



BELFIUS BANK SA/NV

(incorporated with limited liability in Belgium)

EUR 10,000,000,000

Belgian Public Pandbrieven Programme

Arranger
Belfius Bank

Dealers

Barclays

Barclays Ireland

Belfius Bank

Commerzbank

Landesbank Baden-Württemberg

Natixis

NatWest Markets

Nomura

Société Générale Corporate & Investment Banking

UniCredit Bank

29 April 2019



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Belgian Public Pandbrieven Programme

Under its EUR 10,000,000,000 Belgian Public Pandbrieven Programme (the “**Programme**”), Belfius Bank SA/NV (the “**Issuer**” or “**Belfius Bank**”) may from time to time issue Belgian pandbrieven (*Belgische pandbrieven/lettres de gage belges*) (the “**Public Pandbrieven**”) in accordance with the Law of 25 April 2014 on the status and supervision of credit institutions and stockbroking firms (the “**Banking Law**”) and its executing royal decrees and regulations (the “**Belgian Covered Bonds Regulations**”). The aggregate principal outstanding amount of Public Pandbrieven will not at any time exceed EUR 10,000,000,000 (or the equivalent in other currencies as at the date of issuance of the Public Pandbrieven).

Public Pandbrieven may be issued in dematerialised form (“**Dematerialised Public Pandbrieven**”) or in registered form (“**Registered Public Pandbrieven**”). Dematerialised Public Pandbrieven will be represented by a book-entry in the records of the clearing system operated by the National Bank of Belgium (the “**NBB-SSS**”) or any successor thereto (the “**Securities Settlement System**”) in accordance with Articles 468 et seq. of the Belgian Companies Code. Registered Public Pandbrieven will be registered in a register maintained by the Issuer or by the Registrar in accordance with Article 462 et seq. of the Belgian Companies Code.

The Public Pandbrieven may be issued on a continuing basis to one or more dealers appointed from time to time under the Programme, which appointment may be for a specific issuance or on an ongoing basis (each a “**Dealer**” and together the “**Dealers**”). The Issuer may issue and/or agree with any Dealer or investor (as applicable) to issue Public Pandbrieven in a form and subject to conditions not contemplated by the terms and conditions or the final terms set out herein or under a different prospectus or without prospectus.

This document constitutes a base prospectus within the meaning of Directive 2003/71/EC, as amended, supplemented or replaced from time to time (the “**Prospectus Directive**”). This base prospectus (the “**Base Prospectus**”) has been approved by the *Belgian Financial Services and Markets Authority* (the “**FSMA**”), in its capacity as competent authority under the Belgian Law of 16 June 2006 on the public offer of investment instruments and the admission of investment instruments to trading on a regulated market (as amended, supplemented or replaced from time to time, the “**Prospectus Law**”), as a base prospectus in compliance with the Prospectus Directive. The approval by the FSMA does not imply any appraisal of the appropriateness or the merits of any issue under the Programme, nor of the situation of the Issuer.

The date of this Base Prospectus is 29 April 2019. This Base Prospectus shall be valid for a period of twelve months from its date of approval.

Application may be made to Euronext Brussels SA/NV (“**Euronext Brussels**”) for Public Pandbrieven issued under the Programme for the period of 12 months from the date of approval of this Base Prospectus to be listed and admitted to trading on the regulated market of Euronext Brussels (the “**Market**”). The Market is a regulated market for the purposes of Directive 2014/65/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council on markets in financial instruments and amending Directive 2002/92/EC and Directive 2011/61/EU (as amended, supplemented or replaced from time to time, “**MiFID II**”). No certainty can be given that the application will be granted. The Issuer may also issue unlisted Public Pandbrieven or request the listing of Public Pandbrieven on any other stock exchange or market. The applicable final terms in respect of the issuance of any Public Pandbrieven will specify whether or not such Public Pandbrieven will be listed and, if so, whether on the Market or on any other stock exchange or market.

The “**Competent Authority**” (i.e. the National Bank of Belgium (“**NBB**”) and any other supervisory authority to which relevant powers may be transferred) has admitted the Issuer to the list of credit institutions that are authorised to issue covered bonds and has admitted the Programme to the list of authorised programmes for the issuance of covered bonds under the category Belgian pandbrieven (*Belgische pandbrieven/lettres de gage belges*). Both lists can be consulted on the website of the Competent Authority (at www.nbb.be). Public Pandbrieven issued under the Programme will constitute Belgian pandbrieven under the Belgian Covered Bonds Regulations and will as such be included in the list of the Competent Authority.

Each Series of Public Pandbrieven may on issuance be assigned a rating by Fitch France S.A.S. (“**Fitch**”), a rating by Moody’s Investors Service Ltd. (“**Moody’s**”), a rating by Standard & Poor’s Credit Market Services France S.A.S. (“**Standard & Poor’s**” or “**S&P**”) and/or a rating by such other rating agency as shall be specified in the final terms in respect of the issuance of any Public Pandbrieven, to the extent each such agency is a Rating Agency (as defined herein) at the time of the issuance of the Public Pandbrieven.

Each of the Rating Agencies is established in the European Union and is registered in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1060/2009 on credit rating agencies (the “**CRA Regulation**”) published on the European Securities and Markets Authority’s (“**ESMA**”) website (<http://www.esma.europa.eu>). Series of Public Pandbrieven (as defined in “Overview of the Programme”) to be issued under the Programme will be rated or unrated. Where a Series of Public Pandbrieven is to be rated, such rating will not necessarily be the same as the ratings assigned to other Series of Public Pandbrieven. Whether or not a rating in relation to any Series of Public Pandbrieven will be treated as having been issued by a credit rating agency established in the European Union and registered under the CRA Regulation will be disclosed in the applicable final terms. A security rating is not a recommendation to buy, sell or hold securities and may be subject to suspension, reduction or withdrawal at any time by the assigning rating agency.

The issue price and amount of the relevant Public Pandbrieven will be determined at the time of the offering of each Tranche based on the then prevailing market conditions and will be set out in the applicable final terms.

Public Pandbrieven issued under the Programme will not be placed with “consumers” within the meaning of the Belgian Code of Economic Law and are not intended to be offered, sold or otherwise made available to and should not be offered, sold or otherwise made available to any “retail investors” in the EEA (as defined on page 203 of the Base Prospectus).

Prospective investors should have regard to the factors described under the section headed “Risk Factors” in this Base Prospectus. It is not possible to identify all such factors or to determine which factors are most likely to occur, as the Issuer may not be aware of all relevant factors and certain factors which it currently deems not to be material may become material as a result of the occurrence of events outside the Issuer’s control. The Issuer has identified in this Base Prospectus a number of factors which could materially adversely affect its business and ability to make payments due under the Public Pandbrieven.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION

GENERAL

This Base Prospectus has been prepared on the basis that any offer of Public Pandbrieven in any Member State of the European Economic Area which has implemented the Prospectus Directive (each a “**Relevant Member State**”) will be made pursuant to an exemption under the Prospectus Directive, as implemented in that Relevant Member State, from the requirement to publish a prospectus for offers of Public Pandbrieven. Accordingly, any person making or intending to make an offer in that Relevant Member State of Public Pandbrieven which are the subject of an offering contemplated in this Base Prospectus as completed by the final terms in relation to the offer of those Public Pandbrieven may only do so in circumstances in which no obligation arises for the Issuer or any Dealer to publish a prospectus pursuant to Article 3 of the Prospectus Directive or to supplement a prospectus pursuant to Article 16 of the Prospectus Directive, in each case, in relation to such offer. Neither the Issuer nor any Dealer has authorised, nor do they authorise, the making of any offer of Public Pandbrieven in circumstances in which an obligation arises for the Issuer or any Dealer to publish or supplement a prospectus for such offer. The expression “**Prospectus Directive**” means Directive 2003/71/EC (and amendments thereto, including the 2010 PD Amending Directive and includes any relevant implementing measure in the Relevant Member State and the expression “**2010 PD Amending Directive**” means Directive 2010/73/EU).

This Base Prospectus has been prepared on the basis of Annexes XI and XIII to Commission Regulation (EC) 809/2004.

This Base Prospectus is to be read in conjunction with all documents which are incorporated herein by reference (see “Documents Incorporated by Reference”).

The Issuer accepts responsibility for the information contained in this Base Prospectus. To the best of the knowledge of the Issuer (having taken all reasonable care to ensure that such is the case), the information contained in this Base Prospectus is in accordance with the facts and does not omit anything likely to affect the import of such information.

To the fullest extent permitted by law, none of the Dealers accept any responsibility for the contents of this Base Prospectus or for any other statement made or purported to be made by a Dealer or on its behalf in connection with the Issuer or the issuance and offering of the Public Pandbrieven. Each Dealer accordingly disclaims all and any liability whether arising in tort or contract or otherwise (save as referred to above) which it might otherwise have in respect of this Base Prospectus or any such statement. Neither this Base Prospectus nor any other information supplied in connection with the Programme are intended to provide the basis of any credit or other evaluation and should not be considered as a recommendation by any of the Issuer or any of the Dealers that any recipient of this Base Prospectus or any person supplied with other information supplied in connection with the Programme should purchase the Public Pandbrieven. Each potential purchaser of Public Pandbrieven should determine for itself the relevance of the information contained in this Base Prospectus and its purchase of Public Pandbrieven should be based upon such independent investigation as it deems necessary. None of the Dealers undertakes to review the financial condition or affairs of the Issuer during the life of the arrangements contemplated by this Base Prospectus nor to advise any investor or potential investor in the Public Pandbrieven or any information coming to the attention of any of the Dealers.

No person is or has been authorised to give any information or to make any representation other than those contained in this Base Prospectus in connection with the issuance or sale of the Public Pandbrieven and, if given or made, such information or representation must not be relied upon as having been authorised by the Issuer or any of the Dealers or the Arranger (as defined in “Overview of the Programme”). Neither the delivery of this Base Prospectus nor any sale made in connection herewith shall, under any circumstances, create any implication that there has been no change in the affairs of the Issuer since the date hereof or the

date upon which this Base Prospectus has been most recently amended or supplemented, or that there has been no adverse change in the financial position of the Issuer since the date hereof or the date upon which this Base Prospectus has been most recently amended or supplemented, or that any other information supplied in connection with the Programme is correct as of any time subsequent to the date on which it is supplied or, if different, the date indicated in the document containing the same.

In the case of any Public Pandbrieven which are to be admitted to trading on a regulated market within the European Economic Area (“EEA”) or offered to the public in an EEA State in circumstances which require the publication of a prospectus under the Prospectus Directive, the specified denomination of Public Pandbrieven issued under this Base Prospectus shall be EUR 100,000 (or the equivalent of at least EUR 100,000 in any other currency as at the date of issuance of the Public Pandbrieven).

This Base Prospectus contains or incorporates by reference certain statements that constitute forward-looking statements. Such forward-looking statements may include, without limitation, statements relating to the Issuer’s business strategies, trends in its business, competition and competitive advantage, regulatory changes, and restructuring plans. Words such as believes, expects, projects, anticipates, seeks, estimates, intends, plans or similar expressions are intended to identify forward-looking statements but are not the exclusive means of identifying such statements. The Issuer does not intend to update these forward-looking statements except as may be required by applicable securities laws. By their very nature, forward-looking statements involve inherent risks and uncertainties, both general and specific, and risks exist that predictions, forecasts, projections and other outcomes described or implied in forward-looking statements will not be achieved. A number of important factors could cause actual results, performance or achievements to differ materially from the plans, objectives, expectations, estimates and intentions expressed in such forward-looking statements. These factors include: (i) the ability to maintain sufficient liquidity and access to capital markets; (ii) market and interest rate fluctuations; (iii) the strength of global economy in general and the strength of the economies of the countries in which the Issuer conducts operations; (iv) the potential impact of sovereign risk, particularly in certain European Union countries which have recently come under market pressure; (v) adverse rating actions by credit rating agencies; (vi) the ability of counterparties to meet their obligations to the Issuer; (vii) the effects of, and changes in, fiscal, monetary, trade and tax policies, and currency fluctuations; (viii) the possibility of the imposition of foreign exchange controls by government and monetary authorities; (ix) operational factors, such as systems failure, human error, or the failure to implement procedures properly; (x) actions taken by regulators with respect to the Issuer’s business and practices in one or more of the countries in which the Issuer conducts operations; (xi) the adverse resolution of litigation and other contingencies; and (xii) the Issuer’s success at managing the risks involved in the foregoing. The foregoing list of important factors is not exclusive; when evaluating forward-looking statements, investors should carefully consider the foregoing factors and other uncertainties and events, as well as the other risks identified in this Base Prospectus.

This Base Prospectus contains various amounts and percentages which have been rounded and, as a result, when those amounts and percentages are added up, they may not total.

Unless otherwise stated, capitalised terms used in this Base Prospectus have the meanings set forth in this Base Prospectus.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION RELATING TO THE USE OF THIS BASE PROSPECTUS AND OFFER OF THE PUBLIC PANDBRIEVEN GENERALLY

The distribution of this Base Prospectus and the offering or sale of the Public Pandbrieven in certain jurisdictions may be restricted by law. Persons into whose possession this Base Prospectus comes are required by the Issuer, the Dealers and the Arranger to inform themselves about and to observe any such restriction. The Public Pandbrieven have not been and will not be registered under the United States Securities Act of 1933, as amended from time to time (the “**Securities Act**”). Subject to certain exceptions, Public Pandbrieven

may not be offered or sold within the United States or to, or for the account or benefit of, U.S. persons (as defined in Regulation S under the Securities Act). For a description of certain restrictions on offers and sales of Public Pandbrieven and on distribution of this Base Prospectus, see “Subscription and Sale”.

This Base Prospectus does not constitute an offer of, or an invitation by or on behalf of the Issuer, the Dealers or the Arranger to subscribe for, or purchase, any Public Pandbrieven.

Prohibition of sales to EEA retail investors - The Public Pandbrieven are not intended to be offered, sold or otherwise made available to and, with effect from such date, should not be offered, sold or otherwise made available to any retail investor in the EEA. For these purposes, a retail investor means a person who is one (or more) of (i) a retail client as defined in point (11) of Article 4(1) of Directive 2014/65/EU (“**MiFID II**”); (ii) a customer within the meaning of Directive 2016/97/EU (“**IDD**”), where that customer would not qualify as a professional client as defined in point (10) of Article 4(1) of MiFID II or (iii) not a qualified investor as defined in the Prospectus Directive. Consequently no key information document required by Regulation (EU) No 1286/2014 (the “**PRIIPs Regulation**”) for offering or selling the Public Pandbrieven or otherwise making them available to retail investors in the EEA has been prepared and therefore offering or selling the Public Pandbrieven or otherwise making them available to any retail investor in the EEA may be unlawful under the PRIIPs Regulation.

Prohibition of sales to consumers in Belgium – The Public Pandbrieven are not intended to be offered, sold or otherwise made available, and will not be offered, sold or otherwise made available, in Belgium to “consumers” (*consommateurs/consumenten*) within the meaning of the Belgian Code of Economic Law (*Code de droit économique/Wetboek van economisch recht*), as amended.

MIFID II product governance / target market – The Final Terms in respect of any Public Pandbrieven will include a legend entitled “MiFID II Product Governance” which will outline the target market assessment in respect of the Public Pandbrieven and which channels for distribution of the Public Pandbrieven are appropriate. Any person subsequently offering, selling or recommending the Public Pandbrieven (a “**distributor**”) should take into consideration the target market assessment. A distributor subject to MiFID II is, however, responsible for undertaking its own target market assessment in respect of the Public Pandbrieven (by either adopting or refining the target market assessment) and determining appropriate distribution channels.

A determination will be made in relation to each issue about whether, for the purpose of the MiFID Product Governance rules under EU Delegated Directive 2017/593 (the “**MiFID Product Governance Rules**”), any Dealer subscribing for any Public Pandbrieven is a manufacturer in respect of such Public Pandbrieven, but otherwise neither the Arranger nor the Dealers nor any of their respective affiliates will be a manufacturer for the purpose of the MIFID Product Governance Rules.

Benchmark Regulation – Amounts payable under the Public Pandbrieven may be calculated by reference to certain reference rates. Any such reference rate may constitute a benchmark for the purposes of Regulation (EU) 2016/1011 (the “**Benchmark Regulation**”). If any such reference rate does constitute such a benchmark, the applicable Final Terms will indicate whether or not the benchmark is provided by an administrator included in the register of administrators and benchmarks established and maintained by the European Securities and Markets Authority (ESMA) pursuant to Article 36 of the Benchmark Regulation. Not every reference rate will fall within the scope of the Benchmark Regulation. Transitional provisions in the Benchmark Regulation may have the result that the administrator of a particular benchmark is not required to appear in the register of administrators and benchmarks at the date of the relevant Final Terms (or, if located outside the European Union, is not required to have obtained recognition, endorsement or equivalence). The registration status of any administrator under the Benchmark Regulation is a matter of public record and, save where required by applicable law, the Issuer does not intend to update the relevant Final Terms to reflect any change in the registration status of the administrator.

STABILISATION

In connection with the issuance of any Tranche (as defined in the section “Overview of the Programme – Method of Issue”) of Public Pandbrieven, the Dealer or Dealers (if any) named as the stabilising manager(s) (the “**Stabilising Manager(s)**”) (or persons acting on behalf of any Stabilising Manager(s)) in the applicable Final Terms may over-allot Public Pandbrieven or effect transactions with a view to supporting the market price of the Public Pandbrieven at a level higher than that which might otherwise prevail. However, there is no assurance that the Stabilising Manager(s) (or persons acting on behalf of any Stabilising Manager) will undertake stabilisation action. Any stabilisation action may begin on or after the date on which adequate public disclosure of the final terms of the offer of the relevant Tranche is made and, if begun, may be ended at any time, but it must end no later than the earlier of 30 calendar days after the issue date of the relevant Tranche and 60 calendar days after the date of the allotment of the relevant Tranche. Any stabilisation action or over-allotment must be conducted by the relevant Stabilising Manager(s) (or person(s) acting on behalf of any Stabilising Managers) in accordance with all applicable laws and rules.

ENGLISH CONCEPTS

The Public Pandbrieven are issued in accordance with the Belgian Covered Bonds Regulations as further described in this Base Prospectus. The official text of the Belgian Covered Bonds Regulations is in Dutch and in French and any discrepancies or differences created in the translation of legal concepts in this Base Prospectus are not binding and have no legal effect. If any questions arise on the accuracy of the information in relation to the Belgian Covered Bonds Regulations contained in this Base Prospectus, please refer to the official Dutch and French version of the relevant legislative text, which shall prevail.

CURRENCIES

In this Base Prospectus, unless otherwise specified or the context otherwise requires, references to euro, EUR and € are to the currency introduced at the start of the third stage of European economic and monetary union pursuant to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, as amended.

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SECTION 1

OVERVIEW OF THE PROGRAMME

*This overview constitutes a general description of the Programme for the purposes of Article 22.5(3) of Commission Regulation (EC) No. 809/2004 implementing the Prospectus Directive, as amended, supplemented and/or complemented from time to time. It summarises the main terms applicable to the Public Pandbrieven issued pursuant to the terms and conditions set out in this Base Prospectus (the “**Conditions**”) and the final terms based on the form set out in this Base Prospectus (the “**Final Terms**”).*

*The Issuer may from time to time issue Public Pandbrieven under the Programme which are subject to terms and conditions and/or final terms not contemplated by this Base Prospectus, including (without limitation) in the case of Public Pandbrieven governed by German law (Gedekte Namensschuldverschreibungen) (“**N Bonds**”). In such circumstances, the relevant (form of) terms and conditions (and, if applicable, final terms) will be set out in a schedule to the Programme Agreement (as the same may be amended, supplemented, replaced and/or restated from time to time).*

This overview does not purport to be complete and is taken from, and is qualified in its entirety by the remainder of, this Base Prospectus and, in relation to the terms and conditions of any particular Series or Tranche of Public Pandbrieven, the applicable Final Terms.

PROGRAMME OVERVIEW

Information relating to the Issuer

Issuer

Belfius Bank SA/NV (the “**Issuer**” or “**Belfius Bank**”) is a limited liability company of unlimited duration incorporated under Belgian law, licensed as a Belgian credit institution and registered with the Crossroads Bank for Enterprises under business identification number 0403.201.185. Its registered office is at 1210 Brussels, Place Charles Rogier 11, Belgium, telephone +32 22 22 11 11.

Issuer license

The “**Competent Authority**” (i.e. the National Bank of Belgium (“**NBB**”) and any other supervisory authority to which relevant powers may be transferred) has admitted the Issuer to the list of credit institutions that are authorised to issue covered bonds on 6 November 2012.

Information relating to the Programme

Description

The Belgian Public Pandbrieven Programme (the “**Programme**”) is a programme for the continuous offer of Belgian pandbrieven (*Belgische pandbrieven/lettres de gage belges*) (the “**Public Pandbrieven**”) in accordance with the Law of 25 April 2014 on the status and supervision of credit institutions and stockbroking firms (the “**Banking Law**”) and its executing royal decrees and regulations (the “**Belgian Covered Bonds Regulations**”) on any issue date (each, an “**Issue Date**”).

Programme license

The Competent Authority has admitted the Programme to the list of authorised programmes for the issuance of covered bonds under the category Belgian pandbrieven (*Belgische pandbrieven/lettres de gage belges*) on 10 June 2014. Upon so

being notified by the Issuer, the Competent Authority shall regularly update such list with the Public Pandbrieven issued under the Programme and shall indicate that the Public Pandbrieven constitute Belgian pandbrieven under the Belgian Covered Bonds Regulations.

Programme Limit

EUR 10,000,000,000 (or the equivalent in other currencies at the date of issue) aggregate principal outstanding amount of Public Pandbrieven at any time.

Belgian Public Pandbrieven

The Public Pandbrieven will be issued as Belgian pandbrieven (*Belgische pandbrieven/lettres de gage belges*) in accordance with the Belgian Covered Bonds Regulations.

All Public Pandbrieven to be issued under the Programme will be covered by the same special estate (*bijzonder vermogen/patrimoine spécial*) (the “**Special Estate**”). The main asset class of the Special Estate will consist of Belfius Bank’s public sector exposure which meets the criteria set out in Article 3, §1, 3° of the Royal Decree of 11 October 2012 on the issuance of Belgian covered bonds by Belgian credit institutions (the “**Covered Bond Royal Decree**”), comprising, among others, loans (*leningen/prêts*) of Belfius Bank SA/NV (or its legal predecessors) to (or loans guaranteed or insured by) central, regional or local authorities or public sector entities of member states of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) (the “**Public Sector Exposure**”, and together with any other assets registered as cover assets (*dekkingswaarden/actifs de couverture*), the “**Cover Assets**”).

The Issuer shall procure that the value of the Public Sector Exposure calculated in accordance with the Belgian Covered Bonds Regulations (and including any collections in respect thereof) will at all times represent at least 105 per cent. of the aggregate principal outstanding amount of the Public Pandbrieven of all Series. The Issuer will maintain a cover register in which both the issued Public Pandbrieven and the Cover Assets are registered (the “**Cover Register**”).

See Section 6.2.1 (Summary description of the legal framework for Belgian pandbrieven - Composition of the special estate) and Condition 12 (Issuer Covenant) for further information on the composition of the Special Estate.

Status and ranking of Public Pandbrieven

All Series of Public Pandbrieven will constitute direct, unconditional, unsubordinated and unsecured obligations of the Issuer and will rank at all times *pari passu*, without any preference among themselves, with all other outstanding unsecured and unsubordinated obligations of the Issuer, present and future. Pursuant to the Belgian Covered Bonds Regulations, the Noteholders and any Other Creditors (as defined below) will benefit from a dual recourse consisting of (i) an exclusive right of recourse against the Special Estate and (ii) an

Issuer Covenant

unsecured, unsubordinated recourse against the general estate of the Issuer.

The Issuer will covenant in favour of the Noteholders and the Noteholders' Representative to:

- (i) comply with all obligations imposed on it under the Belgian Covered Bonds Regulations;
- (ii) ensure that the Special Estate will mainly consist of Public Sector Exposure;
- (iii) ensure that the Special Estate will not contain any commercial or residential mortgage loans, any commercial or residential mortgage backed securities or any other asset backed securities;
- (iv) ensure that the value of the Public Sector Exposure registered as Cover Assets in the Cover Register (including any collections in respect thereof) (a) is calculated in accordance with the Belgian Covered Bonds Regulations and (b) represents at all times at least 105 per cent. of the aggregate principal outstanding amount of the Public Pandbrieven of all Series (it being understood that any surplus above 105 per cent. may be composed of other eligible assets under the Programme);
- (v) ensure that loans constituting Public Sector Exposure will only be added to the Special Estate if they are fully drawn;
- (vi) ensure that the Special Estate will at all times include liquid bonds meeting the criteria set out in Article 7 of the NBB Covered Bonds Regulation of 29 October 2012 and which (a) are eligible as collateral for Eurosystem monetary policy purposes and intra-day credit operations by the Eurosystem (b) have a credit quality step 1 as defined in the Capital Requirements Regulation (as defined in section 6.1.3), (c) are subject to a daily mark-to-market and have a market value which, after applying the ECB haircut in accordance with the Guideline (EU) 2015/510 of the ECB of 19 December 2014 on the implementation of the Eurosystem monetary policy (as amended, supplemented, replaced and/or restated from time to time), is higher than the amount of interest due and payable on the outstanding Public Pandbrieven within a period of six months, (d) have a remaining maturity of more than one year, and (e) are not debt issued by the Issuer;
- (vii) ensure that the Special Estate will not contain any Public Sector Exposure which benefits from a netting arrangement (within the meaning of the financial collateral law of 15 December 2004 (*wet betreffende financiële zekerheden en houdende diverse fiscale bepalingen inzake zakelijke-zekerheidsovereenkomsten en leningen met betrekking tot financiële instrumenten* / *loi relative aux sûretés financières et portant des dispositions fiscales diverses en matière de conventions constitutives de sûreté réelle et de prêts portant sur des instruments financiers*) (as amended from time to time, the

“**Financial Collateral Law**”) which is part of a financial collateral arrangement; and

(viii) provide investor reports with regard to, among others, the composition of the Special Estate which will be made available on the website of the Issuer at [www. belfius.com](http://www.belfius.com) on a monthly basis.

Cross-Acceleration

Upon service of an acceleration notice under any of the Series of Public Pandbrieven, all Public Pandbrieven will become immediately due and payable on the relevant acceleration date, together with any accrued interest, and will rank *pari passu* among themselves.

Post-Acceleration Priority of Payments

All monies (other than amounts standing to the credit of a swap collateral account which will be applied in accordance with the provisions of the relevant swap agreement) received or recovered by the Special Estate (whether in the administration, liquidation of the Special Estate or otherwise) following (i) the service of an acceleration notice or (ii) a liquidation of the Special Estate in accordance with Article 11, 6° or 7° of Annex III to the Banking Law, will be applied in the following order of priority (the “**Post-Acceleration Priority of Payments**”), in each case only if and to the extent that payments or provisions of a higher priority have been made:

- (a) *first*, in or towards satisfaction of all amounts due and payable, including any costs, charges, liabilities and expenses, to the Cover Pool Administrator (including any of its representatives and delegates);
- (b) *second*, in or towards satisfaction of all amounts due and payable, including any costs, charges, liabilities and expenses, to the Noteholders’ Representative;
- (c) *third*, on a *pari passu* and *pro rata* basis, in or towards satisfaction of any Expenses which are due and payable to the Operating Creditors;
- (d) *fourth*, on a *pari passu* and *pro rata* basis, in or towards satisfaction of (i) any *Pari Passu* Swap Amounts, (ii) any *Pari Passu* Liquidity Amounts, and (iii) any payments of amounts due and payable to Noteholders *pro rata* and *pari passu* on each Series in accordance with the Conditions;
- (e) *fifth*, on a *pari passu* and *pro rata* basis, in or towards satisfaction of (i) any Junior Swap Amounts and (ii) any Junior Liquidity Amounts; and
- (f) *sixth*, thereafter any remaining monies will be paid

to the general estate of the Issuer.

For the purposes of this provision, terms in capital letters have the following meaning:

“Expenses” means any costs, charges, liabilities, expenses or other amounts payable by the Issuer or by the Special Estate, as applicable, to any Operating Creditor plus any value added tax or any other tax or duty payable thereon.

“Hedge Counterparty” means a hedge counterparty under a swap agreement entered into by the Issuer in relation to the Special Estate.

“Junior Liquidity Amount” means each amount, including any costs, charges, liabilities and expenses, due and payable to a Liquidity Provider which under the relevant liquidity agreement are expressed to rank junior to interest and principal due to Noteholders and any other party ranking senior in accordance with the Post-Acceleration Priority of Payments.

“Junior Swap Amount” means any swap termination amount whereby the Hedge Counterparty is the defaulting party or any such other amount, including any costs, charges, liabilities and expenses, due and payable to a Hedge Counterparty (in accordance with the relevant swap agreement) and which under the relevant swap agreement are expressed to rank junior to interest and principal due to Noteholders and any other party ranking senior in accordance with the Post-Acceleration Priority of Payments.

“Liquidity Provider” means a counterparty under a liquidity arrangement agreement entered into by the Issuer in relation to the Special Estate.

“Operating Creditor” means any of (1) the (Principal) Paying Agent, (2) the Fiscal Agent, (3) the Cover Pool Monitor, (4) the Registrar, (5) any servicer appointed to service the Cover Assets, (6) any account bank holding assets on behalf of the Special Estate, (7) any stock exchange on which the Public Pandbrievens are listed, (8) the Issuer's statutory auditor(s), legal counsel and tax advisers for services provided for the benefit of the Special Estate, (9) the Rating Agencies in relation to any Public Pandbrievens issued under the Programme, (10) any independent accountant or independent calculation agent for services provided for the benefit of the Special Estate, (11) any custodian in relation to the Programme, (12) any agent or party appointed in accordance with the Programme Documents or any other creditor of amounts due in connection with the management and administration of the Special Estate or (13) any other creditor which may have a claim against the Special Estate as a result of any services provided or contracts entered

into in relation to the Public Pandbrievn or the Programme, as may from time to time be specified in the Conditions of any Public Pandbrievn issued under the Programme.

“**Other Creditor**” means the Noteholders’ Representative, any Operating Creditor, any Liquidity Provider, any Hedge Counterparty and the Cover Pool Administrator.

“**Pari Passu Liquidity Amount**” means each amount, including any costs, charges, liabilities and expenses, due and payable to a Liquidity Provider and which under the relevant liquidity agreement are expressed to rank *pari passu* with interest or principal (as applicable) due to Noteholders.

“**Pari Passu Swap Amount**” means each amount, including any costs, charges, liabilities and expenses, due and payable to a Hedge Counterparty and which under the relevant swap agreement are expressed to rank *pari passu* with interest or principal (as applicable) due to Noteholders.

Cross-Default None (other than cross-acceleration between Series of Public Pandbrievn).

Negative Pledge None.

Information relating to the parties involved

Arranger Belfius Bank SA/NV

Dealers Barclays Bank PLC
Barclays Bank Ireland
Belfius Bank SA/NV
Commerzbank Aktiengesellschaft
Landesbank Baden-Württemberg
Natixis
Nomura International plc
Société Générale
NatWest Markets plc
UniCredit Bank AG

The Issuer may from time to time terminate the appointment of any Dealer under the Programme or appoint additional Dealers either in respect of one or more Tranches or in respect of the whole Programme.

Fiscal Agent Belfius Bank SA/NV, unless otherwise specified in the applicable Conditions or Final Terms.

Principal Paying Agent Belfius Bank SA/NV, unless otherwise specified in the applicable Conditions or Final Terms.

Paying Agent Belfius Bank SA/NV, unless otherwise specified in the applicable Conditions or Final Terms.

Registrar Belfius Bank SA/NV, unless otherwise specified in the applicable Conditions or Final Terms.

Clearing Systems

The clearing system operated by the NBB-SSS or any successor thereto (the “**Securities Settlement System**”) (or any other entity entitled by law to replace any such clearing system), Euroclear Bank SA/NV (“**Euroclear**”), Clearstream Banking Frankfurt (“**Clearstream Germany**”), SIX SIS (Switzerland), Monte Titoli (Italy), Euroclear France SA (France), INTERBOLSA (Portugal) and/or such other clearing system as may be agreed between the Issuer, the Fiscal Agent and (where applicable) the relevant Dealer(s) (see in this respect: <https://www.nbb.be/nl/list-nbb-investor-icsds>¹).

Noteholders’ Representative

Stichting Belfius Public Pandbrieven Noteholders’ Representative, a foundation (*stichting*) incorporated under Dutch law on 1 July 2014. It has its registered office at Amsterdam. Its managing director is Amsterdamsch Trustee’s Kantoor B.V.

Cover Pool Monitor

Ernst & Young Bedrijfsrevisoren BV o.v.v. CVBA/Réviseurs d’Entreprises SC s.f.d. SCRL and its representative (as approved by the Competent Authority in accordance with the Belgian Covered Bonds Regulations). The Cover Pool Monitor will perform its duties in accordance with the Belgian Covered Bonds Regulations and the contractual arrangements that will be agreed upon between the Cover Pool Monitor and the Issuer.

Cover Pool Administrator

The Belgian Covered Bonds Regulations provide that, in certain circumstances of distress, the Competent Authority may replace the management of the Special Estate by entrusting it to a cover pool administrator. Such circumstances are any of the following:

- (a) upon the adoption of a measure as mentioned in Article 236 of the Banking Law against the issuing credit institution if such measure may, in the opinion of the Competent Authority, have a negative impact (*negatieve impact/impact négatif*) on the noteholders;
- (b) upon the initiation of bankruptcy proceedings against the issuing credit institution;
- (c) upon the removal of the issuing credit institution from the list of Belgian covered bonds issuers; or
- (d) in circumstances where the situation of the issuing credit institution is such that it may seriously affect (*ernstig in gevaar kan brengen/mettre gravement en péril*) the interest of the noteholders.

The parties listed above (other than the Cover Pool Monitor and any Cover Pool Administrator) are appointed to act in respect of the Programme pursuant to the Programme Documents as further described

¹ The information contained in this link is not incorporated by reference.

under Section 5 (Programme Description) of this Base Prospectus (the “**Programme Documents**”). The relevant Programme Documents provide that other parties may be appointed from time to time and contain certain provisions in relation to the replacement of the above-mentioned parties.

BASE PROSPECTUS OVERVIEW

Information relating to the Public Pandbrieven issued under this Base Prospectus

Form of Public Pandbrieven	Public Pandbrieven can be issued (i) in dematerialised form (“ Dematerialised Public Pandbrieven ”) in accordance with Article 468 et seq. of the Belgian Companies Code via a book-entry system maintained in the records of the NBB-SSS in its capacity as operator of the Securities Settlement System, or (ii) in registered form (“ Registered Public Pandbrieven ”) in accordance with Article 462 et seq. of the Belgian Companies Code. No physical documents of title will be issued in respect of Dematerialised or Registered Public Pandbrieven.
Method of Issue	<p>The Public Pandbrieven will be issued in series (each a “Series”). Each Series may comprise one or more Tranches issued on the same or different issue dates. A “Tranche” means, in relation to a Series, Public Pandbrieven which are identical in all respects (including as to listing). A “Series” means a Tranche of Public Pandbrieven together with any further Tranche or Tranches of Public Pandbrieven which are (i) expressed to be consolidated and form a single series and (ii) identical in all respects (including as to listing) save as to the issue date, first payment of interest, the issue price and/or the Temporary ISIN Code and Temporary Common code (if any and as defined in the applicable Final Terms). Once consolidated, the Public Pandbrieven of each Series are intended to be interchangeable with all other Public Pandbrieven of that Series.</p> <p>The specific terms of each Tranche will be set out in the applicable Final Terms.</p>
Distribution	Public Pandbrieven may be distributed by way of placement on a syndicated or non-syndicated basis and may be offered and subscribed by one or more Dealers, in each case in accordance with the Distribution Agreement .
Selling Restrictions	United States, European Economic Area, United Kingdom, Belgium, the Netherlands, Switzerland and Japan. See “Subscription and Sale”.
Issue Price	Public Pandbrieven may be issued at their principal amount or at a discount or premium to their principal amount.
Delivery of Public Pandbrieven	Dematerialised Public Pandbrieven will be credited to the accounts held with the Securities Settlement System by Euroclear, Clearstream Germany, SIX SIS (Switzerland), Monte Titoli (Italy), Euroclear France SA (France), INTERBOLSA (Portugal) or other Securities Settlement System participants or their participants. Registered Public Pandbrieven will be

registered in a register maintained by the Issuer or by the Registrar in accordance with Article 462 et seq. of the Belgian Companies Code.

Currencies

Subject to compliance with all relevant laws, regulations and directives, Public Pandbrievens may be issued in any currency agreed between the Issuer and the relevant Dealer(s) or investor (as applicable).

Maturities

Subject to compliance with all relevant laws, regulations and directives, any maturity with a minimum maturity of one month from the date of original issuance as indicated in the applicable Final Terms.

Redemption

The applicable Final Terms will indicate the scheduled maturity date of the Public Pandbrievens (the “**Maturity Date**”). The relevant Public Pandbrievens cannot be redeemed prior to their stated maturity, other than in certain specified events such as Redemption for Taxation Reasons and/or Redemption for Illegality. Furthermore, the applicable Final Terms may specify that the Public Pandbrievens will be redeemable at the option of their Noteholders (“**Noteholder Put**”) or at the option of the Issuer (“**Issuer Call**”), in each case upon giving notice to the Noteholders or the Issuer, as the case may be, on a date or dates specified prior to such stated maturity and at a price or prices and on such other terms as may be agreed in respect thereto.

Extended Maturity Date

If the Issuer fails to redeem the Public Pandbrievens of a Series at their Final Redemption Amount in full within five Business Days after their Maturity Date, then:

- A. save to the extent paragraph (C) below applies, the obligation of the Issuer to redeem such Series shall be automatically deferred to, and shall be due on, the date falling one year after such Maturity Date (the “**Extended Maturity Date**”, as specified in the relevant Final Terms);
- B. the Issuer shall give notice of the extension of the Maturity Date to the Extended Maturity Date to the Noteholders of such Series, the Noteholders’ Representative, the Rating Agencies, the Fiscal Agent and the Paying Agent and/or Registrar as soon as reasonably practicable, it being understood that a failure to notify shall not affect such extension of the Maturity Date;
- C. notwithstanding paragraph (E) below, if and to the extent that on any subsequent Interest Payment Date (as defined in the applicable Final Terms) falling prior to the Extended Maturity Date (each an “**Extension Payment Date**”), the Issuer has sufficient funds available to fully redeem the relevant Series of Public Pandbrievens, then the Issuer shall (a) give notice

thereof to the Noteholders of such Series, the Noteholders' Representative, the Fiscal Agent and the Paying Agent and/or Registrar as soon as reasonably practicable and in any event at least two (2) Business Days prior to such Extension Payment Date and (b) apply such available funds to fully redeem the Public Pandbrievien of such Series on such Extension Payment Date;

- D. save as otherwise provided for in the applicable Final Terms, interest shall (a) accrue on the unpaid portion of such Final Redemption Amount from (and including) the Maturity Date to (but excluding) the Extension Payment Date, the Extended Maturity Date or, as the case may be, the date the Public Pandbrievien of such Series are fully redeemed in accordance with paragraph (E) below, (b) be payable in arrears on each Extension Payment Date (in respect of the Interest Period then ended) or, if earlier, the Extended Maturity Date or the date of any redemption pursuant to paragraph (E) below and (c) accrue at the rate provided for in the applicable Final Terms; and
- E. to the extent that the Maturity Date of any other Series of Public Pandbrievien falls prior to the Extended Maturity Date, the Maturity Date of such other Series shall also be extended on its Maturity Date in accordance with the terms and conditions applicable thereto, unless, on or prior to such Maturity Date, the Series of the Public Pandbrievien for which the Maturity Date has been previously extended is redeemed in full and all interest accrued in respect thereof is paid. In such circumstances, payment may be made on another date than an Extension Payment Date, provided that notice thereof is given to the Noteholders of such Series, the Noteholders' Representative, the Fiscal Agent and the Paying Agent and/or Registrar as soon as reasonably practicable and in any event at least two (2) Business Days prior to the relevant payment date.

In the circumstances described above, failure by the Issuer to redeem in full the relevant Public Pandbrievien on the Maturity Date or on any subsequent Extension Payment Date (or the relevant later date in case of an applicable grace period) shall not constitute a Payment Default (as defined below). However, failure by the Issuer to redeem in full the relevant Public Pandbrievien on the Extended Maturity Date or in accordance with paragraph (E) above shall be a failure to pay which may constitute a Payment Default.

Any payments which may be subject to an extension as

described above shall not be deemed to constitute an unconditional payment for the purpose of Article 7, §1 of the Covered Bonds Royal Decree.

In the case of a Series of Public Pandbrievien to which an Extended Maturity Date applies, those Public Pandbrievien may for the purposes of this Base Prospectus be:

- i. Fixed Rate Public Pandbrievien, Floating Rate Public Pandbrievien or Zero Coupon Public Pandbrievien in respect of the period from the Issue Date to (and including) the Maturity Date; and
- ii. Fixed Rate Public Pandbrievien or Floating Rate Public Pandbrievien in respect of the period from (but excluding) the Maturity Date to (and including) the Extended Maturity Date;

as set out in the applicable Final Terms.

In case the Public Pandbrievien to which an Extended Maturity Date applies are Zero Coupon Public Pandbrievien, the principal outstanding amount will, for such purpose, be the total amount otherwise payable by the Issuer but unpaid on the relevant Public Pandbrievien on the Maturity Date.

Payment Default

Failure by the Issuer to pay (i) any principal amount in respect of any Public Pandbrief on the Extended Maturity Date or on any date on which it is required to redeem the Public Pandbrievien in accordance with Condition 3(j)(i)(E) (*Redemption, Purchase and Options – Extension of Maturity up to Extended Maturity Date*), or (ii) any interest in respect of any Public Pandbrief within five (5) Business Days from the day on which such interest becomes due and payable, shall constitute a payment default (“**Payment Default**”) if such failure remains unremedied for ten (10) Business Days after the Noteholders’ Representative has given written notice thereof to the Issuer by registered mail or per courier and with return receipt (“**Payment Notice**”). In case of failure by the Noteholders’ Representative to deliver such Payment Notice, any Noteholder may deliver such notice to the Issuer (with a copy to the Noteholders’ Representative). The date on which a Payment Default occurs shall be the date on which the Noteholders’ Representative or any Noteholder has given notice of such Payment Default plus ten (10) Business Days (the “**Payment Default Date**”).

Without prejudice to the powers granted to the Cover Pool Administrator, if a Payment Default occurs in relation to a particular Series, the Noteholders’ Representative may, and shall if so requested in writing by the Noteholders of at least 66^{2/3} per cent. of the principal outstanding amount of the relevant Series of the Public Pandbrievien then outstanding (excluding any Public Pandbrievien which may be held by the Issuer), serve a notice on the Issuer (“**Acceleration Notice**”) by

registered mail or per courier and with return receipt that a Payment Default has occurred in relation to such Series, provided in each case it shall have been indemnified and/or secured and/or pre-funded to its satisfaction.

The Acceleration Notice will specify the date on which the Public Pandbrieven become immediately due and payable (the “**Acceleration Date**”), which will be at least two (2) Business Days after the Payment Default Date.

Specified Denomination

Public Pandbrieven will be in such denominations as may be specified in the applicable Final Terms (the “**Specified Denomination**”), save that (i) the minimum Specified Denomination of the Public Pandbrieven will be such as may be allowed or required from time to time by the relevant central bank or regulatory authority (or equivalent body) or any laws or regulations applicable to the relevant Specified Currency and (ii) in the case of any Public Pandbrieven which are to be admitted to trading on a regulated market within the EEA or offered to the public in an EEA State in circumstances which require the publication of a prospectus under the Prospectus Directive, the Specified Denomination shall be EUR 100,000 (or the equivalent of at least EUR 100,000 in any other currency as at the date of issuance of the Public Pandbrieven).

