 Basis risk
The SCR Basis risk is defined as a risk that the underlying asset or liability behaves differently than the underlying hedge instrument, which results in the loss in the Solvency II balance sheet.

5.7.1 Risk profile
The SCR for Basis risk decreased to EUR 39 million in 2025 compared to EUR 45 million in 2024.

5.7.2 Risk mitigation
Basis risk is mitigated by mapping the underlying funds to risk factors for which hedging instruments exist, and by continuously monitoring the fund's performance against its benchmark.

5.8 Market risks within separate account businesses

The separate account businesses are those in which the policyholder bears the majority of the Market and Credit risk. NN's earnings from the separate account businesses are primarily driven by fee income.

However, in the case of the guaranteed separate account pension business, NN retains risk associated with the guarantees provided to its policyholders. Businesses in this separate account category are (i) the group pension business for which guarantees are provided and (ii) other separate account business, primarily the unit-linked business.

5.8.1 Separate account guaranteed group pension business

Risk profile

In the Dutch separate account guaranteed group pension portfolio, investments are held in separate accounts on behalf of the sponsor employer who concluded their contract with NN.

Regardless of actual returns on these investments, pension benefits for the beneficiaries are guaranteed under the contract. The value of the provided guarantee is sensitive to interest rates, movements in the underlying funds and the volatility of those funds.

The Assets under management for NN's portfolio remained stable at EUR 2.3 billion at 31 December 2025 compared to EUR 2.4 billion at 31 December 2024. In general, the materiality of the separate account business within NN has reduced in the past few years due to the run-off of the portfolio.

Risk mitigation

NN currently hedges the value of the guarantees it provided under group pension contracts. For the purpose of hedging, the exposure under such guarantees is discounted with the swap curve without the extrapolation to the UFR. The hedge programme includes interest rate swaps, equity index options and equity futures. Upon contract renewal, NN offers policyholders defined contribution products with investments in portfolios that NN can more easily hedge, thus reducing the risk to NN.

5.8.2 Other separate account businesses

Risk profile

The other separate account business primarily consists of unit-linked insurance policies. Unit-linked insurance policies provide policyholders with selected fund returns combined with an insurance cover. The Investment risk is borne by the policyholder, although there are some unit-linked products where NN has provided guarantees on the performance of specific underlying funds. Unit-linked products without guarantees do not expose NN to Market risk, except to the extent that the present value of future fees is affected by market movements of the underlying policyholder funds.

Risk mitigation

The Market risks of the unit-linked and other separate account business are managed by product design.

Currently, NN does not hedge the Market risks related to the present value of future fee income derived from this business.

Risk measurement

NN determines Eligible Own Funds for the Market and Credit risks of the separate account business through modelling the risks in the fee income and the guarantees including the mitigating effects of the hedge programmes.

6. Counterparty default risk

Counterparty default risk is the risk of loss due to default or deterioration in the credit standing of the counterparties and debtors (including reinsurers) of NN. The SCR for Counterparty default risk is primarily based on the issuer's probability of default (PD) and the loss-given- default (LGD) of each individual position taking into account diversification across these positions.

The Counterparty default risk module also covers any Credit risk exposures which are not covered in the Credit spread risk sub-module.

6.1 Risk profile

As shown in the 'Solvency Capital Requirements' table, the Counterparty default risk SCR of NN increased from EUR 25 million at the end of 2024 to EUR 34 million at the end of 2025, driven primarily by portfolio developments.

6.2 Risk mitigation

NN uses different Credit risk mitigation techniques. For over the counter derivatives, the exchange of collateral under the International Swaps and Derivatives Associations contracts accompanied with Credit Support Annexes is an important example of risk mitigation. Other forms of Credit risk mitigation include reinsurance collateral exchange. For cash and money market funds, limits per counterparty are put in place.

6.3 Risk measurement

The Counterparty default risk (CDR) module comprises two sub-modules:

- CDR Type I: applicable to exposures which might not be diversified and where the counterparty is likely to be (externally) rated, e.g., reinsurance contracts, derivatives and money market exposures. The underlying model is the Ter Berg model (which was also the basis for SF calibration under Solvency II).
- CDR Type II: applicable to exposures that are usually (well) diversified and where the counterparty is likely to be unrated, like retail loans, but also other forms of term lending not covered in Type I.

The capital charges for CDR Type I and CDR Type II exposures are calculated separately and subsequently aggregated.

6.4 Counterparty default risk in insurance contracts

As of 1 January 2023, NN implemented IFRS 17 'Insurance Contracts'. IFRS 17 introduces, among others, additional disclosures related to risk management. Whereas most of these are covered in the relevant sections of this Annual Report, the tables below outline Counterparty default risk arising from insurance and reinsurance contracts. For more information regarding IFRS 17 see section Our performance and Note 11 Insurance contracts.

The exposures in the tables below are the maximum exposure given on Solvency II SF basis. SF basis is used due to the fact that SF rating is more conservative.

Counterparty Default Risk exposures arising from insurance and reinsurance contracts at 31 December 2025

2025	Insurance contracts[1]	Reinsurance held as Assets[2]	Reinsurance held as Liabilities[2]	Reinsurance Total[2]
AA		52	-1,041	-989
A		47	-35	12
No rating available	185	12		12

1 Insurance contracts exposure is related to receivables from policyholders, brokers, and tied agents as well as policyholder loans.
2 Reinsurance exposure is related to, among others, reinsurance recoverables, receivables from and payables to (external) reinsurers.

Counterparty Default Risk exposures arising from insurance and reinsurance contracts at 31 December 2024

2024	Insurance contracts[1]	Reinsurance held as Assets[2]	Reinsurance held as Liabilities[2]	Reinsurance Total[2]
AA		41	-771	-730
A		51	-27	24
No rating available	192	13		13

1 Insurance contracts exposure is related to receivables from policyholders, brokers, and tied agents as well as policyholder loans.
2 Reinsurance exposure is related to, among others, reinsurance recoverables, receivables from and payables to (external) reinsurers.

7. Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that NN does not have sufficient liquid assets to meet its financial obligations when they become due and payable, at reasonable cost and in a timely manner. Liquidity in this context is the availability of funds, or certainty that funds will be available without significant losses, to honour all commitments when due. NN manages Liquidity risk via a Liquidity risk framework, ensuring that – even after shock – NN can meet immediate obligations. Liquidity stress events can be caused by a market-wide event or an idiosyncratic NN event. These events can be short-term or long-term and can both occur on a local, regional or global scale, both through cash flows related to assets and liabilities.

Since NN trades derivatives, NN is responsible for maintaining sufficient liquidity levels to meet their collateral requirements. For this purpose, liquidity buffers are set to ensure sufficient liquidity is available in an adverse scenario and to ensure the liquidity thresholds are being met.

7.1 Risk profile

Liquidity risk covers three areas of attention. Operational liquidity risk is the risk that liquid funds are unavailable to meet financial obligations when due. Market liquidity risk, is the risk that an asset cannot be sold on short-term without significant losses. Funding risk is the risk related to not being able to refinance maturing debt instruments and may lead to higher funding costs. The connection between Market and Funding liquidity risk stems from the fact that when payments are due and not enough cash is available, investment positions need to be converted into cash. If market liquidity is low or an adverse market movement took place in this situation, this could lead to a loss.

In 2025, Liquidity risk remains relevant to consider given the volatility in interest rates. In case of a significant increase of interest rates, NN is exposed to the risk of having to sell assets which contribute to capital generation or to the hedging of liability cash flows. NN has a robust liquidity risk management framework in place to manage this risk. A minimum buffer of immediately available liquidity (cash and money market instruments) is maintained.

A liquidity event on the liability side, resulting from e.g. payments related to increased lapses or claims, leads to a liquidity outflow which may affect the overall liquidity position of NN. This outflow typically occurs over a period of time. NN's liquidity metrics demonstrate that NN has sufficient cash and unencumbered liquid assets which can be liquidated to fulfill stressed liquidity needs from liabilities in a combined market and liability stress scenario. Selling liquid assets in the case of a lapse event is considered to be a logical consequence since these assets are no longer required to cover the liabilities.

7.2 Risk mitigation

NN aims to match day-to-day cash in- and outflows and at the same time wants to be able to have sufficient cash in case of a liquidity stress event. NN holds a minimum buffer of cash which is immediately available. Furthermore, NN has a wide range of options to generate additional liquidity, if necessary, amongst which committed repo facilities which are available at all times, and the minimum level of high quality liquid assets.

NN Liquidity Management Principles defines three levels of Liquidity Management:
- Short-term liquidity (including operational liquidity) management covers the day-to-day cash requirements under normal business conditions.
- Long-term liquidity management considers business conditions, in which Market liquidity risk materialises.
- Stress liquidity management looks at the company's ability to respond to a potential crisis situation.

7.3 Risk measurement

NN measures Liquidity risk as the coverage of the liquidity needs by liquidity sources available for sale in a stress event for different time horizons. Liquidity risk is not part of NN's PIM.

8. Non-market risk

Within the SCR PIM a differentiation is made for the classification of Non-market risks:
- Insurance risk: is the risk related to the events insured by NN and comprise Actuarial and Underwriting risks such as Mortality risk (including Longevity) and Morbidity risk which result from the pricing and acceptance of insurance contracts.
- Business risk: is the risk related to the management and development of the insurance portfolio but exclude risks directly connected to insured events. Business risk includes Expense risk and Persistency risk.

8.1 Risk profile

The table below presents the Non-market risk SCR composition at the end of 2025 and at the end of 2024, respectively. The main changes in the risk profile are explained in the subsequent section of this document.

Non-market risk capital requirements

	2025	2024
Insurance risk	1,531	1,922
Business risk	1,228	1,311
Diversification non-market risk	-579	-640
Non-market risk	**2,180**	**2,593**

The Non-market risk SCR decreased from EUR 2,593 million in 2024 to EUR 2,180 million in 2025.

The decrease is predominantly driven by higher interest rates and the impact of longevity reinsurance, partially offset by assumption changes.

8.2 Risk mitigation

Proper pricing, underwriting, claims management and diversification are the main risk mitigating actions for Insurance risks.

By offering a range of group life and individual life insurance products, to a large and diverse group of clients, NN limits the likelihood that a single insurance risk event will have a material impact on NN's financial condition. Risks not sufficiently mitigated by diversification are managed through concentration and exposure limits and through reinsurance.

8.3 Insurance risk

Insurance risk is the risk that the future insurance claims and other contractual benefits cannot be covered by premiums, policy fees and/or investment income or that insurance liabilities are not sufficient because claims and benefits might differ from the assumptions used in determining the best estimate liability.

8.3.1 Risk profile

The table below presents the PIM Insurance risk SCR for NN as at 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024, respectively.

Insurance risk capital requirements

	2025	2024
Mortality (including longevity) risk	1,525	1,912
Morbidity risk	94	81
Diversification insurance risk	-88	-71
Insurance risk	**1,531**	**1,922**

Decrease in the Insurance risk SCR is mostly driven by higher interest rates, as well as the impact of longevity reinsurance at NN, partially offset by regular assumptions updates.

Mortality risk occurs when claims are higher due to higher mortality experience (for instance in relation to term insurance). Longevity risk is the risk that technical provisions to cover insurance obligations will not be sufficient due to higher than expected life expectancies arising from mortality improvements such as better living conditions, improved health care, and medical breakthroughs.