Interest Periods and Rates of Interest

The length of the Interest Periods for the Public Pandbrieven and the applicable Rate of Interest or its method of calculation may differ from time to time or be constant for any Series. Public Pandbrieven may have a Maximum Rate of Interest, a Minimum Rate of Interest or both. The use of Interest Accrual Periods permits the Public Pandbrieven to bear interest at different rates in the same Interest Period. All such information will be set out in the applicable Final Terms.

Governing Law

The Public Pandbrieven will be governed by, and construed in accordance with, Belgian law.

Type of Public Pandbrieven

Fixed Rate Public Pandbrieven

Fixed interest will be payable in arrears on the date or dates in each year specified in the applicable Final Terms.

Floating Rate Public Pandbrieven

Floating Rate Public Pandbrieven will bear interest payable in arrears and set separately for each Series as follows:

- (i) on the same basis as the floating rate under a notional interest rate swap transaction in the relevant Specified Currency governed by an agreement incorporating the ISDA Definitions (as defined in section 8 (*Terms and Conditions of the Public Pandbrieven*), as published by the International Swaps and Derivatives Association, Inc.;
- (ii) by reference to EURIBOR or LIBOR (or such other benchmark as may be specified in the applicable Final Terms) as adjusted for any applicable margin as specified in the applicable Final Terms; or

- (iii) subject to a prospectus supplement (where applicable) on such other basis as may be agreed between the Issuer and the Dealer(s) or investor (as applicable).

Interest Periods will be specified in the applicable Final Terms.

Zero Coupon Public Pandbrieven

Zero Coupon Public Pandbrieven may be issued at their principal amount or at a discount to it and will not bear interest (except in the case of late payment or in case of extension of their Maturity Date, as set out in the Conditions).

General information

Ratings

Each Series of Public Pandbrieven issued under the Programme may be rated by Fitch France S.A.S. (“**Fitch**”), by Moody’s Investors Service Ltd. (“**Moody’s**”), by Standard and Poor’s Credit Market Services France S.A.S. (“**S&P**”) and/or rated by such other rating agency as shall be specified in the Final Terms (each a “**Rating Agency**”, together the “**Rating Agencies**”).

Each of the Rating Agencies is established in the European Union and is included in the updated list of credit rating agencies registered in accordance with the CRA Regulation published on the European Securities and Markets Authority’s website (<http://www.esma.europa.eu/>).

Where a Series of Public Pandbrieven is to be rated, such rating will be specified in the applicable Final Terms and will not necessarily be the same as the ratings assigned to Public Pandbrieven previously issued under the Programme.

Whether or not a rating in relation to any Series of Public Pandbrieven will be treated as having been issued by a credit rating agency established in the European Union and registered under the CRA Regulation will be disclosed in the applicable Final Terms. A security rating is not a recommendation to buy, sell or hold securities and may be subject to suspension, reduction or withdrawal at any time by the assigning rating agency.

Tax Gross-up

All payments of principal and interest by or on behalf of the Issuer in respect of the Public Pandbrieven shall be made without withholding or deduction for any present or future taxes, duties, assessments or other charges of whatever nature imposed or levied by the Kingdom of Belgium or any political subdivision or any authority therein or thereof having power to tax, unless the withholding or deduction of such taxes, duties, assessments or other charges is required by law or regulation. In that event, or if a clearing system or any participant in a clearing system withholds or deducts for, or on account of, any present or future taxes, duties, assessments or other charges of whatever nature imposed or levied by or on behalf of the Kingdom of Belgium or any political subdivision or any authority therein or thereof having power to tax, the Issuer shall, subject to certain exceptions (including the ICMA

Standard EU Tax Exception), pay such additional amounts as may be necessary so that the net amounts received by the Noteholders after such withholding or deduction shall be not less than the respective amounts of principal and interest which would have been receivable in respect of the Public Pandbrieven in the absence of such withholding or deduction, all as set out in Condition 5 (*Tax Gross-up*).

Listing and Admission to Trading

Where specified in the applicable Final Terms, application may be made for a Series of Public Pandbrieven to be listed and admitted to trading on the regulated market of Euronext Brussels or such other stock exchange or market as shall be specified in the applicable Final Terms. Alternatively, the Series of Public Pandbrieven may remain unlisted.

Use of Proceeds

The net proceeds from the issuance of Public Pandbrieven by the Issuer will be used by the Issuer for its general corporate purposes. If, in respect of any particular issuance, there is a particular identified use of proceeds, this will be stated in the applicable Final Terms.

SECTION 2

RISK FACTORS

The Issuer believes that the following factors may affect its ability to fulfil its obligations under the Public Pandbrieven. All of these factors are contingencies which may or may not occur and the Issuer is not in a position to express a view on the likelihood of all or any of such contingencies occurring. Additional risk and uncertainties, including those of which the Issuer is not currently aware or deems immaterial, may also potentially have an adverse effect on the Issuer's business, financial condition, results of operations, or future prospects or may result in other events that could cause investors to lose all or part of their investment.

Factors which the Issuer believes may be material for the purpose of assessing the market risks associated with the Public Pandbrieven issued under the Programme are also described below.

The Issuer believes that the factors described below represent the principal risks inherent in investing in Public Pandbrieven issued under the Programme, but the inability of the Issuer to pay interest, principal or other amounts on or in connection with any Public Pandbrieven, as described herein, may occur for other reasons and the Issuer does not represent that the risks of holding the Public Pandbrieven described below are exhaustive. Prospective investors should carefully consider the risks set forth below and read the detailed information set out elsewhere in this Base Prospectus (including any documents deemed to be incorporated in it by reference) and reach their own views prior to making any investment decision and consult their professional advisers. The order in which the following risk factors are presented does not necessarily reflect the likelihood of their occurrence or the relative magnitude of their potential impact on the Issuer's business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects, or the market price of the Public Pandbrieven.

Factors that may affect the Issuer's ability to fulfil its obligations under the Public Pandbrieven.

Risk factors have been grouped as set out below:

- Risks relating to the Special Estate and the Public Pandbrieven (2.1);
- Risks relating to the structure of a particular issuance of Public Pandbrieven (2.2); and
- Risks relating to the business of Belfius Bank (2.3).

The risks associated with a particular Series may change over time. Prospective investors should seek advice from a professional financial and/or legal adviser in order to understand the risks associated with a particular Series of Public Pandbrieven. More than one risk factor may have simultaneous effect with regard to the Public Pandbrieven such that the effect of a particular risk factor may not be predictable. In addition, more than one risk factor may have a compounding effect which may not be predictable. No assurance can be given as to the effect that any risk factor or combination of risk factors may have on the value of the Public Pandbrieven.

2.1 Risks relating to the Special Estate and the Public Pandbrieven

2.1.1 General warning

An investment in a particular Series of Public Pandbrieven may involve certain risks, which will vary depending on the type of the Public Pandbrieven. Each potential investor in the Public Pandbrieven must determine the suitability of that investment in light of its own circumstances. In particular, each potential investor should:

- (a) have sufficient knowledge and experience to make a meaningful evaluation of the particular Series of Public Pandbrieven, the merits and risks of investing in the Public Pandbrieven and the information contained or referred to in this Base Prospectus or any applicable supplement;

- (b) have access to, and knowledge of, appropriate analytical tools to evaluate, in the context of its particular financial situation, an investment in the Public Pandbrieven and the impact the Public Pandbrieven will have on its overall investment portfolio;
- (c) have sufficient financial resources and liquidity to bear all of the risks of an investment in the Public Pandbrieven, including Public Pandbrieven with principal or interest payable in another currency, or where the currency for principal or interest payments is different from the potential investor's currency;
- (d) understand thoroughly the terms of the Public Pandbrieven and be familiar with the behaviour of any relevant indices and financial markets; and
- (e) be able to evaluate (either alone or with the help of a financial adviser) possible scenarios for economic, interest rate and other factors that may affect its investment and its ability to bear the applicable risks.

2.1.2 Interest rate risk

The interest rate risk is one of the central risks of interest-bearing Public Pandbrieven. The interest rate level on the money and capital markets may fluctuate on a daily basis and cause the value of the Public Pandbrieven to change on a daily basis. The interest rate risk is a result of the uncertainty with respect to future changes in the level of market interest rate. In particular, holders of Fixed Rate Public Pandbrieven are exposed to an interest rate risk that could result in a decrease in value if the level of the market interest rate increases. In general, the effects of this risk increase as the market interest rates increase.

Moreover, mismatches are possible in the rates of interest received on the Cover Assets and the rates of interest payable under Public Pandbrieven (which may, for example, be fixed rates or floating rates). This risk is mitigated by overcollateralisation and/or derivatives, in line with regulatory requirements.

2.1.3 Credit risk

Any person who purchases Public Pandbrieven is relying upon the creditworthiness of the Issuer and has no recourse against any other person. Noteholders are subject to the risk of a partial or total failure of the Issuer to make payments of interest and principal under the Public Pandbrieven. The lower the creditworthiness of the Issuer, the higher the risk of loss.

The credit risk is mitigated as the Public Pandbrieven are covered by a segregated pool of assets (*bijzonder vermogen/patrimoine spécial*) (the “**Special Estate**”) against which the Noteholders and the Other Creditors will have an exclusive recourse (see section 6.4). The assets in the Special Estate will comply with the legal eligibility criteria and other limitations imposed by the Belgian Covered Bonds Regulations (as defined in section 6.1.2).

Since the main asset class of the Special Estate will consist of Public Sector Exposure, the Programme is also exposed to the credit risk of the Public Sector Exposure.

2.1.4 Liquidity risk

The maturity and amortisation profile of the Cover Assets may not match the repayment profile and maturities of the Public Pandbrieven, therefore creating a need for liquidity solutions at the level of the Programme.

The liquidity risk at Programme level is mitigated by the 180-days liquidity test provided by the Belgian Covered Bonds Regulations which requires that the Cover Assets must generate sufficient liquidity or include enough liquid assets over a period of 6 months in order to enable the Issuer to make all unconditional payments on the Public Pandbrieven falling due during the following 6 months (see section 6.2.3.4). To comply with the test, the Issuer is entitled to enter into a liquidity facility or to

hold liquid assets (see section 6.2.3.4). Under the terms of the Public Pandbrieven, the Issuer has furthermore the option to subscribe to its own Public Pandbrieven for liquidity purposes (including, without limitation, for transactions with the European Central Bank) (see Conditions 3(g) (*Redemption, Purchase and Options – Purchases*) and 3(h) (*Redemption, Purchase and Options – Subscription to own Public Pandbrieven*)). Also, the maturity of the Public Pandbrieven will automatically be extended if and to the extent that the Issuer would not be in a position to repay the Public Pandbrieven within five (5) Business Days of their Maturity Date or if, on such Maturity Date, there is another Series of Public Pandbrieven outstanding which was previously extended and which the Issuer fails to fully redeem on or prior to the Maturity Date. Any payment which is subject to such an extension shall, however, not be considered as an unconditional payment on the Public Pandbrieven for purposes of the liquidity test.

2.1.5 Risks related to hedging

The Issuer may enter into certain swap arrangements, including interest rate swaps and/or currency swaps, in order to hedge certain risks that exist in respect of the Special Estate and the Public Pandbrieven. If such swap arrangements are entered into with respect to the Special Estate and if either the Issuer or a hedge counterparty fails to make timely payments of amounts due under such a swap arrangement, or certain other events occur in relation to a hedge counterparty or the Issuer and any applicable grace period expires, then a termination event will occur under the relevant swap agreement. However, amounts to be paid as a consequence of such termination event where the hedge counterparty is the defaulting party, will rank junior to the payments to the Noteholders and any other party ranking senior in accordance with the Post-Acceleration Priority of Payments.

If the Issuer defaults under a swap agreement due to non-payment or potentially otherwise (other than in case of bankruptcy or reorganisation measures), the relevant hedge counterparty will not be obliged to make further payments under that swap and may terminate the swap(s) entered into under that swap agreement. If a swap agreement is terminated for any of these reasons, the Issuer will be exposed to changes in interest rates and/or currency exchange rates and may, as a result, be obliged to make a termination payment to the relevant hedge counterparty. The amount of the termination payment will normally be based on the cost of entering into relevant replacement swaps. There can be no assurance that the Issuer will have sufficient funds available to make such a termination payment. Furthermore, there can be no assurance that the Issuer will be able to enter into a replacement swap or, if one is entered into, that the credit rating of the replacement swap provider will be sufficiently high to prevent a downgrade of the then current ratings of the Public Pandbrieven by a Rating Agency.

If the Issuer is obliged to make a termination payment under any hedging arrangement, such termination payment will rank *pari passu* with the amounts due under the Public Pandbrieven in accordance with the Post-Acceleration Priority of Payments, except where default by, or downgrade of, the relevant hedging counterparty has caused the relevant swap agreement to terminate.

2.1.6 Value and maintenance of the Special Estate

The Noteholders will have an exclusive claim on the Special Estate together with the Other Creditors. The Cover Tests (as defined in Section 6.2.3.2) applicable to the Special Estate are intended to ensure that the Issuer maintains an adequate amount of Cover Assets in the Special Estate to enable the Issuer to meet its obligations under the Public Pandbrieven. The value of the Special Estate may vary over time, as the value of the Cover Assets may increase or decrease. The Issuer makes no representation, warranty or guarantee that the value of any of the Cover Assets will remain at the same level as it was on the date of the registration of the relevant Cover Asset in the Special Estate or at any other time. Although the Cover Tests (and the Issuer's obligations to remedy breaches of the Cover Tests) are intended to ensure that the value of the Special Estate (as determined in accordance with the Belgian Covered Bonds Regulations) is greater than the principal outstanding amount of Public Pandbrieven

covered by the Special Estate, no assurance can be given that the income generated by or proceeds resulting from any sale or realisation of the Cover Assets will at the time of realisation be sufficient to enable the Issuer to meet its obligations under the Public Pandbrieven. Moreover, the composition and the characteristics of the Public Sector Exposure that will be included in the Special Estate may change from time to time as a result of additions, removals and/or substitutions of Cover Assets.

In addition, even though the Issuer will be under the obligation to register additional assets to the Special Estate if the value of the Special Estate decreases, there can be no assurance that the Issuer will be in a position to originate or add Public Sector Exposure to the Special Estate in the future.

2.1.7 Payment Default and realisation of the Special Estate

Noteholders should be aware that they will not have individual rights to trigger an acceleration of the Public Pandbrieven. If a Payment Default occurs in relation to a particular Series, the Noteholders' Representative may, and shall if so requested in writing by the Noteholders of at least 66^{2/3} per cent. of the principal outstanding amount of the relevant Series of the Public Pandbrieven then outstanding (excluding any Public Pandbrieven which may be held by the Issuer), serve an Acceleration Notice. If a Payment Default occurs and an Acceleration Notice is served, all Series of Public Pandbrieven shall cross-accelerate and become due and payable. As a result, the Issuer may need to liquidate the Special Estate in whole or in part in order to repay the Noteholders (and Other Creditors).

Likewise, upon appointment, the Cover Pool Administrator may, in certain circumstances, proceed with the liquidation of the Special Estate and with the early repayment of the Public Pandbrieven (see section 6.4.2.2).

In such circumstances, there is no guarantee that the proceeds of a liquidation of the Special Estate will be in an amount sufficient to cover all amounts due to the Noteholders and the Other Creditors under the Public Pandbrieven and the Programme Documents. The Public Pandbrieven may therefore be repaid sooner or later than expected or only partially.

The Cover Tests and the legal requirements for Cover Assets set out in the Belgian Covered Bonds Regulations are intended to ensure that there will be an adequate amount of Cover Assets in the Special Estate to enable the Issuer to repay the Public Pandbrieven following a Payment Default and the service of an Acceleration Notice. Under the Belgian Covered Bonds Regulations, the Cover Tests will be verified by the Cover Pool Monitor on a periodic basis and will periodically be communicated to the Competent Authority (see section 6.2.3.2 for further details on the Cover Tests).

The realisable value of the Cover Assets upon the liquidation of the Special Estate may have been reduced by a number of factors (which may affect the ability of the Issuer to make payments under the Public Pandbrieven), including as a result of: (a) default by borrowers of amounts due on their receivables; (b) changes to the lending criteria of the Issuer; (c) possible regulatory changes; and (d) adverse movement of interest rates.

2.1.8 Breach of Issuer Covenant

Condition 12 (*Issuer Covenant*) and the Programme Documents contain a covenant from the Issuer pursuant to which it undertakes to comply with the Belgian Covered Bonds Regulations (including the Cover Tests) and certain other obligations, for so long as any Public Pandbrief remains outstanding.

In the event that the Issuer were to breach its contractual undertaking by failing to comply with the Belgian Covered Bonds Regulations or any other of its obligations set forth in the Issuer Covenants, Noteholders will not have a right to accelerate the Public Pandbrieven under the Conditions or the Programme Documents. This will, however, be without prejudice to any remedy available against the Issuer under Belgian contract law and to any sanctions foreseen in the Covered Bonds Regulations. If the Competent Authority were to consider that any such breach may seriously affect the interests of the

Noteholders, it could decide to appoint a Cover Pool Administrator (see section 6.2.5). Also, the Issuer will not be entitled to issue further Public Pandbrieven if and for so long as it fails to comply with the Liquidity Test (see section 6.2.3.4).

2.1.9 Set-off risk

Under Belgian law, legal set-off occurs where two persons hold claims against each other, provided, in general, that their debts exist, are fungible, liquid (*vaststaand/liquide*) and due (*opeisbaar/exigible*). As a result, set-off rights may arise in respect of cross-claims between an underlying debtor of a Public Sector Exposure and the Issuer, potentially reducing amounts receivable by the Special Estate.

Pursuant to the Mobilisation Law (as defined in section 6.1.2), the underlying debtor of a Public Sector Exposure may no longer invoke set-off of its debt with any claim that it would have against the Issuer if the claim of the underlying debtor would only arise, or the conditions for set-off (as set out in the preceding paragraph) would only be met, after (i) notification of the registration/transfer of the Public Sector Exposure to the Special Estate or (ii) the opening of bankruptcy proceedings against the Issuer.

Such protection against contractual set-off does, however, not apply in the specific situation where the underlying debtor of a Public Sector Exposure is a public entity which can invoke a netting arrangement (within the meaning of the financial collateral law of 15 December 2004) which is part of a financial collateral arrangement. Such a situation rarely arises in practice and the Issuer has committed not to include any Public Sector Exposure in the Special Estate which would be subject to any such specific netting arrangement.

The Special Estate may nevertheless still be subject to the rights of the underlying debtors of Public Sector Exposure to invoke set-off against the Special Estate to the extent that the relevant claims against the Issuer arise, or the conditions for set-off against the Issuer are met, prior to the earlier of (i) the notification of the registration of the public sector exposure or (ii) the opening of bankruptcy proceedings against the Issuer.

The exercise of set-off rights by underlying debtors may adversely affect the value of the Special Estate, may additionally affect any sale proceeds of the Special Estate and may ultimately affect the ability of the Issuer or, as the case may be, the Cover Pool Administrator to make payments under the Public Pandbrieven.

2.1.10 Inflation risk

Inflation risk is the risk of future money depreciation. The real yield from an investment is reduced by inflation. The higher the rate of inflation, the lower the real yield on a Public Pandbrief. If the inflation rate is equal to or higher than the nominal yield, the real yield is zero or even negative.

2.1.11 Extension risk

The Conditions of the Public Pandbrieven issued pursuant to this Base Prospectus will contain a soft bullet maturity date, as a result of which the maturity date will be automatically extended by one year if the Issuer fails to redeem the Public Pandbrieven in full within five Business Days of their Maturity Date or if, on such Maturity Date, there is another Series of Public Pandbrieven outstanding which was previously extended and which the Issuer fails to fully redeem on or prior to the Maturity Date. Accordingly, Noteholders are exposed to an extension risk. In that event, the Public Pandbrieven will bear interest on the principal outstanding amount of the Public Pandbrieven in accordance with the applicable Final Terms. Moreover, to the extent that the Issuer has sufficient funds available to fully redeem the relevant Series of Public Pandbrieven on any Interest Payment Date falling after such extension, the Issuer shall be required to fully redeem the principal outstanding amount under such Public Pandbrieven on any such Extension Payment Date (or any other date determined in accordance

with Condition 3(j)(i)(E) (*Redemption, Purchase and Options - Extension of Maturity up to Extended Maturity Date*).

The extension of the maturity of the particular Series of the Public Pandbrievien from the Maturity Date to the Extended Maturity Date will not result in any right of the Noteholders to accelerate payments or take action against the Special Estate and no payment will be payable to the Noteholders in that event other than as set out in the Conditions and applicable Final Terms. The payment of the remaining unpaid principal amount shall become due and payable on the Extended Maturity Date.

Noteholders should also note that an extension of the maturity of a particular Series of Public Pandbrievien will not automatically trigger an extension of the maturity date of any other Series. This would only be the case where the maturity date of such other Series falls prior to the Extended Maturity Date of the particular extended Series and such extended Series have not been redeemed in full on such maturity date.

2.1.12 Issuance of N Bonds under the Programme

The Issuer may issue from time to time Public Pandbrievien under the Programme in the form of N Bonds or in any other form agreed by the Issuer from time to time. The N Bonds will be subject to the terms and conditions, which may be agreed with the Issuer at the time of their issuance. The N Bonds (as well as any Public Pandbrievien issued in any other form) will, however, be subject to the Programme Agreement which contains certain terms which apply to all Public Pandbrievien issued under the Programme (including N Bonds) (the “**Common Terms**”). The N Bonds issued under the Programme will also be subject to the Belgian Covered Bonds Regulations (see section headed “Summary description of the legal framework for Belgian pandbrievien”). The Noteholders should furthermore note that all Series of Public Pandbrievien (including N Bonds) will rank *pari passu* among themselves and that, as a result, the proceeds of the Special Estate will be applied to the satisfaction of amounts due and payable to all Noteholders (including the holders of N Bonds) on a *pro rata* basis.

2.1.13 Modification and waivers may be agreed by the Noteholders’ Representative without Noteholders’ consent

The Conditions contain provisions for calling Noteholders’ meetings to consider matters affecting the Noteholders’ interests generally, including modifications to the Conditions (and the applicable Final Terms) or the Programme Documents. These provisions permit defined majorities to bind all Noteholders, including Noteholders who did not attend and vote at the relevant meeting and Noteholders who voted in a manner contrary to the majority.

Furthermore, pursuant to the terms of the Noteholders’ Representative Agreement and the Conditions (and the applicable Final Terms), the Noteholders’ Representative may from time to time, and without any consent or sanction of any of the Noteholders, concur with the Issuer and agree on any modifications to the Public Pandbrievien of any Series or any Programme Documents to which the Issuer is a party if, in the opinion of the Noteholders’ Representative, such modification is not materially prejudicial to the interests of any of the Noteholders of any Series or if such modification is of a formal, minor or technical nature or is made to correct a manifest error or to comply with mandatory provisions of law. The Noteholders’ Representative Agreement also allows the Noteholders’ Representative to make certain determinations without the consent or sanction of any of the Noteholders. Any such modification or determination shall be binding on all Noteholders.

In connection with the exercise by the Noteholders’ Representative of any of its powers, authorities and discretions (including, without limitation, any modification or determination), the Noteholders’ Representative shall have regard to the general interests of the Noteholders as a whole, but shall not have regard to any interests arising from circumstances particular to individual Noteholders or the consequences of any such exercise for individual Noteholders. Accordingly, a conflict of interest may

arise to the extent that the interests of a particular Noteholder are not aligned with those of the Noteholders generally.

2.1.14 Other Cover Pool Creditors and subordination

In accordance with the Belgian Covered Bonds Regulations, the Conditions provide that certain other creditors of the Issuer may also benefit from an exclusive recourse to the Special Estate. These may include the Noteholders' Representative, any Hedge Counterparty, any Liquidity Provider, the Cover Pool Administrator as well as any Operating Creditor (as defined in Condition 24 (*Post-Acceleration Priority of Payments*)) (together, the "**Other Creditors**").

Moreover, in accordance with the Post-Acceleration Priority of Payment (see Condition 24 (*Post-Acceleration Priority of Payments*)), the claims of the Noteholders will, in the case of an acceleration or liquidation of the Special Estate, be subordinated to the claims of the Noteholders' Representative, the Operating Creditors and the Cover Pool Administrator and will rank *pari passu* with the claims of any Hedge Counterparties and any Liquidity Provider (subject to certain exceptions). As a result, it is possible that none or only part of the proceeds of the Special Estate are applied to the satisfaction of amounts due and payable to the Noteholders.

This risk is to some extent mitigated by the Cover Tests and Liquidity Test for the purposes of which the obligations vis-à-vis the Other Creditors are taken into account (see section headed "Summary description of the legal framework for Belgian pandbrieven").

The Conditions and the Programme Agreement (as described in section 5) further provide that the Noteholders' Representative may consent to certain amendments of the Post-Acceleration Priority of Payment without the consent of the Noteholders.

2.1.15 Rating

Where applicable, the expected credit ratings of the Public Pandbrieven will be set out in the Final Terms of the relevant Series of Public Pandbrieven. Other Series of Public Pandbrieven may be rated or unrated and one or more unsolicited credit rating agencies may assign additional credit ratings to the Public Pandbrieven.

In general, European regulated investors are restricted under the CRA Regulation (as defined on page 2) from using credit ratings for regulatory purposes, unless such ratings are issued by a credit rating agency established in the EU and registered under the CRA Regulation (and such registration has not been withdrawn or suspended), subject to transitional provisions that apply in certain circumstances while the registration application is pending. Such general restriction will also apply in the case of credit ratings issued by non-EU credit rating agencies, unless the relevant credit ratings are endorsed by an EU-registered credit rating agency or the relevant non-EU rating agency is certified in accordance with the CRA Regulation (and such endorsement action or certification, as the case may be, has not been withdrawn or suspended). The list of registered and certified credit rating agencies published by the European Securities and Markets Authority ("**ESMA**") on its website in accordance with the CRA Regulation is not conclusive evidence of the status of the relevant credit rating agency included in such list, as there may be delays between certain supervisory measures taken against the relevant credit rating agency and the publication of the updated ESMA list. Certain information with respect to the credit rating agencies and ratings will be disclosed in the applicable Final Terms.

There is no guarantee that such ratings will be assigned or maintained. The ratings may furthermore not reflect the potential impact of all risks related to structure, market, additional factors discussed above, and other factors that may affect the value of the Public Pandbrieven. A credit rating is not a recommendation to buy, sell or hold securities and may be revised or withdrawn by the relevant Rating Agency at any time.

2.1.16 Secondary market risk

Public Pandbrieven will at the time of their issuance not benefit from a trading market. Although application may be made (without this being an obligation) for a particular Series of dematerialised Public Pandbrieven for listing and admission to trading on the regulated market of Euronext Brussels or another stock exchange, there is no assurance that such application will be accepted, or that an active trading market will develop or that any listing or admission to trading will be maintained. Also, a particular Series of Public Pandbrieven may upon issue and placement not be widely distributed.

Accordingly, no assurances can be given that a market will ever develop and, if a market does develop, it may not be liquid. Therefore, investors may not be able to sell their Public Pandbrieven easily or at prices that will provide them with a yield comparable to similar investments that have a developed secondary market. If an active or liquid secondary market develops, it may not continue for the life of the Public Pandbrieven or it may not provide investors with liquidity of investment with the result that an investor may not be able to find a buyer to buy its Public Pandbrieven readily or at prices that will enable the investor to realise a desired yield.

This holds particularly true for any Series of Public Pandbrieven that are sensitive to interest rate, currency or market risks, that are designed for specific investment objectives or strategies or that have been structured to meet the investment requirements of limited categories of investors. These types of Public Pandbrieven generally would have a more limited secondary market and a higher price volatility than conventional debt securities. Lack of liquidity may have a materially adverse effect on the market value of Public Pandbrieven.

2.1.17 Transfer of the Special Estate in a situation of distress

The Competent Authority may designate a Cover Pool Administrator in the circumstances set out in Article 8 of Annex III to the Banking Law and in accordance with the Cover Pool Administrator Royal Decree (as defined in section 6.1.2). If bankruptcy proceedings are initiated against the Issuer, the Cover Pool Administrator may, subject to approval of the Competent Authority and following consultation with the Noteholders' Representative, transfer the Special Estate (i.e. all its assets and liabilities) and its management to an institution which will be entrusted with the continued performance of the obligations to the Noteholders in accordance with the Conditions (and the applicable Final Terms) and the Belgian Covered Bonds Regulations.

The rights of the Noteholders against the Special Estate will be maintained and will follow the Special Estate on any such transfer. In similar vein, Book II, Titel VIII of the Banking Law entitles the resolution authorities to take resolution action in relation to any failing credit institution. Such resolution action may, among other things, result in a transfer of assets and liabilities or branches of activity of a credit institution, which may include the Special Estate. Article 10 of Annex III to the Banking Law specifies that, in the case of any such transfer, the claims of the Noteholders and Other Creditors shall be maintained and transferred together with the Special Estate's Cover Assets.

2.1.18 Early redemption

The Conditions provide for an early redemption of any Series of Public Pandbrieven in the case of an illegality or tax gross-up. Moreover, if so provided in the Final Terms for a particular Series of Public Pandbrieven, the Issuer or, as the case may be, Noteholders may elect to redeem Public Pandbrieven early at the Optional Redemption Date (as specified in the Final Terms). Investors that choose to reinvest moneys they receive through an early redemption may be able to do so only in securities with a lower yield than the redeemed Public Pandbrieven. Potential investors should consider reinvestment risk in light of other investments available at that time.

Moreover, following the opening of bankruptcy proceedings against the Issuer, the Cover Pool Administrator may in certain circumstances proceed with the liquidation of the Special Estate and

early redemption of the Public Pandbrieven (see section 6.4.2.2). There is a risk that, in such circumstances, the proceeds from the liquidation of the Special Estate will not be sufficient to cover the Early Redemption Amount due under the Public Pandbrieven. The Noteholders (or the Noteholders' Representative on behalf of the Noteholders) may, as soon as bankruptcy proceedings have been initiated, introduce a contingent unsecured claim against the Issuer's general bankruptcy estate in order to preserve their recourse against the general estate.

2.1.19 Noteholders may not immediately accelerate the Public Pandbrieven upon the Issuer's bankruptcy

Noteholders should be aware that the opening of bankruptcy proceedings with respect to the Issuer will not give them the right to declare the Public Pandbrieven immediately due and payable. Public Pandbrieven which have not yet reached their maturity will therefore not automatically be redeemed as a result of the opening of a bankruptcy procedure against the Issuer, except in the case of a liquidation of the Special Estate pursuant to Article 11, 6° and 7° of Annex III to the Banking Law (see section 2.1.18).

2.1.20 Public sector exposure debtors may benefit from immunity of enforcement

The Special Estate may be composed of exposure to federal, regional and local authorities as well as exposure to public sector entities. Pursuant to Article 1412bis Belgian Judicial Code, all assets of federal, regional or local authorities and public sector entities are protected by immunity from enforcement, except to the extent that assets against which enforcement is sought are clearly not useful for purposes of ensuring the continuity of the relevant public authority or entity's public service.

It should also be noted that federal, regional or local authorities and public sector entities are not subject to bankruptcy laws. It is therefore not possible for creditors of such authorities or entities to put them into bankruptcy or force their liquidation.

2.1.21 Certain allocation issues may arise

An allocation issue could arise if (i) Public Sector Exposure has been entered into with a debtor, (ii) some but not all of the Public Sector Exposure has been registered with the Special Estate and (iii) a particular debtor has insufficient funds available to satisfy its obligations under such Public Sector Exposure. In such circumstances, a debtor may, pursuant to Article 1253 of the Belgian Civil Code, choose to which Public Sector Exposure his payment may be allocated (it being understood that payments should be allocated to interest before principal).

While it is fairly customary to request debtors to waive Article 1253 of the Belgian Civil Code in the context of loans granted to customers (including in the case of mortgage loans), this is not the case in relation to loans granted to public entities. Accordingly, this could have a negative impact on the Special Estate if (i) both the Issuer were to be in an insolvency situation and the underlying debtor of a particular Public Sector Exposure in a situation of financial distress, (ii) such debtor would have amounts payable to both the Special Estate and the general estate of the Issuer and (iii) such debtor would choose to satisfy its debt towards the general estate in priority pursuant to an election based on Article 1253 of the Belgian Civil Code. Absent any such election, the payment would, in such a scenario, be split pro rata between the Special Estate and the general estate of the Issuer pursuant to Condition 8 (*Allocation*).

2.1.22 Commingling risk

In the event of bankruptcy of the Issuer, the ability of the Special Estate to make timely payments on the Public Pandbrieven will in part depend on whether it is in compliance with the statutory requirements (see section headed "Summary description of the legal framework for Belgian pandbrieven"). Although the Issuer has a system in place that tracks the cash from the Public Sector

Exposure (which is updated on a daily basis in accordance with the Belgian Covered Bonds Regulations), to the extent that the bank accounts of the Special Estate are held with the Issuer, the existence of a commingling risk cannot, as a practical matter, be excluded. This risk is, however, mitigated by the fact that cash received by the credit institution in respect of Cover Assets registered with the Special Estate, are deemed part of the Special Estate by operation of law. Moreover, Article 3, §2, second indent of Annex III to the Banking Law provides for a revindication mechanism pursuant to which the property rights over any amounts that are part of the Special Estate but that cannot be identified as such in the general estate, are transferred by operation of law to other unencumbered assets in the general estate in accordance with the criteria specified in Condition 7(a) (*Specific provisions required by the Belgian Covered Bonds Regulations – Criteria for transfer of assets from the general estate*).

2.1.23 Taxation

Potential investors in the Public Pandbrieven should be aware that they may be required to pay taxes or documentary charges or other duties in accordance with the laws and practices of the country where the Public Pandbrieven are purchased or sold to other jurisdictions. Potential investors are advised not to rely upon the tax summary contained in this Base Prospectus but to consult their own independent tax advisers regarding their individual taxation with respect to the acquisition, holding, sale and redemption of the Public Pandbrieven. Only these advisers are in a position to duly consider the specific situation of the potential investor. In addition, potential purchasers should be aware that tax regulations and their application by the relevant taxation authorities change from time to time. Accordingly, it is not possible to predict the precise tax treatment, which will apply at any given time. This risk factor has to be read in connection with the taxation sections of this Base Prospectus.

2.1.24 Payments made in respect of the Public Pandbrieven may be subject to Belgian withholding tax

Belgian withholding tax, as at the date of this Base Prospectus, at a rate of currently 30 per cent., will in principle be applicable with respect to (i) the interest on the Dematerialised Public Pandbrieven held in a non-exempt securities account (an N-account) in the Securities Settlement System and (ii) the interest on the Registered Public Pandbrieven, except for interest on Registered Public Pandbrieven held by certain categories of Noteholders (including non-residents of Belgium) who meet certain conditions (for a summary of these conditions, please refer to Section 14 “*Belgian Taxation on the Public Pandbrieven*” – “*Belgian Withholding Tax*” - “(c) *Belgian interest withholding tax exemption for certain holders of Registered Public Pandbrieven*”).

If the Issuer, the NBB-SSS, an Agent or any other person is required by law to make any withholding or deduction for, or on account of, any present or future taxes, duties or charges of whatever nature in respect of any payment in respect of the Public Pandbrieven, the Issuer, the NBB-SSS, that Agent or that other person shall make such payment after such withholding or deduction has been made and will account to the relevant authorities for the amount so required to be withheld or deducted.

Potential investors should be aware that none of the Issuer, the NBB-SSS, an Agent or any other person will be liable for or otherwise obliged to pay, and the relevant Noteholders will be liable for and/or pay, any tax, duty, charge, withholding or other payment whatsoever which may arise as a result of, or in connection with, the ownership, any transfer and/or any payment in respect of the Public Pandbrieven, except as provided for in Condition 5 (*Tax Gross-up*).

Potential investors should be aware that any relevant tax law or practice applicable as at the date of this Base Prospectus and/or the date of purchase or subscription of the Public Pandbrieven may change at any time. Any such change may have an adverse effect on a Noteholder, including that the liquidity of the Public Pandbrieven may decrease and/or the amounts payable to or receivable by an affected

Noteholder may be less than otherwise expected by such Noteholder. Potential investors who are in any doubt as to their tax position should consult their own independent tax advisers.

2.1.25 Common Reporting Standard

Following recent international developments, the exchange of information is governed by the Common Reporting Standard (“CRS”).

On 29 October 2018, 104 jurisdictions had signed the multilateral competent authority agreement (“MCAA”), which is a multilateral framework agreement to automatically exchange financial and personal information, with the subsequent bilateral exchanges coming into effect between those signatories that file the subsequent notifications.

Under CRS, financial institutions resident in a CRS country would be required to report, according to a due diligence standard, financial information with respect to reportable accounts, which includes interest, dividends, account balance or value, income from certain insurance products, sales proceeds from financial assets and other income generated with respect to assets held in the account or payments made with respect to the account. Reportable accounts include accounts held by individuals and entities (which includes trusts and foundations) with fiscal residence in another CRS country. The standard includes a requirement to look through passive entities to report on the relevant controlling persons.

On 9 December 2014, EU Member States adopted Directive 2014/107/EU on administrative cooperation in direct taxation (“DAC2”), which provides for mandatory automatic exchange of financial information as foreseen in CRS. DAC2 amends the previous Directive on administrative cooperation in direct taxation, Directive 2011/16/EU.

The Belgian government has implemented DAC2, respectively the Common Reporting Standard, per the law of 16 December 2015 (“*Wet tot regeling van de mededeling van inlichtingen betreffende financiële rekeningen, door de Belgische financiële instellingen en de FOD Financiën in het kader van automatische uitwisseling van inlichtingen op internationaal niveau en voor belastingdoeleinden / Loi réglant la communication des renseignements relatifs aux comptes financiers, par les institutions financières belges et le SPF Finances, dans le cadre d'un échange automatique de renseignements au niveau international et à des fins fiscales*”) (“**Law of 16 December 2015**”).

As a result of the Law of 16 December 2015, the mandatory exchange of information applies in Belgium (i) as of income year 2016 (first information exchange in 2017) towards EU Member States, (ii) as of income year 2014 (first information exchange in 2016) towards the US and (iii) with respect to any other non-EU States that have signed the MCAA, as of the respective date determined by Royal Decree.

In a Royal Decree of 14 June 2017 (as amended), it was determined that the automatic provision of information has to be provided as from 2017 (for the 2016 financial year) for a first list of eighteen foreign jurisdictions, from 2018 (for the 2017 financial year) for a second list of 44 foreign jurisdictions and as from 2019 (for the 2018 financial year) for another foreign jurisdiction. The Public Pandbrieven are subject to DAC2 and to the Law of 16 December 2015. Under this Directive and Law, Belgian financial institutions holding the Public Pandbrieven for tax residents in another CRS contracting state, shall report financial information regarding the Public Pandbrieven (income, gross proceeds,...) to the Belgian competent authority, who shall communicate the information to the competent authority of the state of the tax residence of the beneficial owner.

Investors who are in any doubt as to their position should consult their professional advisers.

2.1.26 Payments on the Public Pandbrieven may be subject to U.S. withholding tax under FATCA

In certain circumstances payments made on or with respect to the Public Pandbrieven after 31 December 2016 may be subject to U.S. withholding tax under Sections 1471 through 1474 of the U.S. Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (commonly referred to as “**FATCA**”) or under laws enacted pursuant to an intergovernmental agreement (“**IGA**”) relating to the implementation of FATCA. This withholding does not apply to payments on Public Pandbrieven that are issued prior to the date that is six months after the date on which the final regulations that define “foreign passthru payments” are published, unless the Public Pandbrieven are “materially modified” after that date or are characterised as equity for U.S. federal income tax purposes.

Belgium has entered into an IGA relating to the implementation of FATCA with the United States. Under this IGA, the Issuer would currently not be required to deduct or withhold amounts under FATCA. However, the terms of the IGA in respect of withholding are subject to change, and the Issuer can offer no assurances on future withholding requirements under the US-Belgian IGA, on payments made after 31 December 2016.

Whilst the Public Pandbrieven are in dematerialised form and maintained by Securities Settlement System, Euroclear, Clearstream Germany, SIX SIS (Switzerland), Euroclear France SA (France), INTERBOLSA (Portugal) or Monte Titoli (Italy) (together, the “**ICSDs**”), in all but the most remote circumstances, it is not expected that FATCA will affect the amount of any payment received by the ICSDs (see Section 13 – “*U.S. Foreign Account Tax Compliance Withholding*”). However, FATCA may affect payments made to custodians or intermediaries (including any clearing system other than an ICSD) in the payment chain leading to the ultimate investor if any such custodian or intermediary generally is unable to receive payments free of FATCA withholding. It also may affect payments to any ultimate investor that is a financial institution that is not entitled to receive payments free of withholding under FATCA, or an ultimate investor that fails to provide its broker (or other custodian or intermediary from which it receives a payment) with any information, forms, other documentation or consents that may be necessary for the payments to be made free of FATCA withholding. Investors should choose the custodians or intermediaries with care (to ensure each is compliant with FATCA or other laws or agreements related to FATCA, including any legislation enacted pursuant to an intergovernmental agreement with respect to FATCA, if applicable), provide each custodian or intermediary with any information, forms, other documentation or consents that may be necessary for such custodian or intermediary to make a payment free of FATCA withholding.

If an amount in respect of U.S. withholding tax were to be deducted or withheld from interest, principal or other payments on the Public Pandbrieven as a result of FATCA, laws enacted pursuant to the IGA entered into between the United States and Belgium or laws enacted pursuant to an IGA entered into with another jurisdiction, none of the Issuer, any paying agent or any other person would, pursuant to the Conditions of the Public Pandbrieven be required to pay additional amounts or otherwise indemnify as a result of the deduction or withholding. As a result, investors may receive less interest or principal than expected. Investors should consult their own tax adviser to obtain a more detailed explanation of FATCA and how FATCA may affect them.

Finally, investors should note that under the Belgian law implementing FATCA, (*“Wet tot regeling van de mededeling van inlichtingen betreffende financiële rekeningen, door de Belgische financiële instellingen en de FOD Financiën in het kader van automatische uitwisseling van inlichtingen op internationaal niveau en voor belastingdoeleinden / Loi réglant la communication des renseignements relatifs aux comptes financiers, par les institutions financières belges et le SPF Finances, dans le cadre d'un échange automatique de renseignements au niveau international et à des fins fiscales”* of 16 December 2015), Belgian financial institutions holding Public Pandbrieven for “US accountholders” and for “non-US owned passive non-financial foreign entities” shall report financial

information regarding the Public Pandbrieven (income, gross proceeds, etc.) to the Belgian competent authority, who shall communicate the information to the US tax authorities.

2.1.27 The proposed financial transaction tax (“FTT”)

On 14 February 2013, the European Commission published a proposal for a Directive for a common FTT in Belgium, Germany, Estonia, Greece, Spain, France, Italy, Austria, Portugal, Slovenia and Slovakia (the “**participating Member States**”). On 8 December 2015, Estonia however expressed its intention not to introduce the FTT.

The proposed FTT has very broad scope and could, if introduced in its current form, apply to certain dealings in the Public Pandbrieven (including secondary market transactions) in certain circumstances. The issuance and subscription of Public Pandbrieven should however, be exempt. The FTT shall not apply to (inter alia) primary market transactions referred to in Article 5(c) of Regulation (EC) No 1287/2006, including the activity of underwriting and subsequent allocation of financial instruments in the framework of their issue.

Under the Commission proposal, the FTT could apply in certain circumstances to persons both within and outside of the participating Member States. Generally, pursuant to the proposed directive, it would apply to certain dealings in the Public Pandbrieven where at least one party is a financial institution, and at least one party is established in a participating Member State. A financial institution may be, or be deemed to be, “established” in a participating Member State in a broad range of circumstances, including (a) by transacting with a person established in a participating Member State or (b) where the financial instrument which is subject to the dealings is issued in a participating Member State.

The Issuer is a financial institution incorporated in Belgium and therefore financial institutions worldwide would be subject to the FTT when dealing in the Public Pandbrieven.

The rates of the FTT shall be fixed by each participating Member State but for transactions involving financial instruments other than derivatives shall amount to at least 0.1% of the taxable amount. The taxable amount for such transactions shall in general be determined by reference to the consideration paid or owed in return for the transfer. The FTT Tax shall be payable by each financial institution established or deemed established in a participating Member State if it is either a party to the financial transaction, or acting in the name of a party to the transaction or if the transaction has been carried out on its account. Where the FTT due has not been paid within the applicable time limits, each party to a financial transaction, including persons other than financial institutions, shall become jointly and severally liable for the payment of the FTT due.

Investors should therefore note, in particular, that any sale, purchase or exchange of Public Pandbrieven may be subject to the FTT at a minimum rate of 0.1% provided the abovementioned prerequisites are met. The investor may be liable to pay this charge or reimburse a financial institution for the charge, and/or the charge may affect the value of the Public Pandbrieven.

Joint statements issued by the participating Member States indicate an intention to implement the FTT progressively, such that it would initially apply to shares and certain derivatives. The FTT, as initially implemented on this basis, may therefore not apply to dealings in the Public Pandbrieven. Moreover, it should be noted that the FTT proposal remains subject to negotiation between the participating Member States and that the exact scope of any such tax is uncertain. Additional EU Member States may decide to participate. The proposed FTT may still be abandoned or repealed.

Given the lack of certainty surrounding the proposals and their implementation, it is not possible to predict what effect the proposed FTT might have on the business of Belfius Bank; it could materially adversely affect the business of Belfius Bank. Investors should consult their own tax advisors in

relation to the consequences of the FTT associated with subscribing for, purchasing, holding and disposal of the Public Pandbrievén.

2.1.28 Change in accounting Standards – IFRS 9

Belfius Bank reports its results of operations and financial position in accordance with IFRS. The preparation of Belfius Bank's financial statements requires management to make estimates and assumptions and to exercise judgment in selecting and applying relevant accounting policies, each of which may directly impact the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses, to ensure compliance with IFRS. Some areas involving a higher degree of judgment, or where assumptions are significant to the financial statements, include the level of impairment provisions for loans and advances, retirement benefit obligations and deferred tax assets. If the judgments, estimates and assumptions used by Belfius Bank in preparing its consolidated financial statements differ from the actual results, there could be a significant loss beyond that anticipated or provided for, which could have a material adverse effect on Belfius Bank's business, results of operations, financial condition and/or prospects.

Changes to IFRS or interpretations thereof may cause its future reported results of operations and financial position to differ from current expectations, or historical results to differ from those previously reported due to the adoption of accounting standards on a retrospective basis. Such changes may also affect Belfius Bank's regulatory capital position and regulatory ratios by requiring the recognition of additional provisions for loss on certain assets. Belfius Bank monitors potential accounting changes and when these are finalised, it determines the potential impact and discloses significant future changes in its financial statements. Currently, there are a number of issued but not yet effective IFRS changes, as well as potential IFRS changes, some of which could be expected to impact Belfius Bank's reported results of operations, financial position and regulatory capital in the future. Where the application of IFRS requires a large element of judgment, the risk of incorrect judgments being made may be heightened where the IFRS standard concerned is recently introduced as there is an absence of a developed practice in its application.

Since 1 January 2018, Belfius applies the International Financial Reporting Standard (IFRS) 9 "Financial Instruments" replacing the International Accounting Standard 39 ("IAS 39"). IFRS 9 "Financial Instruments" was published in 2014 and combines all aspects of accounting for financial instruments: classification and measurement, impairment and micro hedge accounting. Belfius will apply this new standard for the consolidated accounts of Belfius Bank and Belfius Insurance.

According to IFRS 9, the classification and measurement of financial assets is based on both the entity's business model for managing the financial assets and the financial assets' contractual cash flow characteristics (the so-called SPPI-test, SPPI standing for "solely payments of principal and interest"). Belfius Bank and Belfius Insurance have opted for a "hold to collect" business model for the loans that comply with the SPPI test. Please note that within Belfius' current stock of loans, only certain structured loans to Public & Corporate Banking (PCB) clients do not comply with the SPPI criteria test and will thus be measured at fair value through P&L. Regarding the bond portfolio, Belfius Bank has opted, for the majority of the bonds, for a "hold to collect" business model, while Belfius Insurance will apply a mixed approach where part of the portfolio will be "hold to collect" and the other part "hold to collect and sale". Please note that only a limited number of bonds within Belfius' current stock do not comply with the SPPI criteria, and thus need to be measured at fair value through P&L.

New impairment rules under IFRS 9 replaces the current incurred loss model of IAS 39 by an expected credit loss model. The IFRS 9 impairment rules requires an impairment allowance for all financial assets that are measured at amortised cost and fair value through other comprehensive income, for all

loan commitments, for all financial guarantees not recognised at fair value and for all lease receivables. The changes in these allowances are reported in profit and loss. For most such assets, the impairment allowance is measured as the expected credit losses projected over the next twelve months. The allowance remains based on the expected losses over the next twelve months unless there is a significant increase in credit risk. If there is a significant increase in credit risk, the allowance is measured as the expected credit losses projected for the instrument over its full lifetime. If the credit risk significantly recovers, the allowance can once again be limited to the projected credit losses over the next twelve months. Belfius has identified all the necessary elements to adjust the current impairment methodology/calculation engine to the new requirements of IFRS 9, and the Board of Directors of 16 November 2017 has validated all material aspects of the new impairment rules which are applicable since 1 January 2018 onwards.

Hedge accounting under IFRS 9 aligns more to the risk management policies of entities than under IAS 39. It expands the definition for non-derivative financial instruments and can now also include non-financial assets as hedging instruments. IFRS 9 does not address macro hedge accounting, and allows entities to continue with IAS 39 for such hedges. Belfius will continue to apply the requirements of IAS 39, as most of the hedges held by Belfius are qualified as macro hedges.

The implementation of IFRS 9 as of 1 January 2018 had a negative impact on the net asset value of EUR 77 million, mainly stemming from the impact of the new impairment calculation methodology which was, however, partially offset by the reversal of the net negative available-for-sale reserve for those bonds which will be within a “hold to collect” business model. Furthermore, the implementation has a slightly positive impact on Belfius’ solvency ratios. The impacts of the first time application of IFRS 9 are recognised in equity which impacts the regulatory capital. Other impact can also be noted on risk exposures due to impacts on balance sheet exposure amounts from reclassifications.

The impact relates mainly to the reversal of the available-for-sale reserve and the frozen available-for-sale reserve as Belfius has opted for a “hold to collect” business model for the majority of debt instruments.

The impact on regulatory risk exposures is twofold:

- an increase on the portfolio hedge; and
- a decrease following lower exposures after reclassification and remeasurement on certain assets.

This increase of regulatory risk exposure was partially offset by lower exposures on certain assets. As the majority of the debt instruments are held in a “hold to collect” business model, the exposure on which RWA is calculated decreased as the fair value revaluation is no longer taken into account.

2.1.29 Change of law and new regulatory regime

The Conditions (and applicable Final Terms) of the Public Pandbrievien issued pursuant to the Base Prospectus are based on and subject to Belgian law in effect as at the date of issuance of the relevant Public Pandbrievien. No assurance can be given as to the impact of any possible judicial decision or change to Belgian law or administrative practice after the date of issuance of the relevant Public Pandbrievien. The legal regime for covered bonds was introduced in Belgium in 2012 and was incorporated in the Banking Law.

In addition, any relevant tax law or practice applicable as at the date of this Base Prospectus and/or the date of purchase or subscription of the Public Pandbrievien may change at any time (including during any subscription period or the term of the Public Pandbrievien). Any such change may have an adverse effect on a Noteholder, including that the Public Pandbrievien may be redeemed before their due date,

their liquidity may decrease and/or the tax treatment of amounts payable to or receivable by an affected Noteholder may be less than otherwise expected by such Noteholder.

2.1.30 Reliance on the procedures of the Securities Settlement System, Euroclear, Clearstream Germany, SIX SIS (Switzerland), Euroclear France SA (France), INTERBOLSA (Portugal) and Monte Titoli (Italy)

Public Pandbrievens will be issued in dematerialised or in registered form under the Belgian Companies Code and cannot be physically delivered. The dematerialised Public Pandbrievens will be represented exclusively by book entries in the records of the Securities Settlement System. Access to the Securities Settlement System is available through the Securities Settlement System participants whose membership extends to securities such as the Public Pandbrievens. The Securities Settlement System participants include certain banks, stockbrokers and Euroclear, Clearstream, Germany, SIX SIS (Switzerland), Monte Titoli (Italy), Euroclear France SA (France), INTERBOLSA (Portugal).

Transfers of interests in the Public Pandbrievens will be effected between the Securities Settlement System participants in accordance with the rules and operating procedures of the Securities Settlement System. Transfers between investors will be effected in accordance with the respective rules and operating procedures of the Securities Settlement System participants through which they hold their Public Pandbrievens.

Neither the Issuer, nor the Arranger, any Dealer, any Agent or the Noteholders' Representative will have any responsibility for the proper performance by the Securities Settlement System or the Securities Settlement System participants of their obligations under their respective rules and operating procedures.

A Noteholder must rely on the procedures of the Securities Settlement System, Euroclear, Clearstream, Germany, SIX SIS (Switzerland), Monte Titoli (Italy), Euroclear France SA (France), INTERBOLSA (Portugal) to receive payments under the Public Pandbrievens. The Issuer will have no responsibility or liability for the records relating to, or payments made in respect of, the Public Pandbrievens within the Securities Settlement System.

2.1.31 A Noteholder's actual yield on the Public Pandbrievens may be reduced from the stated yield by transaction costs and taxes

When Public Pandbrievens are purchased or sold, several types of incidental costs (including transaction fees and commissions) are incurred in addition to the current price of the security. These incidental costs may significantly reduce or even exclude the profit potential of the Public Pandbrievens. For instance, credit institutions as a rule charge their clients for own commissions which are either fixed minimum commissions or pro-rata commissions depending on the order value. To the extent that additional - domestic or foreign - parties are involved in the execution of an order, including, but not limited to, domestic dealers or brokers in foreign markets, Noteholders must take into account that they may also be charged for the brokerage fees, commissions and other fees and expenses of such parties (third party costs).

In addition to such costs directly related to the purchase of securities (direct costs), Noteholders must also take into account any follow-up costs (such as custody fees). Investors should inform themselves about any additional costs incurred in connection with the purchase, custody or sale of the Public Pandbrievens before investing in the Public Pandbrievens.

Moreover, a Noteholder's effective yield on the Public Pandbrievens may be diminished by the tax impact on that Noteholder of its investment in the Public Pandbrievens. Payments of interest on the Public Pandbrievens, or profits realised by the Noteholder upon the sale or repayment of the Public Pandbrievens, may be subject to taxation in its home jurisdiction and/or in other jurisdictions in which

it is required to pay taxes. This Base Prospectus includes general summaries of certain Belgian tax considerations relating to an investment in the Public Pandbrieven issued by the Issuer (see the section 14 “*Belgian Taxation on the Public Pandbrieven*”). Such summaries may not apply to a particular holder of Public Pandbrieven or to a particular issue and do not cover all possible tax considerations. In addition, the tax treatment may change before the maturity, redemption or termination date of Public Pandbrieven. The Issuer advises all investors to contact their own tax advisers for advice on the tax impact of an investment in the Public Pandbrieven.

2.1.32 No agent assumes any fiduciary or other obligations to the Noteholders

Each agent appointed in respect of the Public Pandbrieven will act in its respective capacity in accordance with the Terms and Conditions and the Agency Agreement (as defined in the Terms and Conditions) in good faith. However, Noteholders should be aware that the Agent (as defined in the Agency Agreement) assumes no fiduciary or other obligations to the Noteholders and, in particular, is not obliged to make determinations which protect or further the interests of the Noteholders.

Each Agent appointed in respect of the Public Pandbrieven may rely on any information to which it should properly have regard that is reasonably believed by it to be genuine and to have been originated by the proper parties.

2.1.33 Legal investment considerations may restrict certain investments

The investment activities of certain investors are subject to investment laws and regulations, or review or regulation by certain authorities. Each potential investor should consult its legal advisers to determine whether and to what extent the Public Pandbrieven are legal investments for it.

2.1.34 Potential conflicts of interest

Potential conflicts of interest may exist between the Issuer, the Agents, the Dealers, the Calculation Agent and the Noteholders. The Calculation Agent in respect of any Series of Public Pandbrieven may be the Issuer, and this gives rise to potential conflicts including (but not limited to) with respect to certain determinations and judgements that the Calculation Agent may make pursuant to the Conditions (including the Final Terms) that may influence any interest amount due on, and the amount receivable upon redemption of, the Public Pandbrieven. The Issuer acts as the principal paying agent under the Agency Agreement (as defined below), and in its capacities as Paying Agent and Fiscal Agent, will be arranging for payments to be made through the Securities Settlement System in respect of the dematerialised Public Pandbrieven. The Issuer and its affiliates (including, if applicable, any Dealer or Agent) may engage in trading activities (including hedging activities) related to any Public Pandbrieven, for its proprietary accounts or for other accounts under their management.

2.2 Risks relating to the structure of a particular issuance of Public Pandbrieven

2.2.1 Public Pandbrieven may be subject to optional redemption by the Issuer

An optional redemption feature (a “**call-option**”) is likely to limit the market value of Public Pandbrieven. During any period when the Issuer may elect to redeem Public Pandbrieven, the market value of those Public Pandbrieven will generally not rise substantially above the price at which they can be redeemed. This may also be true prior to any redemption period.

The Issuer may be expected to redeem Public Pandbrieven when its cost of borrowing is lower than the interest rate on the Public Pandbrieven. Investors that choose to reinvest moneys they receive through an optional early redemption may be able to do so only in securities with a lower yield than the redeemed Public Pandbrieven. Potential investors should consider reinvestment risk in light of other investments available at that time.

2.2.2 Floating Rate Public Pandbrieven

A key difference between Floating Rate Public Pandbrieven and Fixed Rate Public Pandbrieven is that interest income on Floating Rate Public Pandbrieven cannot be anticipated. Due to varying interest income, investors are not able to determine a definite yield of Floating Rate Public Pandbrieven at the time they purchase them, so that their return on investment cannot be compared with that of investments bearing fixed interest. If the Final Terms of the Public Pandbrieven provide for frequent interest payment dates, investors are exposed to the reinvestment risk if market interest rates decline, because investors may reinvest the interest income paid to them only at the lower interest rates then prevailing.

Moreover the reference rate could be zero or even negative. Even if the relevant reference rate becomes negative, it will still remain the basis for the calculation of the interest rate and a margin - if applicable – will be added to such negative interest rate.

2.2.3 Zero Coupon Public Pandbrieven

Changes in market interest rates have a substantially stronger impact on the prices of Zero Coupon Public Pandbrieven than on the prices of interest bearing Public Pandbrieven because the discounted issue prices are substantially below par. If market interest rates increase, Zero Coupon Public Pandbrieven can suffer higher price losses than other Public Pandbrieven having the same maturity and credit rating. Due to their leverage effect, Zero Coupon Public Pandbrieven are a type of investment associated with a particularly high price risk.

2.2.4 Foreign currency Public Pandbrieven

As purchasers of foreign currency Public Pandbrieven, investors are exposed to the risk of changing foreign exchange rates. This risk is in addition to any performance risk that relates to the Issuer or the type of Public Pandbrieven being issued.

2.2.5 Reference Rates and Benchmark

Reference Rates and indices, including interest rate benchmarks, such as the Euro Interbank Offered Rate (“**EURIBOR**”) and the London Interbank Offered Rate (“**LIBOR**”), which are used to determine the amounts payable under financial instruments or the value of such financial instruments (“**Benchmarks**”), have, in recent years, been the subject of political and regulatory scrutiny as to how they are created and operated. This has resulted in regulatory reform and changes to existing Benchmarks, with further changes anticipated.

Regulation (EU) 2016/1011 (the “**Benchmark Regulation**”), which applies as of 1 January 2018, applies to the provision of Benchmarks, the contribution of input data to a Benchmark and the use of a Benchmark within the European Union. Among other things, the Benchmark Regulation (i) requires Benchmark administrators to be authorised or registered (or, if based outside the European Union, to be subject to an equivalent regime or otherwise recognised or endorsed) and (ii) prevents certain uses by EU supervised entities of Benchmarks of administrators that are not authorised or registered (or, if based outside the European Union, not deemed equivalent or recognised or endorsed). Pursuant to the Benchmark Regulation, an index provider needs to apply for authorisation or registration by 1 January 2020. In 2019, the European Council published the Regulation 2019/482, which amends the Regulation 2016/1368 that establishes a list of critical benchmarks used in financial markets pursuant to Benchmarks Regulation (i.e. interest rates such as EURIBOR and the Euro OverNight Index Average (“**EONIA**”). In a press release on 25 February 2019 the European Commission announced that a political agreement has been reached to extend the transitional period under the Benchmark Regulation for two years (until the end of 2021) for critical benchmarks and third country benchmarks. The Commission stated that given the crucial importance of third-country benchmarks for European Union companies, the extra two years for benchmarks produced outside the European Union was also

introduced to provide additional time for work with non-EU regulators on how these benchmarks can be recognised as equivalent or otherwise endorsed for use in the European Union. The Benchmark Regulation could adversely affect any Public Pandbrievien referencing a Benchmark, in particular if the methodology or other terms of the relevant Benchmark are changed in order to comply with the requirements of the Benchmark Regulation or in case of the discontinuation of a Benchmark as a result of the failure by a Benchmark administrator to be authorised or registered (or, if based outside the European Union, to be deemed equivalent or recognised or otherwise endorsed).

In March 2017, the European Money Markets Institute (“EMMI”) published a position paper setting out the legal grounds for certain proposed reforms to EURIBOR. The proposed reforms seek to clarify the EURIBOR specification, to align the current methodology with the Benchmark Regulation, the IOSCO Principles (i.e., nineteen principles which are to apply to Benchmarks used in financial markets as published by the Board of the International Organisation of Securities Commissions in July 2013) and other regulatory recommendations and to adapt the methodology to better reflect current market conditions. EMMI is more specifically aiming to evolve the current quote based methodology to a transaction based methodology in order to better reflect the underlying interest that it intends to measure and adapt to the prevailing market conditions. In particular, it is contemplated that it will be anchored on actual market transaction input data whenever available, and on other funding sources if transaction data are insufficient. In a statement published in January 2018, EMMI indicated that it aims to launch the hybrid methodology for EURIBOR gradually so that it will be fully implemented by the end of 2019 at the latest, in accordance with the transitional period provided for by the Benchmark Regulation. On 29 March 2018, EMMI launched its first stakeholder consultation on the hybrid methodology. On 17 October 2018, EMMI published the second consultation paper on the hybrid methodology for EURIBOR. The consultation period closed on 30 November 2018. On 12 February 2019, EMMI published the summary of stakeholder feedback on the second consultation paper and a blueprint of the methodology.

On 27 July 2017, the Chief Executive of the United Kingdom Financial Conduct Authority, which regulates LIBOR, announced that it does not intend to continue to persuade, or use its powers to compel, panel banks to submit rates for the calculation of LIBOR to the administrator of LIBOR after 2021. The announcement indicates that the continuation of LIBOR on the current basis is not guaranteed after 2021.

It is not possible to predict whether, and to what extent, panel banks will continue to provide LIBOR submissions to the administrator of LIBOR going forwards.

On 21 September 2017, the ECB, the European Commission, ESMA and the Belgian Financial Services and Markets Authority announced that they would be part of a new working group tasked with the identification and adoption of a “risk free overnight rate” which can serve as a basis for an alternative to current Benchmarks used in a variety of financial instruments and contracts in the euro area. Once it has made a recommendation, it will also explore possible approaches for ensuring a smooth transition to this rate. Furthermore, the ECB announced that it will start providing an overnight unsecured index before 2020.

The reforms described above or any other changes may cause a Benchmark to perform differently than in the past or to be discontinued, may create disincentives for market participants to continue to administer or participate in certain Benchmarks or may have other consequences which cannot be predicted.

Following the implementation of any such potential reforms, the manner of administration of Benchmarks may change, with the result that they may perform differently than in the past, or the Benchmark could be eliminated entirely, or there could be other consequences that cannot be

predicted. The elimination of LIBOR or any other Benchmark, changes in the manner of administration of any Benchmark, or any other Benchmark Event could require or result in an adjustment to the interest calculation and related provisions of the Terms and Conditions as well as the Agency Agreement (as further described in Condition 2(l) (*Benchmark replacement*)), or result in adverse consequences to holders of any Public Pandbrievien linked to such Benchmark (including Floating Rate Public Pandbrievien whose interest rates are linked to LIBOR or any other Benchmark that is or may become the subject of reform). Furthermore, even prior to the implementation of any changes, uncertainty as to the nature of alternative reference rates and as to potential changes to a Benchmark may adversely affect such Benchmark during the term of the relevant Public Pandbrievien, the return on the relevant Public Pandbrievien and the trading market for securities based on the same Benchmark.

The Terms and Conditions of the Public Pandbrievien provide for certain fall-back arrangements in the event that a published Benchmark, such as LIBOR, (including any page on which such Benchmark may be published (or any successor service)) becomes unavailable, including the possibility that the Rate of Interest could be set by the Issuer (without a requirement for the consent or approval of the Noteholders) by reference to a Successor Rate or an Alternative Reference Rate and that such Successor Rate or Alternative Reference Rate may be adjusted (if required) in order to reduce or eliminate, to the extent reasonably practicable in the relevant circumstances, any economic prejudice or benefit (as applicable) to investors arising out of the replacement of the relevant Benchmark. In certain circumstances, the ultimate fall back of interest for a particular Interest Period may result in the Rate of Interest for the last preceding Interest Period being used. This may result in the effective application of a fixed rate for Floating Rate Public Pandbrievien based on the Rate of Interest which was last observed on the Relevant Screen Page. In addition, due to the uncertainty concerning the availability of Successor Rates and Alternative Reference Rates and the involvement of an Independent Adviser (if applicable), the relevant fall-back provisions may not operate as intended at the relevant time.

Any such consequences could have a material adverse effect on the value of, and return on, any Public Pandbrievien to which the fall-back arrangements are applicable. Moreover, any of the above matters or any other significant change to the setting or existence of any relevant reference rate could adversely affect the ability of the Issuer to meet its obligations under the Floating Rate Public Pandbrievien or could have a material adverse effect on the value or liquidity of, and the amount payable under, the Floating Rate Public Pandbrievien.

Investors should consider these matters when making their investment decision with respect to the relevant Floating Rate Public Pandbrievien.

2.3 Risks relating to the business of Belfius Bank

2.3.1 Uncertain economic conditions

Belfius Bank's business activities are dependent on the level of banking, finance and financial services required by its customers. In particular, levels of borrowing are heavily dependent on customer confidence, the state of the economies Belfius Bank does business in, market interest rates and other factors that affect the economy. Also, the market for debt securities issued by banks is influenced by economic and market conditions in Belgium and, to varying degrees, market conditions, interest rates, currency exchange rates and inflation rates in other European countries. There can be no assurance that current events in Europe or elsewhere will not cause market volatility or that such volatility will not adversely affect the price of the Public Pandbrievien or that economic and market conditions will not have any other adverse effect. The profitability of the Belfius Bank's businesses could, therefore, be adversely affected by a worsening of general economic conditions in its markets, as well as by foreign

and domestic trading market conditions and/or related factors, including governmental policies and initiatives. An economic downturn or significantly higher interest rates could increase the risk that a greater number of the Belfius Bank's customers would default on their loans or other obligations to Belfius Bank, or would refrain from seeking additional borrowing. As Belfius Bank currently conducts the majority of its business in Belgium, its performance is influenced by the level and cyclical nature of business activity in this country, which is in turn affected by both domestic and international economic and political events. There can be no assurance that a lasting weakening in the Belgian economy will not have a material adverse effect on the Belfius Bank's future results.

2.3.2 Business conditions and the general economy

The Belfius Bank's profitability could be adversely affected by a worsening of general economic conditions domestically, globally or in certain individual markets such as Belgium. Factors such as interest rates, inflation, investor sentiment, the availability and cost of credit, the liquidity of the global financial markets and the level and volatility of equity prices could significantly affect the activity level of customers. For example:

- an economic downturn or significantly higher interest rates could adversely affect the credit quality of Belfius Bank's on-balance sheet and off-balance sheet assets by increasing the risk that a greater number of Belfius Bank's customers would be unable to meet their obligations;
- persistently negative and decreasing short term interest rates could impact Belfius Bank's capacity to generate a sufficiently high level of revenues;
- a continued market downturn or significant worsening of the economy could cause Belfius Bank to incur mark-to-market losses in some of its portfolios; and
- a continued market downturn would be likely to lead to a decline in the volume of transactions that Belfius Bank executes for its customers and, therefore, lead to a decline in the income it receives from fees and commissions and interest.

All of the above could in turn affect the Belfius Bank's ability to meet its payment obligations under the Public Pandbrievien.

2.3.3 Current market conditions and recent developments

Sustained actions by the monetary authorities in both the United States and the Eurozone have created the conditions necessary to achieve stability in the financial system and to permit the start and continuation of the economic recovery. By injecting money into the economy and by creating proper financing systems, by creating a banking union in the European Union and thanks to the regulatory requirements embedded within that banking union the confidence in the stability of the financial systems has returned. However, financial institutions can still be forced to seek additional capital, merge with larger and stronger institutions and, in some cases, be resolved in an organised manner.

The capital and credit markets have experienced a robust performance over the recent months, recovering from the sharp deterioration in both stock and spread markets at the end of Q4 last year. Volatility, as measured by estimators such as the VIX index has now returned to levels close to its long term average range (13-15). Business and consumer confidence estimators still display signs of concern over the prospects of a soft landing in the US and the muted growth outlook in the Euro zone and China.

Due to the monetary policy pursued within the European Union interest rates have been pushed to extremely low and in some cases negative levels. While this is a factor that has contributed to the economic recovery, it has also strengthened the upward pressure that is exerted on the prices of some financial assets, like different types of bonds, real estate or even stocks. Should this policy be reversed

then it cannot be excluded that this could lead to increased volatility in the financial markets and falling asset prices such that confidence gets lowered and business activity reduced which may materially and adversely affect Belfius Bank's business, financial condition and operational results, which could in turn affect Belfius Bank's ability to meet its payments under the Public Pandbrievien.

2.3.4 Credit risk

General credit risks are inherent in a wide range of Belfius Bank's businesses. These include risks arising from changes in the credit quality of its borrowers and counterparties and the inability to recover amounts due from borrowers and counterparties. Belfius Bank is subject to the credit risk that third parties such as trading counterparties, counterparties under swaps and credit and other derivative contracts, borrowers, issuers of securities which Belfius Bank holds, customers, clearing agents and clearing houses, exchanges, guarantors, (re-) insurers and other financial intermediaries owing Belfius Bank's money, securities or other assets do not pay, deliver or perform under their obligations. Bankruptcy, lack of liquidity, downturns in the economy or real estate values, operational failure or other factors may cause them to default on their obligations towards Belfius Bank.

Belfius Bank measures its credit risk in terms of Full Exposure at Default ("**FEAD**"), which is determined as follows:

- for balance sheet assets (except for derivatives): the gross carrying amounts (before credit risk adjustments);
- for derivatives: the fair value of derivatives after netting, increased with the potential future exposure calculated under the current exposure method (add-on);
- for Securities Financing Transactions (repos and reverse repo's): the carrying amount as well as the excess collateral provided for repurchase agreements;
- for off-balance sheet commitments: either the undrawn part of credit facilities or the maximum commitment of Belfius for guarantees granted to third parties.

CRD IV provides for the use of an Internal Ratings-Based ("**IRB**") approach to credit risk and partly for market risk. Subject to certain minimum conditions and disclosure requirements, banks that have received regulatory approval to use the IRB approach may rely on their own internal estimates of risk components in determining the capital requirement for a given exposure. Belfius Bank uses mainly the Advanced Internal Ratings-Based ("**AIRB**") approach for assessing its capital requirements for credit risk and partly internal models for capital requirements related to market risks (interest rate and foreign exchange risks). This means that Belfius Bank uses internal models under the advanced method to calculate the probability of default, the loss given default and credit conversion factor in order to determine the capital requirement for a given exposure. For interest rate risk and foreign exchange risk, Belfius Bank uses the internal model (based on Value-at-Risk ("**VaR**")). For other market risks (e.g. equity), Belfius Bank uses the standard method.

Belfius Bank requires approval from the European Central Bank (the "**ECB**") in order to implement new models or to change existing approved models. In particular, the ECB is conducting a Targeted Review of Internal Models ("**TRIM**"). TRIM is a process being undertaken by the ECB in systemically important banks subject to its supervision. It is being undertaken to increase harmonisation in approaches to internal models used by banks across the European Union. During 2016, the ECB launched preliminary questionnaires and first data requests. This was followed by a second phase of on-site inspections in 2017 and 2018. The TRIM conducted by the ECB in 2018 (models to mortgage loans and for market risk) did not reveal major weaknesses and had no major financial impact so far. Main recommendations deal with governance improvement, data quality framework and model documentation. Although the results of the first on-site inspections did not

reveal major weaknesses, further regulatory reviews and inspections may require changes to the activities impacted by the models used by Belfius Bank, such as capital management, risk management and stress testing. It may also give rise to potential adverse capital consequences, including the application of additional capital scalars, delay in the normalization of risk-weighted asset density and reputational risk for Belfius Bank.

When granting credits to individuals (essentially mortgage loans), to self-employed persons and to small enterprises, Belfius Bank employs standardised and automated processes including credit scoring and/or rating models. Changes in objective information are reflected in the credit grade of the relevant borrower with the resultant grade influencing the management of that borrower's loans. There is a risk that Belfius Bank's credit scoring and/or rating processes may not be effective in evaluating the credit quality of customers for instance in case of structural changes in the economy of clients' behaviours or in identifying changes in loan quality in a timely manner. Any such failure in the timely identification of loan impairment could materially adversely affect Belfius Bank's business, results of operations, financial condition and prospects.

When granting credits to medium-sized and large enterprises as well as Public and Social Banking customers, an individualised approach is implemented. Credit analysts examine the file autonomously and define the customer's internal rating. Then a credit committee takes a decision on the basis of various factors such as clients' financial situation (e.g. in relation to liquidity and capital), the customer relationship, the customer's prospects, the credit application and the guarantees. In the analysis process, credit applications are carefully examined and only accepted if continuity and borrower's repayment capacity are demonstrated. To support the credit decision process, a Risk Adjusted Return on Capital ("**RAROC**") measures the expected profitability of the credit transaction or even of the full relationship with the customer, and compares it with a required RAROC level (target rate). As such, the RAROC is an instrument for differentiating the risks and for guiding the return combinations in an optimal way.

Belfius Bank has further intensified its strategy of being close to its customers. This approach provides a significant added value to Belfius Bank's customers, regardless of the segment in which they operate. Credit and risk committees are regionalised and decision-making powers are increasingly delegated to the regional commercial and credit teams, strengthening the principle of decision-by-proximity. This has resulted in a greater involvement of the various teams in the decision-making process, as well as stronger monitoring of the use of the delegated powers mentioned above.

While risk across these borrowers' classes remains relatively low, certain categories of loans are subject to heightened credit risk. In particular, the NBB has expressed concern with regard to the evolution of the Belgian residential real estate and mortgage market. Belfius Bank remains focused on monitoring the higher risk segments of its mortgage loan book, including mortgages with longer repayment terms, mortgages with a high loan-to-value ratio and loans with high debt service costs relative to the relevant borrower's income and the share in its portfolio of mortgage 'buy to let' loans. Stress testing is regularly conducted to monitor the resilience of the real estate portfolio to shocks. In view of this concern, the NBB has requested that banks increase their capital buffer to absorb unexpected shocks in case of residential real estate market downturn. In light of the NBB's concerns, exposure to corporates in the real estate sector, which have been increasing rapidly, is also an area of focus for Belfius Bank.

Furthermore, in relation to Belfius Bank's lending to public institutions, changes in budgetary and taxation policy may affect the asset quality of loans to municipalities. In addition, one key area of concern is the hospitals sector. The sector continues to show a sound financial structure from an aggregated point of view, but the evolution of the profit and loss accounts is more worrying. The

government is expected to undertake a hospital reform and as a first step, a new repartition of hospital networks is ongoing.

Belfius Bank monitors the evolution of the solvency of its borrowers throughout the whole credit lifecycle. The different portfolios of the Retail and Commercial Business for which risk management relies on a portfolio approach are reviewed periodically. Customer ratings, using an individualised approach, are also updated periodically, in line with the bank's choice to apply AIRB models. The economic review process of credit applications is intended to ensure that any signs of risk can be detected in time and subsequently monitored and/or addressed. This review process is organised, according to the Credit Review Guideline, in an annual cycle, with in-depth analysis for customers with important credit exposures and/or significant (positive or negative) evolutions in their risk profile.

Finally, between 2011 and 2016, Belfius Bank has been engaged in a tactical de-risking of the ex-legacy portfolios. Belfius Bank has been successful in achieving its aim of bringing the risk profile of the legacy portfolios in line with the risk profile of its Retail and Commercial and Public and Corporate segments. As from 1 January 2017, the remainder of these legacy portfolios have been integrated in Group Center and the remaining securities are being managed in natural run-off. De-risking after 2017 is conducted on an opportunistic basis (e.g. sale of Italian govies in January 2018 or derivatives unwinds and compression throughout the year). There can be no assurance, however, that the risk profile of these legacy portfolios will remain at current levels.

No assurances can, however, be given that the strategy and framework to control the general credit risk profile and to limit risk concentrations will be effective and that these risks will not have an adverse effect on Belfius Bank's results of operations, financial condition or prospects.

2.3.5 Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is inherent in much of Belfius Bank's business and mainly stems from:

- changes to the commercial funding amounts collected from Retail and Private customers, small, medium-sized and large companies, public and similar customers and the way these funds are allocated to customers through loans;
- the volatility of the collateral that is to be deposited with counterparties as part of the framework for derivatives and repo transactions (so-called cash & securities collateral);
- the value of the liquid reserves by virtue of which Belfius Bank can collect funding on the repo market and/or from the ECB;
- the capacity to obtain interbank and institutional funding; and
- the GBP liquidity gap which mainly stems from an investment in UK corporate bonds (inflationlinked bonds) and the collateral posted for the swaps hedging these bonds. This liquidity is managed throughout long-term CIRS (cross currency interest rate swaps) and short-term FX swaps.

CRD IV (as defined below) requires banks such as Belfius Bank to meet targets set for the Basel III liquidity related ratios, i.e., (i) the liquidity coverage ratio ("LCR") under Article 412 CRR which requires banks to hold sufficient high quality liquid assets to withstand a 30-day stressed funding scenario and (ii) the net stable funding ratio ("NSFR") under Article 427 which is calculated as the ratio of an institution's amount of available stable funding to its amount of required stable funding. Belfius closed the year 2018 with a 12-month average LCR of 135% and a NSFR of 116%. Therefore, Belfius Bank currently complies with the CRD IV requirements (minimum requirements both set at 100% as from 1 January 2018). However, failure to comply with these ratios in the future may lead to

regulatory sanctions. Wholesale funding may also prove difficult if Belfius Bank does not achieve LCR and NSFR ratios comparable to peers.

Each asset purchased and liability sold has unique liquidity characteristics. Some assets have high liquidity in that they can be converted into cash relatively quickly, while other assets, such as privately placed loans, mortgage loans, property and limited partnership interests, have comparatively low liquidity. Market downturns typically exacerbate low liquidity. They may also reduce the liquidity of those assets which are typically liquid, as occurred following the financial crisis with the markets for asset-backed securities relating to property assets and other collateralised debt and loan obligations.

In addition, due to new regulatory requirements and unconventional monetary policy, financial markets continue to experience reduced liquidity in some asset classes. Although liquidity for many asset classes has improved since 2008, there have been periods of illiquidity in the capital markets for certain asset classes such as structured credit. In periods of illiquidity, Belfius Bank may be unable to sell or buy assets at market efficient prices and may therefore realise investment losses or incur higher financing costs. In addition, illiquid markets could result in Belfius Bank being required to hold higher levels of liquid but low yielding assets as a buffer or having to raise or hold additional funds for operational purposes through financings, which could have a material adverse effect on its business, results of operations, financial condition and prospects. This might also apply to illiquidity in the Assets under Management (“AuM”) business. In case of serious stress and in the event clients withdrew their funds from their investment shares, Belfius Bank might need to provide financial support to its AuM beyond or in the absence of any contractual obligations (step-in risk).

Asset and Liability Management (“ALM”), a division situated within the scope of the Chief Financial Officer (“CFO”), is the front-line manager for the liquidity requirements of Belfius Bank. It identifies, analyses and reports on current and future liquidity positions and risks, and defines and coordinates funding plans and actions under the operational responsibility of the CFO and under the general responsibility of the Management Board. As the CFO also bears final operational responsibility for managing the interest rate risk contained in the banking balance sheet via the ALM Department and the Asset & Liability Committee (“ALCo”), meaning that total bank balance sheet management lies within his operational responsibility.

ALM organises a weekly Asset and Liability Forum (“ALF”), in presence of the Risk Department, the Treasury Department of the Financial Markets and representatives of the commercial business lines. This forum is in the first place a discussion forum on all topics with a link to the ALCo in preparation to the ALCo memo’s. It has been mandated by the ALCo to translate the strategic funding plans into tactical and operational funding strategies aligned to the financing needs stemming from Belfius balance sheet and within the regulatory constraints (LCR, NSFR, encumbrance, MREL, ...).

ALM also monitors the funding plan to guarantee Belfius Bank will continue to comply with its internal and regulatory liquidity ratios.

ALM reports on a daily and weekly basis to the CFO and CRO and on a monthly basis to the Board of Directors about Belfius Bank’s liquidity situation.

Second-line controls for monitoring the liquidity risk are performed by the Risk department, which ensures that the reports published are accurate, challenges the retained hypothesis and models, realises simulation over stress situations and oversees compliance with limits, as laid down in the Liquidity Guidelines.

2.3.6 Market risk

The businesses and earnings of Belfius Bank and of its individual business segments are affected by market conditions. Market risk can be understood as the potential adverse change in the value of a

portfolio of financial instruments due to movements in market price levels, to changes of the instrument's liquidity, to changes in volatility levels for market prices or to changes in the correlations between the levels of market prices.

Belfius Bank records several additional value adjustments which might vary significantly based on market evolutions of for example credit and basis risk.

Management of market risk within Belfius Bank is focused on all Non-Financial and Financial Markets activities and encompasses interest rate risk, spread risk and associated credit risk/liquidity risk, foreign-exchange risk, equity risk (or price risk), inflation risk and commodity price risk.

Non-Financial Markets activities

Changes in the shape and level of interest rate curves impact the economic value of Belfius Bank's assets and liabilities. The persistence of exceptionally low interest rates for an extended period, or negative interest rates, can adversely impact Belfius Bank's earnings through the compression of its net interest margin, as assets are being repriced at lower costs and funding costs decline is limited by the legally binding minimum interest rate on regulated saving deposits. Low interest rates also caused early repayments and re-financings across Belfius Bank's mortgage book, with about 2/3 of the outstanding stock having been prepaid. Additional repayments could further have an adverse effect on net interest income. The accommodative monetary policies pursued by central banks may also lead to excessive inflationary pressures on relevant economies at some point or lead to further search for yield (and asset price increases). Furthermore, in the event of a sudden large increase or frequent increases in interest rates, Belfius Bank may not be able to respond to the market or re-price its assets and liabilities at the same time, giving rise to re-pricing gaps in the short term which can adversely affect its net interest margin. Belfius Bank's earnings are exposed to basis risk (i.e., an imperfect correlation in the adjustment of the rates earned and paid on different financial products, including derivatives, with otherwise similar re-pricing characteristics). Interest rates also affect the affordability of Belfius Bank's products to customers. A rise in interest rates, without sufficient improvements in customers' earnings levels, could lead to an increase in default rates among customers with variable rate obligations, albeit this part of Belfius Bank's portfolio is limited. This could in turn lead to increased cost of risk and lower profitability for Belfius Bank. An increase in interest rates would also result in a higher rate being used for purposes of discounting future cash flows from Belfius Bank's loan book, which would have the effect of increasing cost of risk and affect negatively Belfius Bank's value. A high interest rate environment may also reduce demand for mortgages and other loan products generally, as customers are less likely or less able to borrow at the same levels when interest rates are high as when interest rates are low.

In terms of credit spread risk, widening credit spreads could adversely impact the fair value of Belfius Bank's fixed income financial investments through other comprehensive income or the adjustments to the fair value of the credit derivatives.

In addition, although Belfius Bank uses the euro as its reporting currency, a portion of its assets, liabilities, income and expenses are generated in other currencies. Changes in foreign exchange rates affect the value of assets, liabilities, income and expenses denominated in foreign currencies. Any failure to manage interest rate risk or the other market risks to which Belfius Bank is exposed could have a material adverse effect on its business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects.

Managing structural exposure to market risks (including interest rate risk, equity risk, real estate risk and foreign exchange risk) is also known as Asset/Liability Management (ALM). The structural exposure at Belfius Bank results from the imbalance between its assets and liabilities in terms of volumes, durations and interest rate sensitivity.

Belfius Bank's Board of Directors has the ultimate responsibility for setting the strategic risk tolerance, including the risk tolerance for market risks in non-financial markets activities. The Management Board of Belfius Bank has the ultimate responsibility for managing the interest rate risks of Belfius Bank within the above set risk tolerance and within the regulatory framework.

Operational responsibility for effective ALM is delegated to the ALCo. The ALCo manages interest rate risk, foreign exchange risk, and liquidity risk of Belfius Bank's balance sheet within a framework of normative limits and reports to the Management Board. Important files at a strategic level are submitted for final decision to the Management Board, which has the final authority before any practical implementation.

The ALCo of Belfius Bank is responsible for guiding and monitoring balance sheet and off-balance - sheet commitments and, doing so, places an emphasis on:

- the creation of a stable income flow;
- the maintenance of economic value; and
- the insurance of robust and sustainable funding.

Financial Markets activities

Financial Markets activities encompass client-oriented activities and hedge activities at Belfius Bank.

The VaR concept is used as the principal metric for proper management of the market risk Belfius Bank is facing. The VaR measures the maximum loss in Net Present Value ("NPV") the bank might be facing in normal and/or historical market conditions over a period of 10 days with a confidence interval of 99%. The following risks are monitored at Belfius Bank using a VaR computation:

- interest rate and foreign-exchange rate risk: this category of risk is monitored via an historical VaR based on an internal model approved by the NBB. The historical simulation approach consists of managing the portfolio through a temporal series of historical asset yields. These revaluations generate a distribution of portfolio values (yield histogram) on the basis of which a VaR (% percentile) may be calculated. The main advantages of this type of VaR are its simplicity and the fact that it does not assume a normal but a historical distribution of asset yields (distributions may be non-normal and the behaviour of the observations may be non-linear).
- general and specific equity risks are measured on the basis of a historical VaR with full valuation based on 300 scenarios.
- spread risk and inflation risk are measured via a historical approach, applying 300 observed variations on the sensitivities.