Morbidity risk occurs when claims related to disability insurance and to insured premium continuation in case of disability are higher than expected.

The additional (physical) impact of climate change on the Insurance risk is not quantified yet but is expected to be limited because of the shorter time horizon of one year used to define the SCR.

8.3.2 Risk mitigation

Insurance risk is mitigated through diversification between Mortality and Longevity risks within NN, appropriate pricing, underwriting and claims management policies, and risk transfer via reinsurance which are used to reduce the Own Funds volatility.

The largest risk exposure for NN is related to longevity risk. The concentration of this risk is managed via reinsurance at total portfolio level. NN has some exposure to mortality risks as well, but this is largely part of the individual life portfolio and therefore less subject to concentration risk. Concentration risk for longevity reinsurance transactions is mitigated through spreading the risk over multiple counterparties. Counterparty default risk is further mitigated through collateral mechanisms in place for these transactions.

8.4 Business risk

Business risk include risks related to the management and development of the Insurance portfolio risk, Persistency risk, and Expense risks. These risks occur because of internal, industry, regulatory/political, or wider market factors.

8.4.1 Risk profile

The table below presents the NN PIM Business risk SCR as at 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024, respectively.

Business risk capital requirements

	2025	2024
Persistency risk	89	67
Expense risk	1,199	1,292
Diversification business risk	-60	-48
Business risk	**1,228**	**1,311**

The Persistency risk SCR increased from EUR 67 million in 2024 to EUR 89 million in 2025 primarily due to increased interest rates resulting in a higher claim at surrender.

The SCR for Expense risk decreased from EUR 1,292 million in 2024 to EUR 1,199 million in 2025. The decrease is due to increased interest rates that is partially offset by model refinements.

Expense risk is the risk that future expenses deviate from expected (best estimate) expense assumptions. Expense level risk addresses the risk that future expenses exceed the originally assumed expenses. This includes the risk that a portion of the expenses will not decrease by the same rate as the number of policies in the in-force book, and the risk that acquisition expenses are not fully covered if the sales volume in the following 12 months is below the assumptions. Expense inflation risk relates to the actual expense development over time not being aligned with the best estimate inflation assumed.

Persistency risks have limited materiality and are most material for the Individual Life portfolios. Persistency level uncertainty risk addresses the risk that the level of the best estimate lapse rates has been incorrectly estimated. In other words, this represents the risk that the actual lapse rate level is different from the expected level, best estimate lapse rates. Persistency calamity risk is the risk that a catastrophic event leads to a sharp increase in surrender probabilities, subsequently increasing technical provisions and an associated decrease in own funds. The SCR for persistency calamity risk at a certain point in time is calculated by applying a mass lapse shock on the surrender probabilities.

8.4.2 Risk mitigation

Persistency risk is managed through the product development, product approval and regular review processes and by ensuring that appropriate advice is given to the customer, not only at the point of sale but also during the lifetime of the product.

As part of its strategy, NN has put several programs in place to improve the customer experience.

These programs improve the match between customer needs and the benefits and options provided by NN's products. Over time, NN's understanding and anticipation of the choice policyholders are likely to make, will improve, thereby decreasing the risk of a mismatch between actual and assumed policyholder behaviour.

Ongoing initiatives are in place to manage Expense risk throughout NN, thus, lowering Expense risk going forward. These initiatives seek to reduce expenses in line with the number of underlying contracts in place. Besides the already described mitigating actions, proper pricing, underwriting, claims management, and diversification are also risk mitigating actions for Business risk.

41 Capital and liquidity management

Objectives, policies and processes

Objective

The goal of NN's capital and liquidity management is to adequately capitalise NN and have sufficient liquid funds available to meet its obligations in the interests of its stakeholders, including customers and shareholders. The capital and liquidity position is assessed based on regulatory and economic requirements.

Capital and liquidity management involves the management, planning and execution of transactions concerning the capital position and the availability of cash resources of NN. Capital and liquidity management at NN is performed in close cooperation with NN Group.

NN is a Dutch life insurance company and is therefore supervised by the Dutch regulator, DNB. The supervision takes place based on rules and regulations, as defined in the Dutch Financial Supervision Act (Wet op het financieel toezicht; Wft) and further DNB guidelines as issued from time to time.

Governance

The CFO of NN is responsible for Capital and liquidity management. Operational activities are carried out by the Balance Sheet Management team of NN. Activities of the department are executed on the basis of established policies, guidelines and procedures.

Capital management

Capital management takes place within the framework set by the NN Group Management Board for its subsidiaries on the basis of policy documents, guidelines and procedures.

The NN Capital Policy sets the framework for decision-making regarding NN capital levels above regulatory requirements and capital flows to the shareholders, ensuring that capital management aligns with the overall business strategy.

During 2025 no breaches of the regulatory capital requirements have taken place.

Liquidity management

Liquidity management takes place within the framework set by the NN Group Management Board for its subsidiaries on the basis of policy documents, guidelines and procedures.

The liquidity position of NN is monitored by taking into account possible events with an impact on the liquidity position like insurance claims, investments and collateral requirements from derivative transactions. This leads to monitoring and managing from a long-term and short-term perspective. The long-term perspective includes possible events that can impact our liquidity position within a period of one year. It includes an analysis of liquid assets in some cases subject to a reduction applied to the value of the assets, possible cash outflows related to insurance events and possible calls on our asset portfolio related to repurchase agreements or collateralization obligations. The short-term perspective is based on a two-day horizon and compares directly available cash with a two-day shock in cash outflow related to collateral calls in the derivative portfolio.

Per year end 2025 NN had outstanding external short-term borrowing covered by repurchase transactions for the amount of EUR 3,119 million. The purpose of the short-term borrowing is to fund possible liquidity requirements following from collateral calls for the derivatives from NN.

Per year end 2025 NN had EUR 1,500 million in unused committed repurchase facilities.

The liquidity position of NN was within risk appetite throughout the year.

Significant events of 2025

During 2025 a total amount of EUR 980 million dividend was paid in four quarterly payments of EUR 245 million each.

All scheduled coupon payments on the subordinated liabilities were met during the year.

During 2025 the UFR stood at 3.30%. The UFR will remain at 3.30% in 2026.

Further details on the NN capital requirements at 31 December 2025 are provided in Note 40 Risk management.

Solvency II

Solvency II is the regulatory framework for prudential supervision applicable to NN.

Under the Solvency II regime, required capital (Solvency Capital Requirement) is risk-based and calculated as the post-tax value-at-risk at the confidence interval of 99.5% on a one-year horizon. Available capital (Own Funds) is determined as the excess of assets over liabilities, both based on economic valuations, plus qualifying subordinated debt. The EU Solvency II directive requires that (re-)insurance undertakings and groups hold sufficient Eligible Own Funds to cover the SCR.

NN uses a Partial Internal Model to calculate the SCR.

After a long period of negotiations between the European Commission, the European Council and the European Parliament, a revised Solvency II directive (Level I) was published in the Official Journal of 8 January 2025. The amended regulation will be effective as of 30 January 2027, which means that reporting after this date will reflect the changes from the Solvency II 2020 review. A public consultation on the delegated acts (Level II) was held in the summer of 2025. This process has been finalised in February 2026 with the approval of the proposed texts from the European Commission by the European Parliament and European Council. Some aspects in the agreement are not detailed out in the Solvency II directive and delegated acts but will be clarified later in the process. The revised Solvency II directive and delegated acts form the basis for the revision of the Level III regulation as well as some of the Level II regulation, which can lead to further changes.

Structure, amount and quality of Own Funds
Eligible Own Funds and Solvency Capital Requirement

	2025	2024
Shareholders' equity	10,877	11,956
Elimination of intangible assets	-1	-1
Valuation differences on assets	146	353
Valuation differences on liabilities, including insurance and investment contracts	-2,631	-5,706
Deferred tax effect on valuation differences	645	1,386
Excess assets/liabilities	9,036	7,988
Qualifying subordinated debt	1,887	1,913
Foreseeable dividends and distributions	-9	-9
Basic Own Funds	10,914	9,892
Non-eligible Own Funds	143	766
Eligible Own Funds (a)	10,771	9,126
Solvency Capital Requirements (b)	4,840	4,872
NN Solvency II ratio (a/b)[1]	**223%**	**187%**

1 The Solvency ratio is not final until filed with the regulator.

NN was adequately capitalised at 31 December 2025 with a Solvency II ratio of 223% based on the Partial Internal Model. The NN Solvency II ratio increased from 187% at the end of 2024, mainly due to an increase in Eligible Own Funds.

Eligible Own Funds increased to EUR 10,771 million at 31 December 2025 from EUR 9,126 million at 31 December 2024. This increase was primarily driven by strong operating capital generation and favorable market developments, including the positive impact of higher interest rates and significantly narrowed spreads on government bonds, corporate bonds and mortgages, which together contributed materially to the improvement in own funds. Real estate revaluations were also positive over the year, supported by continued strength in the residential property market. These positive effects were partly offset by the payment of dividends and coupon to NN Group, negative equity revaluations and model updates. Regulatory changes further supported the Eligible Own Funds position, most notably the update of the VOLA representative portfolio in the first quarter, which lowered the valuation of liabilities. In addition, non-operating variances had a positive overall effect, including the new longevity reinsurance deal completed earlier in the year. The reduction in non-eligible Own Funds due to a lower net deferred tax asset also contributed to the increase in Eligible Own Funds, improving the amount classified as Eligible Own Funds under Solvency II.

The SCR of NN decreased to EUR 4,840 million at 31 December 2025 from EUR 4,872 million at 31 December 2024. The decrease was mainly driven by market movements and longevity reinsurance transactions, partially offset by model changes.

Subordinated liabilities included in NN Own Funds

Interest rate	Issue	Year of issue	Notional	First call date	Due date	Own Funds tier	Solvency II value	
							2025	2024
7,6% (annual)	NN	2016	350	31 December 2026	Perpetual	Tier 1	344	338
5,97% (quarterly)	NN	2024	450	30 August 2030	Perpetual	Tier 1	455	462
5,24% (quarterly)	NN	2022	500	26 August 2032	26 February 2043	Tier 2	485	494
5,24% (annual)	NN	2024	600	9 May 2033	9 November 2043	Tier 2	602	619

NN has several subordinated notes outstanding with a total notional value of EUR 1,900 million. These instruments qualify either as Restricted Tier 1 (RT1) or Tier 2 capital under Solvency II, and each carries a first call date at which NN has the right to redeem the notes.

The EUR 450 million undated subordinated notes issued on 30 May 2024 bears a 5.97% fixed coupon and qualifies as Restricted Tier 1. NN may redeem the note on the first call date of 30 August 2030 or any interest payment date thereafter.

The EUR 350 million undated subordinated notes issued on 31 December 2016 bears a 7.60% coupon and also qualifies as Restricted Tier 1. NN may redeem the note on the first call date of 31 December 2026 or any interest payment date thereafter.

The EUR 600 million dated subordinated notes issued on 9 February 2024 pays a 5.24% fixed coupon and qualifies as Tier 2 capital. NN may redeem it on 9 May 2033, while the final contractual maturity is 9 May 2043.

The EUR 500 million dated subordinated notes issued on 26 August 2022, also Tier 2, bears a 5.24% coupon. It may be called on 26 August 2032, with a final maturity of 26 August 2042.