Since the end of 2011, Belfius Bank has computed a Stressed Value-at-Risk (S-VaR) on top of its regular VaR. This S-VaR measure consists of calculating an historical VaR based on a twelve consecutive months observation period which generates the largest negative variations of NPV in the bank's current portfolio of financial instruments.

2.3.7 Operational risk

Non-Financial Risk Management is growing in importance given evolutions of risks and threats combined with an ambitious business strategy. Those risks require strong risk management and coordination.

The term Non-Financial Risks ("NFR") has to be understood as a broad umbrella covering all risks except "financial risks" (such as market, ALM, liquidity, credit and insurance risks). Consequently,

non-financial risks are not independent, and do not constitute a predefined list of risks, resulting in the need for a regular review of the scope of these risks in light of emerging risks.

NFR covers among others operational risks (including fraud, HR, IT, IT security, business continuity, outsourcing, data-related risks, privacy ...) as well as reputational, compliance, legal risks, ecosystems related risks, etc. Those are risks with financial or non-financial impact resulting from inadequate or failed internal processes, people and systems, or from external events.

The framework on the management of operational risk at Belfius Bank is in place and is based on the principles mentioned in the “principles for the sound management of operational risk”.

The governance structure is based on the three lines of defense model. The first line responsibility is taken by the business management and a second line responsibility by the Non-Financial Risk department, who defines the methodological principles, sometimes with the support of expertise teams (such as Legal department for legal risk). There is a clear separation of duties between both lines.

The Non-Financial risk management includes transversal processes such as the collection of operational events (loss data), the organisation of yearly risk and control self-assessments, advice on operational risk topics and ex-ante risk analyse of new products, as well as the performance of scenario analysis, the collection of insurance claims and the yearly review of the insurance policies.

In addition, Non-Financial risk team is organizing the development and testing of business continuity plans and performance of business impact analysis, a crisis management program, the management of information security risk (with the CISO – Chief Information Security Officer), privacy and data risk management (with the DPO – Data Protection Officer), coordination of the fraud management at Belfius Bank.

All activities of Belfius Bank are covered by the current framework.

Non-financial risks need a regular review of the scope of these risks in light of emerging risks and new regulations.

2.3.8 Impact of Brexit

The Brexit negotiations about an orderly withdrawal of the United Kingdom (“UK”) from the European Union have not been finalized. This is creating uncertainty. Belfius is monitoring these impacts and taking mitigating actions. Despite large UK exposures (especially on UK utilities and hospitals), the impact of a Brexit is considered as manageable. The most striking negative impacts could arise from UK corporate downgrades (although mitigated by high quality monoliner insurance on a significant part of the exposures) and credit spread widening.

2.3.9 Competition

Belfius Bank faces strong competition across all its markets from local and international financial institutions including banks, life insurance companies and mutual insurance organisations. While Belfius Bank believes it is positioned to compete effectively with these competitors, there can be no assurance that increased competition will not adversely affect Belfius Bank’s pricing policy and lead to losing market share in one or more markets in which it operates.

Competition is also affected by other factors such as changes in consumer demand and regulatory actions. Moreover competition can increase as a result of internet and mobile technologies changing customer behaviour, the rise of mobile banking and the threat of banking business being developed by non-financial companies, all of which may reduce the profits of the credit institution.

The introduction of Payment Services Directive (EU) 2015/2366 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 November 2015 on payment services in the internal market (“PSD2”), may enable

the emergence of payment aggregators, which could in turn reduce the relevance of traditional bank platforms and weaken brand relationships. The developments of ecosystems – which lead to the abolition of borders across economic sector – could further exacerbate these threats.

Any failure by Belfius Bank to manage the competitive dynamics to which it is exposed could have a material adverse effect on its business, financial condition, results of operations, and prospects.

2.3.10 Effective capital management and capital adequacy and liquidity requirements

Effective management of Belfius Bank's capital is critical to its ability to operate its businesses and to grow organically. Belfius Bank is required by regulators in Belgium and other jurisdictions in which it undertakes regulated activities to maintain adequate capital resources. The maintenance of adequate capital is also necessary for Belfius Bank's financial flexibility in the face of continuing turbulence and uncertainty in the global economy.

In December 2010, the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision (the “**Basel Committee**”) reached agreement on comprehensive changes to the capital adequacy framework, known as Basel III. A revised version of Basel III was published in June 2011. The purpose was to raise the resilience of the banking sector by increasing both the quality and quantity of the regulatory capital base and enhancing the risk coverage of the capital framework. In particular, Basel III introduced new eligibility criteria for common equity tier 1, additional tier 1 and tier 2 capital instruments with a view to raising the quality of regulatory capital, and increased the amount of regulatory capital that institutions are required to hold. Basel III also requires institutions to maintain a capital conservation buffer above the minimum capital ratios which, if not maintained, results in certain capital distribution constraints being imposed on these institutions (including the Issuer). The capital conservation buffer, to be comprised of common equity tier 1 capital, would result in an effective common equity tier 1 capital requirement of 7% of risk-weighted assets (i.e., its assets adjusted for their associated risks). In addition, Basel III directs national regulators to require certain institutions to maintain a counter-cyclical capital buffer during periods of excessive credit growth, in addition to other buffers which may be applicable to global or domestically systematically important institutions. Basel III further introduced a leverage ratio for institutions as a backstop measure, to be applied from 2018 alongside current risk-based regulatory capital requirements. The changes in Basel III are contemplated to be phased in gradually between January 2013 and January 2022. Basel III has been introduced in the European Union through CRD IV (as defined below).

CRD IV (consisting of CRD and CRR) has applied since 1 January 2014 and imposes a series of new requirements, many of which are being phased in over a number of years. Certain portions of CRD have been transposed into Belgian law through the Belgian Banking Law and, although CRR applies directly in each Member State, CRR leaves a number of important interpretational issues to be resolved through binding technical standards, and leaves certain other matters to the discretion of national regulators. In addition, the ECB may, following the assumption of certain supervisory responsibilities, interpret CRD IV, or exercise discretion accorded to the regulator under CRD IV (including options with respect to the treatment of assets of other affiliates) in a different manner than the NBB. To the extent that Belfius Bank has estimated the indicative impact that CRD IV may have on the calculation of its risk-weighted assets and capital ratios, such estimates are preliminary and subject to uncertainties and change.

Basel III and CRD IV change the capital adequacy and liquidity requirements in Belgium and in other jurisdictions. The application of increasingly stringent stress case scenarios by the regulators may (i) require Belfius Bank to raise additional capital sources (including common equity tier 1, additional tier 1 capital and tier 2 capital by way of further issuances of securities, and (ii) result in existing tier 1 securities and tier 2 securities issued by Belfius Bank ceasing to count towards Belfius Bank's

regulatory capital, either at the same level as present or at all. The requirement to raise additional tier 1 and tier 2 capital could have a number of negative consequences for Belfius Bank. If Belfius Bank is unable to raise the requisite capital, it may be required to further reduce the amount of its weighted risks.

Based on the MREL Calibration Methodology published by the SRB, Belfius Bank's mechanical target would potentially amount to 27.25 per cent. of risk-weighted exposures (fully-loaded). When applied to Belfius Bank, this requirement (after balance sheet depletion) translates to 9.70 per cent. of total liabilities and own funds (taking into account derivatives netting when applicable), which is the SRB decision of MREL requirement for Belfius notified by the National Bank of Belgium on May 23rd 2018. The SRB is currently interacting with Belfius on MREL requirements for 2019. The finalization thereof is expected shortly. Taking into account increasing risk weighted assets ("**RWA**") between 2016 and 2017 and stable TLOF, required MREL expressed in TLOF is expected to increase.

As mentioned in the SRB 2017 MREL Policy, the SRB has also set a subordination benchmark of Other Systemically Important Institutions ("**O-SIIs**"). The total subordination benchmark for Belfius has currently been set at 16 per cent. This is a general level depending on the systemic importance of banks (12 per cent. plus fully fledged combined buffer requirement) of total RWAs for O-SIIs.

The SRB reserves however the right to adjust the aforementioned policy or requirements at a later stage in the light of the future design of the Bank Recovery and Resolution Directive and further development of the MREL policy. In particular, the SRB is currently reviewing the scope of eligible liabilities for Belfius, which can result in the need for Belfius to increase the issuance of eligible liabilities. As a result, Belfius can be negatively affected, for instance due to higher funding costs.

Belfius will continue to manage its MREL position through the public and/or private issuance of MREL eligible instruments. Since the approval of the Belgian law in July 2017, Belfius has issued two benchmark non-preferred senior transactions in a total amount of €1.25 billion, but there can be no assurance that future issuances will be possible on similar terms or at all.

Under the EU Banking Reform Proposals, which will need to be transposed into national law by December 2020, the leverage ratio will become binding. The transposition of the net stable funding ratio will be postponed with the final Basel 3 package in a CRR3 to be potentially binding by 2022. Further changes are also proposed to the measurement of certain risks, including market risk and operational risk. Once implemented, these changes are expected to generally result in an increase of the capital requirements. On 18 June 2018, the Parliament's Economic & Monetary Affairs Committee ("**ECON**") voted its report on CRD V. The proposed amendments to the package are now being discussed by ECON and the Council of the European Union in trilogue with the European Commission.

Any change that limits Belfius Bank's ability to manage effectively its balance sheet and capital resources going forward (including, for example, reductions in profits and retained earnings as a result of impairments and increases in weighted risks) or to access funding sources could have a material adverse impact on its financial condition and regulatory capital position or result in a loss of value in the Public Pandbriev.

2.3.11 General Regulatory risk- increased and changing regulation

As is the case for all credit institutions, Belfius Bank's business activities are subject to substantial regulation and regulatory oversight in the jurisdictions in which it operates, mainly in Belgium.

The recent global economic downturn has resulted in significant changes to regulatory regimes. There have been significant regulatory developments in response to the global crisis, including the stress test

exercise co-ordinated by the Committee of European Banking Supervisors, in co-operation with the ECB, liquidity risk assessments and the adoption of a new regulatory framework.

The most relevant areas of regulation include the following:

- The requirements under Basel III have been implemented in the European Union through the adoption of (i) Directive 2013/36/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 26 June 2013 on access to the activity of credit institutions on prudential requirements for credit institutions and investment firms (“**CRD**”) and (ii) Regulation (EU) No. 575/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 26 June 2013 on prudential requirements for credit institutions and investment firms (“**CRR**” and together with CRD, “**CRD IV**”).
- As part of the so-called banking union, the “**Single Supervision Mechanism**” or “**SSM**” was adopted by Council Regulation (EU) No 1024/2013 of 15 October 2013 conferring specific tasks on the ECB concerning policies relating to the prudential supervision of credit institutions. Under the SSM, the ECB has assumed certain supervisory responsibilities in relation to Belfius Bank, which were previously handled by the NBB. The ECB may interpret the applicable banking regulations, or exercise discretions given to the regulator under the applicable banking regulations, in a different manner than the NBB.
- Regulation 806/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 15 July 2014 establishing uniform rules and a uniform procedure for the resolution of credit institutions and certain investment firms in the framework of a Single Resolution Mechanism and a Single Bank Resolution Fund and amending Regulation (EU) No 1093/2010 of the European Parliament and the Council (“**Single Resolution Mechanism**” or “**SRM**”). The SRM entered into force on 19 August 2014 and applies to credit institutions which fall under the supervision of the ECB, including Belfius Bank. The SRM has established a Single Resolution Board (“**SRB**”) which, since 1 January 2016, is the authority in charge of vetting resolution plans and carrying out the resolution of a credit institution that is failing or likely to fail. The SRB will act in close cooperation with the European Commission, the ECB and the national resolution authorities (which, in case of Belfius Bank, include the resolution college of the NBB within the meaning of Article 21ter of the Belgian law of 22 February 1998 establishing the organic statute of the NBB (the “**Belgian Resolution College**”). The SRB together with the Belgian Resolution College (where applicable) is hereinafter referred to as the “**Resolution Authority**”. Moreover, the SRM established a Single Resolution Fund (“**SRF**”) which will be built up with contributions of the banking sector to ensure the availability of funding support for the resolution of credit institutions. The overall aim of the SRM is to ensure an orderly resolution of failing banks with minimal costs to taxpayers and the real economy.
- Directive 2014/59/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 15 May 2014 establishing a framework for the recovery and resolution of credit institutions and investment firms, which provides for a framework for the recovery and resolution of credit institutions and investment firms (the “**Bank Recovery and Resolution Directive**” or “**BRRD**”). The aim of the BRRD is to provide supervisory and resolution authorities with common tools and powers to address banking crises pre-emptively in order to safeguard financial stability and minimise taxpayers' exposure to losses.

In February 2019, the EU institutions endorsed an agreement on a proposal to amend the above regulations, inter alia, the CRR, the CRD, the BRRD and the SRM (the “EU Banking Reform Proposals”). These proposals aim to (i) increase the resilience of European institutions and enhancing financial stability, (ii) improve banks’ lending capacity to support the EU economy and (iii) further

facilitate the role of banks in achieving deeper and more liquid EU capital markets to support the creation of a Capital Markets Union. These proposals are expected to be formally adopted by the European Parliament in April 2019 and published in the Official Journal in May or June 2019.

In addition, on 7 December 2017 the Basel Committee announced a final agreement on the finalisation of Basel III (commonly referred to as Basel IV). This will result in an increase of the capital requirements for CET1. Belfius expects this impact to be manageable. Such impact can preliminarily be assessed at 1% to 1.25% of CET1 ratio, based on the current agreement. This estimation is however subject to the transposition of the international agreement in EU legal framework, the discretion of the macro prudential authority to mitigate the impact of different measures and the forthcoming structure of the balance sheet. In the event that the European authorities when transposing the Basel agreement were to deviate from this final agreement, this could have a significant impact on Belfius Bank's solvency position. Besides, in the event that the discussions at the level of the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision regarding sovereign and public exposures were to lead to an agreement on these matters, this could also materially affect Belfius Bank's capital requirements.

Belfius Bank's business and earnings are also affected by fiscal and other policies that are adopted by the various regulatory authorities of the European Union, foreign governments and international agencies. The nature and impact of future changes to such policies are not predictable and are beyond Belfius Bank's control.

Belfius Bank conducts its business subject to on-going regulation and associated regulatory risks, including the effects of changes in the laws, regulations, policies and interpretations mainly in Belgium but also in the other regions in which Belfius Bank does business. Changes in supervision and regulation, in particular in Belgium, could materially affect Belfius Bank's business, the products and services offered by it or the value of its assets.

2.3.12 Regulatory risk –recovery and resolution regime

European Resolution Regime

The BRRD provides for the establishment of a new European-wide framework for the recovery and resolution of credit institutions and investment firms. The stated aim of the BRRD is to provide supervisory and resolution authorities, including the resolution college of the National Bank of Belgium within the meaning of Article 21ter of the Law of 22 February 1998 establishing the organic statute of the National Bank of Belgium, or any successor body or authority (the “**National Resolution Authority**” and, together with the national resolution authorities of other participating Member States, the “**NRAs**”), with common tools and powers to address banking crises pre-emptively in order to safeguard financial stability and minimise taxpayers' exposure to losses. The BRRD was further complemented by the Regulation (EU) No. 806/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 15 July 2014 establishing uniform rules and a uniform procedure for the resolution of credit institutions and certain investment firms in the framework of a Single Resolution Mechanism and a Single Bank Resolution Fund and amending Regulation (EU) No 1093/2010 of the European Parliament and of the Council, which entered into force on 19 August 2014. From that moment, a centralised power of resolution has been established and entrusted to the SRB, which is operational as from 1 January 2016 and works in close cooperation with the NRAs.

The BRRD grants powers to resolution authorities that include (but are not limited to) the introduction of a statutory “write-down and conversion power” in relation to Tier 1 capital instruments and Tier 2 capital instruments and a “bail-in” power in relation to eligible liabilities (as defined in Article 2(1)(71) BRRD, i.e., the liabilities and capital instruments that do not qualify as common equity tier 1, additional tier 1 capital instruments or tier 2 capital instruments and that are not excluded from the scope of the bail-in power by virtue of Article 44(2) BRRD). These powers allow the lead regulator to

cancel all or a portion of the principal amount of, or interest on, certain unsecured liabilities of a failing institution and/or to convert certain debt claims into another security, including ordinary shares of Belfius Bank or any other surviving group entity, if any. The “write down and conversion” and “bail-in” powers are part of a broader set of resolution powers provided to the resolution authorities under the BRRD in relation to distressed credit institutions and investment firms. These resolution powers include the ability for the resolution authorities to force, in certain circumstance of distress, the sale of credit institution’s business or its critical functions, the separation of assets, the replacement or substitution of the credit institution as obligor in respect of debt instruments, modifications to the terms of debt instruments (including amending the maturity date, any interest payment date or the amount of interest payable and/or imposing a temporary suspension of payments) and/or discontinue the listing and admission to trading of debt instruments issued by the credit institution.

The National Resolution Authority must write down or convert all tier 1 capital instruments and tier 2 capital instruments at the institution's or group's point of non-viability (i.e., the point at which (i) the relevant authority determines that the institution or group meet the conditions for resolution or (ii) the relevant authority determines that the institution or group would cease to be viable (within the meaning of Article 251 of the Belgian Banking Law) if those capital instruments were not written down or converted or (iii) the institution seeks extraordinary public financial support). In addition, all tier 1 capital instruments and the tier 2 capital instruments must be written-down or converted before, or at least together with, the application of any resolution tool (including the exercise of the bail-in powers).

Belgian bank recovery and resolution regime

Under the Belgian bank recovery and resolution regime, the supervisory and resolution authorities are able to take a number of measures in respect of any credit institution they supervise if deficiencies in such credit institution's operations are not remedied. Such measures include: the appointment of a special commissioner whose consent is required for all or some of the decisions taken by all the institution's corporate bodies; the imposition of additional requirements in terms of solvency, liquidity, risk concentration and the imposition of other limitations; requesting limitations on variable remuneration; the complete or partial suspension or prohibition of the institution's activities; the requirement to transfer all or part of the institution's participations in other companies; replacing the institution's directors or managers; and revocation of the institution's licence, the right to impose the reservation of distributable profits, or the suspension of dividend distributions or interest payments to holders of additional tier 1 capital instruments.

Furthermore, the lead regulator can impose specific measures on an important financial institution (including the Issuer, and whether systemic or not) when the lead regulator is of the opinion that (a) such financial institution has an unsuitable risk profile or (b) the policy of the financial institution can have a negative impact on the stability of the financial system.

The Belgian Banking Law (which transposes BRRD) allows the National Resolution Authority to take resolution actions. Resolutions tools include (i) the power to direct the sale of the relevant financial institution or the whole or part of its business on commercial terms without requiring the consent of the shareholders or complying with procedural requirements that would otherwise apply, (ii) the power to transfer all or part of the business of the relevant financial institution to a “bridge institution” (an entity created for that purpose which is wholly or partially in public control), (iii) the power to separate assets by transferring assets to a bridge institution or one or more asset management vehicles to allow them to be managed with a view to maximising their value through eventual sale or orderly wind-down, and (iv) a “bail in” power to the National Resolution Authority. Such bail-in power allows the National Resolution Authority to write down or convert into shares or other proprietary instruments all or part of a credit institution's eligible liabilities in order to (i) recapitalise the credit institution to the extent it is sufficient to restore its ability to comply with its licensing conditions and to continue to

carry out the activities for which it is licensed and to sustain sufficient market confidence in the institution, or (ii) convert or reduce the principal amount of debt instruments that are transferred to a bridge institution with a view to providing capital for that bridge institution or as part of a sale of the business or transfer of assets.

Subject to certain exceptions, as soon as any of these proceedings (including bail-in) have been initiated by the National Resolution Authority, the relevant counterparties of such credit institution would not be entitled to invoke events of default or set off their claims against the credit institution. The Belgian Banking Law confirms that the powers described above will not affect the financial collateral arrangements (including close-out netting and repo-transactions) subject to the Belgian law of 15 December 2004 on financial collateral (transposing Directive 2002/47/EC in Belgian law), although the mere fact that a recovery or resolution measure is taken by the National Resolution Authority may not cause an event of default, give rise to any close-out or enforcement of security to the extent that the essential provisions of the agreement remain respected. In addition, the protection of financial collateral arrangements provided for by the Belgian Banking Law is slightly broader than the regime set out in the BRRD (with the latter containing certain exceptions to the protection of such arrangements to the extent deposits that may be repayable by a deposit guarantee scheme are part of such arrangements) and as a consequence the Belgian Banking Law may need to be amended to provide for the same exceptions.

Pursuant to Article 242, 10° of the Banking Law, the Public Pandbrieven are excluded from the scope of the “bail-in” powers.

As indicated above, under the Belgian Banking Law, the powers of the supervisory and resolution authorities are significantly expanded. The implementation or a perceived increase in the likelihood of implementation by the supervisory and/or resolution authorities of any of their powers of intervention could have an adverse effect on the interests of the Noteholders.

For the purpose of the National Resolution Authority's bail-in powers, credit institutions (including Belfius Bank) must at all times meet a minimum requirement for own funds and eligible liabilities. This minimum requirement is an amount of own funds and eligible liabilities. The draft technical standards on the criteria for determining the minimum requirement for own funds and eligible liabilities do not provide details on the implications of a failure by an institution to comply with its minimum requirement for own funds and eligible liabilities (“**MREL**”) under the Directive 2014/59/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council, establishing an EU-wide framework for the recovery and resolution of credit institutions and investment firms, as set in accordance with Article 45 of such Directive (as transposed in article 459 of the Belgian Banking Law) and Commission Delegated Regulation (C(2016) 2976 final) of 23 May 2016, or any successor requirement. However, if the approach set out by the Financial Stability Board (the “**FSB**”) in respect of the Total Loss-Absorbing Capacity (“**TLAC**”) for global systemically important banks (“**G-SIBs**”) is adopted in respect of MREL, then there is a possibility that a failure by an institution to comply with MREL could be treated in the same manner as a failure to meet minimum regulatory capital requirements. Accordingly, a failure by the Issuer to comply with its MREL requirement may have a material adverse effect on the Issuer's business, financial condition and results of operations. For the time being, Belfius Bank is not a G-SIB as defined under the FSB TLAC Term Sheet and is therefore currently not subject to the FSB TLAC Term Sheet.

Only where the exercise of these write-down and conversion powers is insufficient to meet the requirements of Article 267/6 of the Belgian Banking Law will the Resolution Authority exercise its bail-in powers by (i) writing-down or converting the principal amount of subordinated debts that do not constitute tier 1 or tier 2 capital instruments and (ii) to the extent such write-down or conversion is insufficient, the principal amount of the remaining eligible liabilities (each time taking into account the

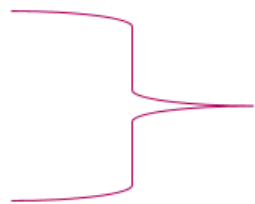
priority of claims in insolvency proceedings). The “write-down and conversion power” has also been transposed in the Belgian Banking Law.

Subject to certain exceptions, as soon as any of these proceedings (including bail-in) have been initiated by the National Resolution Authority, the relevant counterparties of such credit institution would not be entitled to invoke events of default or set off their claims against the credit institution.

On 31 July 2017, the Belgian legislator adopted a new law to, amongst others, amend the Belgian Banking Law in order to give effect to the European Commission’s proposals of 23 November 2016 to amend CRD IV and the BRRD. In particular, the law also adds a new article 389/1 in the Belgian Banking Law which aims at increasing the effectiveness of the bail-in tool and introduces a new category of claims in the statutory creditor hierarchy in the case of a liquidation procedure (*procédure de liquidation/liquidatieprocedure*) of a credit institution. Article 389/1, 2° of the Belgian Banking Law now divides senior notes into: (i) senior preferred notes, retaining the same ranking as the previous senior notes; and (ii) senior non-preferred notes. Senior non-preferred notes are direct, unconditional, senior, and unsecured (*chirographaires/chirografaire*) obligations. They must have the following characteristics:

- (i) they do not include embedded derivatives and are not themselves derivatives. Debt instruments with a variable interest rate resulting from a widely used benchmark rate and debt instruments that are not denominated in the issuer’s domestic currency, provided that the principal, the repayment and the interest are denominated in the same currency, are not considered as debt instruments including embedded derivatives as a result of these sole features;
- (ii) their maturity may not be less than one year;
- (iii) the issuance terms must expressly provide that the claim is unsecured (*chirographaire/chirografair*) and that their ranking is as set forth in Article 389/1, 2° of the Belgian Banking Law.

In accordance with this new provision, in case of liquidation of a credit institution or stockbroking firm, the claims will rank as follows (whereby Common Equity Tier 1 will rank lowest):

Common Equity Tier 1	
Additional Tier 1	
Tier 2 + other Subordinated Liabilities	
Non Preferred Senior Unsecured Instruments (art. 389/1, 2° Belgian Banking Law 25 April 2014)	
Other Preferred Senior Unsecured Liabilities	
Derivatives	
Deposits Large Enterprises (> 100,000 EUR)	
Deposits SME and Physical Persons (> 100,000 EUR)	
Covered Deposits (> 100,000 EUR)	
Secured Liabilities	

Pari passu

2.3.13 Regulatory risk - Banking Law

The Belgian banking law of 25 April 2014 (*“Wet op het statuut van en het toezicht op kredietinstellingen en beursvennootschappen”/“Loi relative au statut et contrôle des établissements de crédit et des sociétés de bourse”*) (the **“Banking Law”**) is based on the existing regulatory framework and transposes into Belgian law, among other things, the CRD and the BRRD (see 2.3.12 *Regulatory risk –recovery and resolution regime*). The Banking Law replaced the previous banking law of 22 March 1993. The Banking Law also introduces a number of specific provisions broadly in line with developments at the European level, such as certain limitations on trading activities, restrictions on proprietary trading, certain specific requirements (such as the obligation to maintain a minimum ratio of unencumbered assets) or general liens for the benefit of depositors on the movable assets of the Issuer (subject to certain limitations). The Banking Law further contains powers to allow the government to conform the Banking Law to developments at a European level in certain areas, including through the adoption of royal decrees.

Accordingly, the Banking Law has an impact that goes beyond the mere transposition of the aforementioned CRD and BRRD. This is, in particular, but not solely, due to (i) the increased regulatory attention to, and regulation of, corporate governance (including executive compensation), (ii) the need for strategic decisions to be pre-approved by the regulator (“strategic decisions” include decisions having significance relating to each investment, disinvestment, participation or strategic cooperation agreement of the financial institution, including decisions regarding the acquisition of another institution, the establishment of another institution, the incorporation of a joint venture, the establishment in another country, the conclusion of cooperation agreement, the contribution of or the acquisition of a branch of activities, a merger or a demerger), and (iii) the prohibition (subject to limited exceptions) of proprietary trading. Belfius Bank does, however, not expect that such prohibition on proprietary trading will have a material impact on its business as it is currently being conducted.

It should be noted that (i) certain elements of the Banking Law require further detailed measures to be taken by other authorities, in particular the NBB, (ii) certain elements of the Banking Law will be influenced by further regulations (including through technical standards) taken or to be taken at European level, and (iii) the application of the Banking Law may be influenced by the assumption by the ECB of certain supervisory responsibilities which were previously handled by the NBB and, in general, by the allocation of responsibilities between the ECB and the NBB. The powers granted to resolution authorities under the BRRD include also the introduction of a “bail-in” power and a statutory “write-down and conversion power”. Nevertheless, article 44 (2) of the BRRD explicitly provides that covered bonds (such as the Public Pandbrieven) and other secured liabilities of a credit institution will not be subject to the bail-in powers, i.e., the write down or conversion powers of resolutions authorities.

Finally, it should be noted that certain of the European initiatives (in particular the prohibition on proprietary trading) to be transposed into Belgian law pursuant to the Banking Law are still in draft form, or subject to political discussion, at the European level. Whilst the Banking Law contains powers to allow the government to conform the Banking Law to developments at a European level in certain areas through a royal decree, it cannot be ruled out that there will be differences between the regulatory regime promulgated by the relevant European directives and the regulatory regime of the Banking Law.

The Belgian Banking Law will also have to be further amended once the various amendments to CRR, CRD, BRRD and the SRM, are adopted, which is expected in April 2019.

2.3.14 Bankruptcy proceedings under Belgian Law

If bankruptcy proceedings were initiated against Belfius Bank (the Issuer) in Belgium, a receiver would be appointed over the Issuer. The initiation of bankruptcy proceedings against the Issuer would not affect the relevant powers of the Cover Pool Administrator to manage the Special Estate to the exclusion of the Issuer and the insolvency administrator. The purpose of such management is to ensure compliance with the obligations under the Public Pandbrieven in accordance with the Conditions.

In addition, bankruptcy proceedings would be limited to the General Estate of the Issuer, since the Special Estate do not form part of the bankruptcy estate of Issuer. The proceedings do not cause the obligations and debts covered by the Special Estate (such as those resulting from the Public Pandbrieven) to become due and payable.

Pursuant to the Belgian Covered Bonds Regulations, a receiver has a legal obligation to co-operate with the Competent Authority and the Cover Pool Administrator in order to enable them to manage the Special Estate in accordance with the Belgian Covered Bonds Regulation. There may be certain practical difficulties in this respect, which may cause a delay in the execution of the obligations of the Special Estate towards the Noteholders and the Other Creditors.

Whenever a credit institution is subject to a resolution measure in accordance with the provisions of the Banking Law (or if all conditions are fulfilled for initiating a resolution measure), no liquidation proceedings (*“faillissement / faillite”*) can be started without the prior approval of the resolution authority of the Competent Authority (Article 273 of the Banking Law).

The Banking Law incorporates private international law principles transposing Directive 2001/24/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of April 2001 on the reorganisation and winding up of credit institutions (as amended or supplemented from time to time, the **“Credit Institutions Insolvency Directive”**) into Belgian law. The Credit Institutions Insolvency Directive applies to credit institutions and their branches set up in Member States other than those in which they have their head offices, as defined in Directive 2000/12/EC, subject to the conditions and exemptions laid down in the Credit Institutions Insolvency Directive. Only the administrative or judicial authorities of the home member state which are responsible for winding-up are empowered to decide on the opening of winding up proceedings.

2.3.15 A substantial part of Belfius Bank’s assets may be collateralised

Like every credit institution, a non-negligible part of Belfius Bank’s assets are collateralised (by means of an outright pledge, repo transaction or otherwise). The amount of assets pledged is linked to the funding granted by external parties who demand collateral to mitigate the potential risk on the Issuer.

Finally, it should be noted that the Banking Law introduced (i) a general lien on movable assets (*“algemeen voorrecht op roerende goederen”/“privilège général sur biens meubles”*) for the benefit of the deposit guarantee fund (*“garantiefonds voor financiële diensten”/“fonds de garantie pour les services financiers”*) as well as (ii) a general lien on moveable assets for the benefit of natural persons and SMEs for deposits exceeding EUR 100,000. The general liens could have an impact on the recourse that the Special Estate (or any noteholder) would have on the general estate of the Issuer in the case of an insolvency as the claims which benefit from a general lien will rank ahead of the claim the Special Estate (or any noteholder) against the general estate in accordance with Article 6, indent 8 of Annex III to the Banking Law. However, this impact should in principle be mitigated by the fact that the Banking Law requires all Belgian credit institutions (including the Issuer) to have sufficient unencumbered assets to meet any claims of depositors as set out in Article 110, §2, indent 2 of the Banking Law. In addition, no Public Pandbrieven can be issued if the amount of the Cover Assets exceeds 8 per cent. of the issuing credit institution’s total assets. The value of the Covered Assets is

taken into account by the Competent Authority when monitoring compliance with both thresholds. Finally, pursuant to Article 3 of the NBB Covered Bonds Regulation (as defined in section 6.1.2), the Competent Authority may impose more stringent requirements on a case by case basis, taking into account the level of collateralisation of the Issuer's assets.

For the avoidance of doubt, the general liens for the benefit of the deposit guarantee fund and the depositors only relates to the General Estate of the Issuer. The deposit guarantee fund and the depositors do not benefit from a similar general lien on the Special Estate.

2.3.16 A downgrade in the credit rating

The rating agencies Standard & Poor's, Moody's and Fitch Ratings or other rating agencies if applicable use ratings to assess whether a potential borrower will be able in the future to meet its credit commitments as agreed. A major element in the rating for this purpose is an appraisal of the company's net assets, financial position and earnings performance. In addition, Belfius Bank is wholly owned by the Belgian federal state through the Federal Holding and Investment Company, and it is possible that, if the ratings assigned to the Belgian federal state were to be downgraded, that could result in the ratings assigned to Belfius Bank being negatively affected. Moreover, as the ownership of a bank is one of the factors taken into in determining a bank's rating, a change of ownership of Belfius Bank could have a potential impact on the ratings assigned to Belfius Bank. A bank's rating is an important comparative element in its competition with other banks. It also has a significant influence on the individual ratings of a bank's important subsidiaries. A downgrading or the mere possibility of a downgrading of the rating of Belfius Bank or one of its subsidiaries might have adverse effects on the relationship with customers and on the sales of the products and services of the company in question. In this way, new business could suffer, Belfius Bank's competitiveness in the market might be reduced, and its funding costs would increase substantially. A downgrading of the rating would also have adverse effects on the costs to Belfius Bank of raising equity and borrowed funds and might lead to new liabilities arising or to existing liabilities being called that are dependent upon a given rating being maintained. It could also happen that, after a downgrading, Belfius Bank would have to provide additional collateral for derivative transactions in connection with rating-based collateral arrangements. If the rating of Belfius Bank were to fall within reach of the non-investment grade category, it would suffer considerably. In turn, this would have an adverse effect on Belfius Bank's ability to be active in certain business areas.

2.3.17 Catastrophic events, terrorist attacks and other acts of war

Catastrophic events, terrorist attacks, other acts of war or hostility, and responses to those acts may create economic and political uncertainties, which could have a negative impact on economic conditions in the regions in which Belfius Bank operates and, more specifically, on the business and results of operations of Belfius Bank in ways that cannot be predicted.

SECTION 3

DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

This Base Prospectus should be read and construed in conjunction with the audited consolidated accounts of Belfius Bank for the years ended 31 December 2017² and 31 December 2018³, including the reports of the statutory auditors in respect thereof, and the separate document entitled “Alternative Performance Measures” (the “APM”)⁴. Such documents shall be incorporated in and form part of this Base Prospectus, save that any statement contained in a document which is incorporated by reference herein shall be modified or superseded for the purpose of this Base Prospectus to the extent that a statement contained herein modifies or supersedes such earlier statement (whether expressly, by implication or otherwise). Any statement so modified or superseded shall not, except as so modified or superseded, constitute a part of this Base Prospectus.

In respect of any issuance of a new Tranche increasing a Series issued under a previous Base Prospectus, the present Base Prospectus should be read and construed in conjunction with the Conditions (set out in Section 8) of the relevant Base Prospectus, which are incorporated by reference in the present Base Prospectus.

Copies of all documents incorporated by reference in this Base Prospectus may be obtained without charge from the offices of the Issuer and on the website of the Issuer at www.belfius.com.

The tables below set out the relevant page references for the accounting policies, notes and auditors’ reports of the Issuer for the financial years ended 31 December 2017 and 31 December 2018, respectively, as well as the non-consolidated statement of income, the consolidated statement of income, the consolidated cash flow statement, the non-consolidated balance sheet and the consolidated balance sheet of Belfius Bank as set out in the Annual Reports of the Issuer of 2017 and 2018. The non-incorporated parts of such documents are not relevant for the investor or are covered elsewhere in this Base Prospectus.

Information contained in the documents incorporated by reference other than information listed in the table below is for information purposes only, and does not form part of this Base Prospectus.

The consolidated balance sheet and consolidated statement of income of Belfius Bank for the years 2017 and 2018 can also be found in the section headed “Description of the Issuer” on pages 154 to 191 of this Base Prospectus.

	Belfius Bank SA/NV	
	Annual Report 2017	Annual Report 2018
	(English Version)	(English Version)
consolidated balance sheet	132	144
consolidated statement of income	134	148
consolidated statement of comprehensive income	135	150
consolidated statement of change in equity	136	152
consolidated cash flow statement	141	158
audit report on the consolidated accounts	278	318
notes to the consolidated financial statements.....	142	161

² https://www.belfius.be/about-us/dam/corporate/investors/ratios-en-rapporten/reports-bank/en/bel_RA2017_eng.pdf

³ https://www.belfius.be/about-us/dam/corporate/investors/ratios-en-rapporten/reports-bank/en/bel_RA2018_en.pdf

⁴ <https://www.belfius.be/about-us/dam/corporate/investors/ratios-en-rapporten/reports-bank/en/APM.pdf>

Belfius Bank SA/NV		
	Annual Report 2017	Annual Report 2018
	(English Version)	(English Version)
non-consolidated balance sheet.....	288	330
non-consolidated statement of income	291	333
		336
		(392 in French version and 400 in Dutch version) ⁵
audit report on the non-consolidated accounts	294	
alternative performance measures APM	296	N/A ⁶

⁵ The statutory report on the non-consolidated account is not included in the English version, but reference in such version is made to the French and the Dutch version, available on this website: https://www.belfius.be/about-us/dam/corporate/investors/ratios-en-rapporten/reports-bank/fr/bel_RA2018_fr.pdf (French version) and https://www.belfius.be/about-us/dam/corporate/investors/ratios-en-rapporten/reports-bank/nl/bel_RA2018_nl.pdf (Dutch version)

⁶ The 2018 annual report does no longer disclose the APM but a separate document “Aternalve Performance Measures” is available on this website: <https://www.belfius.be/about-us/dam/corporate/investors/ratios-en-rapporten/reports-bank/en/APM.pdf>

SECTION 4

PROSPECTUS SUPPLEMENT

Under Article 34 of the Belgian Law of 16 June 2006 on the public offer of investment instruments and the admission of investment instruments to trading on a regulated market, as amended (the “**Prospectus Law**”), the Issuer is required to prepare a supplement to the Base Prospectus if a significant new factor, material mistake or inaccuracy relating to the information included in the Base Prospectus occurs, provided it is capable of affecting the assessment of the Public Pandbrieven and which arises or is noted between the time when the Base Prospectus is approved and the final closing of the offer to the public or, as the case may be, the time when trading on a regulated market begins, whichever occurs later.

If at any time the Issuer shall be required to prepare a supplement pursuant to Article 34 of the Prospectus Law, the Issuer will prepare and make available an appropriate supplement to this Base Prospectus which, in respect of any subsequent issuance of Public Pandbrieven to be listed and admitted to trading on Euronext Brussels’ regulated market, shall constitute a prospectus supplement in accordance with Article 34 of the Prospectus Law.

SECTION 5

PROGRAMME DESCRIPTION

The Issuer may from time to time issue Public Pandbrieven under the Programme. The aggregate principal outstanding amount of Public Pandbrieven in euro shall not at any time exceed EUR 10,000,000,000 (or the euro equivalent at the date of issuance in the case of other currencies). All Series of Public Pandbrieven outstanding from time to time shall be included in a list which can be consulted on the website of the Competent Authority (at www.nbb.be).

Holders of Public Pandbrieven issued under the Programme (and the Other Creditors) will benefit from an exclusive recourse against the same Special Estate. The main asset class of the Special Estate will consist of Public Sector Exposure. The eligible public sector exposure pool is determined in line with the Belgian Covered Bonds Regulations. The selection of the Public Sector Exposure out of that eligible public sector exposure pool, that is registered as Cover Asset, is based on criteria such as (but not limited to) maturity, type of interest rate, etc. in order to optimise the management of the Programme. The value of the Public Sector Exposure calculated in accordance with the Belgian Covered Bonds Regulations (and including any collections in respect thereof) will at all times represent at least 105 per cent. of the aggregate principal outstanding amount of the Public Pandbrieven of all Series. Both the issued Public Pandbrieven and the Public Sector Exposure and any other Cover Assets will be registered in the Cover Register. Investor reports with details on, among others, the composition of the Special Estate will be made available on the website of the Issuer (www.belfius.com) on a monthly basis.

Under the Programme, the Issuer may issue Public Pandbrieven subject to the terms and conditions (and relevant final terms) set out in this Base Prospectus, but the Issuer may also from time to time issue Public Pandbrieven subject to terms not contemplated by this Base Prospectus (including, without limitation, in the case of N Bonds). In the latter case, the relevant terms or form of terms of the Public Pandbrieven will be set out in a schedule to the Programme Agreement (as defined below).

I. Programme Agreements

5.1 Programme Agreement

The Programme Agreement is an over-arching agreement initially dated 15 July 2014, as amended and/or supplemented and/or restated from time to time, containing certain common terms (the “**Common Terms**”) which will apply to all Public Pandbrieven issued under the Programme (including, without limitation, N Bonds). These Common Terms include the Post-Acceleration Priority of Payments, the Payment Default provision and cross-acceleration, the Rules of Organisation of the Noteholders, the Noteholders’ Waiver, certain provisions required by the Belgian Covered Bonds Regulation, certain Issuer Covenants, and specify, for the avoidance of doubt, that all the holders of Public Pandbrieven will be represented by the Noteholders’ Representative and will benefit from an exclusive recourse against the Special Estate. The Programme Agreement further provides that a Programme Resolution will be required for any amendment to the Common Terms, unless (i) the Noteholders’ Representative is of the opinion that such amendment will not be materially prejudicial to the interests of the Noteholders, (ii) that the amendment is of a formal, minor or technical nature or, in the opinion of the Noteholders’ Representative is to correct a manifest error or to comply with mandatory provisions of law, or (iii) such amendment is made to comply with any criteria from a Rating Agency. The Programme Agreement also provides that no Public Sector Exposure can be deregistered from the Special Estate without prior approval of the Cover Pool Monitor in case such deregistration would lead to a decrease of the ratio between the value of the Cover Assets and the principal outstanding amount of the Public Pandbrieven. No such approval is required for the

deregistration of Public Sector Exposure with a value of zero nor for a substitution whereby the value of the Cover Assets does not decrease with more than EUR 10,000,000 due to this substitution.

5.2 Noteholders' Representative Agreement

Pursuant to the Noteholders' Representative Agreement initially dated 15 July 2014, as amended and/or supplemented and/or restated from time to time, the holders of the Public Pandbrieven (and the Other Creditors which have agreed thereto) will be represented by the Noteholders' Representative which shall have the powers and rights conferred on it by the applicable terms and conditions, the Rules of Organisation of the Noteholders and the Noteholders' Representative Agreement.

5.3 Agency Agreement

The Public Pandbrieven issued under the Base Prospectus will also have the benefit of an Agency Agreement (unless otherwise specified) initially dated 15 July 2014, as amended and/or supplemented and/or restated from time to time, pursuant to which the relevant (principal) paying agent, fiscal agent, registrar and calculation agent shall be appointed.

5.4 Distribution Agreement

Pursuant to and subject to the terms of the Distribution Agreement initially dated 15 July 2014, as amended and/or supplemented and/or restated from time to time, the Issuer may agree with the Dealers that are party thereto to issue Public Pandbrieven. The Issuer may also decide to issue Public Pandbrieven which are not subject to the Distribution Agreement.

5.5 Clearing Services Agreement

The Issuer has entered into a Clearing Services Agreement, dated 10 May 2016, as amended and/or supplemented and/or restated from time to time, with the NBB-SSS, in its capacity as operator of the Securities Settlement System, and the Principal Paying Agent in relation to Dematerialised Public Pandbrieven which will be represented by a book-entry in the records of the Securities Settlement System.