Eligible Own Funds

NN Own Funds are classified into three tiers as follows:
- The excess of assets over liabilities on the basis of consolidated accounts excluding net Deferred Tax Asset is classified as (unrestricted) Tier 1.
- Undated subordinated notes are classified as (restricted) Tier 1.
- Dated subordinated debt is classified as Tier 2.
- The Net Deferred Tax Asset is classified as Tier 3.

As at 31 December 2025, NN had no ancillary Own Funds.

There are a number of regulatory restrictions on the amounts classified as Restricted Tier 1, Tier 2 and Tier 3 capital. The following restrictions have to be taken into account:
- Restricted Tier 1 capital cannot exceed 20% of the total Tier 1 amount.
- The proportion of Tier 1 items in the Eligible Own Funds should be higher than one third of the total amount of Eligible Own Funds.
- Tier 2 and Tier 3 capital together cannot exceed 50% of the SCR.
- Tier 3 capital cannot exceed 15% of the Solvency Capital Requirements.
- Tier 3 capital cannot exceed one third of the total amount of Eligible Own Funds.

The application of the regulatory restrictions as at 31 December 2025 is reflected in the table below.

Eligible Own Funds to cover the Solvency Capital Requirement

	Available Own Funds 2025	Eligible Own Funds 2025	Available Own Funds 2024	Eligible Own Funds 2024	Eligibility restriction
Tier 1	8,958	8,958	7,282	7,282	More than one third of total EOF
Of which:					
– Unrestricted Tier 1	8,159	8,159	6,482	6,482	Not applicable
– Restricted Tier 1	799	799	800	800	Less than 20% of Tier 1
Tier 2 + Tier 3	1,955	1,813	2,610	1,844	Less than 50% of SCR
Tier 2	1,087	1,087	1,113	1,113	
Tier 3	868	726	1,497	731	Less than 15% of SCR; Less than one third of total EOF
Total Own Funds	**10,913**	**10,771**	**9,892**	**9,126**	

Credit ratings

On 20 October 2025, Fitch Ratings affirmed NN ‘AA-‘ insurer financial strength rating. The outlook is stable.

Authorisation of the Consolidated annual accounts

The Consolidated annual accounts of NN for the year ended 31 December 2025 were authorised for issue in accordance with a resolution of the Management Board on 30 March 2026. The Management Board may decide to amend the Consolidated annual accounts as long as these are not adopted by the General Meeting.

The General Meeting may decide not to adopt the Consolidated annual accounts, but may not amend these during the meeting. The General Meeting can decide not to adopt the Consolidated annual accounts, propose amendments and then adopt the Consolidated annual accounts after a normal due process.

The Hague, 30 March 2026

The Management Board

L.M. (Leon) van Riet, CEO and chair

A. (Arun) Sivaramakrishnan, CFO

P. (Peter) Brewee, CRO

G.J. (Gerard) van Rooijen

The Supervisory Board

J.L. (Janet) Stuijt, chair

W.G. (Wilbert) Ouburg

J.W. (Hans) Schoen

Parent company annual accounts

Parent company balance sheet

amounts in millions of euros, unless stated otherwise

As at 31 December before appropriation of result	notes	2025	2024
Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	2	1,758	2,350
Investments at fair value through Other Comprehensive Income	3	68,546	72,939
Investments at cost	4	206	167
Investments at fair value through profit or loss	5	35,302	34,799
Investments in real estate	6	86	92
Investments in subsidiaries and associates	7	13,885	13,437
Derivatives	12	1,218	2,601
Investments		121,001	126,385
Insurance contracts		121	109
Reinsurance contracts		67	97
Insurance and reinsurance contracts		188	206
Property and equipment	8		28
Intangible assets		1	1
Deferred tax assets	18	223	113
Other assets	9	4,937	3,702
Other		5,161	3,844
Total assets		**126,350**	**130,435**
Equity			
Share capital		23	23
Share premium		4,228	4,228
Accumulated revaluation investments		-5,649	-2,397
Accumulated revaluation (re)insurance contracts		13,836	11,133
Foreign currency translation reserve		45	35
Share of associate reserve		2,642	2,328
Other legal reserves		40	47
Retained earnings		-4,934	-4,187
Unappropriated result		646	746
Shareholder's equity		10,877	11,956
Undated subordinated notes		800	800
Total equity	10	**11,677**	**12,756**
Liabilities			
Insurance contracts		104,604	109,059
Investment contracts		688	744
Reinsurance contracts		105	106
Insurance, investment and reinsurance contracts		105,397	109,909
Subordinated debt		1,100	1,100
Other borrowed funds	11	3,119	1,261
Funding		4,219	2,361
Derivatives	12	4,031	3,321
Deferred tax liabilities	18		2
Other liabilities	13	1,026	2,086
Other		5,057	5,409
Total liabilities		**114,673**	**117,679**
Total equity and liabilities		**126,350**	**130,435**

References relate to the notes starting with Note 1 Accounting policies for the Parent company annual accounts. These form an integral part of the Parent company annual accounts.

Parent company profit and loss account

For the year ended 31 December	notes	2025	2024
Release of contractual service margin		389	297
Release of risk adjustment		47	40
Expected claims and benefits		3,860	3,513
Expected attributable expenses		332	335
Recovery of acquisition costs		73	67
Experience adjustments for premiums		-1	3
Insurance income		4,700	4,255
Incurred claims and benefits		3,826	3,522
Incurred attributable expenses		342	330
Amortisation of acquisition costs		73	67
Changes in incurred claims and benefits previous periods		3	-9
(Reversal of) losses on onerous contracts		-34	40
Insurance expenses		4,210	3,950
Net insurance result		490	305
Net reinsurance result		-92	-59
Insurance and reinsurance result		398	246
Investment income		2,463	2,571
Gains (losses) on investments		908	2,752
Other investment result		-154	928
Investment result	14	3,217	6,251

For the year ended 31 December	notes	2025	2024
Finance result on (re) insurance contracts		2,488	5,240
Result on investment contracts		5	3
Finance result other		268	333
Finance result	15	2,761	5,576
Net investment result		456	675
Fee and commission result	16	-44	-64
Non-attributable operating expenses	17	-123	-86
Other		25	8
Other result		-142	-142
Result before tax		712	779
Taxation	18	66	33
Net result		**646**	**746**

Parent company statement of comprehensive income

For the year ended 31 December		2025		2024
Net result		646		746
– finance result on insurance contracts, recognised in OCI	2,663		-625	
– finance result on reinsurance contracts, recognised in OCI	38		56	
– revaluations on debt securities at fair value through OCI	-1,244		-774	
– revaluations on loans at fair value through OCI	-255		784	
– realised gains (losses) transferred to the profit and loss account	232		773	
– changes in cash flow hedge reserve	-1,979		54	
– share of OCI of investments in associates and joint ventures			1	
– foreign currency exchange differences	10		-5	
Items that may be reclassified subsequently to the profit and loss account		-535		264
– revaluations on equity securities at fair value through OCI	-199		-63	
– revaluations on property in own use	-6			
Items that will not be reclassified to the profit and loss account		-205		-63
Total other comprehensive income		-740		201
Total comprehensive income		**-94**		**947**

Parent company statement of cash flows

For the year ended 31 December	2025	2024
Result before tax	712	779
Adjusted for:		
– depreciation and amortisation on (in)tangible assets	4	66
– changes in (re) insurance and investment contracts	2,095	4,938
– (un) realised results and impairments on investments	-695	-3,827
– other	33	109
Net premiums, claims, and attributable expenses on (re) insurance contracts	-2,931	-2,097
Tax received (paid)	182	-101
Changes in:		
– derivatives	-558	-820
– other assets	-913	1,070
– other liabilities	-1,307	-167
Net cash flow from operating activities	-3,378	-50
Investments and advances:		
– investments at fair value through OCI	-7,688	-8,244
– investments at cost	-194	-52
– investments at fair value through profit or loss	-5,683	-5,921
– investments in associates and joint ventures	-769	-1,096
– investments in real estate	-2	
– investments in property and equipment	-1	

For the year ended 31 December	2025	2024
Disposals and redemptions:		
– investments at fair value through OCI	9,084	10,274
– investments at cost	155	19
– investments at fair value through profit or loss	6,289	5,638
– investments in associates and joint ventures	731	385
– investments in real estate	14	
– investments in property and equipment	25	
Net cash flow from investing activities	1,961	1,003
Proceeds from issuance of subordinated loans		1,050
Repayments of subordinated loans		-1,050
Proceeds from other borrowed funds	7,977	5,426
Repayments of other borrowed funds	-6,119	-6,673
Dividend paid	-980	-980
Coupon on undated subordinated notes	-53	-53
Net cash flow from financing activities	825	-2,280
Net cash flow	**-592**	**-1,327**

Included in net cash flow from operating activities

	2025	2024
Cash and cash equivalents - opening balance	2,350	3,677
Net cash flow	-592	-1,327
Cash and cash equivalents - closing balance	**1,758**	**2,350**

Cash and cash equivalents

For the year ended 31 December	2025	2024
Interest received	2,461	2,394
Interest paid	-420	-381
Dividend received	401	405

Parent company statement of changes in equity (2025)

	Share capital	Share premium	Revaluation reserves	Other Reserves[1]	Total Shareholder's equity (parent)	Undated subordinated notes	Total equity
Balance at 1 January 2025	23	4,228	11,146	-3,441	11,956	800	12,756
Finance result on insurance contracts recognised in OCI			2,663		2,663		2,663
Finance result on reinsurance contracts recognised in OCI			38		38		38
Revaluations on debt securities at fair value through OCI			-1,244		-1,244		-1,244
Revaluations on loans at fair value through OCI			-255		-255		-255
Realised gains (losses) transferred to the profit and loss account			232		232		232
Changes in cash flow hedge reserve			-1,979		-1,979		-1,979
Foreign currency exchange differences			10		10		10
Revaluations on equity securities at fair value through OCI			-199		-199		-199
Revaluations on property in own use			-6		-6		-6
Total amount recognised directly in equity (OCI)	0	0	-740	0	-740	0	-740
Net result for the year				646	646		646
Total comprehensive income	0	0	-740	646	-94	0	-94
Transfer from (to) associates			314	-314	0		0
Transfer from (to) retained earnings			-7	7	0		0
Realised gains (losses) on equity securities			-177	177	0		0
Dividend				-980	-980		-980
Reclass negative revaluation movements for equity securities			376	-376	0		0
Coupon on undated subordinated notes				-40	-40		-40
Changes in the composition of the group and other changes			2	33	35		35
Balance at 31 December 2025	**23**	**4,228**	**10,914**	**-4,288**	**10,877**	**800**	**11,677**

1 Other reserves include Retained earnings and Unappropriated result.

Parent company statement of changes in equity (2024)

	Share capital	Share premium	Revaluation reserves	Other Reserves[1]	Total Shareholder's equity (parent)	Undated subordinated notes	Total equity
Balance at 1 January 2024	23	4,228	10,567	-2,732	12,086	800	12,886
Finance result on insurance contracts recognised in OCI			-625		-625		-625
Finance result on reinsurance contracts recognised in OCI			56		56		56
Revaluations on debt securities at fair value through OCI			-774		-774		-774
Revaluations on loans at fair value through OCI			784		784		784
Realised gains (losses) transferred to the profit and loss account			773		773		773
Changes in cash flow hedge reserve			54		54		54
Share of OCI of investments in associates and joint ventures			1		1		1
Foreign currency exchange differences			-5		-5		-5
Revaluations on equity securities at fair value through OCI			-63		-63		-63
Total amount recognised directly in equity (OCI)	0	0	201	0	201	0	201
Net result for the year				746	746		746
Total comprehensive income	0	0	201	746	947	0	947
Transfer from (to) associates			404	-404	0		0
Transfer from (to) retained earnings			23	-23	0		0
Realised gains (losses) on equity securities			-207	207	0		0
Dividend				-980	-980		-980
Reclass negative revaluation reserve for equity securities			140	-140	0		0
Coupon on undated subordinated notes				-40	-40		-40
Changes in the composition of the group and other changes			18	-75	-57		-57
Balance at 31 December 2024	**23**	**4,228**	**11,146**	**-3,441**	**11,956**	**800**	**12,756**

1 Other reserves include Retained earnings and Unappropriated result.

Notes to the Parent company annual accounts

1 Accounting policies for the Parent company annual accounts

The Parent company annual accounts of NN are prepared in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards as endorsed by the European Union (IFRS-EU) and where applicable with Part 9 of Book 2 of the Dutch Civil Code. The principles of valuation and determination of results stated in connection with the Consolidated balance sheet and Consolidated profit and loss account are also applicable to the Parent company balance sheet and Parent company profit and loss account.