This Base Prospectus, the Programme Agreement, the Noteholders' Representative Agreement, the Agency Agreement, the Distribution Agreement, the Clearing Services Agreement and any other agreement or document entered into from time to time under or in connection with the Programme (as the same may be amended, supplemented, replaced and/or restated from time to time) and designated as a programme document constitute together the programme documents (the "**Programme Documents**"). Unless otherwise specified, the Programme Documents will be governed by Belgian law.

Pursuant to the terms of the Programme Documents, the Issuer shall be entitled to vary, approve or terminate the appointment of any agent or party thereto and/or appoint any additional or substitute agent or party (including, without limitation, in relation to the issue of any Public Pandbrieven). The Issuer may also enter into any other agreement or document as it may from time to time deem necessary or appropriate in relation to the Programme or issuance of any Public Pandbrieven. Each of the Programme Documents shall further contain specific provisions for the amendment, supplement, replacement and/or restatement of such agreement and a reference to any Programme Document shall be deemed a reference to such agreement as the same may from time to time be amended, supplemented, replaced and/or restated.

II. N Bonds and other terms

N Bonds are typically issued to certain German institutional investors and contain certain specific provisions which may differ from some of the terms and conditions that apply to the Public Pandbrieven issued under this Base Prospectus. For instance, N Bonds may be governed by German law. Moreover, they are usually not

listed. Accordingly, a prospectus is usually not required for their offering and the form of the terms applicable thereto will, at the relevant time of issuance, be annexed to the Programme Agreement.

SECTION 6

SUMMARY DESCRIPTION OF THE LEGAL FRAMEWORK FOR BELGIAN COVERED BONDS AND BELGIAN PANDBRIEVEN

The following is a brief summary of certain features of the legal framework governing the issuance of Belgian covered bonds, as at the date of this Base Prospectus. This summary description is not, and does not purport to be, a complete description addressing all aspects of the Belgian legal framework pertaining to Belgian covered bonds. Accordingly, it is qualified in its entirety by reference to the applicable laws and regulations.

6.1 Introduction

6.1.1 Background

A new dedicated regulatory regime for the issuance of covered bonds by Belgian credit institutions was adopted in August 2012. The Belgian Covered Bonds Regulations (as defined below) contemplate a full on balance structure with a right of dual recourse for noteholders (an exclusive recourse against the special estate (together with certain other creditors) and an unsecured claim against the general estate of the issuing credit institution).

6.1.2 Legislative framework

The legislative framework for Belgian covered bonds is established by the following laws, decrees and regulations (as the same may be amended, supplemented, replaced and/or restated from time to time, the “**Belgian Covered Bonds Regulations**”):

- The Law of 3 August 2012 establishing a legal regime for Belgian covered bonds (*Wet van 3 augustus 2012 tot invoering van een wettelijke regeling voor Belgische covered bonds/Loi du 3 août 2012 instaurant un régime légal pour les covered bonds belges*), which has been incorporated in the Law of 25 April 2014 on the status and supervision of credit institutions and stockbroking firms (*Wet van 25 april 2014 op het statuut van en het toezicht op kredietinstellingen en beursvennootschappen/Loi du 25 avril 2014 relative au statut et au contrôle des établissements de crédit et des sociétés de bourse*) (as amended from time to time, the “**Banking Law**”);
- The Law of 3 August 2012 on various measures to facilitate the mobilisation of claims in the financial sector (*Wet van 3 augustus 2012 betreffende diverse maatregelen ter vergemakkelijking van de mobilisering van schuldvorderingen in de financiële sector/Loi du 3 août 2012 relative à des mesures diverses pour faciliter la mobilisation de créances dans le secteur financier*) (as amended from time to time, the “**Mobilisation Law**”);
- The Royal Decree of 11 October 2012 on the issuance of Belgian covered bonds by Belgian credit institutions (*Koninklijk Besluit van 11 oktober 2012 betreffende de uitgifte van Belgische covered bonds door kredietinstellingen naar Belgisch recht/Arrêté Royal du 11 octobre 2012 relatif à l’émission de covered bonds belges par des établissements de crédit de droit belge*) (as may be amended from time to time, the “**Covered Bonds Royal Decree**”);
- The Royal Decree of 11 October 2012 on the cover pool administrator in the context of the issuance of Belgian covered bonds by a Belgian credit institution (*Koninklijk Besluit van 11 oktober 2012 betreffende de portefeuillebeheerder in het kader van de uitgifte van Belgische covered bonds door een kredietinstelling naar Belgisch recht/Arrêté Royal du 11 octobre 2012 relatif au gestionnaire de portefeuille dans le cadre de l’émission de covered bonds belges par un établissement de crédit de droit belge*) (as may be amended from time to time, the “**Cover Pool Administrator Royal Decree**”);

- The Regulation of the NBB concerning the practical modalities for the application of the Law of 3 August 2012 that establishes a legal regime for Belgian covered bonds dated 29 October 2012 (*Circulaire van 29 oktober 2012 over de praktische regels voor de toepassing van de wet van 3 augustus 2012 tot invoering van een wettelijke regeling voor Belgische covered bonds/Circulaire du 29 octobre 2012 relative aux modalités pratiques d'application de la loi du 3 août 2012 instaurant un régime légal pour les covered bonds*) (the “**NBB Covered Bonds Regulation**”); and
- The Regulation of the NBB addressed to the statutory auditors and the cover pool monitors of Belgian credit institutions with respect to their involvement in the context of the issuance of Belgian covered bonds dated 29 October 2012 (*Circulaire van 29 oktober 2012 aan de portefeuillesurveillanten bij kredietinstellingen naar Belgisch recht die Belgische covered bonds uitgeven/ Circulaire du 29 octobre 2012 aux surveillants de portefeuille auprès d'établissements de crédit de droit belge qui émettent des covered bonds belges*) (the “**NBB Cover Pool Monitor Regulation**”).

6.1.3 Belgian covered bonds and Belgian pandbrieven

Pursuant to Article 1, 1° of Annex III to the Banking Law, covered bonds are debt instruments which:

- are issued by a credit institution governed by Belgian law which is authorised to issue covered bonds and included in the list referred to in Article 82, §3, 1° of the Banking Law;
- are included itself or, if issued under a programme, the programme and each debt instrument issued thereunder is included in the list of Belgian covered bonds referred to in Article 82, §3, 2° of the Banking Law; and
- are covered by a special estate on the balance sheet of the issuing credit institution.

Article 6 of the Banking Law and Article 2 of Annex III to the Banking Law provide that covered bonds which comply with the Belgian capital adequacy legislation implementing the European capital adequacy rules, *i.e.* Directive 2013/36/EU of 26 June 2013 on access to the activity of credit institutions and the prudential supervision of credit institutions and investment firms (the “**CRD Directive**”) and Regulation 575/2013 of 26 June 2013 on prudential requirements for credit institutions and investment firms (the “**Capital Requirements Regulation**” or “**CRR**” and, together with the CRD Directive, “**CRD IV**”) may be referred to as Belgian pandbrieven (*Belgische pandbrieven/lettres de gage belges*). Covered bonds comply with the CRD IV if they are bonds as defined in Article 52(4) of Directive 2009/65/EC of 13 July 2009 on the coordination of laws, regulations and administrative provisions relating to undertakings for collective investment in transfereable securities (UCITS) (the “**UCITS Directive**”) and if the Cover Assets comply with the eligibility requirements and valuation rules as set out in Article 129 of the Capital Requirements Regulation.

Pursuant to Article 13 of the Covered Bonds Royal Decree, covered bonds which comply with the requirements set out in the Covered Bonds Royal Decree will be deemed to comply with the UCITS Directive and the CRD IV and may therefore be referred to as Belgian pandbrieven (*Belgische pandbrieven/lettres de gage belges*).

The covered bonds issued under the Programme are referred to as Public Pandbrieven as they comply with the relevant requirements for Belgian pandbrieven (*Belgische pandbrieven/lettres de gage belges*).

6.1.4 Dual authorisation by the Competent Authority

A Belgian credit institution must be authorised by the Competent Authority prior to being entitled to issue Belgian covered bonds. The authorisation of the Competent Authority comprises:

- (a) a general authorisation in relation to the organisational capacity of the credit institution to issue Belgian covered bonds and to ensure appropriate follow-up (the “**General Authorisation**”); and
- (b) a special authorisation for each issue programme or particular issuance (if not issued under a programme), to ascertain whether such programme or issuance meets relevant legal requirements (the “**Specific Authorisation**”).

On its website, the Competent Authority will publish:

- (a) a list of credit institutions that are authorised to issue Belgian covered bonds (www.nbb.be); and
- (b) a list that specifies, per credit institution, the programmes (and the issuances thereunder) or issuances that have been authorised. This list is divided into a list of covered bonds and a list of Belgian pandbrieven (www.nbb.be).

6.1.4.1 General Authorisation

To obtain a General Authorisation, the credit institution must, among other things, provide information on its financial position, long-term strategy, tasks and responsibilities in relation to the issuance of Belgian covered bonds, risk management policy, internal audit, decision-making processes and reporting processes in relation to the issuance of Belgian covered bonds and IT systems. The financial position must demonstrate that the interests of its creditors other than the noteholders will be protected. The credit institution’s statutory auditor must report to the Competent Authority on the credit institution’s organisational capacity to issue Belgian covered bonds prior to and after the issuance of Belgian covered bonds.

The Competent Authority will only grant the General Authorisation if, on the basis of the information referred to above, it is satisfied:

- (a) that the administrative and accounting organisation of the issuing credit institution allows it to operate in accordance with the Belgian Covered Bonds Regulations, in particular as regards its capacity to segregate the Cover Assets from its general estate; and
- (b) that the financial position of the issuing credit institution, specifically with respect to its solvency, is sufficient to safeguard the interests of its creditors, other than the noteholders and other creditors that are or can be identified in the issue conditions.

6.1.4.2 Specific Authorisation

To obtain a Specific Authorisation, the credit institution must, among other things, provide information on the impact of the issuance on the liquidity position of the issuing credit institution, the quality of the Cover Assets and the extent to which the maturity dates of the Belgian covered bonds coincide with those of the Cover Assets. The credit institution will also have to demonstrate that it continues to comply with the requirements of the General Authorisation and the cover pool monitor (*portefeuillesurveillant/surveillant de portefeuille*) will need to report to the Competent Authority (see section 6.2.4) on the compliance by the issuing credit institution with the requirements of the Belgian Covered Bonds Regulations prior to and after the issuance of Belgian covered bonds.

The Competent Authority will only grant the Specific Authorisation if, on the basis of the information referred to above, it is satisfied that the following conditions have been met:

- (a) the issuing credit institution has obtained a General Authorisation; and

- (b) the Cover Assets meet the requirements of the Belgian Covered Bonds Regulations (see section 6.2.3.1).

6.2 Rules applicable to the special estate

6.2.1 Composition of the special estate

The estate of a credit institution that issues Belgian covered bonds is by operation of law split into a general estate and into specified special estates. There will be one special estate per authorised issue programme or stand-alone issuance, as the case may be.

The credit institution that issues Belgian covered bonds must maintain a register in which all Belgian covered bonds and the Cover Assets are registered (the “**Cover Register**”).

The special estate includes by operation of law:

- (a) all assets registered in the Cover Register (the “**Cover Assets**”);
- (b) the assets (cash or financial instruments) received as collateral in the context of hedging instruments which are part of the special estate;
- (c) all security interests and sureties, guarantees or privileges under whichever form that have been granted in relation to Cover Assets as well as rights under insurance policies and other contracts in relation to the Cover Assets or the management of the special estate;
- (d) all sums that the relevant credit institution holds as a result of the recovery (reimbursement or payment) of assets or of the rights mentioned above for the account of the special estate or otherwise held for the special estate; and
- (e) the mandatory reserves with the NBB to the extent that these are linked to the special estate.

Pursuant to a revindication mechanism provided by Article 3, §2, second indent of Annex III to the Banking Law, the ownership rights of the special estate in respect of cash that cannot be identified in the general estate will be transferred to unencumbered assets of the general estate that will be selected by taking into account criteria specified in the terms and conditions of the relevant issuance (hereinafter referred to as the “issue conditions”).

6.2.2 Allocation of the special estate

Each special estate is exclusively allocated to satisfy the obligations to the relevant noteholders and any other creditors that are specifically mentioned or can be identified based on the criteria set out in the relevant issue conditions. The latter category of creditors will generally include the various parties that are involved in the structuring and the management of the special estate and relevant Belgian covered bonds. These may include, *inter alia*, the noteholders’ representative, the cover pool administrator, the cover pool monitor and relevant hedge counterparties.

The distribution or priority rules in relation to the obligations towards the noteholders and the obligations towards such other creditors of the special estate must be determined in the issue conditions and in the agreements that are entered into in the framework of the relevant issue programme or issuance of Belgian covered bonds.

Creditors of the issuing credit institution (other than noteholders and creditors that are or can be identified in the issue conditions or the agreements that are entered into in the framework of the relevant issue programme or issuance of Belgian covered bonds) may not exercise any rights against or attach any assets of the special estate.

In the case of a liquidation of the special estate, the proceeds thereof will be allocated to the noteholders and the other creditors that are or can be identified in the issue conditions or the

agreements that are entered into in the framework of the relevant issue programme or issuance of Belgian covered bonds in accordance with the priority of payments determined in the issue conditions.

6.2.3 Rules applicable to the Cover Assets

Prior to the issuance of Belgian covered bonds, the credit institution and cover pool monitor (see section 6.2.4) must take all reasonable measures to ensure that the issuing credit institution meets the following requirements:

- (a) the Cover Assets meet the qualitative requirements and limits set out in the Belgian Covered Bonds Regulations (see section 6.2.3.1);
- (b) the Cover Assets meet the Cover Tests (see section 6.2.3.2);
- (c) the Cover Assets meet the Liquidity Test (see section 6.2.3.4); and
- (d) the Cover Register and the registration of Cover Assets therein meet the requirements set out in the Belgian Covered Bonds Regulations (see section 6.2.3.5).

Furthermore, the credit institution must establish risk management policies in relation to interest rate and currency exchange risks. The credit institution must ensure that the liquidity generated by such hedging instruments is sufficient to meet the applicable tests in the case of sudden and unexpected movements and/or, as the case may be, dispose of other assets that can be sold or mobilised quickly in order to provide relevant coverage.

The issuing credit institution, its statutory auditor and the cover pool monitor will have ongoing obligations to provide to the Competent Authority periodic information on compliance with the Belgian Covered Bonds Regulations.

6.2.3.1 Types of eligible assets

The special estate may be composed of assets falling within any of the following five categories: residential mortgage loans (including residential mortgage backed securities (“RMBS”)) (category 1), commercial mortgage loans (including commercial mortgage backed securities (“CMBS”)) (category 2), public sector exposure (including public asset backed securities (“ABS”)) (category 3), exposure to credit institutions (category 4) and hedging instruments (category 5).

(a) Mortgage loans

The special estate may include residential mortgage loans or commercial mortgage loans:

- (i) Residential mortgage loans (category 1): mortgage receivables secured by a mortgage on residential real estate located in the European Economic Area (“EEA”). Mortgage receivables relating to residential real estate under construction or in development can only be included in the special estate if they do not represent more than 15 per cent. of all the residential mortgage loans included in the special estate.
- (ii) Commercial mortgage loans (category 2): mortgage receivables secured by a mortgage on commercial real estate located in the EEA. Mortgage receivables relating to commercial real estate under construction or in development may not be included in the special estate.

In order to qualify for residential and commercial mortgage loans, the credit institution must be the beneficiary of a first-ranking mortgage.

Residential real estate is real property that is destined for housing or for leasing (*huur/location*) housing by the owner.

Commercial real estate is real property that is primarily used for industrial or commercial purposes or for other professional activities, such as offices or other premises intended for the exercise of a commercial or services activity.

- (b) Public sector exposure (category 3): receivables on or guaranteed or insured by (i) central, regional or local authorities of member states of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), (ii) central banks of these member states, (iii) public sector entities of these member states or (iv) multilateral development banks or international organisations that qualify for a 0 per cent. risk weighting as set out in Article 117 CRR.
- (c) RMBS, CMBS and ABS issued by securitisation vehicles that securitise exposure on assets primarily composed of the assets sub (a) and/or (b) above and that meet the following conditions:
 - (i) the securitisation vehicle is governed by the laws of a member state of the EEA;
 - (ii) the securitisation positions qualify for credit quality step 1 as set out in Article 251 CRR and are part of the most senior tranche of securitisation positions;
 - (iii) at least 90 per cent. of the underlying assets are composed of only one of the categories of residential mortgage loans, commercial mortgage loans or public sector exposure;
 - (iv) the underlying assets have been originated by a group-related entity of the issuing credit institution; and
 - (v) the most subordinated tranche is fully retained by the issuing credit institution or a group-related entity.

Securities issued by securitisation vehicles are only recognised as Cover Assets within the limits imposed by the CRD IV (which permits covered bonds to benefit from a favourable weighting in the context of the “own funds” regulation applicable to credit institutions).

- (d) Exposure to credit institutions (category 4): claims against credit institutions that have the status of credit institution under the law of a member state of the OECD and cash held on account with these credit institutions, as well as sums held by the issuing credit institution for the benefit of the special estate.
- (e) Hedging instruments (category 5): positions resulting from one or more hedging instruments linked to one or more Cover Assets or Belgian covered bonds concerned, as well as sums paid under these positions. The counterparty of these instruments must have the status of a credit institution under an OECD member state.

The hedging instruments may only cover interest rate risk, currency exchange risk or other risks linked to the Cover Assets or the Belgian covered bonds.

The hedging instruments may only be included in the special estate if recovery measures or bankruptcy proceedings opened against the issuing credit institution do not automatically result in the early termination (close-out) of these instruments and if the relevant hedge counterparty cannot invoke an early termination (close-out) in such

circumstances. The issuing credit institution may not include hedging instruments in one of the novation or netting agreements to which it is a party.

The credit institution must be able to demonstrate that the default risk of the counterparty is limited. This can be established if the counterparty qualifies for:

- (i) credit quality step 1 or 2 according to Article 120 CRR for Belgian covered bonds that qualify for credit quality step 1; or
- (ii) credit quality steps 1, 2 or 3 according to Article 120 CRR for Belgian covered bonds that qualify for credit quality steps 2 or lower.

Hedging instruments registered in the Cover Register are part of the special estate. Collateral posted with the Issuer under such hedging instrument is part of the special estate by operation of law and can only be used for obligations in relation to the special estate in accordance with the issue conditions and the relevant hedging instrument.

If the hedge counterparty is a group-related entity of the issuing credit institution, it must have the status of credit institution in an EEA Member State and must benefit from credit quality step 1 (as defined in Article 120 CRR). Moreover, the net risk positions arising from these hedging instruments towards these counterparties have to be covered by financial instruments or values as contemplated in Article 197 CRR.

Amounts paid as reimbursement, collection or payment of interest on claims or assets included in the special estate as part of the relevant categories may be taken into account as Cover Assets that are a part of their respective category.

6.2.3.2 Cover Tests

At the time of the issuance and as long as any Belgian covered bonds remain outstanding, the issuing credit institution must, in respect of each special estate, meet the following cover tests:

- (a) the value of the assets falling within one of the categories 1, 2 and 3 (including, respectively, RMBS, CMBS and ABS) must represent at least 85 per cent. of the principal amount of the Belgian covered bonds outstanding (the “**85 per cent. Asset Coverage Test**”). As a result, three general types of Belgian covered bond programmes can be distinguished on the basis of their main underlying asset class: (i) residential mortgage loans; (ii) commercial mortgage loans; or (iii) public sector exposure.
- (b) the value of the Cover Assets must provide an excess cover such that their value exceeds the principal outstanding amount of the Belgian covered bonds. Per special estate, the value of the Cover Assets must represent at least 105 per cent. of the principal outstanding amount of the issued Belgian covered bonds (the “**Over-Collateralisation Test**”). As a result, the special estate must at all times be over-collateralised by at least 5 per cent.; and
- (c) the Cover Assets must, during the entire duration of the relevant Belgian covered bonds, provide a sufficient cover for (i) the payment of principal and interest on the Belgian covered bonds, (ii) the obligations towards other creditors that are or can be identified in the issue conditions and (iii) the management of the special estate. For each special estate, the sum of interest, principal and all other revenues generated by the Cover Assets must be sufficient to cover the sum of all interest, principal and charges of the Belgian covered bonds (the “**Amortisation Test**”),

all three together, the “**Cover Tests**”.

6.2.3.3 Cover assets valuation methodology

For the purpose of the 85 per cent. Asset Coverage Test and the Over-Collateralisation Test, the value of the Cover Assets of each category is determined as follows:

- (a) **Residential mortgage loans:** the lesser of (i) the outstanding loan amount, (ii) 80 per cent. of the market value of the residential real estate and (iii) the value of the mortgage.

If the residential real estate over which a mortgage has been created is located in Belgium, the value of the mortgage in respect of a residential mortgage loan will be equal to the amount of the mortgage registration in first rank, plus any amounts of mortgages in subsequent ranks (provided that there are no other creditors with prior-ranking mortgage rights (*zonder dat andere schuldeisers zich in een tussenpositie bevinden/sans interposition d'autres créanciers*)).

If the mortgage is supplemented with a mortgage mandate, the value of the mortgage will be equal to the lesser of (a) the sum of the amount of the mortgage registration in first rank, plus any amounts of mortgages in sequentially lower ranks (provided that there are no other creditors with prior-ranking mortgage rights (*zonder dat andere schuldeisers zich in een tussenpositie bevinden/sans interposition d'autres créanciers*)) and the amount for which a mortgage mandate has been granted and (b) the amount of the mortgage registration in first rank, plus the amount of any mortgage in sequentially lower ranks (provided that there are no other creditors with prior-ranking mortgage rights (*zonder dat andere schuldeisers zich in een tussenpositie bevinden/sans interposition d'autres créanciers*)), divided by 0.6.

If the residential real estate over which the mortgage has been created is located outside Belgium, the value of the mortgage in respect of such residential mortgage loan will be equal to the amount of the mortgage registration in first rank, plus the amount of any mortgages in sequentially lower ranks (provided that there are no other creditors with prior-ranking mortgage rights (*zonder dat andere schuldeisers zich in een tussenpositie bevinden/sans interposition d'autres créanciers*)). Mortgage mandates are not taken into consideration.

Residential real estate may only be taken into consideration for purposes of the valuation calculations of the Cover Assets if the requirements set out in Article 208 of the CRR and the valuation rules set out in Article 229 CRR have been complied with. This does not prejudice the possibility to take into account the value of mortgage mandates, as set out above. If deemed necessary, the Competent Authority can impose further requirements with respect to the valuation of immovable real estate.

The value of the real estate is to be tested regularly for residential real estate. A more regular control shall occur in case of significant changes to the market conditions. To this effect, customary methods and benchmarks (such as the Stadimindex) may be used.

- (b) **Commercial mortgage loans:** the lesser of (i) the outstanding loan amount, (ii) 60 per cent. of the sales value of the commercial real estate and (iii) the value of the mortgage.

The value of the mortgage in respect of a commercial mortgage loan equals the amount of the mortgage registration in first rank, accrued (if applicable) with the amount of the mortgages in sequentially lower ranks (provided that there are no other creditors with prior-ranking mortgage rights (*zonder dat andere schuldeisers zich in een tussenpositie bevinden/sans interposition d'autres créanciers*)). Mortgage mandates are not taken into consideration.

Commercial real estate may only be taken into consideration for purposes of the valuation calculations if the eligibility requirements that apply to residential mortgage loans have been met.

- (c) **Public sector exposure:** To the extent that the counterparty is a member of the European Union, the value is equal to the book value in the books of the issuing credit institution (or limited to the amount guaranteed or insured by the relevant entities). If the counterparty is not a member of the European Union, the value will be zero. There is, however, an exception for non-EU counterparty exposure:
- (i) in case the non-EU counterparty qualifies for credit quality step 1 (as set out in Article 129 CRR; or
 - (ii) in case the non-EU counterparty qualifies for credit quality step 2 (as set out in Article 129 CRR) and this exposure does not exceed 20 per cent. of the principal amount of Belgian covered bonds outstanding.

In such case, the value will be equal to the book value.

- (d) **RMBS, CMBS and ABS issued by securitisation vehicles:** the value of the receivables corresponds to the lesser of (i) the book value in the books of the issuing credit institution and (ii) the amount of the assets that are underlying to the securitisation, applying the valuation rules set forth above per analogy.
- (e) **Hedging instruments:** no value is given to that category for the purpose of the 85 per cent. Asset Coverage Test and the Over-Collateralisation Test.
- (f) **Exposure to credit institutions:** no valuation is given to this category for the purpose of the 85 per cent. Asset Coverage Test. No valuation is given to this category for purposes of the Over-Collateralisation Test unless:
- (i) the counterparty benefits from a credit quality step 1 as defined in Article 120 CRR. Receivables which are deposits can only be taken into account for the Over-Collateralisation Test, provided that their maturity date does not exceed 12 months from the date on which they are recorded in the Cover Register; or
 - (ii) the counterparty benefits from a credit quality step 2 and the maturity does not exceed 100 days from their registration in the Cover Register; and

in both cases, the value will be equal to the amount at which the assets are registered in the accounting statements of the issuing credit institution.

No assets that are 90 days past due or of which the issuer considers it unlikely that it will recover the full value, may be registered in the Special Estate.

In any event, the value of an asset that is 90 days past due is zero. The value of an asset that is 30 days past due will only be taken into account for 50 per cent. of the value as set out above.

Further rules for valuation

Moreover, the rules and methodologies for the purposes of valuing the real estate will have to comply with the specific rules set out in Article 5 of the NBB Covered Bonds Regulation (*Circulaire van 23 oktober 2012 over de praktische regels voor de toepassing van de wet van 3 augustus 2012 tot invoering van een wettelijke regeling voor Belgische covered bonds/Circulaire du 23 octobre 2012 relative aux modalités pratiques*

d'application de la loi du 3 août 2012 instaurant un régime légal pour les covered bonds).

In accordance with said Article 5, the market value will have to be justified in a clear and transparent manner on the basis of a document established by a person who is independent from the persons who are in charge of granting the relevant loans. An expert report will be required for real estate which has a value of more than 3 million euro or 2 per cent. of the amount of the relevant covered bonds. Otherwise, the value of the real estate can be determined on the basis of the sales value as established in the notarial deed at the time of sale or the valuation report of the architect in the case of real estate in construction. The credit institution must apply a prudent valuation procedure.

For such purposes, the credit institution can make use of a customary valuation methodology used for the determination of the market value. The methodologies fall into two categories. In the first category, the intrinsic value of the real estate is taken as the basis for determining the sales value (which includes a method on the basis of comparison points and on the basis of intrinsic value). The second category is based on future yield value (and includes methods on the basis of yield and discounted cash flow). In order to be accepted by the Competent Authority, the value must be obtained by using more than one of these valuation methodologies and it is advisable to combine methodologies of the two categories.

The value of the real estate must be controlled on a periodic basis, being at least once a year for commercial real estate and at least once every three years for residential real estate. A more frequent control will be required in the case of a significant change in the market conditions. For such control, use can be made of customary indexation parameters such as Stadimindex. Moreover, real estate must be revalued if the credit institution has information which indicates that the value has decreased significantly. Such revaluation also needs to be carried out by an independent person who has the necessary qualifications. Real estate which has a value of more than 3 million euro or 2 per cent. of the amount of the relevant covered bonds must be revalued at least once every three years.

6.2.3.4 Liquidity Test

At the time of the issuance and for so long as any Belgian covered bonds remain outstanding, the Cover Assets per special estate must, over a period of six months, generate sufficient liquidity or include sufficient liquid assets in order to enable the issuing credit institution to make all unconditional payments on the Belgian covered bonds (including principal, interest and other costs relating to the management and administration of the special estate) falling due during the following six months (the “**Liquidity Test**”).

Liquid assets are assets that (i) meet the criteria set out in section 6.2.3.1 above and (ii) qualify as liquid assets under the Regulation of the NBB of 2 June 2015 on the liquidity of credit institutions, as approved by a Royal Decree of 5 July 2015.

To comply with the Liquidity Test, the issuing credit institution will be entitled to enter into a liquidity facility, provided that the counterparty is a credit institution that is not part of the group and that benefits from the credit quality step 1 (as defined in Article 120 of the CRR).

The liquidity that is made available pursuant to the liquidity facility is taken into account for the calculation of the Liquidity Test, provided that:

- (a) the liquidity facility can be used only for payment on the Belgian covered bonds; and
- (b) the funds drawn under the liquidity facility cannot be used for any other activities.

The funds drawn under the liquidity facility will be part of the special estate by operation of law.

If an issuing credit institution fails to meet the requirements of the Liquidity Test, it will have 14 days to take the necessary redress measures to meet the relevant requirements. As long as an issuing credit institution has not taken the necessary redress measures, it is not allowed to issue new Belgian covered bonds (under a programme or on a stand-alone basis).

6.2.3.5 The Cover Register

As from their registration in the Cover Register, the assets, including the relevant hedging instruments, that are part of the relevant special estate, constitute the Cover Assets. Such registration and allocation to the Cover Assets is valid and enforceable against third parties.

The amounts that are paid by way of repayment, recovery or payment of interests on claims or assets included in the special estate, may be applied as Cover Assets that form part of their respective category and are registered in the Cover Register, until the point at which such amounts are used for other purposes.

Upon their removal from the Cover Register, the assets or the hedging instruments will no longer constitute Cover Assets. Such deregistration is valid and enforceable towards third parties.

The Cover Register must at least contain the following information:

- (a) the characteristics per series of issued Belgian covered bonds, including their nominal value, maturity date and interest rate(s); and
- (b) the characteristics of assets that constitute the Cover Assets, including the category, the type of contract, the nominal value, the currency, the issue date or origination date and the maturity date of the assets, the date of registration in the Cover Register, the identity of the counterparties, information regarding redemption, interest rates, guarantees and the value of the assets.

If any of the above characteristics of an asset changes, this must be reflected in the Cover Register as soon as possible.

The assets, hedging instruments and the outstanding debt instruments that are part of the special estate must be registered in accordance with the following principles:

- (a) the Cover Assets, which are registered in the Cover Register, must at all times be identifiable in the accounts and systems of the issuing credit institution;
- (b) each transaction regarding Cover Assets must be immediately registered in the Cover Register and at the latest on the same day by close of business;
- (c) each registration in and/or amendment to the Cover Register must be traceable;
- (d) the issuing credit institution must be able to copy the content of the Cover Register at all times; and

- (e) at the end of each month, the content of the Cover Register must be copied to a durable medium and kept for a period of 5 years after the maturity date of the Belgian covered bonds. The standard procedures of the issuing credit institution for back-up and archiving can be used to this end, provided that the relevant storage method is acceptable to the statutory auditor, the cover pool monitor and the Competent Authority.

Protective measures must be taken to prevent unauthorised persons from making modifications to the Cover Register, or to prevent damages to or destruction of the Cover Register. To this end, the issuing credit institution must keep an updated (back-up) copy of the Cover Register in another location.

6.2.3.6 Sanctions in case of breach

If the issuing credit institution is (and remains) unable to meet the requirements which apply to it as issuing credit institution of Belgian covered bonds, the Competent Authority can grant a grace period during which this situation must be resolved. If the situation is not resolved after expiry of this grace period, the Competent Authority can remove the credit institution from the list of Belgian covered bond issuers and revoke the issuing credit institution's authorisation to issue Belgian covered bonds. As mentioned above, for so long as the issuing credit institution is in breach of the Liquidity Test, it shall not be allowed to issue new Belgian covered bonds, regardless of the granting of any grace period by the Competent Authority.

In urgent circumstances, the Competent Authority can remove an issuing credit institution from the list of credit institutions that are authorised to issue Belgian covered bonds, without any grace period. The Belgian Covered Bonds Regulations provide that this will not affect the registration of outstanding Cover Assets.

The Competent Authority can also publish warnings to indicate that a credit institution has failed to comply with the Competent Authority's requests to meet the requirements of the Belgian Covered Bonds Regulations within a specified grace period. In addition, as part of its general supervisory function under the Banking Law, the Competent Authority can – after hearing or inviting the issuing credit institution for a hearing – impose a fine of maximum EUR 2,500,000 per breach or EUR 50,000 per day of non-compliance.

The Competent Authority has the power to impose administrative penalties on issuing credit institutions. Such administrative penalties may range from EUR 2,500 to EUR 2,500,000.

6.2.4 Cover pool monitor

For each issue programme or (as the case may be) stand-alone issuance, the issuing credit institution must appoint a cover pool monitor (*portefeuillesurveillant/surveillant de portefeuille*) approved by the Competent Authority. The cover pool monitor must be an auditor who is not the statutory auditor of the issuing credit institution. The cover pool monitor will issue periodic reports to the Competent Authority on the issuing credit institution's compliance with the legal and regulatory framework applicable to Belgian covered bonds.

- (a) Prior to the first issuance of Belgian covered bonds

Prior to the issuance of Belgian covered bonds, the cover pool monitor must verify whether the issuing credit institution meets the requirements listed in section 6.2.3. It is the responsibility of the cover pool monitor to determine the procedures that must be observed to that effect. The Competent Authority can also request that the cover pool monitor performs other tasks and verifications.

(b) Following the issuance of Belgian covered bonds

Following the first issuance of Belgian covered bonds, the cover pool monitor must verify, at least once a year whether the issuing credit institution complies with the requirements set out in section 6.2.3. If the issuing credit institution does not comply with such requirements, the cover pool monitor must immediately inform the Competent Authority and the issuing credit institution.

Furthermore, the cover pool monitor must verify at least once a month whether the Cover Tests, the Liquidity Test and the requirements in relation to the Cover Register are met. The cover pool monitor must immediately inform the Competent Authority if the issuing credit institution no longer satisfies such requirements.

6.2.5 Cover pool administrator

6.2.5.1 Appointment

The Belgian Covered Bonds Regulations provide that, in certain circumstances of distress (as described in more detail in the paragraph below), the Competent Authority may replace the management of the special estate by entrusting it to a cover pool administrator.

The Competent Authority may appoint a cover pool administrator (*portefeuillebeheerder/gestionnaire de portefeuille*) in the following circumstances:

- (a) upon the adoption of a measure as mentioned in Article 236 of the Banking Law against the issuing credit institution if such measure may, in the opinion of the Competent Authority, have a negative impact (*negatieve impact/impact négatif*) on the noteholders;
- (b) upon the initiation of bankruptcy proceedings against the issuing credit institution;
- (c) upon the removal of the issuing credit institution from the list of Belgian covered bonds issuers; and
- (d) in circumstances where the situation of the issuing credit institution is such that it may seriously affect (*ernstig in gevaar kan brengen/mettre gravement en péril*) the interest of the noteholders.

To be appointed as cover pool administrator, the candidate will have to demonstrate that it has the necessary experience, professionalism and organisation to carry out its tasks. Credit institutions established in the European Economic Area which are licensed to issue covered bonds with respect to similar assets or manage portfolios of mortgage loans or other assets which qualify as cover assets, are deemed to satisfy such criteria.

Following its appointment, the cover pool administrator is legally entrusted with all powers that are necessary for the management of the special estate. Its remit is to ensure that the obligations towards the noteholders and the other creditors that are, or can be, identified on the basis of the issue conditions are complied with.

6.2.5.2 Cover Pool Administrator Royal Decree

The Cover Pool Administrator Royal Decree specifies the tasks of the cover pool administrator. These include, among other things, the payment of interest and principal on the covered bonds, collection of moneys from the Cover Assets (including any enforcement), entering into relevant hedging and liquidity transactions and carrying out of certain administrative tasks.

The cover pool administrator will also have to test compliance with the Cover Tests and inform the Competent Authority and the noteholders' representative thereof. In case it sells any assets, it will have to ensure that this is done at the best possible market conditions. The consent of the Competent

Authority and the noteholders' representative will be required for any transaction (including a sale of any cover assets) if as a result the Cover Tests, the Liquidity Test or contractual provisions would no longer be met or if there is a risk that these would no longer be met.

The Royal Decree further specifies that the cover pool administrator will be required to consult with the noteholders' representative in circumstances where, following an insolvency of the credit institution and with the consent of the Competent Authority, it deems it necessary to liquidate the Special Estate and redeem the covered bonds because it is of the view that the cover assets are no longer sufficient to cover the obligations under the covered bonds. Such consultation with the noteholders' representative will in particular be required if the Cover Tests and/or the Liquidity Test are no longer met.

6.3 Specific rules applicable to the Belgian covered bonds

6.3.1 Representation of the noteholders

The issue conditions can (and are generally expected to) provide that the noteholders will be represented by a representative. The representative may be appointed by the issuing credit institution. Thereafter, a representative may be appointed by the general meeting of noteholders in accordance with the issue conditions.

The representative may be dismissed by the noteholders at a general meeting, subject to appointing one or more (new) representatives by simple majority of votes, in replacement thereof.

The representative may represent and bind the noteholders within the boundaries of the powers that are assigned to it (as may be specified in the relevant issue conditions or the appointment decision). The noteholders must be consulted on any decision relating to the liquidation of the special estate upon initiation of bankruptcy proceedings against the issuing credit institution (see below).

The representative of the noteholders can also represent other creditors of the same special estate, provided that:

- (a) the relevant creditor agrees with such representation; and
- (b) the issue conditions of the relevant Belgian covered bonds contain appropriate rules to deal with potential conflicts of interest.

The representative must perform its duties in the sole interest of the noteholders and, as the case may be, the interest of the other creditors that it represents. Furthermore, it must give account of its performance as may be required by the terms of the issue conditions or the appointment decision.

6.3.2 Limitation of the amount of Belgian covered bonds

A credit institution cannot issue any further Belgian covered bonds if the amount of cover assets exceeds 8 per cent. of the issuing credit institution's total assets. The Competent Authority can specify which assets are to be taken into account for the purpose of calculating this 8 per cent. limit and how such assets should be valued.

The Competent Authority can request the issuing credit institution to further limit the amount of Belgian covered bonds to be issued if it deems this necessary in order to protect the rights of the general creditors of the issuing credit institution, other than the noteholders.

On the other hand, in case of exceptional circumstances on the financial markets which effect the issuing credit institution and which warrant an increased use of this source of financing, the Competent Authority can temporarily allow such credit institution to issue Belgian covered bonds beyond the 8 per cent. limit. In the report relating to the Covered Bonds Royal Decree, it is specified that such a

temporary exemption would be warranted in circumstances where the credit institution would no longer have access to unsecured funding.

6.3.3 Subscription of own Belgian covered bonds

The issuing credit institution may subscribe to or invest in its own Belgian covered bonds. However, to the extent that these Belgian covered bonds are held by the issuing credit institution, such credit institution will not be able to exercise the rights set out in Articles 568 to 580 of the Belgian Companies Code (to the extent applicable) or similar rights set out in the articles of association of the issuing credit institution or in the issue conditions, unless otherwise provided in the issue conditions.

6.3.4 Conditions to issuance of Belgian covered bonds

As set out in section 6.1.4, an Issuer can only issue Belgian covered bonds after having obtained a general license from the Competent Authority authorising it to issue covered bonds as well as a specific license in relation to the programme (or stand alone issue, as the case may be).

Subsequently, an Issuer may be restricted from issuing further Belgian covered bonds in certain circumstances. In particular, this could be the case if the Competent Authority removes the Issuer from the list of Belgian covered bond issuers and revokes its license (see section 6.2.3.6) or if the Competent Authority imposes a certain limit on the aggregate amount of Belgian pandbrieven that can be issued and the Issuer would exceed such limit with a new issue (see section 6.3.2). Moreover, if the Issuer fails to meet the Liquidity Test and is not able to remedy thereto within 14 days, it will be prevented from further issuing Belgian covered bonds as long the Liquidity Test is not met (see section 6.2.3.4).

6.4 Status and protection of the noteholders

6.4.1 Dual recourse

The holders of Belgian covered bonds benefit from a dual recourse against (i) the general estate, on the one hand, and (ii) the relevant special estate of the issuing credit institution, on the other hand. The noteholders rank *pari passu* among themselves (together with any other creditor specified in the issue conditions) and have exclusive claims with respect to the assets that form the special estate. With respect to other assets (i.e., assets of the general estate) of the issuing credit institution, noteholders rank *pari passu* with unsecured and unsubordinated creditors of the issuing credit institution.

In a going concern, the expectation is that all payments falling due under the Belgian covered bonds will be satisfied out of the general estate. Following the opening of a liquidation procedure in respect of the Issuer, payments will be made by the special estate.

6.4.2 Opening of bankruptcy proceedings

6.4.2.1 Protection of the special estate

If bankruptcy proceedings are opened against a credit institution that has issued Belgian covered bonds, such bankruptcy proceedings will be limited to the general estate of the credit institution. The special estate (including its debts, obligations and Cover Assets) will not fall within the bankrupt estate of the credit institution and will be treated separately. Moreover, the bankruptcy proceedings do not cause the obligations and debts of the special estate to become due and payable. The bankruptcy administrator has a legal obligation to cooperate with the Competent Authority and the cover pool administrator in order to enable them to manage the special estate in accordance with the Belgian Covered Bonds Regulations.

In addition, upon a bankruptcy or liquidation of a credit institution, all sums and payments relating to the assets constituting the special estate that are collected by or for the behalf of the special estate are, by operation of law, automatically excluded from the bankruptcy estate and

exclusively allocated to the special estate. Moreover, creditors of the credit institution's general estate cannot exercise any recourse against, nor attach any assets that fall within, the special estate.

A special mechanism has been created to protect cash held by the issuing credit institution on behalf of the special estate. Pursuant to this mechanism, the ownership rights of the special estate as regarding cash that cannot be identified in the general estate will be transferred to unencumbered assets of the general estate that will be selected by taking into account criteria specified in the issue conditions.

The aim is for the Belgian covered bonds to remain outstanding until their stated maturity, notwithstanding a bankruptcy of the issuing credit institution or a subsequent transfer of the special estate to another institution.

6.4.2.2 Liquidation of the special estate in specific circumstances

Notwithstanding the above, the cover pool administrator may, in the case of bankruptcy proceedings and subject to consultation with the noteholders' representative and approval of the Competent Authority, transfer the special estate (assets and liabilities) and its management to an institution which will be entrusted with performing obligations to the noteholders in accordance with the issue conditions.

In addition, the cover pool administrator may in certain circumstances proceed with the liquidation of the special estate and with the early repayment of the Belgian covered bonds. This is, however, only possible if, following the opening of bankruptcy proceedings against the issuing credit institution:

- (a) the cover pool administrator is of the opinion that the Cover Assets are not sufficient to satisfy the obligations under the Belgian covered bonds (subject to the approval by the Competent Authority and consultation of the noteholders' representative (which shall be required in case of breach of the Cover Tests or the Liquidity Test)); or
- (b) a decision is taken to this effect by majority vote at a noteholders' meeting at which at least two thirds of the principal outstanding amount of Belgian covered bonds is represented.

In case the special estate is liquidated, the positive balance (if any) will automatically fall within the general estate. This means that Cover Assets that are part of the special estate only return to the general estate once all Belgian covered bonds have been repaid in full. However, on the initiation of bankruptcy proceedings against the issuing credit institution, the bankruptcy administrator is entitled, after consultation with the Competent Authority, to require that assets which are with certainty no longer necessary as Cover Assets, be re-transferred to the general estate.

6.4.3 Transfer of the special estate

The Special Estate could be transferred to a third party, either as a result of (i) the application of the resolution tools (*afwikkelingsinstrumenten/instruments de résolution*) taken in accordance with Book II, Title VIII of the Banking Law, or (ii) following the commencement of bankruptcy proceedings or recovery measures, if the Cover Pool Administrator decides to transfer in accordance with Article 11, 5° of Annex III to the Banking Law. The Banking Law provides that, in the case of such a transfer, the rights of the noteholders against the special estate will be maintained and will follow the special estate.