The notes insurance contracts, reinsurance contracts and the insurance result are not separately presented in the Parent company annual accounts as the numbers are the same as in the Consolidated annual accounts.

Changes in balance sheet values due to changes in the revaluation reserves of associates are reflected in the 'Share of associates reserve', which forms part of shareholder's equity. Changes in balance sheet values due to the results of these associates, accounted for in accordance with NN accounting policies, are included in the profit and loss account. Other changes in the balance sheet value of these associates, other than those due to changes in share capital, are included in the 'Share of associates reserve'.

Changes in presentation

The presentation of, and certain terms used in, the Parent company balance sheet, Parent company profit and loss account, Parent company statement of cash flows, Parent company statement of changes in equity and the notes was changed to provide additional and more relevant information or (for changes in comparative information) to better align with the current period presentation. The impact of these changes is explained in the respective notes when significant.

A legal reserve is carried at an amount equal to the share in the results of associates since their first inclusion at net asset value less the amount of profit distributions to which rights have accrued in the interim. Profit distributions which can be repatriated to the Netherlands without restriction are likewise deducted from the 'Share of associates reserve'.

2 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash includes short-term investments.

NN invests in several types of money market funds, some qualifying as cash equivalents and some as investments. Short-term investments in money market funds are presented as cash equivalents only if these are highly liquid and quoted in an active market and have low investment risk.

Cash and cash equivalents

	2025	2024
Cash and bank balances	243	245
Money market funds	1,102	1,985
Short-term deposits	413	120
Cash and cash equivalents	**1,758**	**2,350**

Changes in cash and cash equivalents

	2025	2024
Cash and cash equivalents - opening balance	2,350	3,677
Net cash flow	-592	-1,327
Cash and cash equivalents - closing balance	**1,758**	**2,350**

3 Investments at fair value through other comprehensive income

Investments at fair value through other comprehensive income

	2025	2024
Debt securities	36,246	38,336
Equity securities	1,958	2,432
Loans	30,342	32,171
Investments at fair value through other comprehensive income	**68,546**	**72,939**

Changes in Investments in debt securities at fair value through other comprehensive income (2025)

2025	Debt securities	Equity securities	Loans	Total
Investments at fair value through OCI - opening balance	38,336	2,432	32,171	72,939
Additions	5,614	73	2,001	7,688
Disposals and redemptions	-5,329	-338	-3,321	-8,988
Revaluations	-1,658	-224	-337	-2,219
Impairments and reversal of impairments	-19		-7	-26
Amortisation	51		-45	6
Transfers and reclassifications			-96	-96
Foreign currency exchange differences	-749	15	-24	-758
Investments at fair value through OCI - opening balance	**36,246**	**1,958**	**30,342**	**68,546**

Changes in Investments in debt securities at fair value through other comprehensive income (2024)

2024	Debt securities	Equity securities	Loans	Total
Investments at fair value through OCI - opening balance	36,945	3,168	34,556	74,669
Additions	6,514	129	1,601	8,244
Disposals and redemptions	-4,484	-787	-5,003	-10,274
Revaluations	-1,058	-77	1,070	-65
Impairments and reversal of impairments	14		-13	1
Amortisation	-5		-56	-61
Transfers and reclassifications			-1	-1
Foreign currency exchange differences	410	-1	17	426
Investments at fair value through OCI - opening balance	**38,336**	**2,432**	**32,171**	**72,939**

Impairment - Investments at fair value through other comprehensive income (2025)

	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	
2025	12 month expected credit losses	Lifetime expected credit losses	Lifetime expected credit losses	Total
Impairments - Investments at fair value through OCI and loans - opening balance	-23	-15	-59	-97
Transfers between stage 1,2 and 3	-1	6	-5	0
Additions	-3	-15	-8	-26
Disposals	5	4	14	23
Impairments - Investments at fair value through OCI and loans - opening balance	**-22**	**-20**	**-58**	**-100**

The loss allowance for investments at fair value through other comprehensive income of EUR 100 million (2024: EUR 97 million) does not reduce the carrying amount of these investments (which are measured at fair value) but gives rise to an equal and opposite gain in other comprehensive income and is included in the line ‘Revaluation’ in the table of Changes in investments at fair value through other comprehensive income.

Impairment - Investments at fair value through other comprehensive income (2024)

	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	
2024	12 month expected credit losses	Lifetime expected credit losses	Lifetime expected credit losses	Total
Impairments - Investments at fair value through OCI and loans - opening balance	-61	-13	-59	-133
Transfers between stage 1,2 and 3	2		-2	0
Additions	27	-12	-14	1
Disposals	9	10	16	35
Impairments - Investments at fair value through OCI and loans - opening balance	**-23**	**-15**	**-59**	**-97**

4 Investments at cost

Investments at cost

	2025	2024
Mortgage loans	112	117
Other	94	50
Investments at cost - net of impairments	**206**	**167**

Other contains personal loans with NN Group companies.

Changes in Investments at cost (2025)

2025	Mortgage loans	Other	Total
Investments at cost - opening balance	117	50	167
Additions		194	194
Disposals and redemptions	-5	-150	-155
Investments at cost - closing balance	**112**	**94**	**206**

Changes in Investments at cost (2024)

2024	Mortgage loans	Other	Total
Investments at cost - opening balance	123	11	134
Additions	2	50	52
Disposals and redemptions	-8	-11	-19
Investments at cost - closing balance	**117**	**50**	**167**

5 Investments at fair value through profit or loss

Investments at fair value through profit or loss

	2025	2024
For risk of policyholders:		
– debt securities	9	14
– equity securities and investment funds	31,490	30,203
– loans and other	2,260	2,319
Total for risk of policyholders	33,759	32,536
For risk of company:		
– debt securities	27	28
– equity securities and investment funds	1,341	1,991
– loans and other	175	244
Total for risk of company	1,543	2,263
Investments at fair value through profit or loss	**35,302**	**34,799**

6 Investments in real estate

Changes in investments in real estate

	2025	2024
Investments in real estate – opening balance	92	87
Additions	2	
Fair value gains (losses)	6	5
Disposals	-14	
Investments in real estate – closing balance	**86**	**92**

The total amount of rental income recognised in the profit and loss account for the year ended 31 December 2025 is EUR 4 million (2024: EUR 5 million).

The total amount of direct operating expenses (including repairs and maintenance) in relation to real estate investments recognised in rental income for the year ended 31 December 2025 is EUR 1 million (2024: EUR 1 million).

NN 's total exposure to real estate is included in the following balance sheet lines:

Real estate exposure

	2025	2024
Investments in real estate	86	92
Investments at fair value through OCI	10	10
Investments in associates and joint ventures	1,615	1,497
Property and equipment – property in own use		1
Real estate exposure	**1,711**	**1,600**

Furthermore, the exposure is impacted by third-party interests, leverage in funds and off-balance commitments. Reference is made to Note 40 Risk management of the Consolidated annual accounts.

7 Investments in subsidiaries and associates

Investments in subsidiaries and associates (2025)

2025	Interest held	Balance sheet value	Total assets	Total liabilities	Total income	Total expenses
REI Investment I B.V.	77%	4,307	6,009	434	187	6
Private Debt Investments B.V.	94%	3,871	4,132	14	121	2
REI Diaphane Fund F.G.R	78%	1,328	1,766	75	10	5
Private Equity Investments B.V.	90%	1,249	1,402	7	56	1
Vesteda Residential Fund FGR	21%	1,615	10,419	2,575	1,058	208
Infrastructure Equity Investments B.V.	95%	1,411	1,481	0	26	0
Private Equity Investments II B.V.	86%	27	40	9	1	0
Other		78				
Investments in subsidiaries and associates		**13,885**				

The above investments in subsidiaries and associates mainly consist of non-listed investment entities investing in real estate and private equity.

Other includes EUR 78 million of subsidiaries and associates with an individual balance sheet value of less than EUR 50 million.

The amounts presented in the table above could differ from the individual annual accounts of the associates due to the fact that the individual amounts have been brought in line with NN's accounting principles.

The reporting dates of all significant subsidiaries and associates are consistent with the reporting date of NN.

The subsidiaries and associates of NN are subject to legal and regulatory restrictions regarding the amount of dividends that can be paid to NN. These restrictions are, for example, dependent on the laws in the country of incorporation for declaring dividends or as a result of minimum capital requirements imposed by industry regulators in the countries in which the subsidiaries and associates operate. In addition, the subsidiaries and associates also consider other factors in determining the appropriate levels of equity needed. These factors and limitations include, but are not limited to, rating agency and regulatory views, which can change over time.

Investments in subsidiaries and associates (2024)

2024	Interest held	Balance sheet value	Total assets	Total liabilities	Total income	Total expenses
REI Investment I B.V.	77%	4,653	6,460	395	289	5
Private Debt Investments B.V.	94%	3,180	3,400	17	214	3
REI Diaphane Fund F.G.R	78%	1,262	1,685	77	113	2
Private Equity Investments B.V.	90%	1,364	1,523	1	94	2
Vesteda Residential Fund FGR	21%	1,498	10,050	2,779	1,335	206
Infrastructure Equity Investments B.V.	95%	1,374	1,442	0	138	0
Private Equity Investments II B.V.	86%	30	45	9	17	9
Other		76				
Investments in subsidiaries and associates		**13,437**				

Changes in investments in subsidiaries and associates

	2025	2024
Investments in subsidiaries and associates – opening balance	13,437	12,180
Additions	769	1,096
Share in changes in equity (revaluations)	22	-6
Share of result	652	891
Dividends received	-264	-271
Disposals	-11	-11
Changes in the composition of the group and other changes		-71
Repayment from capital/surplus	-720	-373
Foreign currency exchange differences		2
Investments in subsidiaries and associates – closing balance	**13,885**	**13,437**

8 Property and equipment

Property and equipment

	2025	2024
Property in own use	0	1
Property and equipment owned	0	1
Right of use assets	0	27
Property and equipment	**0**	**28**

Changes in Property in own use

	2025	2024
Property in own use – opening balance	1	1
Disposals	-1	
Property in own use – closing balance	0	1
Gross carrying value		1
Net carrying value	0	1
Revaluation surplus – opening balance	7	7
Changes in the composition of the group	-7	
Revaluation surplus – closing balance	**0**	**7**

Changes in Right of use assets - Property

	Property	
	2025	2024
Right of use assets – opening balance	27	31
Additions	1	
Disposals	-24	
Depreciation	-4	-4
Right of use assets – closing balance	**0**	**27**
Gross carrying value	0	53
Accumulated depreciation	0	-26
Net carrying value	**0**	**27**

9 Other assets

Other assets

	2025	2024
Income tax receivable	82	37
Accrued interest and rents	977	1,127
Other accrued assets	7	5
Cash collateral amounts paid	3,058	1,930
Other	813	603
Other assets	**4,937**	**3,702**

Other contains EUR 259 million (2024: EUR 321 million) of current accounts with NN Group companies. Furthermore, EUR 309 million (2024: EUR 190 million) relates to taxes with NN Group N.V and EUR 225 million (2024: EUR 72 million) relates to third parties debtors from other operations.

10 Equity

Total equity

	2025	2024
Share capital	23	23
Share premium	4,228	4,228
Accumulated revaluations on investments	-5,649	-2,397
Accumulated revaluations on (re) insurance contracts	13,836	11,133
Foreign currency translation reserve	45	35
Share of associate reserve	2,642	2,328
Other legal reserves	40	47
Retained earnings	-4,934	-4,187
Unappropriated result	646	746
Shareholder's equity (parent)	10,877	11,956
Undated subordinated notes	800	800
Total equity	**11,677**	**12,756**

For details on share capital and share premium, reference is made Note 10 Equity in the Consolidated annual accounts.

Changes in Shareholder's equity (2025)

2025	Share capital	Share premium	Reserves	Shareholder's equity (parent)
Shareholder's equity (parent) - opening balance	23	4,228	7,705	11,956
Total amount recognised directly in equity (other comprehensive income)			-740	-740
Net result for the year			646	646
Dividend			-980	-980
Coupon on undated subordinated notes			-40	-40
Changes in the composition of the group and other changes			35	35
Shareholder's equity (parent) – closing balance	**23**	**4,228**	**6,626**	**10,877**

Changes in Shareholder's equity (2024)

2024	Share capital	Share premium	Reserves	Shareholder's equity (parent)
Shareholder's equity (parent) - opening balance	23	4,228	7,835	12,086
Total amount recognised directly in equity (other comprehensive income)			201	201
Net result for the year			746	746
Dividend			-980	-980
Coupon on undated subordinated notes			-40	-40
Changes in the composition of the group and other changes			-57	-57
Shareholder's equity (parent) – closing balance	**23**	**4,228**	**7,705**	**11,956**

For details on share capital and share premium, reference is made Note 10 Equityin the Consolidated annual accounts.

Changes in Accumulated revalutions investments (2025)

2025	Property revaluation reserve	Investment revaluation reserve	Cash flow hedge reserve	Total
Revaluation reserve – opening balance	6	-5,228	2,825	-2,397
Revaluations	-6	-1,698		-1,704
Realised gains / losses transferred to the profit and loss account		232		232
Realised gains / losses on equity securities		-177		-177
Changes in cash flow hedge reserve			-1,979	-1,979
Reclass negative revaluation movements for equity securities		376		376
Revaluation reserve – closing balance	**0**	**-6,495**	**846**	**-5,649**

Changes in Accumulated revalutions investments (2024)

2024	Property revaluation reserve	Investment revaluation reserve	Cash flow hedge reserve	Total
Revaluation reserve – opening balance	6	-5,874	2,771	-3,097
Revaluations		-53		-53
Realised gains / losses transferred to the profit and loss account		773		773
Realised gains / losses on equity securities		-207		-207
Changes in cash flow hedge reserve			54	54
Reclass negative revaluation reserve for equity securities		140		140
Changes in the composition of the group and other changes		-8		-8
Other revaluations		1		1
Revaluation reserve – closing balance	**6**	**-5,228**	**2,825**	**-2,397**

Changes in Accumulated revaluations (re)insurance contracts

	2025	2024
Revaluation reserve – opening balance	11,133	11,691
Finance result on insurance contracts recognised in other comprehensive income	2,663	-625
Finance result on reinsurance contracts recognised in other comprehensive income	38	56
Changes in the composition of the group and other changes	2	11
Revaluation reserve – closing balance	**13,836**	**11,133**

Distributable reserves

NN is subject to legal restrictions regarding the amount of dividends it can pay to its shareholders. These restrictions come from two sources: the Dutch Civil Code and capital requirements from prudential supervision. Total freely distributable reserves are the minimum of freely distributable capital on the basis of solvency requirements (Eligible Own Funds in excess of the Solvency Capital Requirement) and freely distributable equity based on requirements in the Dutch Civil Code.

The Dutch Civil Code contains the restriction that in case of negative balances in individual reserves legally to be retained, no distributions can be made out of retained earnings to the level of these negative amounts.

These non-distributable reserves comprise:

- The accumulated revaluations on debt investment and the cash flow hedge reserve, reduced by revaluations on (re)insurance contracts; in determining revaluations on (re)insurance contracts, both the revaluations on insurance contracts that were set to zero at 1 January 2022 and accumulated subsequent revaluations are considered.
- The accumulated positive revaluations on equity investments at fair value through other comprehensive income; any (aggregated net) negative amount must be deducted from retained earnings.
- The positive revaluation on illiquid equity investments at fair value through profit or loss held for risk of company.
- The positive revaluation on investments in real estate and property in own use.
- A non-distributable reserve insofar profits of subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures are subject to dividend payment restrictions; such restrictions may among others be of a similar nature as the restrictions which apply to NN.
- The foreign currency translation reserve.

The Dutch supervisory rules and regulations stemming from the Dutch Financial Supervision Act (Wet op het financieel toezicht) provide a second restriction on the possibility to distribute dividends. Total freely distributable reserves is the minimum of freely distributable capital on the basis of solvency requirements and freely distributable capital on the basis of capital protection.

Total freely distributable reserves on the basis of solvency requirements is lower than total freely distributable reserves on the Dutch Civil Code for NN. Therefore, the Solvency II capital requirements of NN are leading for the restriction posed on the amount of dividends it can distribute and capital it can repay pay to its shareholder.

Total freely distributable reserves on the basis of solvency requirements is EUR 5,931 million at 31 December 2025 (2024: EUR 4,254 million).

Reference is made to Note 41 Capital and liquidity management in the Consolidated annual accounts for more information on solvency requirements.

Changes in Foreign currency exchange translation reserve

	2025	2024
Foreign currency translation reserve – opening balance	35	26
Changes in the composition of the group and other changes		14
Foreign currency exchange differences for the year	10	-5
Foreign currency translation reserve – closing balance	**45**	**35**

Changes in Other reserves (2025)

2025	Retained earnings	Share of associates reserve	Other legal reserves	Unappropriated result	Total
Other reserves – opening balance	-4,187	2,328	47	746	-1,066
Net result for the year				646	646
Transfers from (to) share of associates reserve	-314	314			0
Transfers from (to) retained earnings	753		-7	-746	0
Realised gains / losses on equity securities	177				177
Dividend	-980				-980
Reclass negative revaluation movements for equity securities	-376				-376
Coupon on subordinated notes	-40				-40
Changes in the composition of the group and other changes	33				33
Other reserves – closing balance	**-4,934**	**2,642**	**40**	**646**	**-1,606**

Changes in Other reserves (2024)

2024	Retained earnings	Share of associates reserve	Other legal reserves	Unappropriated result	Total
Other reserves – opening balance	-3,431	1,924	24	699	-784
Net result for the year				746	746
Transfers from (to) share of associate reserve	-404	404			0
Transfer from (to) retained earnings	676		23	-699	0
Realised gains / losses on equity securities	207				207
Dividend	-980				-980
Reclass negative revaluation reserve for equity securities	-140				-140
Coupon on subordinated notes	-40				-40
Changes in the composition of the group and other changes	-75				-75
Other reserves – closing balance	**-4,187**	**2,328**	**47**	**746**	**-1,066**

11 Other borrowed funds

Other borrowed funds

	2025	2024
Credit institutions	3,119	1,261
Other borrowed funds	**3,119**	**1,261**

Other borrowed funds includes repo transactions used for liquidity management purposes.

12 Derivatives

	2025	2024
Derivatives used in:		
– cash flow hedges	93	609
Other derivatives	1,125	1,992
Derivatives (assets)	**1,218**	**2,601**

Other derivatives includes derivatives for which no hedge accounting is applied.

	2025	2024
Derivatives used in:		
– cash flow hedges	2,520	1,440
Other derivatives	1,511	1,881
Derivatives (liabilities)	**4,031**	**3,321**

13 Other liabilities

Other liabilities

	2025	2024
Income tax payable	9	-177
Lease liabilities		29
Accrued interest	199	352
Costs payable	29	17
Provisions	285	360
Amounts to be settled	244	247
Cash collateral amounts received	46	1,049
Other	214	209
Other liabilities	**1,026**	**2,086**

Cash collateral amounts received relate to collateralised derivatives. The decrease is a result of the decrease in fair value of outstanding collateralised derivatives following a increase in market interest rates. Other mainly relates to year-end accruals in the normal course of business.

Change in Provisions

	2025	2024
Provisions – opening balance	360	385
Additions	13	7
Releases		-12
Charges	-92	-21
Changes in the composition of the group and other changes	4	1
Provisions – closing balance	**285**	**360**

Provisions include mainly the provision for the settlement related to Unit-linked products. Reference is made to Note 35 Legal proceedings of the Consolidated annual accounts.

14 Investment result

Investment Result

	2025	2024
Interest income from investments in debt securities	1,212	1,132
Interest income from mortgage loans	620	617
Interest income from other loans	269	346
Interest income on (hedging) derivatives	118	127
Other interest income	97	179
Interest income	2,316	2,401
Income from investments in real estate	3	4
Dividend income on equity securities	137	160
Other investment income	7	6
Total other investment income	147	170
Investment income	2,463	2,571
Realised gains (losses) on Investments at cost and at fair value through other comprehensive income	-288	-1,043
Gains (losses) on investments at fair value through profit or loss	1,189	3,790
Gains (losses) on investments in real estate	7	5
Gains (losses) on Investments at cost, at fair value through OCI and at fair value through profit and loss	908	2,752
Share of result of investments in associates and joint ventures	652	891
Impairments and reversal of impairments on investments	-26	1
Result on derivatives and hedging	22	-394
Foreign currency exchange result	-802	430
Other investment result	-154	928
Investment result	**3,217**	**6,251**

Results on derivatives and hedging

	2025	2024
Change in fair value of derivatives relating to:		
– cash flow hedges (ineffective portion)	-2	1
– other derivatives	24	-395
Net result on derivatives	22	-394
Result on derivatives and hedging	**22**	**-394**

Included in 'Results on derivatives and hedging' are the fair value movements on derivatives and other assets accounted for at fair value through profit or loss used to economically hedge exposures, but for which no hedge accounting is applied. These financial assets hedge exposures in insurance contracts. The fair value movements on the financial assets are influenced by changes in the market conditions, such as share prices, interest rates and currency exchange rates. The change in fair value of the financial assets is largely offset by changes in insurance contracts, which are included in 'finance result' in the profit or loss account (when using the risk mitigation option) or in other comprehensive income (for contracts accounted for under the general measurement model when using the OCI option). Reference is made to Note 11 Insurance contracts, Note 10 Equity and Note 21 Finance result of the Consolidated annual accounts.