SECTION 7

USE OF PROCEEDS

The net proceeds from the issuance of Public Pandbrieven by the Issuer will be used by the Issuer for its general corporate purposes. If, in respect of any particular issuance, there is a particular identified use of proceeds, this will be stated in the applicable Final Terms.

SECTION 8

TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF THE PUBLIC PANDBRIEVEN

*Unless otherwise specified, the following are the terms and conditions (the “**Conditions**”) which shall apply to the Public Pandbrieven, as completed, supplemented, amended and/or varied in accordance with the provisions of Part A of the relevant final terms based on the form set out in the Base Prospectus (the “**Final Terms**”). The text of the terms and conditions will not be endorsed on physical documents of title but will be constituted by the following text as completed, amended or varied by the relevant Part A of the Final Terms.*

*The Issuer may also issue from time to time Public Pandbrieven under the Belgian Public Pandbrieven Programme (the “**Programme**”) which shall be subject to terms and conditions and/or final terms not contemplated by the base prospectus adopted in relation to the Programme (the “**Base Prospectus**”). In such circumstances, the relevant terms or form of terms of such Public Pandbrieven will be set out in a schedule to the Programme Agreement (as defined below).*

All capitalised terms that are not defined in these Conditions will have the meanings given to them in the relevant Final Terms. Save where an intention to the contrary appears, references in the Conditions to “**Public Pandbrieven**” are to the Public Pandbrieven of one Series only, not to all Public Pandbrieven that may be issued under the Programme.

The Public Pandbrieven are issued by Belfius Bank SA/NV (the “**Issuer**” or “**Belfius Bank**”) in series, each a “**Series**”, having one or more issue dates and on terms otherwise identical (or identical save as to the issue date, first payment of interest, the issue price and/or the Temporary ISIN Code and Temporary Common code (if any and as defined in the applicable Final Terms)). Once consolidated, the Public Pandbrieven of each Series are intended to be interchangeable with all other Public Pandbrieven of the same Series. Each Series may comprise one or more Tranches issued on the same or different issue dates. A “**Tranche**” means Public Pandbrieven which are identical in all respects (including as to listing). The specific terms of each Tranche (including, without limitation, the aggregate principal amount, issue price, redemption price thereof, and interest, if any, payable thereunder) will be determined by the Issuer and the relevant Dealer(s) at the time of the issuance and will be set out in the Final Terms of such Tranche. In these Conditions, “**Noteholder**” or “**holder of any Public Pandbrief**” means the person in whose name a Registered Public Pandbrief is registered or, as the case may be, the person evidenced as holding the Dematerialised Public Pandbrief by the book-entry system maintained in the records of the clearing system operated by the National Bank of Belgium (the “**NBB-SSS**”) or any successor thereto (the “**Securities Settlement System**”), its participants or any recognised accountholder within the meaning of Article 468 of the Belgian Companies Code. Any reference to “amount(s)” should be construed as a reference to such amount in euro (if the amount is denominated in euro) or its euro equivalent (if the amount is not denominated in euro).

The Public Pandbrieven are issued pursuant to the programme agreement (initially dated 15 July 2014 and as amended, supplemented, replaced and/or restated from time to time, the “**Programme Agreement**”) between the Issuer, Stichting Belfius Public Pandbrieven Noteholders’ Representative in its capacity as representative of the Noteholders and of any other creditors that are holders of claims covered by the Special Estate and that have agreed to be so represented (the “**Noteholders’ Representative**”) and any other party named therein. The powers and rights conferred on the Noteholders’ Representative are laid down in these Conditions, the Rules of Organisation of the Noteholders and in the contractual arrangements between the Noteholders’ Representative and the Issuer (the noteholders’ representative agreement, initially dated 15 July 2014 and as amended, supplemented, replaced and/or restated from time to time, the “**Noteholders’ Representative Agreement**”). Furthermore, the Public Pandbrieven will have the benefit of an agency agreement (initially dated 15 July 2014 and as amended, supplemented, replaced and/or restated from time to time, the “**Agency Agreement**”) between the Issuer, Belfius Bank (among others) in its capacity as fiscal agent for Public Pandbrieven (the “**Fiscal Agent**”) and the other agents named therein.

The principal paying agent, the paying agents, the fiscal agent, the registrar and the calculation agent(s) for the time being (if any) are referred to below, respectively, as the “**Principal Paying Agent**”, the “**Paying Agents**” (which expression shall, unless the context requires otherwise, include the Principal Paying Agent), the “**Fiscal Agent**”, the “**Registrar**” and the “**Calculation Agent(s)**”. The Noteholders are deemed to have notice and have accepted to be bound by all of the provisions of the Programme Agreement, the Noteholders’ Representative Agreement and the Agency Agreement applicable to them.

Any reference herein to any agreement, document, law, decree or regulation shall be construed as a reference to such agreement, document, law, decree or regulation as the same may be supplemented, varied, recast, amended and/or restated from time to time.

The Programme Agreement, the Agency Agreement, the Noteholders’ Representative Agreement, the Distribution Agreement and the Articles of Association of the Issuer will be available, during normal business hours on any Business Day, for inspection by Noteholders at the specified offices of the Issuer and each of the Paying Agents for the period of 12 months following the date of the Base Prospectus.

1 Type, Form, Denomination, Title and Transfer

(a) Type of Belgian pandbrieven

The Public Pandbrieven are issued as Belgian pandbrieven (*Belgische pandbrieven/lettres de gage belges*) in accordance with the Belgian Covered Bonds Regulations and are covered by the same special estate (*bijzonder vermogen/patrimoine spécial*) (the “**Special Estate**”). The main asset class of the Special Estate will consist of Belfius Bank’s public sector exposure which meets the criteria set out in Article 3, §1, 3° of the Covered Bonds Royal Decree, comprising, among others, loans (*leningen/prêts*) of Belfius Bank SA/NV (or its legal predecessors) to (or loans guaranteed or insured by) central, regional or local authorities and public sector entities of member states of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) (the “**Public Sector Exposure**”, and together with any other assets registered as cover assets (*dekkingswaarden/actifs de couverture*), the “**Cover Assets**”). The Issuer shall procure that the value of the Public Sector Exposure which is part of the Special Estate calculated in accordance with the Belgian Covered Bonds Regulations (and including any collections in respect thereof) represent at all times at least 105 per cent. of the aggregate principal outstanding amount of the Public Pandbrieven of all Series. The Competent Authority has admitted the Programme to the list of authorised programmes for the issuance of covered bonds under the category Belgian pandbrieven (*Belgische pandbrieven/lettres de gage belges*) on 10 June 2014. Upon so being notified by the Issuer, the Competent Authority shall regularly update such list with the Public Pandbrieven issued under the Programme and shall indicate that the Public Pandbrieven constitute Belgian pandbrieven under the Belgian Covered Bonds Regulations.

(b) Form and Denomination

The Public Pandbrieven can be issued in dematerialised form (“**Dematerialised Public Pandbrieven**”) or in registered form (“**Registered Public Pandbrieven**”).

Dematerialised Public Pandbrieven are issued in dematerialised form via a book-entry system maintained in the records of the Securities Settlement System in accordance with Article 468 et seq. of the Belgian Companies Code and will be credited to the accounts held with the Securities Settlement System by Euroclear Bank SA/NV (“**Euroclear**”), Clearstream Germany, SIX SIS (Switzerland), Euroclear France SA (France), INTERBOLSA (Portugal), Monte Titoli (Italy) or other Securities Settlement System participants or their participants. The Dematerialised Public Pandbrieven are accepted for clearance through the Securities Settlement System, and are accordingly subject to the applicable clearing regulations, including the Belgian law of 6 August 1993 on transactions in certain

securities (*Wet betreffende de transacties met bepaalde effecten/Loi relative aux opérations sur certaines valeurs mobilières*), its implementing royal decrees of 26 May 1994 and 14 June 1994 and the rules of the Securities Settlement System and its annexes, as issued or modified by the NBB-SSS from time to time (the laws, decrees and rules mentioned in this Condition being referred to herein as the “**Securities Settlement System Regulations**”). If at any time, the Dematerialised Public Pandbrievien are transferred to another clearing system, not operated or not exclusively operated by the NBB-SSS, these Conditions shall apply *mutatis mutandis* to such successor clearing system operator or any additional clearing system and additional clearing system operator (any such clearing system, an “**Alternative Clearing System**”).

Registered Public Pandbrievien will be registered in a register maintained by the Issuer or by a registrar on behalf of the Issuer (the “**Registrar**”) in accordance with Article 462 et seq. of the Belgian Companies Code. Holders of Registered Public Pandbrievien can obtain a certificate demonstrating the registration of the Registered Public Pandbrievien in the register.

All Public Pandbrievien of the same Series shall have the denomination shown in the applicable Final Terms as Specified Denomination. In the case of any Public Pandbrievien which are to be admitted to trading on a regulated market within the EEA or offered to the public in a Member State of the EEA in circumstances which require the publication of a prospectus under the Prospectus Directive, the Specified Denomination shall be €100,000 (or the equivalent of at least € 100,000 in any other currency as at the date of issuance of the relevant Public Pandbrievien).

(c) *Title and Transfer*

Title to and transfer of Dematerialised Public Pandbrievien will be evidenced only by records maintained by the Securities Settlement System, Euroclear, Clearstream Germany, SIX SIS (Switzerland), Euroclear France SA (France), INTERBOLSA (Portugal), Monte Titoli (Italy) or other Securities Settlement System participants and in accordance with the applicable procedures of the Securities Settlement System, Euroclear, Clearstream Germany, SIX SIS (Switzerland), Euroclear France SA (France), INTERBOLSA (Portugal), Monte Titoli (Italy) and other Securities Settlement System participants.

Title to and transfer of Registered Public Pandbrievien shall pass by registration of the transfer by the Issuer or by the Registrar in a register in accordance with Article 462 et seq. of the Belgian Companies Code. In case of a sale or transfer of the Registered Public Pandbrievien, the transferor and transferee thereof will be obliged to complete the relevant transfer documents and certificates which can be found on www.belfius.com or can be obtained from the Registrar.

Except as ordered by a court of competent jurisdiction or as required by law, the holder of any Public Pandbrief shall be deemed to be and may be treated as its absolute owner for all purposes, whether or not it is overdue and regardless of any notice of ownership, trust or an interest in it, any writing on it or its theft or loss and no person shall be liable for so treating the holder.

(d) *Transfer Free of Charge*

Transfer of Public Pandbrievien on registration, transfer, partial redemption or exercise of an option shall be effected without charge by or on behalf of the Issuer and/or the Registrar, but upon payment of any tax or other governmental charges that may be imposed in relation to it (or the giving of such indemnity as the Registrar may require).

(e) *Closed Periods*

No Noteholder may require the transfer of a Registered Public Pandbrief to be registered (i) during the period of 15 calendar days ending on (but excluding) the due date for redemption of that Public

Pandbrief, (ii) during the period of 15 calendar days before (but excluding) any date on which Public Pandbrieven may be called for redemption by the Issuer at its option pursuant to Condition 3(f) (*Redemption, Purchase and Options – Redemption at the option of the Issuer and exercise of Issuer’s option*), (iii) after any such Public Pandbrief has been called for redemption or (iv) during the period of 15 calendar days ending on (and including) any Record Date.

2 Interest and Other Calculations

(a) *Rate of Interest on Fixed Rate Public Pandbrieven*

Each Fixed Rate Public Pandbrief bears interest on its principal outstanding amount from and including the Interest Commencement Date at the rate per annum (expressed as a percentage) equal (subject as provided in Condition 2(g) (*Interest and Other Calculations - Margin, Maximum Rate of Interest, Minimum Rate of Interest, Final Redemption Amounts, Early Redemption Amounts and Optional Redemption Amounts and Rounding*)) to the Rate of Interest, such interest being payable in arrears on each Interest Payment Date. The amount of interest payable shall be determined in accordance with Condition 2(h) (*Interest and Other Calculations – Calculations*).

(b) *Rate of Interest on Floating Rate Public Pandbrieven*

(A) Each Floating Rate Public Pandbrief bears interest on its principal outstanding amount from the Interest Commencement Date at the rate per annum (expressed as a percentage) equal (subject as provided in Condition 2(g) (*Interest and Other Calculations - Margin, Maximum Rate of Interest, Minimum Rate of Interest, Final Redemption Amounts, Early Redemption Amounts and Optional Redemption Amounts and Rounding*)) to the Rate of Interest, such interest being payable in arrears on each Interest Payment Date. The amount of interest payable shall be determined in accordance with Condition 2(h) (*Interest and Other Calculations – Calculations*). The “**Interest Payment Date**” means the date shown in the applicable Final Terms as a Specified Interest Payment Date, or, if no Specified Interest Payment Date is shown in the applicable Final Terms, Interest Payment Date shall mean each date which falls the number of months or other period shown therein as the Interest Period after the preceding Interest Payment Date or, in the case of the first Interest Payment Date, after the Interest Commencement Date.

(B) Where **ISDA Determination** is specified in the applicable Final Terms as the manner in which the Rate of Interest is to be determined, the Rate of Interest for each Interest Accrual Period shall be determined by the Calculation Agent as a rate equal to the relevant ISDA Rate. For the purposes of this sub-paragraph (B), “**ISDA Rate**” for an Interest Accrual Period means a rate equal to the Floating Rate that would be determined by the Calculation Agent under a Swap Transaction under the terms of an agreement incorporating the ISDA Definitions and under which:

- (a) the Floating Rate Option is as specified in the applicable Final Terms;
- (b) the Designated Maturity is a period specified in the applicable Final Terms; and
- (c) the relevant Reset Date is the first day of that Interest Accrual Period, unless otherwise specified in the applicable Final Terms.

For the purposes of this sub-paragraph (B), “**Floating Rate**”, “**Calculation Agent**”, “**Floating Rate Option**”, “**Designated Maturity**”, “**Reset Date**” and “**Swap Transaction**” have the meanings given to those terms in the ISDA Definitions.

(C) Where **Screen Rate Determination** is specified in the applicable Final Terms as the manner in which the Rate of Interest is to be determined, the Rate of Interest for each Interest Accrual Period will, subject as provided below, be either:

- (1) the offered quotation; or
- (2) the arithmetic mean of the offered quotations,

(expressed as a percentage rate per annum) for the Reference Rate which appears or appear, as the case may be, on the Relevant Screen Page as at 11.00 a.m. (London time in the case of LIBOR or Brussels time in the case of EURIBOR) on the Interest Determination Date in question as determined by the Calculation Agent. If five or more of such offered quotations are available on the Relevant Screen Page, the highest (or, if there is more than one such highest quotation, one only of such quotations) and the lowest (or, if there is more than one such lowest quotation, one only of such quotations) shall be disregarded by the Calculation Agent for the purpose of determining the arithmetic mean of such offered quotations. The amount of interest payable shall be determined in accordance with Condition 2(h) (*Interest and Other Calculations – Calculations*).

If the Reference Rate from time to time in respect of Floating Rate Public Pandbrieven is specified in the applicable Final Terms as being other than LIBOR or EURIBOR, the Rate of Interest in respect of such Public Pandbrieven will be determined as provided in the applicable Final Terms.

- (a) if the Relevant Screen Page is not available or if, sub-paragraph (C)(1) above applies and no such offered quotation appears on the Relevant Screen Page or if sub-paragraph (C)(2) above applies and fewer than three such offered quotations appear on the Relevant Screen Page in each case as at the time specified above, subject as provided below, the Calculation Agent shall request, if the Reference Rate is LIBOR, the principal London office of each of the Reference Banks or, if the Reference Rate is EURIBOR, the principal Eurozone office of each of the Reference Banks, to provide the Calculation Agent with its offered quotation (expressed as a percentage rate per annum) for the Reference Rate if the Reference Rate is LIBOR, at approximately 11.00 a.m. (London time), or if the Reference Rate is EURIBOR, at approximately 11.00 a.m. (Brussels time) on the Interest Determination Date in question. If two or more of the Reference Banks provide the Calculation Agent with such offered quotations, the Rate of Interest for such Interest Accrual Period shall be the arithmetic mean of such offered quotations as determined by the Calculation Agent; and
- (b) if paragraph (a) above applies and the Calculation Agent determines that fewer than two Reference Banks are providing offered quotations, subject as provided below, the Rate of Interest shall be the arithmetic mean of the rates per annum (expressed as a percentage) as communicated to (and at the request of) the Calculation Agent by the Reference Banks or any two or more of them, at which such banks were offered, if the Reference Rate is LIBOR, at approximately 11.00 a.m. (London time) or, if the Reference Rate is EURIBOR, at approximately 11.00 a.m. (Brussels time) on the relevant Interest Determination Date, deposits in the Specified Currency for a period equal to that which would have been used for the Reference Rate by leading banks in, if the Reference Rate is LIBOR, the London inter-bank market or, if the Reference Rate is EURIBOR, the Eurozone

inter-bank market, as the case may be, or, if fewer than two of the Reference Banks provide the Calculation Agent with such offered rates, the offered rate for deposits in the Specified Currency for a period equal to that which would have been used for the Reference Rate, or the arithmetic mean of the offered rates for deposits in the Specified Currency for a period equal to that which would have been used for the Reference Rate, at which, if the Reference Rate is LIBOR, at approximately 11.00 a.m. (London time) or, if the Reference Rate is EURIBOR, at approximately 11.00 a.m. (Brussels time), on the relevant Interest Determination Date, any one or more banks (which bank or banks is or are, in the opinion of the Issuer, suitable for such purpose) informs the Calculation Agent it is quoting to leading banks in, if the Reference Rate is LIBOR, the London inter-bank market or, if the Reference Rate is EURIBOR, the Eurozone inter-bank market, as the case may be, provided that, if the Rate of Interest cannot be determined in accordance with the foregoing provisions of this paragraph, the Rate of Interest shall be determined as at the last preceding Interest Determination Date (though substituting, where a different Margin or Maximum Rate of Interest or Minimum Rate of Interest is to be applied to the relevant Interest Accrual Period from that which applied to the last preceding Interest Accrual Period, the Margin or Maximum Rate of Interest or Minimum Rate of Interest relating to the relevant Interest Accrual Period, instead of the Margin or Maximum Rate of Interest or Minimum Rate of Interest relating to that last preceding Interest Accrual Period).

(c) *Linear Interpolation*

Where Linear Interpolation is specified in the Final Terms as applicable in respect of an Interest Accrual Period, the Rate of Interest for such Interest Accrual Period shall be calculated by the Calculation Agent by straight line linear interpolation by reference to two rates based on the relevant Reference Rate (where Screen Rate Determination is specified hereon as applicable) or the relevant Floating Rate Option (where ISDA Determination is specified hereon as applicable), one of which shall be determined as if the Applicable Maturity were the period of time for which rates are available next shorter than the length of the relevant Interest Accrual Period and the other of which shall be determined as if the Applicable Maturity were the period of time for which rates are available next longer than the length of the relevant Interest Accrual Period provided however that if there is no rate available for the period of time next shorter or, as the case may be, next longer, then the Calculation Agent shall determine such rate at such time and by reference to such sources as it determines appropriate.

“**Applicable Maturity**” means: (a) in relation to Screen Rate Determination, the period of time designated in the Reference Rate and (b) in relation to ISDA Determination, the Designated Maturity.

(d) *Rate of Interest on Zero Coupon Public Pandbrief*

Where the Rate of Interest of a Public Pandbrief is specified to be Zero Coupon, is repayable prior to the Maturity Date and is not paid when due, the amount due and payable prior to the Maturity Date shall be, unless otherwise provided in the applicable Final Terms, the Early Redemption Amount (as defined in Condition 3(b) (*Redemption, Purchase and Options – Early Redemption*)) of such Public Pandbrief. As from the Maturity Date, the Rate of Interest for any overdue principal of such a Public Pandbrief shall be a rate per annum (expressed as a percentage) equal to the Amortisation Yield (as defined in Condition 3(b) (*Redemption, Purchase and Options – Early Redemption*)).

(e) *Accrual of interest and late payment interest*

Subject as provided in Condition 2(j) (*Interest and Other Calculations - Interest Rate and Payments from the Maturity Date in the event of extension of maturity of the Public Pandbriev up to the Extended Maturity Date*), interest shall cease to accrue on each Public Pandbrief on the due date for redemption unless (i) payment of principal is improperly withheld or refused, in which event interest shall continue to accrue at the Rate of Interest in the manner provided in this Condition 2 (*Interest and Other Calculations*) to the Relevant Date (as defined in Condition 5 (*Tax Gross-up*)), or (ii) a Public Pandbrief is partially redeemed, in which event interest shall only cease to accrue in respect of the redeemed part of such Public Pandbrief.

(f) *Business Day Convention*

If any date referred to in these Conditions that is specified to be subject to adjustment in accordance with a Business Day Convention would otherwise fall on a day that is not a Business Day, then, if the Business Day Convention specified is (i) the Following Business Day Convention, such date shall be postponed to the next day that is a Business Day, or (ii) the Modified Following Business Day Convention, such date shall be postponed to the next day that is a Business Day unless it would thereby fall into the next calendar month, in which event such date shall be brought forward to the immediately preceding Business Day, or (iii) the Preceding Business Day Convention, such date shall be brought forward to the immediately preceding Business Day.

In the event of Public Pandbrievs cleared through the Securities Settlement System, the Following Business Day Convention will always be applicable.

(g) *Margin, Maximum Rate of Interest, Minimum Rate of Interest, Final Redemption Amounts, Early Redemption Amounts and Optional Redemption Amounts and Rounding*

- (i) If any Margin is specified in the applicable Final Terms (either (x) generally, or (y) in relation to one or more Interest Accrual Periods), an adjustment shall be made to all Rates of Interest (in the case of (x)), or the Rate of Interest for the specified Interest Accrual Periods (in the case of (y)), by adding (if a positive number) or subtracting the absolute value (if a negative number) of such Margin, subject always to the next paragraph.
- (ii) If any Maximum Rate of Interest or Minimum Rate of Interest, Final Redemption Amount, Early Redemption Amount or Optional Redemption Amount is specified in the applicable Final Terms, then any Rate of Interest, Final Redemption Amount, Early Redemption Amount or Optional Redemption Amount shall be subject to such maximum or minimum, as the case may be.
- (iii) For the purposes of any calculations required pursuant to these Conditions (unless otherwise specified), (x) all percentages resulting from such calculations shall be rounded, if necessary, to the nearest one hundred-thousandth of a percentage point (with halves being rounded up), (y) all figures shall be rounded to seven significant figures (with halves being rounded up) and (z) all currency amounts that fall due and payable shall be rounded to the nearest unit of such currency (with halves being rounded up), save in the case of Japanese yen, which shall be rounded down to the nearest Japanese yen. For these purposes “unit” means the lowest amount of such currency that is available as legal tender in the country of such currency.

(h) *Calculations*

The amount of interest payable per Calculation Amount (as determined in the applicable Final Terms) in respect of any Public Pandbrief for any Interest Accrual Period shall be equal to the product of the Rate of Interest, the Calculation Amount specified in the applicable Final Terms, and the Day Count

Fraction for such Interest Accrual Period, unless a Fixed Coupon Amount (or a formula for its calculation) is applicable to such Interest Accrual Period, in which case the amount of interest payable per Calculation Amount in respect of such Public Pandbrief for such Interest Accrual Period shall equal such Fixed Coupon Amount (or be calculated in accordance with such formula). Where any Interest Period comprises two or more Interest Accrual Periods, the amount of interest payable per Calculation Amount in respect of such Interest Period shall be the sum of the Fixed Coupon Amounts payable in respect of each of those Interest Accrual Periods. In respect of any other period for which interest is required to be calculated, the provisions above shall apply save that the Day Count Fraction shall be for the period for which interest is required to be calculated.

(i) *Determination and Publication of Rates of Interest, Interest Amounts, Final Redemption Amounts, Early Redemption Amounts and Optional Redemption Amounts*

The Calculation Agent shall, as soon as practicable on each date as the Calculation Agent may be required to calculate any rate or amount, obtain any quote or make any determination or calculation, determine such rate and calculate the Interest Amounts for the relevant Interest Accrual Period, calculate the Final Redemption Amount, Early Redemption Amount or Optional Redemption Amount, obtain such quote or make such determination or calculation, as the case may be, and cause the Rate of Interest and the Interest Amounts for each Interest Accrual Period and the relevant Interest Payment Date and, if required to be calculated, the Final Redemption Amount, Early Redemption Amount or Optional Redemption Amount to be notified to the Principal Paying Agent, the Issuer, each of the Paying Agents, the Noteholders, the Noteholders' Representative, any other Calculation Agent appointed in respect of the Public Pandbrieven that is to make a further calculation upon receipt of such information and, if the Public Pandbrieven are listed on a stock exchange and the rules of such exchange so require, such stock exchange as soon as possible after their determination but in no event later than (i) the commencement of the relevant Interest Period, if determined prior to such time, in the case of notification to such stock exchange of a Rate of Interest and Interest Amount, or (ii) in all other cases, the fourth Business Day after such determination. Where any Interest Payment Date or Interest Period Date is subject to adjustment pursuant to Condition 2(f) (*Interest and Other Calculations - Business Day Convention*), the Interest Amounts and the Interest Payment Date so published may subsequently be amended (or appropriate alternative arrangements made by way of adjustment) without notice in the event of an extension or shortening of the Interest Period. The determination of each Rate of Interest, Interest Amount, Final Redemption Amount, Early Redemption Amount and Optional Redemption Amount, the obtaining of each quote and the making of each determination or calculation by the Calculation Agent(s) shall (in the absence of manifest error) be final and binding upon all parties.

(j) *Interest Rate and Payments from the Maturity Date in the event of extension of maturity of the Public Pandbrieven up to the Extended Maturity Date*

- (i) If the maturity of the Public Pandbrieven is extended beyond the Maturity Date in accordance with Condition 3(j) (*Redemption, Purchase and Options - Extension of Maturity up to Extended Maturity Date*), the Public Pandbrieven shall bear interest from (and including) the Maturity Date to (but excluding) the earlier of the relevant Interest Payment Date after the Maturity Date on which the Public Pandbrieven are redeemed in full, the Extended Maturity Date or the date on which the Public Pandbrieven are redeemed in full in accordance with Condition 3(j)(i)E (*Redemption, Purchase and Options - Extension of Maturity up to Extended Maturity Date*), subject to Condition 2(e) (*Interest and Other Calculations - Accrual of interest and late payment interest*). In that event, interest shall be payable on those Public Pandbrieven at the rate determined in accordance with Condition 2(j)(ii) (*Interest and Other Calculations - Interest Rate and Payments from the Maturity Date in the event of extension of maturity of the Public*

Pandbrieven up to the Extended Maturity Date) on the principal outstanding amount of the Public Pandbrieven in arrears on the relevant interest payment date (i.e., on the Extension Payment Date on which the Public Pandbrieven are redeemed in full, the Extended Maturity Date or the date on which the Public Pandbrieven are redeemed in full in accordance with Condition 3(j)(i)E (*Redemption, Purchase and Options - Extension of Maturity up to Extended Maturity Date*), as applicable). The final Interest Payment Date shall fall no later than the Extended Maturity Date.

- (ii) If the maturity of the Public Pandbrieven is extended beyond the Maturity Date in accordance with Condition 3(j) (*Redemption, Purchase and Options - Extension of Maturity up to Extended Maturity Date*), the rate of interest payable from time to time in respect of the principal outstanding amount of the Public Pandbrieven on each Interest Payment Date after the Maturity Date in respect of the Interest Period ending immediately prior to the relevant Interest Payment Date will be as specified in the applicable Final Terms and, where applicable, determined by the Principal Paying Agent or, where the applicable Final Terms specifies a Calculation Agent, the Calculation Agent so specified, two Business Days after the Maturity Date in respect of the first such Interest Period and thereafter as specified in the applicable Final Terms.
- (iii) In the case of Public Pandbrieven which are Zero Coupon Public Pandbrieven up to (and including) the Maturity Date, for the purposes of this Condition 2(j) (*Interest and Other Calculations - Interest Rate and Payments from the Maturity Date in the event of extension of maturity of the Public Pandbrieven up to the Extended Maturity Date*) the principal outstanding amount shall be the total amount otherwise payable by the Issuer on the Maturity Date less any payments made by the Issuer in respect of such amount in accordance with these Conditions.
- (iv) This Condition 2(j) (*Interest and Other Calculations - Interest Rate and Payments from the Maturity Date in the event of extension of maturity of the Public Pandbrieven up to the Extended Maturity Date*) shall only apply to Public Pandbrieven if the Issuer has insufficient funds available to redeem those Public Pandbrieven in full within five Business Days after the Maturity Date or if, on such Maturity Date, there is another Series of Public Pandbrieven outstanding which was previously extended and which the Issuer fails to fully redeem on or prior to the Maturity Date, and the maturity of those Public Pandbrieven is automatically extended up to the Extended Maturity Date in accordance with Condition 3(j) (*Redemption, Purchase and Options - Extension of Maturity up to Extended Maturity Date*).

(k) *Calculation Agent*

The Issuer shall procure that there shall at all times be one or more Calculation Agents if provision is made for them in the applicable Final Terms and for so long as any Public Pandbrief is outstanding (as defined in the Agency Agreement). Where more than one Calculation Agent is appointed in respect of the Public Pandbrieven, references in these Conditions to the Calculation Agent shall be construed as each Calculation Agent performing its respective duties under the Conditions. The Calculation Agent may not resign its duties without a successor having been appointed as aforesaid. Nevertheless, if the Calculation Agent is unable or unwilling to act as such or if the Calculation Agent fails duly to establish the Rate of Interest for an Interest Accrual Period or to calculate any Interest Amount, Final Redemption Amount, Early Redemption Amount or Optional Redemption Amount, as the case may be, or to comply with any other requirement, the Issuer may calculate this amount in such manner as it shall deem fair and reasonable in all circumstances but taking into account the provisions of the applicable Final Terms. In making such determination or calculation, the Issuer may rely on a leading bank or financial institution in the inter-bank market or may appoint a leading bank or financial institution to act as such in its place. The Issuer will give notice of such calculations in accordance with this Condition 2 (*Interest and Other Calculations*).

(l) *Benchmark replacement*

In addition, notwithstanding the other provisions in this Condition 2, if the Issuer determines that a Benchmark Event occurs in relation to the relevant Reference Rate specified in the applicable Final Terms when any Rate of Interest (or the relevant component part thereof) remains to be determined by reference to such Reference Rate, then the following provisions shall apply to the relevant Public Pandbrievien:

- (i) the Issuer shall use reasonable endeavours, as soon as reasonably practicable, to appoint and consult with an Independent Adviser with a view to the Issuer determining (without any requirement for the consent or approval of the Noteholders) (A) a Successor Rate (as defined below) or, failing which, an Alternative Reference Rate (as defined below), for purposes of determining the Rate of Interest (or the relevant component part thereof) applicable to the Public Pandbrievien and (B) in either case, an Adjustment Spread (as defined below);
- (ii) if the Issuer is unable to appoint an Independent Adviser prior to the IA Determination Cut-Off Date, the Issuer (acting in good faith and in a commercially reasonable manner) may still determine (A) a Successor Rate or, failing which, an Alternative Reference Rate and (B) in either case, an Adjustment Spread in accordance with this Condition 2(l);
- (iii) if a Successor Rate or, failing which, an Alternative Reference Rate (as applicable) is determined in accordance with paragraphs (i) or (ii) above, such Successor Rate or, failing which, Alternative Reference Rate (as applicable) shall be the Reference Rate for each of the future Interest Periods (subject to the subsequent operation of, and to adjustment as provided in, this Condition 2(l));
- (iv) if the Issuer, following consultation with the Independent Adviser (if any) and acting in good faith, determines a Successor Rate or, failing which, an Alternative Reference Rate (as applicable) in accordance with the above provisions, the Issuer may (without any requirement for the consent or approval of the Noteholders) also specify changes to these Terms and Conditions, including but not limited to (A) the Day Count Fraction, Relevant Screen Page, Business Day Convention, Business Days, Interest Determination Date, and/or the definition of Reference Rate applicable to the Public Pandbrievien and (B) the method for determining the fall-back rate in relation to the Public Pandbrievien, in any such case in order to ensure the proper operation of such Successor Rate or Alternative Reference Rate or any Adjustment Spread (as applicable). If the Issuer, following consultation with the Independent Adviser (if any) and acting in good faith, determines that an Adjustment Spread is required to be applied to the Successor Rate or the Alternative Reference Rate (as applicable) and determines the quantum of, or a formula or methodology for determining, such Adjustment Spread, then such Adjustment Spread shall be applied to the Successor Rate or the Alternative Reference Rate (as applicable). If the Issuer is unable to determine the quantum of, or a formula or methodology for determining, such Adjustment Spread, then the Successor Rate or Alternative Reference Rate (as applicable) will apply without an Adjustment Spread. For the avoidance of doubt, the Fiscal Agent and any other agents party to the Agency Agreement shall, at the direction and expense of the Issuer, effect such consequential amendments to the Agency Agreement and these Terms and Conditions as may be required in order to give effect to the application of this Condition 2(l). No consent shall be required from the Noteholders in connection with determining or giving effect to the Successor Rate or Alternative Reference Rate (as applicable) or such other changes, including for the execution of any documents or other steps to be taken by the Fiscal Agent and any other agents party to the Agency Agreement (if required or useful); and

- (v) the Issuer shall promptly, following the determination of any Successor Rate, Alternative Reference Rate or Adjustment Spread (as applicable), give notice thereof to the Calculation Agent, the Fiscal Agent and, in accordance with Condition 10, the Noteholders. Such notice shall specify the effective date(s) for such Successor Rate or Alternative Reference Rate (as applicable), the Adjustment Spread (if any) and any consequential changes made to the Agency Agreement and these Terms and Conditions (if any),
- (vi) *provided that* the determination of any Successor Rate, Alternative Reference Rate or Adjustment Spread (as applicable) and any other related changes to the Public Pandbrievien, shall be made in accordance with the relevant Applicable Banking Regulations (if applicable).

An Independent Adviser appointed pursuant to this Condition 2(l) shall act in good faith as an expert and (in the absence of bad faith or fraud) shall have no liability whatsoever to the Calculation Agent, the Fiscal Agent or the Noteholders for any advice given to the Issuer in connection with any determination made by the Issuer pursuant to this Condition 2(l).

Without prejudice to the obligations of the Issuer under this Condition 2(l), the Reference Rate and the other provisions in this Condition 2 will continue to apply unless and until the Calculation Agent has been notified of the Successor Rate or Alternative Reference Rate (as applicable), the Adjustment Spread (if any) and any consequential changes made to the Agency Agreement and these Terms and Conditions (if any).

(m) *Definitions*

In these Conditions, unless the context otherwise requires, the following defined terms shall have the meanings set out below:

“Adjustment Spread” means a spread (which may be positive or negative) or formula or methodology for calculating a spread, which the Issuer, following consultation with the Independent Adviser (if any) and acting in good faith, determines is required to be applied to the Successor Rate or the Alternative Reference Rate (as applicable) in order to reduce or eliminate, to the extent reasonably practicable in the relevant circumstances, any economic prejudice or benefit (as applicable) to the Noteholders as a result of the replacement of the Reference Rate with the Successor Rate or the Alternative Reference Rate (as applicable) and is the spread, formula or methodology which:

- (i) in the case of a Successor Rate, is formally recommended in relation to the replacement of the Reference Rate with the Successor Rate by any Relevant Nominating Body; or
- (ii) in the case of a Successor Rate for which no such recommendation has been made or in the case of an Alternative Reference Rate, the Issuer, following consultation with the Independent Adviser (if any) and acting in good faith, determines is recognised or acknowledged as being in customary market usage in international debt capital markets transactions which reference the Reference Rate, where such rate has been replaced by the Successor Rate or the Alternative Reference Rate (as applicable); or
- (iii) if no such customary market usage is recognised or acknowledged, the Issuer, following consultation with the Independent Adviser (if any) and acting in good faith, determines is recognised or acknowledged as being the industry standard for over-the-counter derivative transactions which reference the Reference Rate, where such rate has been replaced by the Successor Rate or the Alternative Reference Rate (as applicable); or
- (iv) if no such industry standard is recognised or acknowledged, the Issuer, in its discretion, following consultation with the Independent Adviser (if any) and acting in good faith, determines to be appropriate.

“Alternative Reference Rate” means the rate that the Issuer determines has replaced the relevant Reference Rate in customary market usage in the international debt capital markets for the purposes of determining rates of interest (or the relevant component part thereof) in respect of bonds denominated in the Specified Currency and of a comparable duration to the relevant Interest Period, or, if the Issuer determines that there is no such rate, such other rate as the Issuer determines in its discretion is most comparable to the relevant Reference Rate.

“Applicable Banking Regulation” means at any time, the laws, regulations, rules, guidelines and policies of the Lead Regulator, or of the European Parliament and Council then in effect in Belgium, relating to capital adequacy and applicable to the Issuer at such time (for the avoidance of doubt, including as at the Issue Date the rules contained in, or implementing, CRD IV).

“Banking Law” means the Law of 25 April 2014 on the status and supervision of credit institutions and stockbroking firms (*Wet van 25 april 2014 op het statuut van en het toezicht op de kredietinstellingen en beursvennootschappen/Loi du 25 avril 2014 relative au statut et au contrôle des établissements de crédit et des sociétés de bourse*), as amended from time to time.

“Belgian Covered Bonds Regulations” means the Banking Law and its executing royal decrees and regulations, as amended from time to time.

“Benchmark Event” means:

- (i) the relevant Reference Rate ceasing to be published for a period of at least five Business Days or ceasing to exist; or
- (ii) a public statement by the administrator of the relevant Reference Rate stating that it will, by a specified date within the following six months, cease to publish the relevant Reference, permanently or indefinitely (in circumstances where no successor administrator has been appointed that will continue publication of the relevant Reference Rate); or
- (iii) a public statement by the supervisor of the administrator of the relevant Reference Rate stating that the relevant Reference Rate has been or will be, by a specified date within the following six months, permanently or indefinitely discontinued; or
- (iv) a public statement by the supervisor or the administrator of the relevant Reference Rate that means that the relevant Reference Rate will be prohibited from being used within the following six months; or
- (v) it has become unlawful for the Calculation Agent, the Fiscal Agent or any other agents party to the Agency Agreement to calculate any payments due to be made to any Noteholders using the relevant Reference Rate.

“Business Day” means:

- (i) in the case of a currency other than euro, a day (other than a Saturday or Sunday) on which banks are open for general business in Belgium and on which commercial banks settle payments in the principal financial centre for such currency; and
- (ii) in the case of euro, a day (a) other than a Saturday or Sunday on which the NBB-SSS is operating and (b) on which banks are open for general business in Belgium and (c) (if a payment in euro is to be made on that day), which is a business day for the TARGET2 System (a **“TARGET Business Day”**); and
- (iii) in the case of a currency other than euro and one or more specified business centres (the **“Business Centre(s)”**) as specified in the applicable Final Terms, a day (other than a Saturday or a Sunday) on which banks are open for general business in Belgium and on which commercial banks settle payments in such currency in each of the Business Centres.

“**Competent Authority**” means National Bank of Belgium (*Nationale Bank van België/Banque Nationale de Belgique*) (“**NBB**”) and any other supervisory authority to which relevant powers may be transferred.

“**Cover Pool Administrator**” means a cover pool administrator (*portefeuillebeheerder/gestionnaire de portefeuille*) appointed to manage the Special Estate in any of the circumstances as described in Article 8 of Annex III to the Banking Law.

“**Cover Pool Monitor**” means a cover pool monitor (*portefeuielurveillant/surveillant de portefeuille*) appointed in accordance with Article 16, §1 of Annex III to the Banking Law.

“**Day Count Fraction**” means, in respect of the calculation of an amount of interest on any Public Pandbrief for any period of time (from and including the first day of such period to but excluding the last) (whether or not constituting an Interest Period or an Interest Accrual Period, the “**Calculation Period**”):

- (i) if “**Actual/Actual** or **Actual/Actual-ISDA**” is specified in the applicable Final Terms, the actual number of days in the Calculation Period divided by 365 (or, if any portion of that Calculation Period falls in a leap year, the sum of (A) the actual number of days in that portion of the Calculation Period falling in a leap year divided by 366 and (B) the actual number of days in that portion of the Calculation Period falling in a non-leap year divided by 365);
- (ii) if “**Actual/365 (Fixed)**” is specified in the applicable Final Terms, the actual number of days in the Calculation Period divided by 365;
- (iii) if “**Actual/360**” is specified in the applicable Final Terms, the actual number of days in the Calculation Period divided by 360;
- (iv) if “**30/360**”, “**360/360**” or “**Bond Basis**” is specified in the applicable Final Terms, the number of days in the Calculation Period divided by 360 calculated on a formula basis as follows:

$$\text{Day Count Fraction} = \frac{(360 \times (Y_2 - Y_1)) + (30 \times (M_2 - M_1)) + (D_2 - D_1)}{360}$$

where:

“**Y₁**” is the year, expressed as a number, in which the first day of the Calculation Period falls;

“**Y₂**” is the year, expressed as a number, in which the day immediately following the last day included in the Calculation Period falls;

“**M₁**” is the calendar month, expressed as a number, in which the first day of the Calculation Period falls;

“**M₂**” is the calendar month, expressed as a number, in which the day immediately following the last day included in the Calculation Period falls;

“**D₁**” is the first calendar day, expressed as a number, of the Calculation Period, unless such number would be 31, in which case **D₁** will be 30; and

“**D₂**” is the calendar day, expressed as a number, immediately following the last day included in the Calculation Period, unless such number would be 31 and **D₁**, is greater than 29, in which case **D₂** will be 30;

- (v) if “**30E/360**” or “**Eurobond Basis**” is specified in the applicable Final Terms, the number of days in the Calculation Period divided by 360 calculated on a formula basis as follows:

$$\text{Day Count Fraction} = \frac{(360 \times (Y_2 - Y_1)) + (30 \times (M_2 - M_1)) + (D_2 - D_1)}{360}$$

where:

“Y₁” is the year, expressed as a number, in which the first day of the Calculation Period falls;

“Y₂” is the year, expressed as a number, in which the day immediately following the last day included in the Calculation Period falls;

“M₁” is the calendar month, expressed as a number, in which the first day of the Calculation Period falls;

“M₂” is the calendar month, expressed as a number, in which the day immediately following the last day included in the Calculation Period falls;

“D₁” is the first calendar day, expressed as a number, of the Calculation Period, unless such number would be 31, in which case D₁ will be 30; and

“D₂” is the calendar day, expressed as a number, immediately following the last day included in the Calculation Period, unless such number would be 31, in which case D₂ will be 30;

- (vi) if “**30E/360 (ISDA)**” is specified in the applicable Final Terms, the number of days in the Calculation Period divided by 360, calculated on a formula basis as follows:

$$\text{Day Count Fraction} = \frac{(360 \times (Y_2 - Y_1)) + (30 \times (M_2 - M_1)) + (D_2 - D_1)}{360}$$

where:

“Y₁” is the year, expressed as a number, in which the first day of the Calculation Period falls;

“Y₂” is the year, expressed as a number, in which the day immediately following the last day included in the Calculation Period falls;

“M₁” is the calendar month, expressed as a number, in which the first day of the Calculation Period falls;

“M₂” is the calendar month, expressed as a number, in which the day immediately following the last day included in the Calculation Period falls;

“D₁” is the first calendar day, expressed as a number, of the Calculation Period, unless (i) that day is the last day of February or (ii) such number would be 31, in which case D₁ will be 30; and

“D₂” is the calendar day, expressed as a number, immediately following the last day included in the Calculation Period, unless (i) that day is the last day of February but not the Maturity Date or (ii) such number would be 31, in which case D₂ will be 30;

- (vii) if “**Actual/Actual-ICMA**” is specified in the applicable Final Terms,
- (aa) if the Calculation Period is equal to or shorter than the Determination Period during which it falls, the number of days in the Calculation Period divided by the product of (x) the number of days in such Determination Period and (y) the number of Determination Periods normally ending in any year; and
 - (bb) if the Calculation Period is longer than one Determination Period, the sum of:

- (x) the number of days in such Calculation Period falling in the Determination Period in which it begins divided by the product of (1) the number of days in such Determination Period and (2) the number of Determination Periods normally ending in any year; and
- (y) the number of days in such Calculation Period falling in the next Determination Period divided by the product of (1) the number of days in such Determination Period and (2) the number of Determination Periods normally ending in any year

where:

“Determination Period” means the period from and including an Interest Determination Date in any year to but excluding the next Interest Determination Date; and

“Interest Determination Dates” means the dates specified in the applicable Final Terms or, if none is so specified, the Interest Payment Date and, assuming no Broken Amounts are payable according to the applicable Final Terms, the Interest Commencement Date.

“**Eurozone**” means the region composed of Member States of the European Union that adopt the single currency in accordance with the EC Treaty (as defined in the ISDA Definitions).

“**IA Determination Cut-Off Date**” means no later than five Business Days prior to the relevant Interest Determination Date relating to the next succeeding Interest Period.

“**Independent Adviser**” means an independent financial institution of international repute or other independent financial adviser experienced in the international debt capital markets, in each case selected and appointed by the Issuer at its own expense.

“**Interest Accrual Period**” means the period beginning on (and including) the Interest Commencement Date and ending on (but excluding) the first Interest Period Date and each successive period beginning on (and including) an Interest Period Date and ending on (but excluding) the next succeeding Interest Period Date.

“**Interest Amount**” means:

- (i) in respect of an Interest Accrual Period, the amount of interest payable per Calculation Amount for that Interest Accrual Period and which, in the case of Fixed Rate Public Pandbrievens, and unless otherwise specified in the applicable Final Terms, shall mean the Fixed Coupon Amount or Broken Amount specified in the applicable Final Terms as being payable on the Interest Payment Date ending the Interest Period of which such Interest Accrual Period forms part; and
- (ii) in respect of any other period, the amount of interest payable per Calculation Amount for that period.

“**Interest Commencement Date**” means the Issue Date or such other date as may be specified in the applicable Final Terms.

“**Interest Determination Date**” means, with respect to a Rate of Interest and Interest Accrual Period, the date specified as such in the applicable Final Terms or, if none is so specified, (i) the first day of such Interest Accrual Period if the Specified Currency is Sterling or (ii) the day falling two Business Days in London for the Specified Currency prior to the first day of such Interest Accrual Period if the Specified Currency is neither Sterling nor euro or (iii) the day falling two TARGET Business Days prior to the first day of such Interest Accrual Period if the Specified Currency is euro.

“Interest Period” means the period beginning on (and including) the Interest Commencement Date and ending on (but excluding) the First Interest Payment Date and each successive period beginning on (and including) an Interest Payment Date and ending on (but excluding) the next succeeding Interest Payment Date unless otherwise specified herein.

“Interest Period Date” means each Interest Payment Date, unless otherwise specified herein.

“ISDA Definitions” means the 2006 ISDA Definitions, as published by the International Swaps and Derivatives Association, Inc., unless otherwise specified herein.

“Issuer” means Belfius Bank SA/NV and shall, with respect to the management of the Special Estate following the appointment of a Cover Pool Administrator and where the context so requires, be deemed to be a reference to the Cover Pool Administrator.

“Lead Regulator” means the NBB, ECB or any successor entity primarily responsible for the prudential supervision of the Issuer.

“NBB-SSS” means the National Bank of Belgium, in its capacity as operator of the Securities Settlement System.

“Rate of Interest” means the rate of interest payable from time to time in respect of this Public Pandbrief and that is either specified or calculated in accordance with the provisions herein.

“Rating Agency” means any rating agency (or its successor) who, at the request of the Issuer, assigns, and for as long it assigns, one or more ratings to the Public Pandbrief under the Programme from time to time, which may include Moody’s, Fitch and/or S&P, or such other rating agency as shall be specified in the Final Terms.

“Reference Banks” means in the case of a determination of LIBOR, the principal London office of four major banks in the London inter-bank market and in the case of a determination of EURIBOR, the principal Eurozone office of four major banks in the Eurozone inter-bank market, in each case selected by the Calculation Agent or as specified herein.

“Reference Rate” means the rate specified as such in the applicable Final Terms.

“Relevant Nominating Body” means, in respect of a Reference Rate:

- (i) the central bank for the currency to which the Reference Rate relates, or any central bank or other supervisory authority which is responsible for supervising the administrator of the Reference Rate; or
- (ii) any working group or committee sponsored by, chaired or co-chaired by or constituted at the request of (A) the central bank for the currency to which the Reference Rate relates, (B) any central bank or other supervisory authority which is responsible for supervising the administrator of the Reference Rate, (C) a group of the aforementioned central banks or other supervisory authorities or (D) the Financial Stability Board or any part thereof.

“Relevant Date” in respect of any payment means whichever is the later of (i) the date on which such payment first becomes due and (ii), (if any amount of the money payable is improperly withheld or refused) the date on which the full amount of such money outstanding is made or (if earlier) the date seven calendar days after that on which notice is duly given to the Noteholders that, upon further presentation of the Public Pandbrief being made in accordance with the Conditions, such payment will be made, provided that payment is in fact made upon such presentation.

“Relevant Screen Page” means such page, section, caption, column or other part of a particular information service as may be specified in the applicable Final Terms (or any successor or replacement page, section, caption, column or other part of a particular information service).

“**Rules of Organisation of the Noteholders**” means the rules of organisation of the Noteholders as set out in section 9 of the Base Prospectus.

“**Specified Currency**” means the currency specified as such in the applicable Final Terms or, if none is specified, the currency in which the Public Pandbrievs are denominated.

“**Successor Rate**” means the rate that the Issuer determines is a successor to, or replacement of, the Reference Rate which is formally recommended by any Relevant Nominating Body.

“**TARGET2 System**” means the Trans-European Automated Real-Time Gross Settlement Express Transfer (known as TARGET2) System which was launched on 19 November 2007 or any successor thereto.

3 Redemption, Purchase and Options

(a) *Final Redemption*

Unless previously redeemed in whole or in part, purchased and cancelled as provided below or its maturity is extended in accordance with these Conditions, each Public Pandbrief shall be finally redeemed on the Maturity Date specified in the applicable Final Terms at its Final Redemption Amount (which, unless otherwise provided, is its principal amount).

(b) *Early Redemption*

(A) *Zero Coupon Public Pandbrievs*

- (i) The Early Redemption Amount payable in respect of any Zero Coupon Public Pandbrief, upon redemption of such Public Pandbrief pursuant to Condition 3(c) (*Redemption, Purchase and Options – Redemption for Illegality*), Condition 3(d) (*Redemption, Purchase and Options – Redemption for Taxation Reasons*), Condition 3(i) (*Redemption, Purchase and Options – Cancellation*) or Condition 23 (*Payment Default and Cross-Acceleration*) shall be the Amortised Face Amount (calculated as provided below) of such Public Pandbrief, unless otherwise specified in the applicable Final Terms.
- (ii) Subject to sub-paragraph (iii) below, the “**Amortised Face Amount**” of any such Public Pandbrief shall be the scheduled Final Redemption Amount of such Public Pandbrief on the Maturity Date discounted at a rate per annum (expressed as a percentage) equal to the Amortisation Yield compounded annually. If none is shown in the applicable Final Terms, the “**Amortisation Yield**” shall be such rate as would produce an Amortised Face Amount equal to the issue price of the Public Pandbrievs if they were discounted back to their issue price on the Issue Date.
- (iii) If the Amortised Face Amount payable in respect of any such Public Pandbrief upon its redemption pursuant to Condition 3(c) (*Redemption, Purchase and Options – Redemption for Illegality*), Condition 3(d) (*Redemption, Purchase and Options – Redemption for Taxation Reasons*), Condition 3(i) (*Redemption, Purchase and Options – Cancellation*) or Condition 23 (*Payment Default and Cross-Acceleration*) is not paid when due, the Final Redemption Amount due and payable in respect of such Public Pandbrief shall be the Amortised Face Amount of such Public Pandbrief as defined in sub-paragraph (ii) above, except that such sub-paragraph shall have effect as though the reference therein to the date on which the Public Pandbrief becomes due and payable were replaced by a reference to the Relevant Date. The calculation of the Amortised Face Amount in accordance with this sub-paragraph shall continue to be made until the Relevant Date, unless the Relevant Date falls on or after the Maturity Date, in which

case the amount due and payable shall be the scheduled Final Redemption Amount of such Public Pandbrief on the Maturity Date together with any interest that may accrue in accordance with Condition 2 (*Interest and Other Calculations*).

Where such calculation is to be made for a period of less than one year, it shall be made on the basis of the Day Count Fraction as provided in the applicable Final Terms.

(B) *Other Public Pandbriev*

The Early Redemption Amount payable in respect of any Public Pandbrief (other than Public Pandbriev described in (A) (i) above), upon redemption of such Public Pandbrief pursuant to Condition 3(c) (*Redemption, Purchase and Options – Redemption for Illegality*), Condition 3(d) (*Redemption, Purchase and Options – Redemption for Taxation Reasons*), Condition 3(i) (*Redemption, Purchase and Options – Cancellation*) or Condition 23 (*Payment Default and Cross-Acceleration*) shall be the Final Redemption Amount together with interest accrued to the date fixed for redemption, unless otherwise specified in the applicable Final Terms.

(c) *Redemption for Illegality*

The Public Pandbriev may be redeemed at the option of the Issuer in whole, but not in part, on the next Interest Payment Date or at any time, on giving not less than 30 nor more than 60 calendar days' notice to the Noteholders in accordance with Condition 10 (*Notices*) (which notice shall be irrevocable), at their Early Redemption Amount, if the Issuer notifies the Noteholders' Representative immediately before the giving of such notice that it has, or will, before the next Interest Payment Date of any Public Pandbrief of any Series or Tranche, become unlawful for the Issuer to (i) make any payments or (ii) comply with its obligations under the Public Pandbriev, or (iii) allow any Public Pandbriev to remain outstanding, as a result of any change in, or amendment to, the applicable laws or regulation or any change in the application or official interpretation of such laws or regulations, which change or amendment has become or will become effective before the next Interest Payment Date. Prior to the publication of any notice of redemption pursuant to this paragraph, the Issuer shall deliver to the Principal Paying Agent and the Noteholders' Representative a certificate signed by a representative of the Issuer stating that it is entitled to effect such redemption and setting forth a statement of facts showing that the condition to the right of the Issuer to redeem for illegality has occurred.

(d) *Redemption for Taxation Reasons*

The Public Pandbriev may be redeemed at the option of the Issuer in whole, but not in part, on the next Interest Payment Date or at any time, on giving not less than 30 nor more than 60 calendar days' notice to the Noteholders in accordance with Condition 10 (*Notices*) (which notice shall be irrevocable), at their Early Redemption Amount, if the Issuer has or will, on the occasion of the next payment due in respect of the Public Pandbriev, become obliged to pay on any Public Pandbrief of any Series or Tranche additional amounts pursuant to Condition 5 (*Tax Gross-up*) as a result of any change in, or amendment to, the laws or regulations of the Kingdom of Belgium or any political subdivision or any authority therein or thereof having the power to tax, or any change in the application or official interpretation of such laws or regulations (including a finding by a court of competent jurisdiction), which change or amendment becomes effective on or after the Issue Date of the first Tranche of the relevant Series of Public Pandbriev. Prior to the publication of any notice of redemption pursuant to this paragraph, the Issuer shall deliver to the Principal Paying Agent and the Noteholders' Representative a certificate signed by a representative of the Issuer stating that it is entitled to effect such redemption and setting forth a statement of facts showing that it would otherwise be obliged to pay such additional amounts as a result of such change or amendment, and an opinion of

independent legal advisers of recognised standing to the effect that the Issuer, has or will become obliged to pay such additional amounts as a result of such change or amendment.

(e) *Redemption at the option of the Noteholders*

If a Noteholder Put is specified in the applicable Final Terms, the Issuer shall, at the option of the Noteholder and upon the Noteholder giving not less than 15 nor more than 30 calendar days' notice (or such other notice period as specified in the applicable Final Terms) to the Issuer (which notice shall be irrevocable), upon the expiry of such notice, redeem, subject to, and in accordance with, the terms specified in the applicable Final Terms, in whole (but not in part), such Public Pandbrieven on the Optional Redemption Date and at the Optional Redemption Amount together, if appropriate, with interest accrued to (but excluding) the Optional Redemption Date.

To exercise such option that may be set out in the applicable Final Terms, the Noteholder must deposit with a Paying Agent at its specified office a duly completed option exercise notice (the "**Exercise Notice**") in the form obtained from any Paying Agent or the Registrar, as the case may be, with a copy to be sent to the Issuer at the address specified in the Final Terms within the notice period. In the case of Dematerialised Public Pandbrieven, the Noteholder shall transfer, or cause to be transferred, the Dematerialised Public Pandbrieven to be redeemed to the account of the Paying Agent, as specified in the Exercise Notice.

(f) *Redemption at the option of the Issuer and exercise of Issuer's option*

If an Issuer Call or an option of the Issuer is specified in the applicable Final Terms, the Issuer may, subject to compliance by the Issuer with all the relevant laws, regulations and directives and upon giving not less than seven days' (or such other notice period as may be specified in the applicable Final Terms) irrevocable notice to the Noteholders in accordance with Condition 10 (*Notices*), redeem or exercise any Issuer's option in relation to all or, if so provided, some of the Public Pandbrieven on any Optional Redemption Date, as the case may be. Any such redemption of Public Pandbrieven shall be at their Optional Redemption Amount together with interest accrued to the date fixed for redemption, if any. Any such redemption or exercise must relate to the Public Pandbrieven of a principal amount at least equal to the Minimum Redemption Amount to be redeemed specified in the applicable Final Terms and no greater than the Maximum Redemption Amount to be redeemed specified in the applicable Final Terms.

All Public Pandbrieven in respect of which any such notice is given shall be redeemed, or the Issuer's option exercised, on the date specified in such notice in accordance with this Condition 3(f) (*Redemption, Purchase and Options - Redemption at the option of the Issuer and exercise of Issuer's option*).

In the case of a partial redemption of or a partial exercise of an Issuer's option in respect of Public Pandbrieven, the redemption may be effected by reducing the principal amount of all such Public Pandbrieven in a Series in proportion to the aggregate principal amount redeemed.

So long as the Public Pandbrieven are admitted to trading on a regulated market and the rules of, or applicable to, such regulated market require, the Issuer shall, each time that there has been a partial redemption of the Public Pandbrieven, cause to be published (i) as long as such Public Pandbrieven are admitted to trading on the regulated market of Euronext Brussels and the rules of such stock exchange so permit, on the website of Euronext Brussels (www.euronext.com), (ii) as long as such Public Pandbrieven are admitted to trading on a regulated market other than Euronext Brussels and the rules of such stock exchange so permit, on the website of such stock exchange, or (iii) in a leading newspaper with general circulation in the city where the regulated market on which such Public Pandbrieven are admitted to trading is located, which in the case of the regulated market of Euronext

Brussels is expected to be *De Tijd* and *L'Écho*, a notice specifying the aggregate principal outstanding amount of Public Pandbrieven.

(g) *Purchases*

The Issuer and any of its subsidiaries may at any time purchase Public Pandbrieven in the open market or otherwise at any price.

Unless otherwise indicated in the Final Terms, Public Pandbrieven so purchased by the Issuer may be held in accordance with Article 12, §1 of Annex III to the Banking Law or cancelled in accordance with Condition 3(i) (*Redemption, Purchase and Options - Cancellation*) below.

(h) *Subscription to own Public Pandbrieven*

The Issuer may subscribe to its own Public Pandbrieven.

(i) *Cancellation*

All Public Pandbrieven purchased or subscribed by or on behalf of the Issuer may be surrendered for cancellation, and shall if surrendered, together with all Public Pandbrieven redeemed by the Issuer, be cancelled forthwith (together with all rights relating to payment of interest and other amounts relating to such Public Pandbrieven). Any Public Pandbrieven so surrendered for cancellation may not be reissued or resold and the obligations of the Issuer in respect of any such Public Pandbrieven shall be discharged.

(j) *Extension of Maturity up to Extended Maturity Date*

(i) If the Issuer fails to redeem the Public Pandbrieven of a Series at their Final Redemption Amount in full within five Business Days after their Maturity Date, then:

- A. save to the extent paragraph (C) below applies, the obligation of the Issuer to redeem such Series shall be automatically deferred to, and shall be due on, the date falling one year after such Maturity Date (the “**Extended Maturity Date**”, as specified in the relevant Final Terms);
- B. the Issuer shall give notice of the extension of the Maturity Date to the Extended Maturity Date to the Noteholders of such Series, the Noteholders’ Representative, the Rating Agencies, the Fiscal Agent and the Paying Agent and/or Registrar as soon as reasonably practicable, it being understood that a failure to notify shall not affect such extension of the Maturity Date;
- C. notwithstanding paragraph (E) below, if and to the extent that on any subsequent Interest Payment Date (as defined in the applicable Final Terms) falling prior to the Extended Maturity Date (each an “**Extension Payment Date**”), the Issuer has sufficient funds available to fully redeem the relevant Series of Public Pandbrieven, then the Issuer shall (a) give notice thereof to the Noteholders of such Series, the Noteholders’ Representative, the Fiscal Agent and the Paying Agent and/or Registrar as soon as reasonably practicable and in any event at least two Business Days prior to such Extension Payment Date and (b) apply such available funds to fully redeem the Public Pandbrieven of such Series on such Extension Payment Date;
- D. save as otherwise provided for in the applicable Final Terms, interest shall (a) accrue on the unpaid portion of such Final Redemption Amount from (and including) the Maturity Date to (but excluding) the Extension Payment Date, the Extended Maturity Date or, as the case may be, the date the Public Pandbrieven of such Series are fully redeemed in accordance with paragraph (E) below, (b) be payable in arrears on each

Extension Payment Date (in respect of the Interest Period then ended) or, if earlier, the Extended Maturity Date or the date of any redemption pursuant to paragraph (E) below and (c) accrue at the rate provided for in the applicable Final Terms; and

- E. to the extent that the maturity date of any other Series of Public Pandbrieven falls prior to the Extended Maturity Date, the maturity date of such other Series shall also be extended on its maturity date in accordance with the terms and conditions applicable thereto, unless, on or prior to such maturity date, the Series of the Public Pandbrieven for which the Maturity Date has been previously extended is redeemed in full and all interest accrued in respect thereto is paid. In such circumstances, payment may be made on another date than an Extension Payment Date, provided that notice thereof is given to the Noteholders of such Series, the Noteholders' Representative, the Fiscal Agent and the Paying Agent and/or Registrar as soon as reasonably practicable and in any event at least two Business Days prior to the relevant payment date.
- (ii) Subject to paragraph (E) above, an extension of one Series does not automatically imply the extension of other Series.
 - (iii) In the case the Public Pandbrieven to which an Extended Maturity Date applies are Zero Coupon Public Pandbrieven, the principal outstanding amount will for the purposes of this Condition 3(j) (*Redemption, Purchase and Options - Extension of Maturity up to Extended Maturity Date*) be the total amount otherwise payable by the Issuer but unpaid on the relevant Public Pandbrieven on the Maturity Date.
 - (iv) Any extension of the maturity of Public Pandbrieven under this Condition 3(j) (*Redemption, Purchase and Options - Extension of Maturity up to Extended Maturity Date*) shall be irrevocable. Where this Condition 3(j) (*Redemption, Purchase and Options - Extension of Maturity up to Extended Maturity Date*) applies, failure by the Issuer to redeem in full the relevant Public Pandbrieven on the Maturity Date or on any subsequent Extension Payment Date (or the relevant later date in case of an applicable grace period) shall not constitute a Payment Default (as defined below). However, failure by the Issuer to redeem in full the relevant Public Pandbrieven on the Extended Maturity Date or in accordance with paragraph (E) above shall be a failure to pay which may constitute a Payment Default.
 - (v) Any payments which may be subject to an extension in accordance with this Condition 3(j) (*Redemption, Purchase and Options - Extension of Maturity up to Extended Maturity Date*) shall not be deemed to constitute an unconditional payment for the purpose of Article 7, §1 of the Royal Decree of 11 October 2012 on the issuance of Belgian covered bonds by Belgian credit institutions.
 - (vi) If the maturity of any Public Pandbrieven is extended up to the Extended Maturity Date in accordance with this Condition 3(j) (*Redemption, Purchase and Options - Extension of Maturity up to Extended Maturity Date*), for so long as any of those Public Pandbrieven remains outstanding, the Issuer shall not issue any further Public Pandbrieven, unless the proceeds of issuance of such further Public Pandbrieven are applied by the Issuer on issuance in redeeming in whole or in part the relevant Public Pandbrieven in accordance with the terms hereof.
 - (vii) This Condition 3(j) (*Redemption, Purchase and Options - Extension of Maturity up to Extended Maturity Date*) shall only apply if the Issuer has insufficient funds available to redeem those Public Pandbrieven in full within five Business Days after their Maturity Date or if, on such Maturity Date, there is another Series of Public Pandbrieven outstanding which was previously extended and which the Issuer fails to fully redeem on or prior to the Maturity Date.

4 Payments

(a) *Dematerialised Public Pandbrieven*

Payment of principal and interest in respect of Dematerialised Public Pandbrieven will be made in accordance with the applicable rules and procedures of the Securities Settlement System, Euroclear, Clearstream Germany, SIX SIS (Switzerland), Euroclear France SA (France), INTERBOLSA (Portugal), Monte Titoli (Italy) and any other Securities Settlement System participant. Upon receipt of any payment in respect of Dematerialised Public Pandbrieven, the Securities Settlement System, Euroclear, Clearstream Germany, SIX SIS (Switzerland), Euroclear France SA (France), INTERBOLSA (Portugal), Monte Titoli (Italy) and any other Securities Settlement System participant, shall immediately credit the accounts of the relevant account holders with the payment.

(b) *Registered Public Pandbrieven*

Payments of principal and interest in respect of Registered Public Pandbrieven shall be paid to the person shown on the register maintained by the Issuer or by the Registrar at the close of business on the 15th calendar day before the due date for payment thereof (the “**Record Date**”).

(c) *Payments Subject to Laws*

Save as provided in Condition 5 (*Tax Gross-up*), payments will be subject in all cases to any other applicable fiscal or other laws and regulations in the place of payment or other laws and regulations to which the Issuer or its Agents agree to be subject and the Issuer will not be liable for any taxes or duties of whatever nature imposed or levied by such laws, regulations or agreements. No commission or agreements shall be charged to the Noteholders in respect of such payments.

(d) *Non- Business Day*

If any date for payment in respect of any Public Pandbrief is not a Business Day, the holder shall not be entitled to payment until the next following Business Day nor to any interest or other sum in respect of such postponed payment, or as may be otherwise specified in the applicable Final Terms.

5 Tax Gross-up

All payments of principal and interest by or on behalf of the Issuer in respect of the Public Pandbrieven shall be made without withholding or deduction for any present or future taxes, duties, assessments or other charges of whatever nature (“**Taxes**”) imposed or levied by the Kingdom of Belgium or any political subdivision or any authority therein or thereof having power to tax, unless the withholding or deduction of such taxes, duties, assessments or other charges is required by law or regulation.

In that event, or if a clearing system or any participant in a clearing system withholds or deducts for, or on account of, any present or future taxes, duties, assessments or other charges of whatever nature imposed or levied by or on behalf of the Kingdom of Belgium or any political subdivision or any authority therein or thereof having power to tax, the Issuer shall pay such additional amounts as may be necessary in order that the net amounts received by the Noteholders after such withholding or deduction shall be not less than the respective amounts of principal and interest which would have been receivable in respect of the Public Pandbrieven in the absence of such withholding or deduction; except that no such additional amounts shall be payable:

(i) with respect to any payment in respect of any Dematerialised Public Pandbrief:

- (1) *Other connection:* to, or to a third party on behalf of, a holder who is (i) entitled to avoid such deduction or withholding by making a declaration of non-residence or other similar claim for exemption, or (ii) liable to such taxes, duties, assessments or governmental charges in respect of

such Dematerialised Public Pandbrief by reason of his having some connection with Belgium other than by reason of (a) the mere holding of or (b) the receipt of principal, interest or other amount in respect of the Dematerialised Public Pandbrief; or

- (2) *Non-Eligible Investors*: to, or to a third party on behalf of, a holder who on the date of acquisition of such Dematerialised Public Pandbrief, was not an Eligible Investor or who was an Eligible Investor on the date of acquisition of such Dematerialised Public Pandbrief but, for reasons within the Noteholder's control, ceased to be an Eligible Investor or at any relevant time on or after the issuance of the Dematerialised Public Pandbrief otherwise failed to meet any other condition for the exemption of Belgian withholding tax pursuant to the Law of 6 August 1993 relating to certain securities; or
- (3) *Conversion into registered Public Pandbriefen*: to, or to a third party on behalf of, a holder who is liable to such Taxes because the Dematerialised Public Pandbriefen were converted into Registered Public Pandbriefen upon his/her request and could no longer be cleared through the Securities Settlement System; or
- (4) *Paying Agent not being a Securities Settlement System participant (or their participants)*: presented for payment by or on behalf of a holder who would have been able to avoid such withholding or deduction by presenting the relevant Dematerialised Public Pandbrief to another Paying Agent in a Member State of the EU.

(ii) with respect to any payment in respect of any Registered Public Pandbrief:

- (1) *Other connection*: to, or to a third party on behalf of, a holder who is (i) entitled to avoid such deduction or withholding by making a declaration of non-residence or other similar claim for exemption, or (ii) liable to such taxes, duties, assessments or governmental charges in respect of such Registered Public Pandbrief by reason of his having some connection with Belgium other than by reason of (a) the mere holding of or (b) the receipt of principal, interest or other amount in respect of the Registered Public Pandbrief; or
- (2) *Not Exempt Investors*: to a holder who is not an Exempt Investor; or
- (3) *Issuer not anymore a financial institution*: where such withholding or deduction is imposed for reason of the holder of the Registered Public Pandbriefen, at the time of the relevant interest payment, not benefitting from a full exemption from Belgian interest withholding tax due to the Issuer no longer qualifying as a financial institution as referred to in the Articles 105, 1°, a) and 107, §2, 5°, b) of the Royal Decree implementing the Belgian Income Tax Code 1992; or
- (4) *Zero Coupon / Capitalisation of interest*: which is issued as a Zero Coupon Public Pandbrief or any other Registered Public Pandbrief which provides for the capitalisation of interest.

Notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained herein, the Issuer shall be entitled to withhold and deduct any amounts required to be deducted or withheld pursuant to an agreement described in Section 1471(b) of the U.S. Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the “Code”), or otherwise imposed pursuant to Sections 1471 through 1474 of the Code (or any regulations thereunder or official interpretations thereof) or an intergovernmental agreement (IGA) between the United States and another jurisdiction facilitating the implementation thereof (or any law implementing such an intergovernmental agreement) (any such withholding or deduction, a “**FATCA Withholding**”), and the Issuer shall not be required to pay any additional amounts in respect of FATCA Withholding. For the avoidance of doubt, the Issuer shall not be required to pay any additional amounts in respect of FATCA Withholding by a clearing system or any participant in a clearing system.

As used in this Condition, “**Eligible Investor**” means those entities (i) which are referred to in Article 4 of the Belgian Royal Decree of 26 May 1994 on the deduction of withholding tax (as amended from time to time) and (ii) which rightfully hold the Public Pandbrieven in an exempt account (X-account) in the Securities Settlement System.

As used in this Condition, “**Exempt Investor**” means a Noteholder that, as of the relevant Interest Payment Date, (i) is not a tax resident in Belgium, (ii) does not use the income producing assets to exercise a business or professional activity in Belgium, (iii) has been the owner (*eigenaar/propriétaire*) or usufructuary (*vruchtgebruiker/usufruitier*) of the Registered Public Pandbrief in respect of which it is entitled to the payment of interest, uninterruptedly for the entire relevant Interest Period, (iv) was registered with the Issuer as the holder of Registered Public Pandbrieven during the same Interest Period as mentioned under (iii) above, (v) has provided the Issuer with an executed Tax Status Certificate with respect to such interest payment executed by or on behalf of such holder on or before the date such Tax Status Certificate is required to be delivered to the Issuer pursuant to Article 118, §1, 1° of the Royal Decree of 27 August 1993 implementing the Belgian Income Tax Code 1992, and (vi) complies with any further requirement imposed by any successor provision to the current relevant Belgian tax provisions.

In these Conditions, “**Tax Status Certificate**” means the certificate required by Article 117, §6 of the Royal Decree of 27 August 1993 implementing the Belgian Income Tax Code 1992 (or any successor provision).

References in these Conditions to (i) “**principal**” shall be deemed to include any premium payable in respect of the Public Pandbrieven, all Final Redemption Amounts, Early Redemption Amounts, Optional Redemption Amounts, Amortised Face Amounts and all other amounts in the nature of principal payable pursuant to Condition 3 (*Redemption, Purchase and Options*) or any amendment or supplement to it, (ii) “**interest**” shall be deemed to include all Interest Amounts and all other amounts payable pursuant to Condition 2 (*Interest and Other Calculations*) or any amendment or supplement to it and (iii) “principal” and/or “interest” shall be deemed to include any additional amounts that may be payable under this Condition 5 (*Tax Gross-up*).

6 Status and ranking of Public Pandbrieven

The Public Pandbrieven are issued in accordance with and are subject to the provisions of the Belgian Covered Bonds Regulations. They will constitute direct, unconditional, unsubordinated and unsecured obligations of the Issuer and will rank at all times *pari passu*, without any preference among themselves, with all other outstanding unsecured and unsubordinated obligations of the Issuer, present and future. In addition and pursuant to the Belgian Covered Bonds Regulations, the Noteholders, together with the holders of any other Public Pandbrieven issued under the Programme and any Other Creditors as defined in Condition 24 (*Post-Acceleration Priority of Payments*), will benefit from a dual recourse consisting of (i) an exclusive recourse against the Special Estate and (ii) an unsecured, unsubordinated recourse against the general estate of the Issuer.

7 Specific provisions required by the Belgian Covered Bonds Regulations

(a) Criteria for transfer of assets from the general estate

For the purpose of Article 3, §2, second indent of Annex III to the Banking Law, the following criteria shall be applied in circumstances where amounts must be transferred to the Special Estate but cannot be identified within the general estate of the Issuer. In such circumstances, the general estate shall transfer to the Special Estate (in consultation with the Cover Pool Administrator or the Cover Pool Monitor (as applicable) and the Issuer or the bankruptcy administrator of the Issuer (as applicable)), instead of the relevant amounts, unencumbered assets that for determining the amount will be taken into account at their market value and after applying the Haircut (as defined below) in an equal amount determined in the following order of priority:

- (i) *first*, credit quality step 1 bonds that are ECB eligible and/or level 1 assets as described in the liquidity risk framework calculation of the Liquidity Coverage Ratio (as pursuant to the Capital Requirements Regulation);
- (ii) *failing which*, credit quality step 2 bonds that are ECB eligible and/or level 2 assets as described in the liquidity risk framework calculation of the Liquidity Coverage Ratio (as pursuant to the Capital Requirements Regulation);
- (iii) *failing which*, bonds other than (i) or (ii) above that are eligible in repo transactions;
- (iv) *failing which*, bonds other than (i), (ii) or (iii) above;
- (v) *failing which*, Public Sector Exposure other than (i), (ii), (iii) and (iv);
- (vi) *failing which*, public sector exposure other than (i), (ii), (iii), (iv) and (v); and
- (vii) *failing any of the above*, such assets as may be selected on behalf of the Special Estate by the Cover Pool Monitor or Cover Pool Administrator (as applicable) in its sole discretion.

“**Haircut**” means:

- (i) for unencumbered assets as defined in (i) and (ii) above, the ECB haircut in accordance with the Guideline (EU) 2015/510 of the ECB of 19 December 2014 on the implementation of the Eurosystem monetary policy (as may be amended, supplemented, replaced and/or restated from time to time);
- (ii) for unencumbered assets as defined in (iii) and (iv) above, 20 per cent.; and
- (iii) for unencumbered assets as defined in (v) to (vii) above, 25 per cent.

“**CRD IV**” means the Capital Requirements Directive and the Capital Requirements Regulation.

“**Capital Requirements Directive**” means Directive 2013/36/EU of 26 June 2013 on access to the activity of credit institutions and the prudential supervision of credit institutions and investment firms, as amended from time to time.

“**Capital Requirements Regulation**” means Regulation (EU) No. 575/2013 of 26 June 2013 on prudential requirements for credit institutions and investment firms and amending Regulation (EU) No. 648/2012, as amended from time to time.

(b) *Use of collateral provided under hedging arrangements*

Collateral provided under hedging arrangements that constitutes a Cover Asset may only be used for obligations in relation to the Special Estate and in accordance with the relevant hedging arrangement.

8 Allocation

Upon the earlier of (i) the opening of a liquidation procedure in respect of the Issuer and (ii) the appointment of a Cover Pool Administrator, the following shall apply in circumstances where both the Special Estate and the general estate of the Issuer hold a claim against a single debtor relating to Public Sector Exposure:

- (i) payments made by such debtor shall, unless otherwise elected by the debtor pursuant to Article 1253 of the Belgian Civil Code (to the extent applicable), be shared *pro rata* between the Special Estate and the general estate on a *pari passu* basis; and
- (ii) proceeds from enforcement of a guarantee, insurance or security interest (including, without limitation, mortgages) which secures the claims of both the Special Estate and the general estate of the Issuer shall, unless otherwise elected by the debtor pursuant to Article 1253 of the Belgian Civil Code (to the

extent applicable), be shared *pro rata* between the Special Estate and the general estate on a *pari passu* basis.

9 Principal Paying Agent, Paying Agent, Fiscal Agent and Registrar provisions

The names of the initial Paying Agents, the Fiscal Agent and the initial Registrar and their initial specified offices are set out below.

The Issuer is entitled to vary or terminate the appointment of any Paying Agent, the Fiscal Agent and the Registrar and/or appoint additional or other Paying Agents or Registrars, provided that:

- (1) there will at all times be a Principal Paying Agent, a Fiscal Agent and, as long as any Registered Public Pandbrievens of any Series are outstanding, a Registrar for that Series;
- (2) so long as the Public Pandbrievens are listed on any stock exchange or admitted to listing by any other relevant authority, there will at all times be a Paying Agent with a specified office in such place as may be required by the rules and regulations of the relevant stock exchange (or any other relevant authority).

Any variation, termination, appointment or change shall only take effect (other than in the case of bankruptcy, when it shall be of immediate effect) after not less than 30 nor more than 45 calendar days' prior notice thereof shall have been given to the Noteholders in accordance with Condition 10 (*Notices*).

10 Notices

All notices to holders of Dematerialised Public Pandbrievens (including notices to convene a meeting of Noteholders) will be deemed to have been validly given if given through the Securities Settlement System, the systems of Euroclear, Clearstream Germany, SIX SIS (Switzerland), Euroclear France SA (France), INTERBOLSA (Portugal), Monte Titoli (Italy) or any other Securities Settlement System participant and their participants in accordance with the procedures of the relevant clearing system.

All notices to holders of Registered Public Pandbrievens (including notices to convene a meeting of Noteholders) will be mailed by regular post, by fax or by e-mail to the holders at their respective addresses or fax numbers appearing in the register maintained by the Issuer or by the Registrar, or in any other way agreed with the Issuer.

If sent by post, notices will be deemed to have been given on the fourth Business Day after the date of mailing. If sent by fax, notices will be deemed to have been given upon receipt of a confirmation of the transmission. If sent by e-mail, when the relevant receipt of such communication being read is given, or where no read receipt is requested, by the sender at the time of sending provided that no delivery failure notification is received by the sender within 24 hours of sending such communication.

For so long as Public Pandbrievens are listed on Euronext Brussels (or another regulated market) and if the rules of that exchange so require, any notice to the Noteholders shall be published on the website of Euronext Brussels (www.euronext.com) (or the website of such other regulated market) and if (and only if) the rules of that exchange so require, such notice shall also be published in a daily newspaper of general circulation in Belgium (which is expected to be *De Tijd* and *L'Écho*).

If any such publication is not practicable, notice shall be validly given if published in another leading daily English language newspaper with general circulation in Europe.

Any such notice shall be deemed to have been given on the date of such publication or, if published more than once or on different dates, on the date of the first publication as provided above or, in the case of direct

notification, any such notice shall be deemed to have been given on the date immediately following the date of notification.

Notwithstanding the above, the Noteholders' Representative shall be at liberty to approve any other method of giving notice to Noteholders if, in its opinion, such other method is reasonable having regard to the then-prevailing market practice and rules of the competent authority, stock exchange, clearing system or, as the case may be, quotation system on which the Public Pandbrieven are then admitted to trading.

11 Cover Pool Monitor

The Cover Pool Monitor will fulfil the tasks as set out in the Belgian Covered Bonds Regulations and which is confirmed in an agreement between the Cover Pool Monitor and the Issuer. In addition, the Cover Pool Monitor and the Issuer have agreed that no Public Sector Exposure can be deregistered from the Special Estate without the prior approval from the Cover Pool Monitor in case such deregistration would lead to a decrease of the ratio between the value of the Cover Assets and the principal outstanding amount of the Public Pandbrieven. No approval is required for deregistration of Public Sector Exposure with a value of zero nor for a substitution whereby the value of the Cover Assets does not decrease with more than EUR 10,000,000 due to this substitution.

12 Issuer Covenant

For so long as the Public Pandbrieven are outstanding, the Issuer hereby covenants in favour of the Noteholders and the Noteholders' Representative to:

- (i) comply with all obligations imposed on it under the Belgian Covered Bonds Regulations;
- (ii) ensure that the Special Estate will mainly consist of Public Sector Exposure;
- (iii) ensure that the Special Estate will not contain any commercial or residential mortgage loans, any commercial or residential mortgage backed securities or any other asset backed securities;
- (iv) ensure that the value of the Public Sector Exposure registered as Cover Assets in the Cover Register (including any collections in respect thereof) (a) is calculated in accordance with the Belgian Covered Bonds Regulations and (b) represents at all times at least 105 per cent. of the aggregate principal outstanding amount of the Public Pandbrieven of all Series (it being understood that any surplus above 105 per cent. may be composed of other eligible assets under the Programme);
- (v) ensure that loans constituting Public Sector Exposure will only be added to the Special Estate if they are fully drawn;
- (vi) ensure that the Special Estate will at all times include liquid bonds meeting the criteria set out in Article 7 of the NBB Covered Bonds Regulation of 29 October 2012 and which (a) are eligible as collateral for Eurosystem monetary policy purposes and intra-day credit operations by the Eurosystem (b) have a credit quality step 1 as defined in the Capital Requirements Regulation, (c) are subject to a daily mark-to-market and have a market value which, after applying the ECB haircut in accordance with the Guideline (EU) 2015/510 of the ECB of 19 December 2014 on the implementation of the Eurosystem monetary policy (as may be amended, supplemented, replaced and/or restated from time to time), is higher than the amount of interest due and payable on the outstanding Public Pandbrieven for a period of six months, (d) have a remaining maturity of more than one year, and (e) are not debt issued by the Issuer;
- (vii) ensure that the Special Estate will not contain any Public Sector Exposure which benefits from a netting arrangement (within the meaning of the Financial Collateral Law) which is part of a financial collateral arrangement; and

(viii) provide investor reports with regard to, among others, the composition of the Special Estate which will be made available on the website of the Issuer at www.belfius.com, on a monthly basis.

13 Noteholders' Waiver

The Noteholders waive to the fullest extent permitted by law (i) all the rights of the Noteholders whatsoever pursuant to Article 1184 of the Belgian Civil Code to rescind (*ontbinden/résoudre*) or demand in legal proceedings the rescission (*ontbinding/résolution*) of the Public Pandbrievén and (ii) all the rights of the Noteholders whatsoever in respect of Public Pandbrievén pursuant to Article 487 of the Belgian Companies Code (right to rescind (*ontbinden/résoudre*)).

14 Prescription

Claims against the Issuer for payment in respect of the Public Pandbrievén shall be prescribed and become void, unless made within 10 years (in the case of principal) or five years (in the case of interest) from the appropriate Relevant Date in respect of them.

15 Rules of Organisation of the Noteholders

The Rules of Organisation of the Noteholders are attached to, and form an integral part of, these Conditions. References in these Conditions to the Rules of Organisation of the Noteholders include such rules as from time to time modified in accordance with the provisions contained therein and any agreement or other document expressed to be supplemental thereto.

Articles 568 to 580 of the Belgian Companies Code relating to the noteholders' meeting shall not apply to any issuance of the Public Pandbrievén.

16 Noteholders' Representative

As long as the Public Pandbrievén are outstanding, there shall at all times be a representative of the Noteholders (the "**Noteholders' Representative**") in accordance with Article 14, §2 of Annex III to the Banking Law, which has the power to exercise the rights conferred on it by these Conditions, the Rules of Organisation of the Noteholders and the law in order to protect the interests of the Noteholders. The Noteholders' Representative must give account of its performance in accordance with the Noteholders' Representative Agreement.

The Issuer has appointed Stichting Belfius Public Pandbrievén Noteholders' Representative as Noteholders' Representative and the Noteholders' Representative has accepted such appointment for the period commencing on the Issue Date and, subject to early termination of its appointment, ending on the date on which all Series of the Public Pandbrievén have been cancelled or redeemed in accordance with these Conditions and on which all claims of the Other Creditors (to the extent represented by the Noteholders' Representative) against the Special Estate have been settled.

By reason of holding Public Pandbrievén, each Noteholder (including, for the avoidance of doubt, each holder of a Public Pandbrief subject to terms not contemplated by the Base Prospectus):

- (i) recognises the Noteholders' Representative as its representative and (to the fullest extent permitted by law) agrees to be bound by any agreement entered into from time to time by the Noteholders' Representative in such capacity as if such Noteholder were a signatory thereto; and
- (ii) acknowledges and accepts that the Issuer shall not be liable, except in case of fraud of the Issuer, in respect of any loss, liability, claim, expenses or damage suffered or incurred by any of the Noteholders

as a result of the performance by the Noteholders' Representative (or its delegate) of its duties or the exercise of any of its rights under these Conditions and the Rules of Organisation of the Noteholders.

The Noteholders' Representative can also be appointed to represent Other Creditors provided that those Other Creditors agree with such representation.

17 Conflicts of Interest

The Noteholders' Representative shall have regard to the overall interests of the Noteholders and of the Other Creditors that have agreed to be represented by the Noteholders' Representative. The Noteholders' Representative shall not be obliged to have regard to any interests arising from circumstances particular to individual Noteholders or such Other Creditors whatever their number.

The Noteholders' Representative shall, as regards the powers, authorities and discretions vested in it, except where expressly provided otherwise, have regard to the interests of both the Noteholders and the Other Creditors of the Issuer which it represents but if, in the opinion of the Noteholders' Representative, there is a conflict between their interests the Noteholders' Representative will have regard solely to the interest of the Noteholders.

18 Meetings of Noteholders

(a) Meetings of Noteholders

The Rules of Organisation of the Noteholders contain provisions for convening meetings of Noteholders to consider any matter affecting their interests, including the sanctioning by Extraordinary Resolution of a modification or waiver of any provision of the Conditions applicable to any relevant Series of Public Pandbrievens. For the avoidance of doubt, any such modification or waiver shall be subject to the consent of the Issuer.