Valuation results on derivatives are reflected in the statement of cash flows in the section 'Result before tax', in the line item 'Adjusted for (un) realised results and impairments'.

Reference is made to Note 28 Hedge accounting of the Consolidated annual accounts.

15 Finance result

Finance result on (re)insurance contracts

	2025	2024
Change in fair value of underlying items	1,177	3,823
Interest accreted	1,311	1,417
Finance result	**2,488**	**5,240**

Finance result other

	2025	2024
Interest expenses on derivatives	145	179
Other interest expenses	123	154
Finance result other	**268**	**333**

In 2025, total interest income and total interest expenses for items not valued at fair value through profit or loss were EUR 2,198 million (2024: EUR 2,274 million) and EUR 123 million (2024: EUR 154 million) respectively.

Total interest income and expenses

	2025	2024
Interest income	2,316	2,401
Interest expenses on derivatives	-145	-179
Other interest expenses	-123	-154
Total interest income and expenses	**2,048**	**2,068**

16 Fee and commission result

Fees and commissions are generally recognised as the service is provided.

Fee and commission result

	2025	2024
Asset management fees	4	5
Other	24	25
Fee and commission income	28	30
Asset management fees	105	109
Commission expenses and other	-33	-15
Fee and commission expenses	72	94
Fee and commission result	**-44**	**-64**

17 Non-attributable operating expenses

Non-attributable operating expenses

	2025	2024
Staff expenses	227	223
Other operating expenses	335	292
Of which attributed to:		
– incurred acquisition costs	-98	-99
– incurred insurance expenses	-341	-330
Non-attributable operating expenses	**123**	**86**

Staff expenses

	2025	2024
Salaries	136	127
Pension costs	25	24
Social security costs	18	17
External staff costs	42	46
Education	2	2
Other staff costs	4	7
Staff expenses	**227**	**223**

Number of employees

Reference is made to Note 23 Non-attributable operating expenses for information on the average number of employees of the Consolidated annual accounts.

Remuneration of Management Board, Management Board and Supervisory Board

Reference is made to Note 38 Key management personnel compensation of the Consolidated annual accounts for information on fixed and variable compensation and loans and advances to (supervisory) board members.

Pension costs

	2025	2024
Defined contribution plans	25	24
Pension costs	**25**	**24**

NN staff are employed by NN Personeel. NN is charged for its staff expenses by NN Personeel under a service level agreement. Although these costs are not paid out in the form of staff expenses by NN , they have the characteristics of staff expenses, and they are therefore recognised as such. A provision for holiday entitlement and bonuses is recognised by NN Personeel. Actual costs are charged to NN when accrued by NN Personeel.

Employees in the Czech Republic were transferred to a shared service centre (NN Finance S.R.O). The salary costs are recognised in the line 'Other' in the other operating expenses instead of under staff expenses.

Other operating expenses

	2025	2024
Depreciation of property and equipment	4	6
Computer costs	72	61
Office expenses	-6	-5
Travel and accommodation expenses	1	1
Advertising and public relations	6	7
External advisory fees	21	20
Additions to (releases of) other provisions	13	7
Commissions, fees and other	224	195
Other operating expenses	**335**	**292**

Auditor fees are included in 'External advisory fees' as part of the Note 23 Non-attributable operating expenses from the Consolidated annual report of NN.

18 Taxation

Reference is made to Note 17 Other liabilities of the Consolidated annual accounts.

Pillar Two Model Rules

Reference is made to Note 25 Taxation of the Consolidated annual accounts.

Deferred tax (2025)

	Net asset 2024	Changes through equity	Changes through net result	Changes in the composition of the group and other changes	Foreign currency exchange differences	Net asset 2025
Investments	1,535	512	3			2,050
Investments in real estate	-706		-75			-781
Insurance contracts	269	-935	-81			-747
Cash flow hedges	-980	688				-292
Other	-7	-4	4			-7
Deferred tax	**111**	**261**	**-149**	**0**	**0**	**223**
Presented in the balance sheet as						
Deferred tax liabilities	2					
Deferred tax assets	113					223
Deferred tax	**111**					**223**

Deferred tax (2024)

	Net asset 2023	Changes through equity	Changes through net result	Changes in the composition of the group and other changes	Foreign currency exchange differences	Net asset 2024
Investments	1,842	-252	-57			1,535
Investments in real estate	-660		-46			-706
Insurance contracts	173	202	-106			269
Cash flow hedges	-961	-19				-980
Fiscal reserves	-26		26			0
Other	-65	8	50			-7
Deferred tax	**303**	**-59**	**-133**	**0**	**0**	**111**
Presented in the balance sheet as						
Deferred tax liabilities						2
Deferred tax assets	303					113
Deferred tax	**303**					**111**

Taxation on result

	2025	2024
Current tax	-83	-100
Deferred tax	149	133
Taxation on result	**66**	**33**

NN is part of the Dutch fiscal unity for corporate income tax and value added tax (VAT) of NN Group making it jointly and severally liable for the total tax payable by the fiscal unity. Income tax on the result for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Income tax is generally recognised in the profit and loss account, but is recognised directly in equity if the tax relates to items that are recognised directly in equity.

Reconciliation of the weighted average statutory tax rate to effective tax rate

	2025	2024
Result before tax	712	779
Weighted average statutory tax rate	25.8%	25.8%
Weighted average statutory tax amount	181	201
Participation exemption	-130	-180
Other income not subject to tax and other	25	23
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	1	
Tax benefit for previously unrecognised amounts		1
Tax for non-recognised amounts	1	
Adjustments to prior periods	-12	-12
Effective tax amount	**66**	**33**
Effective tax rate	**9.3%**	**4.23%**

In 2025, the effective tax rate for continuing operations of 9.3% was lower than the weighted average statutory tax rate of 25.8%. This was mainly a result of tax exempt results of other income not subject to tax.

In 2024, the effective tax rate for continuing operations of 4.23% was lower than the weighted average statutory tax rate of 25.8%. This was mainly a result of tax exempt results of associates and participations.

Taxation on components of other comprehensive income

	2025	2024
Finance result on (re) insurance contracts recognised in OCI	-935	202
Revaluations on debt securities and loans at fair value through OCI	443	-271
Revaluations on equity securities at fair value through OCI	69	21
Changes in cash flow hedge reserve	688	-19
Other	-4	8
Income tax	**261**	**-59**

19 Other

Statements of liability

NN has issued statements of liability in connection with Article 403, Book 2 of the Dutch Civil Code and issued commitments for subsidiaries. Article 403 statements and commitments are issued to REI Investment I B.V., Private Debt Investments B.V., Private Equity Investments B.V., Infrastructure Equity Investments B.V., NN Intervest XII B.V., REI Fund B.V. and filed with the Chamber of Commerce.

Assets not freely disposable

For further explanation of the assets that are not freely disposable reference is made to Note 31 Assets not freely disposable in the Consolidated annual accounts.

Contingent liabilities and commitments

For further explanation of the Contingent liabilities and commitments reference is made to Note 34 Contingent liabilities and commitments in the Consolidated annual accounts.

Related parties

For further explanation of the related parties reference is made to Note 37 Related parties in the Consolidated annual accounts.

20 Subsequent events

For subsequent events of NN reference is made to Note 39 Subsequent and other events in the Consolidated annual accounts.

Authorisation of the Parent company annual accounts

The Parent company annual accounts of NN for the year ended 31 December 2025 were authorised for issue in accordance with a resolution of the Management Board on 30 March 2026. The Management Board may decide to amend the Parent company annual accounts as long as these are not adopted by the General Meeting.

The General Meeting may decide not to adopt the Parent company annual accounts, but may not amend these during the meeting. The General Meeting can decide not to adopt the Parent company annual accounts, propose amendments and then adopt the Parent company annual accounts after a normal due process.

The Hague, 30 March 2026

The Management Board

L.M. (Leon) van Riet, CEO and chair

A. (Arun) Sivaramakrishnan, CFO

P. (Peter) Brewee, CRO

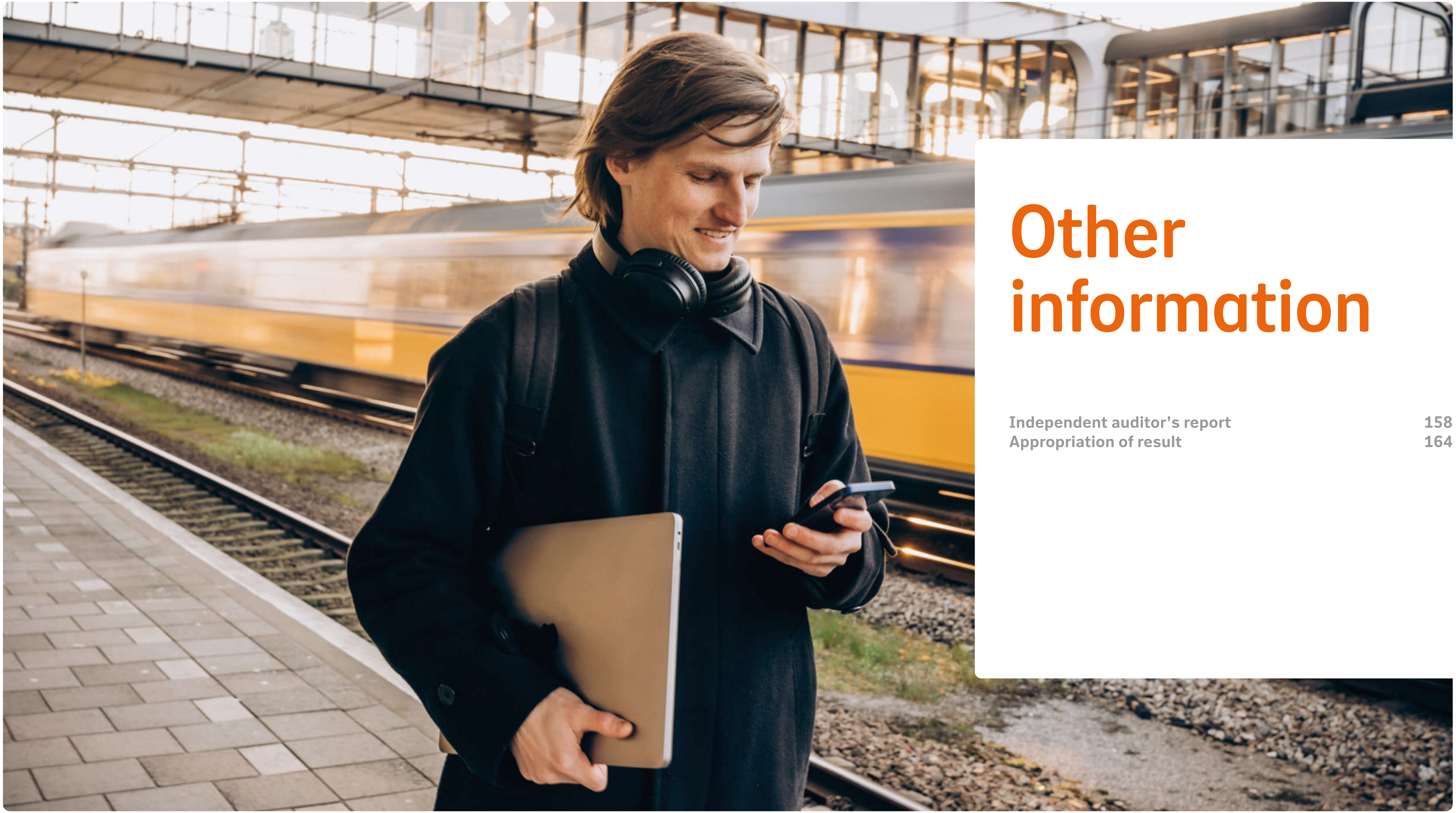
G.J. (Gerard) van Rooijen

The Supervisory Board

J.L. (Janet) Stuijt, chair

W.G. (Wilbert) Ouburg

J.W. (Hans) Schoen



Other information

KPMG

Independent auditor's report

To: the General Meeting of Shareholders and the Supervisory Board of Nationale-Nederlanden Levensverzekering Maatschappij N.V.

Report on the audit of the annual accounts 2025 included in the annual report

Our opinion

In our opinion the accompanying annual accounts give a true and fair view of the financial position of Nationale-Nederlanden Levensverzekering Maatschappij N.V. (hereafter: 'NN Leven' or the 'Company') as at 31 December 2025 and of its result and its cash flows for the year then ended, in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards as endorsed by the European Union (EU-IFRS) and with Part 9 of Book 2 of the Dutch Civil Code.

What we have audited

We have audited the annual accounts 2025 of Nationale-Nederlanden Levensverzekering Maatschappij N.V. based in Rotterdam.

The annual accounts comprise:

1 the consolidated and parent company balance sheet as at 31 December 2025;

2 the following consolidated and parent company statements for 2025: the profit and loss account, the statement of comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows; and

3 the notes comprising material accounting policy information and other explanatory information.

Basis for our opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Dutch law, including the Dutch Standards on Auditing. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the 'Our responsibilities for the audit of the annual accounts' section of our report.

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

We designed our audit procedures in the context of our audit of the annual accounts as a whole and in forming our opinion thereon. The information in respect of going concern, fraud and non-compliance with laws and regulations and the key audit matters was addressed in this context, and we do not provide a separate opinion or conclusion on these matters.

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

Information in support of our opinion

Summary

Materiality

- Materiality of EUR 155 million.
- 1,34 % of shareholder's equity.

Group audit

- Audit coverage of 99% of shareholder's equity.
- Audit coverage of 99% of total assets.
- Audit coverage of 99% of revenue.

Risk of material misstatements related to Fraud, NOCLAR, Going concern and Climate risks

- Fraud risks: presumed risk of management override of controls and presumed risk of revenue recognition as further described in the section 'Audit response to the risk of fraud and non-compliance with laws and regulations'.
- Non-compliance with laws and regulations (NOCLAR) risks: no reportable risk of material misstatement related to NOCLAR risks identified.
- Going concern risks: no going concern risks identified.

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Key audit matters

- Valuation of insurance contract liabilities for life insurance contracts applying the General Measurement Model.
- Valuation of illiquid investments.

Materiality

Based on our professional judgement we determined the materiality for the annual accounts as a whole at EUR 155 million (2024: EUR 155 million). The materiality is determined with reference to shareholder's equity and amounts to 1,34% (2024: 1,30%).

We consider shareholder's equity as the most appropriate benchmark based on our assessment of the general information needs of the users of the annual accounts of insurance companies.

We have also taken into account misstatements and/or possible misstatements that in our opinion are material for the users of the annual accounts for qualitative reasons.

We agreed with the Supervisory Board that misstatements identified during our audit in excess of EUR 7.5 million (2024: EUR 7.5 million) would be reported to them, as well as smaller misstatements that in our view must be reported on qualitative grounds.

Scope of the group audit

NN Leven is the head of a group of components (hereafter: the 'Group'). The financial information of this group is included in the annual accounts of NN Leven.

We performed risk assessment procedures throughout our audit to determine which of the Group's components are likely to include risks of material misstatement to the Group annual accounts. To appropriately respond to those assessed risks, we planned and performed further audit procedures, either at component level or centrally. We identified nine components associated with a risk of material misstatement. For seven out of these nine components we involved component auditors. We as group auditor audited the remaining two components. We set component performance materiality levels considering the component's size and risk profile.

We have performed substantive procedures for 99% of shareholder's equity and 99% of total assets. At group level, we assessed the aggregation risk in the remaining financial information and concluded that there is less than a reasonable possibility of a material misstatement.

In supervising and directing our component auditors, we:

- held risk assessment discussions with the component auditors to obtain their input in identifying matters relevant to the group audit;
- issued group audit instructions to component auditors on the scope, nature and timing of their work, and received written communication about the results of the work they performed;
- held meetings with all component auditors to discuss relevant developments, understand and evaluate their work;
- inspected the work performed by seven component auditors and evaluated the appropriateness of audit procedures performed and conclusions drawn from the audit evidence obtained, and the relation between communicated findings and work performed. In our inspection we mainly focused on significant risks and key judgement areas related to assumptions used to determine the valuation of level 3 investments.

We consider that the scope of our group audit forms an appropriate basis for our audit opinion. Through performing the procedures mentioned above we obtained sufficient and appropriate audit evidence about the financial information to provide an opinion on the annual accounts as a whole.

Audit response to the risk of fraud and non-compliance with laws and regulations

In the 'Managing our Risks' section of the Annual Report and note 40 'Risk management' of the Consolidated Annual Accounts management describes its procedures in respect of the risk of fraud and non-compliance with laws and regulations.

As part of our audit, we have gained insights into NN Leven and its business environment and NN Leven's risk management in relation to fraud and non-compliance. Our procedures included, among other things, assessing NN Leven's code of conduct, whistleblowing procedures, incidents register and its procedures to investigate indications of possible fraud and non-compliance. Furthermore, we performed inquiries with Management, Supervisory Board and other relevant functions, such as Corporate Audit Services, Legal Counsel and Compliance and included correspondence with relevant supervisory authorities and regulators in our evaluation.

In addition, we performed procedures to obtain an understanding of the legal and regulatory frameworks that are applicable to NN Leven.

As a result of our risk assessment, we identified the following laws and regulations as those most likely to have a material effect on the annual accounts in case of non-compliance:

- Wet op het financieel toezicht (Wft) (including the European Solvency II directives);
- financial and economic crime (FEC) related laws and regulations; and
- data privacy regulation (GDPR).

Our procedures did not result in the identification of a reportable risk of material misstatement in respect of non-compliance with laws and regulations.

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Based on the above and on the auditing standards, we identified the following fraud risks that are relevant to our audit, including the relevant presumed risks laid down in the auditing standards in respect of management override of controls and revenue recognition.

Management override of controls (a presumed fraud risk)

Risk

Management is in a unique position to manipulate accounting records and prepare fraudulent annual accounts by overriding controls that otherwise appear to be operating effectively such as those related to journal entries and accounting estimates which require significant judgement, for example the valuation of insurance liabilities and illiquid investments.

Response

- We assessed the design and the implementation of internal controls that mitigate the risk of fraud such as processes related to journal entries and key estimates.
- We performed data analysis of high-risk journal entries and evaluated key estimates and judgements for bias by NN Leven, including retrospective reviews of prior year's estimates.
- Where we identified instances of unexpected journal entries or other risks through our data analysis, we performed additional audit procedures to address each identified risk. These procedures also included testing of transactions back to source information.
- We incorporated an element of unpredictability in our audit, specifically concerning incurred claims being appropriately included within the correct reporting period.
- We considered the outcome of our other audit procedures and evaluated whether any findings or misstatements were indicative of fraud or non-compliance. If so, we re-evaluated our assessment of relevant risks and its resulting impact on our audit procedures.

We refer to the key audit matters below that provide information of our approach related to areas of higher risk due to accounting estimates where management makes significant judgements.

Revenue recognition (a presumed fraud risk)

Risk and response

Insurance revenue for the period based on the General Measurement Model (GMM) is to a large extent determined by the key assumptions made for the measurement of related insurance contract liabilities. We have covered our assessment of the risk of fraudulent revenue recognition and our response thereto in the key audit matter below: 'Valuation of insurance contract liabilities for life insurance contracts applying the General Measurement Model'.

We communicated our risk assessment, audit responses and results to the Management Board and the Supervisory Board. Our audit procedures did not reveal indications and/or reasonable suspicion of fraud that are considered material for our audit.

Audit response to going concern

The Management Board has performed its going concern assessment and has not identified any going concern risks. To assess management's assessment, we have performed, among other things, the following procedures:

- We considered whether management's assessment of the going concern risks included all relevant information of which we are aware as a result of our audit.
- We assessed whether the scenarios included in the Own Risk Solvency Assessment (ORSA) that was submitted to De Nederlandsche Bank N.V. (the Dutch Central Bank, DNB) and other regulatory correspondence, indicate a significant going concern risk.
- We considered whether the outcome of our audit procedures on the Company's financial position and Solvency II capital position indicate a significant going concern risk.

The outcome of our risk assessment procedures did not give reason to perform additional audit procedures on management's going concern assessment.

Our key audit matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgement, were of most significance in our audit of the annual accounts. We have communicated the key audit matters to the Management Board and the Supervisory Board. The key audit matters are not a comprehensive reflection of all matters discussed.

These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the annual accounts as a whole and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters. The key audit matters cover the same topics as last year.

Valuation of insurance contract liabilities for life insurance contracts applying the General Measurement Model

Description

Insurance contracts measured applying the General Measurement Model (GMM) (in short: insurance liabilities) amount to EUR 73,755 million as at 31 December 2025, or 64% of total liabilities. The valuation of insurance liabilities involves the use of cash flow models and methodologies and requires significant management judgement over assumptions, which also forms the basis for determining the Solvency II best estimate liability.

Elements that give rise to a significant risk of error are the use of judgmental assumptions in estimating the fulfillment cash flows under the General Measurement Model. Key assumptions for the valuation of life insurance contracts relate to maintenance expenses and mortality.

As referred to in the section 'Audit response to the risk of fraud and non-compliance with laws and regulations' in this auditor's report, assumption setting inherently includes the risk that management may influence assumptions to manage the outcome of calculations and measurements. For example, in response to perceived pressure to achieve certain key performance targets communicated internally and externally. In this regard we considered the most critical judgements the maintenance expense and mortality assumption for life insurance contracts.

Given the financial significance, the level of judgement required and the inherent risk of fraud we considered the valuation of insurance contract liabilities for life insurance contracts applying the General Measurement Model a key audit matter.

Our response

Our audit approach involves a combination of controls testing and substantive audit procedures.

Our procedures over internal controls focused on testing of controls governing assumption setting and internal review procedures performed by the actuarial functions at both the Group and component levels. We also obtained an understanding of the process for the internal validation and implementation of the models used for the valuation of the insurance liabilities.

In collaboration with our actuarial specialists, we performed the following substantive audit procedures:

- Assessed the appropriateness of assumptions used in the valuation of the insurance liabilities by reference to NN Leven data as well as relevant market and industry data.
- Tested the appropriateness of the data used, assumptions and methodologies applied in the valuation of insurance contract liabilities.
- Performed analysis of developments in actuarial results and movements in provisions, the risk adjustment, Contractual Service Margin (CSM) and other comprehensive income during the year, supplemented with corroborative inquiries with management and the actuarial function.
- We performed the following procedures:
  - Tested and assessed the data used and expert judgment applied by management in determining the updated post-Covid-19 excess mortality impact, including recent experience, on the level and trend of the mortality assumptions to identify potential indicators of management bias and to address the risk of fraud.
  - Tested and evaluated the entity's process for developing the estimate by reperforming significant changes in the cash flow projections.
  - Challenged the appropriateness of management's estimate of expense cash flow projections for life insurance and pension products, assessing the main assumptions underlying the inflation, expected wage cost development and future savings assumptions. We assessed significant changes to the allocation keys used to allocate expenses and we assessed the methodology applied to determine the cost per policy per product group.
  - We addressed the fraud risk of intentionally shifting expenses between portfolios to use the duration effect to reduce expense provisions.
  - We evaluated the outcomes of the work performed by the NN Group Model Validation function on model changes.
  - We reperformed the calculations of the impact of updated inflation rates on the expense cash flow projections and compared our outcome with management's valuations.
- We assessed the disclosures in the annual accounts for compliance with EU-IFRS and the Dutch Civil Code.

Our observation

We consider the valuation of the insurance contract liabilities measured using the General Measurement Model to be appropriate. We refer to note 11 'Insurance contracts' of the consolidated annual accounts. No indications and/or reasonable suspicion of fraudulent activity was identified as a result of the audit procedures performed.

Valuation of illiquid investments

Description

For illiquid (non-listed) investments quoted prices are not available and fair values are based on valuation techniques which often involve the exercise of judgement by management and the use of assumptions, estimates and unobservable inputs. Where significant pricing inputs are unobservable, management has no reliable, relevant market data available in determining the fair value. For these illiquid investments the estimation uncertainty can be high, especially due to increased market volatilities. This is mainly applicable to:

- mortgages held by the insurance entities, which are measured at fair value through other comprehensive income;
- real estate investments; and
- private equity and private debt investments.

Given the financial significance and estimation uncertainties we considered the valuation of illiquid investments a key audit matter.

Our response

We assessed management's approach to the valuation of illiquid investments and performed the following procedures:

- Evaluated the Group's processes and controls governing the valuation of non-listed investments.
- Inspected the supporting valuation documents prepared by management's internal and external valuation experts.
- Evaluated the objectivity, independence and professional competence of external valuation experts engaged by management.
- Involved our real estate valuation specialists in the substantive audit procedures of selected real estate investments. These procedures included inspecting the valuation reports obtained from management's expert, testing the source data used and the calculations made, and challenging significant assumptions such as the gross initial yield/discount rate and estimated rental values.
- Where available, we assessed the assumptions used against relevant market data and object specific underlying characteristics such as occupancy rates and contract renewals.
- We tested and challenged management's valuation of private equity investments by critically reviewing the minutes of the meetings of management with the external fund managers, we tested the timeliness of such meetings and performed a retrospective review of prior valuations to assess the reliability of the fair value estimates provided by the external fund managers. We compared movements in the valuations for the period with available external market data and the results of comparable asset sales that occurred during the period.
- For private debt investments, we reviewed the minutes of meetings of the NN valuation committee, reperformed a representative sample of fair values calculations of the private debt loans. We tested the source date used by management and verified the credit spread applied, based on external data such as credit ratings.
- In collaboration with KPMG valuation specialists, challenged the appropriateness of the models and methodologies used by management in calculating fair values of mortgages. We tested the source data used and assessed the appropriateness of critical valuation parameters. Our valuation specialists independently calculated whether the fair value for the mortgage portfolio as a whole, as determined by management, is within the acceptable fair value range.
- Assessed the disclosures in the annual accounts for compliance with EU-IFRS and the Dutch Civil Code.

Our observation

We consider the fair value of illiquid investments to be appropriate. We also found the disclosures on fair value of illiquid investments to be adequate. We refer to Note 26 'Fair value of financial assets and liabilities' and Note 27 'Fair value of non-financial assets.

Compliance with Regulatory Technical Standard of SBR, including XBRL tagging, not audited

The statutory audit includes verifying that the prepared financial statements comply with the legal requirements under Title 9 of Book 2 of the Dutch Civil Code. Our audit opinion has been issued on the prepared financial statements and will be attached to the digitally filed annual report. This means that compliance with all requirements of the Regulatory Technical Standard within the SBR domain for the Trade Register (including the applied eXtensible Business Reporting Language (XBRL) tags) was not part of the statutory audit.

Report on the other information included in the annual report

In addition to the annual accounts and our auditor's report thereon, the annual report contains other information.

Based on the following procedures performed, we conclude that the other information:

- is consistent with the annual accounts and does not contain material misstatements; and
- contains the information as required by Part 9 of Book 2 of the Dutch Civil Code for the management report and other information.

We have read the other information. Based on our knowledge and understanding obtained through our audit of the annual accounts or otherwise, we have considered whether the other information contains material misstatements.

By performing these procedures, we comply with the requirements of Part 9 of Book 2 of the Dutch Civil Code and the Dutch Standard 720. The scope of the procedures performed is less than the scope of those performed in our audit of the annual accounts.

The Management Board is responsible for the preparation of the other information, including the information as required by Part 9 of Book 2 of the Dutch Civil Code.

Report on other legal and regulatory requirements

Engagement

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We were engaged by the General Meeting of Shareholders as auditor of NN Leven on 28 May 2015, as of the audit for the year 2016 and have operated as statutory auditor ever since that financial year. We were reappointed by the General Meeting of Shareholders on 19 May 2022 to continue to serve the NN Group as its external auditor for the financial years 2023-2025.

No prohibited non-audit services

We have not provided prohibited non-audit services as referred to in Article 5(1) of the EU Regulation on specific requirements regarding statutory audits of public-interest entities.

Description of responsibilities regarding the annual accounts

Responsibilities of the Executive Board and the Supervisory Board for the annual accounts

The Management Board is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the annual accounts in accordance with EU-IFRS and Part 9 of Book 2 of the Dutch Civil Code. Furthermore, the Management Board is responsible for such internal control as the Management Board determines is necessary to enable the preparation of the annual accounts that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error. In that respect the Management Board, under supervision of the Supervisory Board, is responsible for the prevention and detection of fraud and non-compliance with laws and regulations, including determining measures to resolve the consequences of it and to prevent recurrence.

As part of the preparation of the annual accounts, the Management Board is responsible for assessing NN Leven's ability to continue as a going concern. Based on the financial reporting frameworks mentioned, the Management Board should prepare the annual accounts using the going concern basis of accounting unless the Management Board either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so. The Management Board should disclose events and circumstances that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern in the annual accounts.

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

Our responsibilities for the audit of the annual accounts

Our objective is to plan and perform the audit engagement in a manner that allows us to obtain sufficient and appropriate audit evidence for our opinion.

Our audit has been performed with a high, but not absolute, level of assurance, which means we may not detect all material errors and fraud during our audit.

Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these annual accounts. The materiality affects the nature, timing and extent of our audit procedures and the evaluation of the effect of identified misstatements on our opinion.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the annual accounts is located at the website of de 'Koninklijke Nederlandse Beroepsorganisatie van Accountants' (NBA, Royal Netherlands Institute of Chartered Accountants) at www.nba.nl/eng_oob_20241203 (nba.nl). This description forms part of our auditor's report.

Amstelveen, 30 March 2026

KPMG Accountants N.V.

F.M. van den Wildenberg RA

Appropriation of result

The result is appropriated pursuant to article 21 paragraph 3 of the articles of association of NN, the relevant stipulations of which state that the appropriation of result shall be determined by the General Meeting, after having consulted the Management Board and the Supervisory Board. It is proposed to add the 2025 net result of EUR 646 million to the 'Retained earnings'.

Other information

NN has a branch office (NN Životní pojišťovna N.V., pobočka pro Českou republiku) which is located in the Czech Republic. NN Životní pojišťovna N.V., pobočka pro Českou republiku, as a foreign branch of NN, is part of NN, and therefore all liabilities of NN Životní pojišťovna N.V are integral part of the liabilities of NN. All insurance activities from NN Životní pojišťovna N.V. are reinsured to NN Re, without any consequences for the policyholders of NN Životní pojišťovna N.V.

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NN Corporate Relations

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Nationale-Nederlanden Levensverzekering Maatschappij N.V. is part of NN Group N.V.

Important legal information

The 2025 Annual Report provides an integrated review of the performance of NN. More information, for example the Solvency and Financial Condition Report (SFCR) is available on the NN website in the Annual reports section. Small differences in the tables are possible due to rounding. Certain of the statements in this 2025 Annual Report are not historical facts, including, without limitation, certain statements made of future expectations and other forward-looking statements that are based on management's current views and assumptions and involve known and unknown risks and uncertainties that could cause actual results, performance or events to differ materially from those expressed or implied in such statements.

Actual results, performance or events may differ materially from those in such statements due to, without limitation: (1) changes in general economic conditions, in particular economic conditions in NN's core markets, (2) changes in performance of financial markets, including developing markets, (3) consequences of a potential (partial) break-up of the European Union (EU), of EU member countries leaving the Union, and/or the (partial) cessation of the euro as a currency, (4) changes in the availability of, and costs associated with, sources of liquidity as well as conditions in the credit markets generally, (5) the frequency and severity of insured loss events, (6) changes affecting mortality and morbidity levels and trends, (7) changes affecting persistency levels, (8) changes affecting interest rate levels, (9) changes affecting currency exchange rates, (10) changes in investor, customer and policyholder behaviour, (11) changes in general competitive factors, (12) changes in laws and regulations and the interpretation and application thereof, (13) changes in the policies and actions of governments and/or regulatory authorities, (14) conclusions with regard to accounting assumptions and methodologies, (15) changes in ownership that could affect the future availability to NN of net operating loss, net capital and built-in loss carry forwards, (16) changes in credit and financial strength ratings, (17) NN's ability to achieve projected operational synergies, (18) catastrophes and terrorist-related events, (19) operational and IT risks, such as system disruptions or failures, breaches of security, cyber-attacks, human error, changes in operational practices or inadequate controls including in respect of third parties with which we do business, (20) risks and challenges related to cybercrime including the effects of cyberattacks and changes in legislation and regulation related to cybersecurity and data privacy, (21) business, operational, regulatory, reputation and other risks and challenges in connection with Sustainability Matters (please see the link to our Sustainability matters definition www.nn-group.com/sustainability/policies-reports-and-memberships/policy-and-report-library.htm), (22) the inability to retain key personnel, (23) adverse developments in legal and other proceedings and (24) the other risks and uncertainties contained in recent public disclosures made by NN, NN Group and/or related to NN and/or NN Group.

Any forward-looking statements made by or on behalf of NN in this Annual Report speak only as of the date they are made, and, NN assumes no obligation to publicly update or revise any forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information or for any other reason.

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