All meetings of Noteholders will be held in accordance with the provisions of the Rules of Organisation of the Noteholders. Article 568 to 580 of the Belgian Companies Code with respect to Noteholders' meetings will not apply to any issuance of Public Pandbrievens.

(b) Written Resolutions

A written resolution signed by the holders of 75 per cent. in principal amount of the relevant Series of the Public Pandbrievens outstanding shall take effect as if it were an Extraordinary Resolution. A written resolution signed by the holders of 50 per cent. in principal amount of the relevant Series of the Public Pandbrievens outstanding shall take effect as if it were an Ordinary Resolution. To the extent permitted by the applicable law, a written resolution signed by the holders of 50 per cent. in principal amount of the Public Pandbrievens outstanding as if they were a single Series shall take effect as if it were a Programme Resolution. Such resolutions in writing may be contained in one document or several documents in the same form, each signed by or on behalf of one or more Noteholders.

19 Amendments to the Conditions

Amendments to the Conditions and the Final Terms shall be made in accordance with the Rules of Organisation of the Noteholders, and in particular in accordance with Articles 6.1, 6.3 and 18 thereof.

20 No Exchange of Registered Public Pandbrievens

Registered Public Pandbrievens may not be exchanged for Dematerialised Public Pandbrievens.

21 Further Issues

The Issuer may from time to time without the consent of the Noteholders create and issue further Public Pandbrievs having the same terms and conditions as the Public Pandbriev (so that, for the avoidance of doubt, references in these Conditions to “**Issue Date**” shall be to the first issue date of the Public Pandbriev) and so that the same shall be consolidated and form a single series with such Public Pandbriev, and references in these Conditions to “Public Pandbriev” shall be construed accordingly.

22 Currency Indemnity

Any amount received or recovered in a currency other than the currency in which payment under the relevant Public Pandbrief is due (whether as a result of, or of the enforcement of, a judgment or order of a court of any jurisdiction or otherwise) by the Issuer to any Noteholder in respect of any sum expressed to be due to it from the Issuer shall only constitute a discharge to the Issuer, to the extent of the amount in the currency of payment under the relevant Public Pandbrief that the recipient is able to purchase with the amount so received or recovered in that other currency on the date of that receipt or recovery (or, if it is not practicable to make that purchase on that date, on the first date on which it is practicable to do so). If the amount received or recovered is less than the amount expressed to be due to the recipient under any Public Pandbrief, the Issuer shall indemnify it against any loss sustained by it as a result. In any event, the Issuer shall indemnify the recipient against the cost of making any such purchase. For the purposes of this Condition, it shall be sufficient for the Noteholder, as the case may be, to demonstrate that it would have suffered a loss had an actual purchase been made. These indemnities constitute a separate and independent obligation, shall give rise to a separate and independent cause of action, shall apply irrespective of any indulgence granted by any Noteholder and shall continue in full force and effect despite any other judgment, order, claim or proof for a liquidated amount in respect of any sum due under any Public Pandbrief, or any other judgment or order.

23 Payment Default and Cross-Acceleration

Failure by the Issuer to pay (i) any principal amount in respect of any Public Pandbrief on the Extended Maturity Date or on any date on which it is required to redeem the Public Pandbriev in accordance with Condition 3(j)(i)(E) (*Redemption, Purchase and Options - Extension of Maturity up to Extended Maturity Date*), or (ii) any interest in respect of any Public Pandbrief within five Business Days from the day on which such interest becomes due and payable, shall constitute a payment default (“**Payment Default**”) if such failure remains unremedied for 10 Business Days after the Noteholders’ Representative has given written notice thereof to the Issuer by registered mail or per courier and with return receipt (“**Payment Notice**”). In case of failure by the Noteholders’ Representative to deliver such Payment Notice, any Noteholder may deliver such notice to the Issuer (with a copy to the Noteholders’ Representative). The date on which a Payment Default occurs shall be the date on which the Noteholders’ Representative or any Noteholder has given notice of such Payment Default plus 10 Business Days (the “**Payment Default Date**”).

Without prejudice to the powers granted to the Cover Pool Administrator, if a Payment Default occurs in relation to a particular Series, the Noteholders’ Representative may, and shall if so requested in writing by the Noteholders of at least 66^{2/3} per cent. of the principal outstanding amount of the relevant Series of the Public Pandbriev then outstanding (excluding any Public Pandbriev which may be held by the Issuer), serve a notice on the Issuer (“**Acceleration Notice**”) by registered mail or per courier and with return receipt that a Payment Default has occurred in relation to such Series, provided in each case it shall have been indemnified and/or secured and/or pre-funded to its satisfaction.

The Acceleration Notice will specify the date on which the Public Pandbriev become immediately due and payable (the “**Acceleration Date**”), which will be at least two Business Days after the Payment Default Date.

A copy of the Acceleration Notice shall be sent to the Competent Authority, Securities Settlement System, the Noteholders, the Rating Agencies and the Cover Pool Monitor.

From and including the Acceleration Date:

- (i) the Public Pandbrieven shall become immediately due and payable at their Early Redemption Amount;
- (ii) if a Payment Default is triggered with respect to a Series, each Series of Public Pandbrieven will cross accelerate at the Acceleration Date against the Issuer, becoming due and payable, and will rank *pari passu* among themselves;
- (iii) the Noteholders' Representative shall on behalf of the Noteholders have a claim against the Issuer for an amount equal to the Early Redemption Amount and any other amount due under the Public Pandbrieven; and
- (iv) the Noteholders' Representative shall on behalf of the Noteholders be entitled to take any steps and proceedings against the Issuer to enforce the provisions of the Public Pandbrieven. The Noteholders' Representative may, at its discretion and without further notice, take such steps and/or institute such proceedings against the Issuer as it may think fit to enforce such payments, but it shall, subject to be indemnified and/or prefunded to its satisfaction, not be bound to take any such proceedings or steps, unless requested or authorised by an Extraordinary Resolution.

Accordingly and for the avoidance of doubt, if an acceleration date occurs under any of the outstanding Series of Public Pandbrieven (as such term is defined in the Conditions applicable to the Series under which such acceleration date occurs), the Public Pandbrieven shall cross accelerate on such acceleration date in accordance with item (ii) above (as set out in the Conditions applicable to such Series) and shall become immediately due and payable.

All notifications, opinions, determinations, certificates, calculations, quotations and decisions given, expressed, made or obtained for the purposes of this Condition by the Noteholders' Representative shall (in the absence of wilful default, bad faith or manifest error) be binding on the Issuer, the Noteholders and (in such absence as aforesaid) no liability to the Noteholders or the Issuer shall attach to the Noteholders' Representative in connection with the exercise or non-exercise by it of its powers, duties and discretions hereunder.

24 Post-Acceleration Priority of Payments

All monies (other than amounts standing to the credit of a swap collateral account which will be applied in accordance with the provisions of the relevant swap agreement) received or recovered by the Special Estate (whether in the administration, the liquidation of the Special Estate or otherwise) following (i) the service of an Acceleration Notice or (ii) a liquidation of the Special Estate in accordance with Article 11, 6° or 7° of Annex III to the Banking Law, will be applied in the following order of priority (the “**Post-Acceleration Priority of Payments**”), in each case only if and to the extent that payments or provisions of a higher priority have been made:

- (a) *first*, in or towards satisfaction of all amounts due and payable, including any costs, charges, liabilities and expenses, to the Cover Pool Administrator (including any of its representatives and delegates);
- (b) *second*, in or towards satisfaction of all amounts due and payable, including any costs, charges, liabilities and expenses, to the Noteholders' Representative;
- (c) *third*, on a *pari passu* and *pro rata* basis, in or towards satisfaction of any Expenses which are due and payable to the Operating Creditors;

- (d) *fourth*, on a *pari passu* and *pro rata* basis, in or towards satisfaction of (i) any Pari Passu Swap Amounts, (ii) any Pari Passu Liquidity Amounts, and (iii) any payments of amounts due and payable to Noteholders *pro rata* and *pari passu* on each Series in accordance with these Conditions;
- (e) *fifth*, on a *pari passu* and *pro rata* basis, in or towards satisfaction of (i) any Junior Swap Amounts and (ii) any Junior Liquidity Amounts;
- (f) *sixth*, thereafter any remaining monies will be paid to the general estate of the Issuer.

“Expenses” means any costs, charges, liabilities, expenses or other amounts payable by the Issuer or by the Special Estate, as applicable, to any Operating Creditor plus any value added tax or any other tax or duty payable thereon.

“Hedge Counterparty” means a hedge counterparty under a swap agreement entered into by the Issuer in relation to the Special Estate.

“Junior Liquidity Amount” means each amount, including any costs, charges, liabilities and expenses, due and payable to a Liquidity Provider which under the relevant liquidity agreement are expressed to rank junior to interest and principal due to Noteholders and any other party ranking senior in accordance with the Post-Acceleration Priority of Payments.

“Junior Swap Amount” means any swap termination amount whereby the Hedge Counterparty is the defaulting party or any such other amount, including any costs, charges, liabilities and expenses, due and payable to a Hedge Counterparty (in accordance with the relevant swap agreement) and which under the relevant swap agreement are expressed to rank junior to interest and principal due to Noteholders and any other party ranking senior in accordance with the Post-Acceleration Priority of Payments.

“Liquidity Provider” means a counterparty under a liquidity arrangement agreement entered into by the Issuer in relation to the Special Estate.

“Operating Creditor” means any of (1) the (Principal) Paying Agent, (2) the Fiscal Agent, (3) the Cover Pool Monitor, (4) the Registrar, (5) any servicer appointed to service the Cover Assets, (6) any account bank holding assets on behalf of the Special Estate, (7) any stock exchange on which the Public Pandbrievens are listed, (8) the Issuer's statutory auditor(s), legal counsel and tax advisers for services provided for the benefit of the Special Estate, (9) the Rating Agencies in relation to any Public Pandbrievens issued under the Programme, (10) any independent accountant or independent calculation agent for services provided for the benefit of the Special Estate, (11) any custodian in relation to the Programme, (12) any agent or party appointed in accordance with the Programme Documents or any other creditor of amounts due in connection with the management and administration of the Special Estate and (13) any other creditor which may have a claim against the Special Estate as a result of any services provided or contracts entered into in relation to the Public Pandbrievens or the Programme, as may from time to time be specified in the Conditions of any Public Pandbrievens issued under the Programme.

“Other Creditor” means the Noteholders' Representative, any Operating Creditor, any Liquidity Provider, any Hedge Counterparty and the Cover Pool Administrator.

“Pari Passu Liquidity Amount” means each amount, including any costs, charges, liabilities and expenses, due and payable to a Liquidity Provider and which under the relevant liquidity agreement are expressed to rank *pari passu* with interest or principal (as applicable) due to Noteholders.

“Pari Passu Swap Amount” means each amount, including any costs, charges, liabilities and expenses, due and payable to a Hedge Counterparty and which under the relevant swap agreement are expressed to rank *pari passu* with interest or principal (as applicable) due to Noteholders.

25 Action by Noteholders' Representative

Only the Noteholders' Representative may enforce the rights of the Noteholders under the Public Pandbrieven and/or the Programme Documents against the Issuer (or Special Estate, as applicable). Unless explicitly provided otherwise in the Conditions, no person shall be entitled to proceed directly against the Issuer to enforce the performance of any provision of the Public Pandbrieven and/or the Programme Documents.

However, if the Noteholders' Representative does not react or does not take any action within 10 calendar days of being so directed by the Noteholders in accordance with the Conditions and the Rules of Organisation of the Noteholders, then the Noteholders shall have individual rights to enforce the performance of any provision of the Public Pandbrieven and/or the Programme Documents. Such rights remain however subject to the required quorums, where applicable.

26 Governing Law and Jurisdiction

(a) Governing Law

The Public Pandbrieven (and any non-contractual obligations arising out of or in connection with the Public Pandbrieven) are governed by, and construed in accordance with, Belgian law.

(b) Jurisdiction

The Dutch speaking (*Nederlandstalige/Néerlandophones*) courts of Brussels, Belgium are to have jurisdiction to settle any disputes that may arise out of or in connection with any Public Pandbrieven (including any disputes relating to any non-contractual obligations arising out of or in connection with the Public Pandbrieven).

SECTION 9 RULES OF ORGANISATION OF THE NOTEHOLDERS

TITLE I GENERAL PROVISIONS

1 General

- 1.1 Each Noteholder is a member of the Organisation of the Noteholders.
- 1.2 The purpose of the Organisation of the Noteholders is to co-ordinate the exercise of the rights of the Noteholders and, more generally, to take any action necessary or desirable to protect the interest of the Noteholders.
- 1.3 The Organisation of the Noteholders in respect of each Series of Public Pandbrieven issued under the Programme by Belfius Bank SA/NV is created concurrently with the issuance and subscription of the Public Pandbrieven and each such Series is governed by these Rules of Organisation of the Noteholders. Articles 568 to 580 of the Belgian Companies Code shall not apply.
- 1.4 These Rules shall remain in full force and effect until full repayment or cancellation of all the Public Pandbrieven of whatever Series.
- 1.5 The contents of these Rules are deemed to be an integral part of the Conditions of the Public Pandbrieven of each Series issued by the Issuer.

2 Definitions and Interpretation

2.1 Definitions

In these Rules:

“Block Voting Instruction” means a document issued by a Recognised Accountholder or the Securities Settlement System in accordance with Article 7.1;

“Clearing Services Agreement” means the clearing services agreement in relation to the Programme, dated 10 May 2016 and as updated, revised, supplemented, amended and/or restated from time to time, between the Issuer, the NBB-SSS and the principal paying agent, acting as domiciliary agent;

“Conditions” means the terms and conditions and the Final Terms of the Public Pandbrieven of the relevant Series or Tranche issued by the Issuer;

“Common Terms” means the terms and conditions which are common to all Public Pandbrieven issued under the Programme as set out in the Programme Agreement;

“Distribution Agreement” means the distribution agreement in relation to the Programme for Public Pandbrieven issued under the Base Prospectus, initially dated 15 July 2014 and as updated, revised, supplemented, amended and/or restated from time to time, between the Issuer, the arranger and the dealers;

“Extraordinary Resolution” means a resolution passed at a meeting duly convened and held in accordance with these Rules and with respect to matters referred to under Article 6.1;

“Liabilities” means any loss, damage, cost, charge, claim, demand, expense, judgment, action, proceeding or other liability whatsoever (including, without limitation, in respect of taxes, duties, levies, imposts and other charges) and including any value added tax or similar tax charged or chargeable in respect thereof and legal fees and expenses;

“**Noteholders’ Representative**” means Stichting Belfius Public Pandbrieven Noteholders’ Representative or the noteholders’ representative which may be appointed by the Noteholders in accordance with Article 14 (as applicable);

“**Ordinary Resolution**” means any resolution passed at a meeting duly convened and held in accordance with these Rules and with respect to matters referred to under Article 6.2;

“**Organisation of the Noteholders**” means the organisation of the Noteholders that is created upon the issuance of the Public Pandbrieven and that is governed by these Rules of Organisation of the Noteholders;

“**Programme Documents**” means the Base Prospectus, the Programme Agreement, the Noteholders’ Representative Agreement, the Agency Agreement, the Distribution Agreement, the Clearing Services Agreement and any other agreement or document entered into from time to time under or in connection with the Programme (as the same may be amended, supplemented, replaced and/or restated from time to time) and designated as a programme document;

“**Programme Resolution**” means any resolution passed at a meeting duly convened and held in accordance with these Rules and with respect to matters referred to under Article 6.3;

“**Recognised Accountholder**” means, in relation to one or more Public Pandbrieven, the recognised accountholder (*erkende rekeninghouder/teneur de compte agréé*) within the meaning of Article 468 of the Belgian Companies Code with which a Noteholder holds such Public Pandbrieven on a securities account;

“**Resolution**” means an Ordinary Resolution, an Extraordinary Resolution or a Programme Resolution;

“**Rules**” or “**Rules of Organisation of the Noteholders**” means these rules governing the Organisation of the Noteholders;

“**Voting Certificate**” means a certificate issued by a Recognised Accountholder or the Securities Settlement System in accordance with Article 7.1; and

“**Written Resolution**” means a resolution in writing as referred to in Article 12.

Capitalised words used in these Rules and not otherwise defined herein, shall have the meaning and the construction ascribed to them in the Conditions.

2.2 Interpretation

In these Rules:

- (a) references to the **Issuer** are to Belfius Bank SA/NV and shall, with respect to the management of the Special Estate following the appointment of a Cover Pool Administrator and where the context so requires, be deemed to be a reference to the Cover Pool Administrator;
- (b) references to a **meeting** are to a meeting of Noteholders of a single Series of Public Pandbrieven (except in case of a meeting to pass a Programme Resolution, in which case the Public Pandbrieven of all Series are taken together as a single Series) and include, unless the context otherwise requires, any adjournment;
- (c) references to **Public Pandbrieven** and **Noteholders** are only to the Public Pandbrieven of the Series in respect of which a meeting has been, or is to be, called and to the holders of those Public Pandbrieven, respectively; and
- (d) any reference to an **Article** shall, except where expressly provided to the contrary, be a reference to an article of these Rules.

TITLE II

MEETINGS OF THE NOTEHOLDERS

3 Convening a Meeting

3.1 Initiative

The Issuer or the Noteholders' Representative (as the case may be) may convene a meeting at any time. A meeting shall be convened by the Noteholders' Representative (i) upon the request in writing of Noteholders holding not less than one fifth of the aggregate principal outstanding amount of the relevant Series of the Public Pandbrievien or (ii) in the case of a proposed liquidation of the Special Estate in accordance with Article 11, 6° or 7 of Annex III to the Banking Law.

The Issuer or the Noteholders' Representative can convene a single meeting of Noteholders of more than one Series if in the opinion of the Noteholders' Representative the subject matter of the meeting is relevant to the Noteholders of each of those Series.

3.2 Time and place

Every meeting shall be held at a time and place approved by the Noteholders' Representative.

3.3 Notice

At least 14 calendar days' notice (exclusive of the day on which the notice is given and of the day on which the relevant meeting is to be held) specifying the date, time and place of the meeting shall be given to the Noteholders in accordance with Condition 10 (*Notices*) with a copy to the Issuer, the Cover Pool Administrator or the Noteholders' Representative, as the case may be. The notice shall set out the full text of any resolutions to be proposed. In addition, the notice shall explain (i) how holders of Dematerialised Public Pandbrievien may obtain Voting Certificates and use Block Voting Instructions and the details of the time limits applicable and (ii) the formalities and procedures to validly cast a vote at a meeting in respect of Registered Public Pandbrievien.

4 Chairman

The chairman of a meeting shall be such person (who may, but need not be, a Noteholder) as the Issuer or the Noteholders' Representative (as applicable) may nominate in writing, but if no such nomination is made or if the person nominated is not present within 15 minutes after the time fixed for the meeting, the meeting shall be chaired by the person elected by the majority of the voters present, failing which, the Noteholders' Representative shall appoint a chairman. The chairman of an adjourned meeting need not be the same person as was chairman at the original meeting.

5 Quorum and Adjournment

5.1 Quorum

The quorum at any meeting the purpose of which is to pass an Ordinary Resolution, an Extraordinary Resolution concerning matters referred to under Article 6.1 (a) to (d) or a Programme Resolution concerning matters referred to under Article 6.3 (a) to (c), will be one or more persons holding or representing at least 50 per cent. of the aggregate principal outstanding amount of the Public Pandbrievien of the relevant Series (with the Public Pandbrievien of all Series taken together as a single Series in case of a Programme Resolution), or, at an adjourned meeting, one or more persons being or representing Noteholders of the relevant Series for the time being outstanding, whatever the principal outstanding amount of the Public Pandbrievien so held or represented.

At any meeting the purpose of which is to pass an Extraordinary Resolution concerning matters referred to under Article 6.1 (e) to (j), the quorum will be one or more persons holding or representing not less than two thirds of the aggregate principal outstanding amount of the Public Pandbrievens of such Series or, at any adjourned meeting, one or more persons being or representing not less than one third of the aggregate principal outstanding amount of the Public Pandbrievens of such Series for the time being outstanding.

At any meeting the purpose of which is to pass a Programme Resolution concerning matters referred to under Article 6.3 (d), the quorum will be one or more persons holding or representing not less than two thirds of the aggregate principal outstanding amount of the Public Pandbrievens of all Series taken together as a single Series, including at an adjourned meeting.

No business (except choosing a chairman) shall be transacted at a meeting unless a quorum is present at the commencement of business. If a quorum is not present within 15 minutes from the time initially fixed for the meeting, it shall, if convened on the request of Noteholders, be dissolved. In any other case it shall be adjourned until such date, not less than 7 nor more than 42 calendar days later, and be held at such time and place as the chairman may decide.

Public Pandbrievens held by the Issuer shall not be taken into account for the calculation of the required quorum.

Purpose of the meeting	Required proportion for an initial meeting to be quorate	Required proportion for an adjourned meeting to be quorate
To pass any Ordinary Resolution	50%	No minimum proportion
To pass any Extraordinary Resolution concerning matters referred to under Article 6.1 (a) to (d)	50%	No minimum proportion
To pass any Extraordinary Resolution concerning matters referred to under Article 6.1 (e) to (j)	Two thirds	One third
To pass any Programme Resolution concerning matters referred to under Article 6.3 (a) to (c)	50%	No minimum proportion
To pass any Programme Resolution concerning matters referred to under Article 6.3 (d)	Two thirds	Two thirds

5.2 Adjournment

The chairman may (and shall if directed by a meeting) adjourn the meeting “from time to time and from place to place”. Only business which could have been transacted at the original meeting may be transacted at a meeting adjourned in accordance with this Article 5.2.

5.3 Notice following adjournment

At least 10 calendar days' notice of a meeting adjourned for want of quorum shall be given in the same manner as for an original meeting and that notice shall state the quorum required at the adjourned meeting.

Except in case of a meeting to consider an Extraordinary Resolution or a Programme Resolution, it shall not be necessary to give notice of the resumption of a Meeting which has been adjourned for any other reason.

6 Powers of Meetings

6.1 Extraordinary Resolution

A meeting shall, subject to the Conditions and only with the consent of the Issuer, and without prejudice to any powers conferred on other persons by these Rules, have power by Extraordinary Resolution:

- (a) to approve any modification, abrogation, variation or compromise in respect of (i) the rights of the Noteholders' Representative, the Issuer, the Noteholders or any of them, whether such rights arise under the Programme Documents or otherwise, or (ii) these Rules, the Conditions or any Programme Document in respect of the material obligations of the Issuer under or in respect of the Public Pandbrievien (other than as referred to under (e) to (j) or under Article 6.3);
- (b) to discharge or exonerate, whether retrospectively or otherwise, the Noteholders' Representative from any liability in relation to any act or omission for which the Noteholders' Representative has or may become liable pursuant or in relation to these Rules, the Conditions or any Programme Document;
- (c) to give any authority or approval which under these Rules or the Conditions is required to be given by Extraordinary Resolution;
- (d) to authorise the Noteholders' Representative (subject to it being indemnified and/or secured to its satisfaction) or any other person to execute all documents and do all things necessary to give effect to any Extraordinary Resolution;
- (e) to waive any breach or authorise any proposed breach by the Issuer of its obligations in respect of the Public Pandbrievien;
- (f) to waive the occurrence of a Payment Default;
- (g) to change any date fixed for payment of principal or interest in respect of the Series of Public Pandbrievien, to reduce or cancel the amount of principal or interest payable on any date in respect of the Series of Public Pandbrievien or to alter the method of calculating the amount of any payment in respect of the Series of Public Pandbrievien on redemption or maturity or the date for any such payment;
- (h) to effect the exchange or substitution of the Series of Public Pandbrievien for, or the conversion of the Series of Public Pandbrievien into, shares, bonds or other obligations or securities of the Issuer;
- (i) to change the currency in which amounts due in respect of the Series of Public Pandbrievien are payable; and
- (j) to change the quorum required at any meeting of the Noteholders or the majority required to pass any Extraordinary Resolution or a Programme Resolution.

6.2 Ordinary Resolution

A meeting shall, subject to the Conditions and only with the consent of the Issuer, and without prejudice to any powers conferred on other persons by these Rules, have power to decide by Ordinary Resolution on any business which is not listed under Article 6.1 (Extraordinary Resolution) or under Article 6.3 (Programme Resolution).

6.3 Programme Resolution

A meeting shall, subject to the Conditions and without prejudice to any powers conferred on other persons by these Rules or the Belgian Covered Bonds Regulations, have power by Programme Resolution:

- (a) to remove or replace (i) the Noteholders' Representative or (ii) the managing director of the Noteholders' Representative pursuant to Article 14;
- (b) with the consent of the Issuer, to amend the Common Terms;
- (c) to evaluate the Cover Pool Administrator's proposal or decision to liquidate the Special Estate and the early repayment of the Public Pandbrievien in accordance with Article 11, 6° of Annex III to the Banking Law; and
- (d) to approve that the Cover Pool Administrator proceeds with the liquidation of the Special Estate and the early repayment of the Public Pandbrievien in accordance with Article 11, 7° of Annex III to the Banking Law.

7 Arrangements for Voting

7.1 Dematerialised Public Pandbrievien

No votes shall be validly cast at a meeting in respect of Dematerialised Public Pandbrievien, unless in accordance with a Voting Certificate or Block Voting Instruction. Articles 568 to 580 of the Belgian Companies Code shall not apply.

Votes can only be validly cast in accordance with Voting Certificates and Block Voting Instructions in respect of Dematerialised Public Pandbrievien held to the order or under the control and blocked by a Recognised Accountholder and which have been deposited at the registered office of the Issuer or any other person appointed thereto not less than three and not more than six Business Days before the time for which the meeting to which the relevant voting instructions and Block Voting Instructions relate, has been convened or called. The Voting Certificate and Block Voting Instructions shall be valid for as long as the relevant Public Pandbrievien continue to be so held and blocked. During the validity thereof, the holder of any such Voting Certificate or (as the case may be) the proxies named in any such Block Voting Instruction shall, for all purposes in connection with the relevant meeting, be deemed to be the holder of the Public Pandbrievien to which such Voting Certificate or Block Voting Instruction relates.

In default of a deposit, the Block Voting Instruction or the Voting Certificate shall not be treated as valid, unless the chairman of the meeting decides otherwise before the meeting or adjourned meeting proceeds to business.

Voting Certificates

A Voting Certificate shall:

- (a) be issued by a Recognised Accountholder or the Securities Settlement System;
- (b) state that on the date thereof (i) Public Pandbrievien (not being Public Pandbrievien in respect of which a Block Voting Instruction has been issued which is outstanding in respect of the meeting

specified in such Voting Certificate and any such adjourned meeting) of a specified principal outstanding amount were held to its order or under its control and blocked by it and (ii) that no such Public Pandbrievien will cease to be so held and blocked until the first to occur of:

- the conclusion of the meeting specified in such Voting Certificate or, if applicable, any such adjourned meeting; and
 - the surrender of the Voting Certificate to the Recognised Accountholder or Securities Settlement System who issued the same; and
- (c) further state that until the release of the Public Pandbrievien represented thereby the bearer of such certificate is entitled to attend and vote at such meeting and any such adjourned meeting in respect of the Public Pandbrievien represented by such certificate.

Block Voting Instructions

A Block Voting Instruction shall:

- (a) be issued by a Recognised Accountholder;
- (b) certify that (i) Public Pandbrievien (not being Public Pandbrievien in respect of which a Voting Certificate has been issued which is outstanding in respect of the meeting specified in such Block Voting Instruction and any such adjourned meeting) of a specified principal outstanding amount were held to its order or under its control and blocked by it and (ii) that no such Public Pandbrievien will cease to be so held and blocked until the first to occur of:
 - the conclusion of the meeting specified in such document or, if applicable, any such adjourned meeting; and
 - the giving of notice by the Recognised Accountholder to the Issuer, stating that certain of such Public Pandbrievien cease to be held with it or under its control and blocked and setting out the necessary amendment to the Block Voting Instruction;
- (c) certify that each holder of such Public Pandbrievien has instructed such Recognised Accountholder that the vote(s) attributable to the Public Pandbrievien so held and blocked should be cast in a particular way in relation to the resolution or resolutions which will be put to such meeting or any such adjourned meeting and that all such instructions cannot be revoked or amended during the period commencing 3 Business Days prior to the time for which such meeting or any such adjourned meeting is convened and ending at the conclusion or adjournment thereof;
- (d) state the principal outstanding amount of the Public Pandbrievien so held and blocked, distinguishing with regard to each resolution between (i) those in respect of which instructions have been given as aforesaid that the votes attributable thereto should be cast in favour of the resolution, (ii) those in respect of which instructions have been so given that the votes attributable thereto should be cast against the resolution and (iii) those in respect of which instructions have been so given to abstain from voting; and
- (e) naming one or more persons (each hereinafter called a “**proxy**”) as being authorised and instructed to cast the votes attributable to the Public Pandbrievien so listed in accordance with the instructions referred to in (d) above as set out in such document.

7.2 Registered Public Pandbrieven

Articles 568 to 580 of the Belgian Companies Code shall not apply. The formalities and procedures to validly cast a vote at a meeting in respect of Registered Public Pandbrieven shall be such formalities and procedures as described in the notice referred to in Article 3.3.

8 Meeting Attendance

The following may attend and speak at a meeting:

- (a) Noteholders and their proxies;
- (b) the chairman;
- (c) the Issuer, the Noteholders' Representative (through their respective representatives) and their respective financial and legal advisers; and
- (d) the Dealers and their advisers.

9 Voting

9.1 Voting by show of hands

Every question submitted to a meeting shall be decided in the first instance by a show of hands. Unless a poll is validly demanded before or at the time that the result is declared, the chairman's declaration that on a show of hands a resolution has been passed, passed by a particular majority, rejected or rejected by a particular majority shall be conclusive, without proof of the number of votes cast for, or against, the resolution. Each voter shall have one vote. Where there is only one voter, this Article 9.1 shall not apply and the resolution will immediately be decided by means of a poll.

9.2 Voting by poll

A demand for a poll shall be valid if it is made by the chairman, the Issuer, the Noteholders' Representative or one or more Noteholders present or validly represented at the meeting and representing or holding not less than one fiftieth of the aggregate principal outstanding amount of the relevant Series of the outstanding Public Pandbrieven. A poll shall be taken in such manner and (subject as provided below) either at once or after such adjournment as the chairman directs, but any poll demanded on the election of the chairman or on any question of adjournment shall be taken at the meeting without adjournment. A valid demand for a poll shall not prevent the continuation of the relevant meeting for any other business as the chairman directs. The result of the poll shall be deemed to be the resolution of the meeting at which it was demanded as at the date it was taken.

On a poll each voter has one vote in respect of each integral currency unit of the specified Currency of such Series or such other amount as the Noteholders' Representative may stipulate in its absolute discretion in principal amount of the outstanding Public Pandbrieven represented or held by such voter. Without prejudice to the obligations of proxies, a person entitled to more than one vote need not use them all or cast them all in the same way.

9.3 Public Pandbrieven held by the Issuer

In case Public Pandbrieven are held by the Issuer, the Issuer shall not have any voting rights with respect to such Public Pandbrieven.

9.4 Equality of votes

In case of equality of votes the chairman shall have a casting vote in addition to any other votes which he may have.

9.5 Voting majority

An Extraordinary Resolution shall be validly passed by a voting majority of at least $66\frac{2}{3}$ per cent. of the aggregate principal outstanding amount of the Series of Public Pandbrieven for which votes have been cast. An Ordinary Resolution shall be validly passed by a simple majority of at least 50 per cent. of the aggregate principal outstanding amount of the Series of Public Pandbrieven for which votes have been cast plus one vote. A Programme Resolution shall be validly passed by a simple majority of at least 50 per cent. of the aggregate principal outstanding amount of the Public Pandbrieven for which votes have been cast plus one vote, with the Public Pandbrieven of all Series taken together as a single Series.

10 Effect and Notice of Resolutions

A Resolution shall be binding on all the Noteholders, whether or not present at the meeting, when it has been validly passed in accordance with these Rules and each of them shall be bound by it and be bound to give effect to it accordingly.

Save as the Noteholders' Representative may otherwise agree, notice of the total result of every vote on a Resolution shall be given to the Noteholders in accordance with Condition 10 (*Notices*), with a copy to the Issuer, the Cover Pool Administrator (as the case may be) and the Noteholders' Representative within 14 calendar days of the conclusion of the meeting but failure to do so shall not invalidate the resolution. Notice of the result of a voting on a Programme Resolution shall also be given to the Rating Agencies to the extent any rated Public Pandbrieven are outstanding, unless otherwise agreed upon between the Issuer and the relevant Rating Agency.

11 Minutes

Minutes of all resolutions and proceedings at each meeting shall be made. The chairman shall sign the minutes, which shall be *prima facie* evidence of the proceedings recorded therein. Unless and until the contrary is proved, every such meeting in respect of the proceedings of which minutes have been summarised and signed shall be deemed to have been duly convened and held and all resolutions passed or proceedings transacted at it to have been duly passed and transacted.

12 Written Resolution

A written resolution signed by the holders of 75 per cent. in principal amount of the relevant Series of the Public Pandbrieven outstanding shall take effect as if it were an Extraordinary Resolution. A written resolution signed by the holders of 50 per cent. in principal amount of the relevant Series of the Public Pandbrieven outstanding shall take effect as if it were an Ordinary Resolution. To the extent permitted by the applicable law, a written resolution signed by the holders of 50 per cent. in principal amount of the Public Pandbrieven outstanding as if they were a single Series shall take effect as if it were a Programme Resolution. Such resolutions in writing may be contained in one document or several documents in the same form, each signed by or on behalf of one or more Noteholders.

13 Further Regulations

Subject to all other provisions contained in these Rules and with the consent of the Issuer, the Noteholders' Representative may prescribe such further regulations regarding the holding of meetings of Noteholders and attendance and voting as the Noteholders' Representative may determine in its sole discretion.

TITLE III

NOTEHOLDERS' REPRESENTATIVE

14 Appointment, Removal and Remuneration

14.1 Appointment and removal of the Noteholder's Representative

The Issuer has appointed the Noteholders' Representative as legal representative of the Noteholders under the Noteholders' Representative Agreement. In accordance with Article 14 of Annex III to the Banking Law, the Noteholders shall be entitled to remove the Noteholders' Representative by Programme Resolution provided that (i) they appoint a new Noteholders' Representative on substantially the same terms as set out in the Programme Documents (including any Schedules thereto) and (ii) neither the managing director of the Noteholders' Representative nor the Noteholders' Representative so removed shall be responsible for any costs or expenses arising from any such removal.

14.2 Eligibility Criteria

The managing director of the Noteholders' Representative shall have the necessary professional and organisational capacity and experience to perform the tasks entrusted to the Noteholders' Representative.

14.3 Appointment, removal and resignation of the managing director

A resolution to appoint or to remove the managing director of the Noteholders' Representative is made by Programme Resolution of the Noteholders, except for the appointment of the first managing director of the Noteholders' Representative which will be Amsterdamsch Trustee's Kantoor B.V.

A new managing director shall accede to the existing management agreement by way of an accession letter and by doing so, agrees to be bound by the terms of such agreement.

Pursuant to the Noteholders' Representative's articles of association, its managing director ceases to hold office in the following cases:

- (a) upon voluntary resignation, provided that a successor managing director is appointed;
- (b) in the case of a legal entity, upon the ceasing to exist as legal entity, or, in the case of an individual, upon its death;
- (c) upon the managing director being declared bankrupt, applying for a suspension of payments or petitioning for application of the debt restructuring provision referred to in the Dutch bankruptcy act in respect of the managing director, provided that a successor managing director is appointed;
- (d) upon removal from office by the court in cases provided for by the laws of The Netherlands;
- (e) upon removal from office by the board of the Noteholders' Representative, provided that a successor managing director is appointed ; and
- (f) upon removal from office by a Programme Resolution of the Noteholders in accordance with Article 14.1, provided that (i) they appoint a new Managing Director which shall meet the eligibility criteria set out under Rule 14.2, (ii) the Other Creditors (to the extent represented by the Noteholders' Representative) have been notified thereof and (iii) neither the Managing Director so removed nor the Noteholders' Representative shall be responsible for any costs or expenses arising from any such removal.

Except in case of Article 14.3(f), any successor managing director shall be appointed by the Noteholders' Representative's board (bestuur). In case no managing director is in office, a managing director shall be appointed by the courts of Amsterdam on request by any person having an interest or by the public prosecutor.

Unless the managing director is removed or resigns in accordance with this Article, it shall remain in office until the date on which all Series of the Public Pandbrieven have been cancelled or redeemed and on which all claims of the Other Creditors (to the extent represented by the Noteholders' Representative) against the Special Estate have been settled.

Any removal or resignation of the managing director shall also be binding upon the Other Creditors that have chosen to be represented by the Noteholders' Representative.

The Noteholders' Representative shall inform the Noteholders and the Other Creditors (to the extent represented by the Noteholders' Representative) of any removal or resignation of the managing director and any appointment of a successor managing directors as soon as reasonably practicable.

14.4 Remuneration

The Issuer shall pay to the Noteholders' Representative a remuneration for its services as Noteholders' Representative as agreed in the Noteholders' Representative Agreement or a separate fee letter.

15 Duties and Powers of the Noteholders' Representative

15.1 Legal representative

The Noteholders' Representative is the legal representative of the Noteholders and has the power to exercise the rights conferred on it by these Rules, the Conditions, the Noteholders' Representative Agreement and the Belgian Covered Bonds Regulations in order to protect the interests of the Noteholders in accordance with Article 14, §2 of Annex III to the Banking Law. The Noteholders' Representative can also be appointed to represent the Other Creditors provided that those Other Creditors agree with such representation. Any conflict of interest between the Noteholders and such Other Creditors will be dealt with in accordance with Article 16.2 (r) and Condition 17 (*Conflicts of Interest*).

15.2 Acceptance of terms and conditions

The Noteholders' Representative can at the request of the Issuer approve the (form of) terms and conditions which are different from the Conditions (as defined in the Programme Agreement) currently attached as Schedule 2 of the Programme Agreement, in accordance with Clause 13(iii) of the Programme Agreement for the issuance of Public Pandbrieven not contemplated by Schedule 2 of the Programme Agreement.

15.3 Meetings and Resolutions of Noteholders

Unless the relevant Resolution provides to the contrary, the Noteholders' Representative is responsible for implementing all Resolutions of the Noteholders. The Noteholders' Representative has the right to convene and attend meetings of Noteholders to propose any course of action which it considers from time to time necessary or desirable provided that it shall convene a meeting (i) upon the request in writing of Noteholders holding not less than one fifth of the aggregate principal outstanding amount of the relevant Series of the Public Pandbrieven or (ii) in the case of a proposed liquidation of the Special Estate in accordance with Article 11, 6° or 7° of Annex III to the Banking Law.

15.4 Judicial proceedings

The Noteholders' Representative is authorised to represent the Noteholders in any judicial proceedings including any bankruptcy or similar proceedings in respect of the Issuer.

15.5 Consents given by the Noteholders' Representative

Any consent or approval given by the Noteholders' Representative in accordance with these Rules may be given on such terms as the Noteholders' Representative deems appropriate and, notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in the Rules, such consent or approval may be given retrospectively. In accordance with the Belgian Covered Bonds Regulations, the Noteholders' Representative may give any consent or approval, exercise any power, authority or discretion or take any similar action if it is satisfied that the interests of the Noteholders will not be materially prejudiced thereby.

15.6 Payment Default

Failure by the Issuer to pay (i) any principal amount or (ii) any interest in respect of any Public Pandbrief in accordance with the Conditions will upon receipt of a payment notice constitute a payment default ("**Payment Default**"). The Noteholders' Representative shall give written notice thereof to the Issuer by registered mail or per courier and with return receipt ("**Payment Notice**"). In case of failure by the Noteholders' Representative to deliver such Payment Notice, any Noteholder can deliver such notice to the Issuer (with a copy to the Noteholders' Representative).

The Noteholders' Representative shall inform the Noteholders upon its receipt of a notice in writing from the Issuer of the occurrence of such a failure to pay. However, the Noteholders' Representative shall not be bound to take any steps to ascertain whether any Payment Default has happened and, until it shall have actual knowledge or express notice to the contrary, the Noteholders' Representative shall be entitled to assume that no Payment Default has happened and that the Issuer is observing and performing all the obligations on its part contained in the Public Pandbrieven and under the other Programme Documents.

Without prejudice to the powers granted to the Cover Pool Administrator, if a Payment Default occurs in relation to a particular Series, the Noteholders' Representative may, and shall if so requested in writing by the Noteholders of at least 66^{2/3} per cent. of the principal outstanding amount of the relevant Series of the Public Pandbrieven then outstanding (excluding any Public Pandbrieven which may be held by the Issuer), serve a notice on the Issuer ("**Acceleration Notice**") by registered mail or per courier and with return receipt that a Payment Default has occurred in relation to such Series, provided in each case it shall have been indemnified and/or secured and/or pre-funded to its satisfaction.

The Acceleration Notice will specify the date on which the Public Pandbrieven become immediately due and payable (the "**Acceleration Date**"), which will be at least two Business Days after the date of Payment Default. A copy of the Acceleration Notice shall be sent to the Competent Authority and to the Noteholders.

The Noteholders' Representative may in accordance with the Conditions, the Belgian Covered Bonds Regulations and the Programme Documents instruct the relevant (Principal) Paying Agent, the other Agents and Registrar or any of them to act thereafter, until otherwise instructed by the Noteholders' Representative, to effect payments on the terms provided in the Agency Agreement (with consequential amendments as necessary and save that the Noteholders' Representative's liability under any provisions thereof for the indemnification, remuneration and payment of out of pocket expenses of the Agents shall be limited to amounts for the time being received or recovered by the Noteholders' Representative under any of the Programme Documents and available to the Noteholders' Representative for such purpose) and thereafter to hold all sums, documents and records held by them in respect of Public Pandbrieven on behalf of the Noteholders' Representative.

15.7 Programme Limit

The Noteholders' Representative will not enquire as to whether or not any Public Pandbrieven are issued in breach of the programme limit equal to EUR 10,000,000,000 (or the equivalent in other

currencies at the date of issue) aggregate principal outstanding amount of Public Pandbrieven at any time (the “**Programme Limit**”).

15.8 Application of proceeds

The Noteholders’ Representative shall not be responsible for the receipt or application by the Issuer of the proceeds of the issuance of Public Pandbrieven.

15.9 Delegation

The Noteholders’ Representative may in the exercise of the powers, discretions and authorities vested in it – in the interest of the Noteholders – whether by power of attorney or otherwise, delegate to any person or persons some, but not all, of the powers, discretions or authorities vested in it as aforesaid.

Any such delegation may be made upon such conditions and subject to such regulations (including power to sub-delegate) as the Noteholders’ Representative may think fit in the interest of the Noteholders. The Noteholders’ Representative shall use all reasonable care in the appointment of any such delegate and shall be responsible for the actions of such delegate. The Noteholders’ Representative shall, as soon as reasonably practicable, give notice to the Issuer of the appointment of any delegate and any renewal, extension and termination of such appointment, and shall procure that any delegate shall give notice to the Issuer of the appointment of any sub-delegate as soon as reasonably practicable.

15.10 Consents given by the Noteholders’ Representative

Any consent or approval given by the Noteholders’ Representative in accordance with these Rules may be given on such terms as the Noteholders’ Representative deems appropriate and, notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in these Rules, such consent or approval may be given retrospectively.

The Noteholders’ Representative may give any consent or approval, exercise any power, authority or discretion or take any similar action if it is satisfied that the interests of the Noteholders will not be materially prejudiced thereby.

15.11 Discretions

Save as expressly otherwise provided in the Rules, the Conditions or the Noteholders’ Representative Agreement, the Noteholders’ Representative shall have absolute discretion as to the exercise or non-exercise of any right, power and discretion vested in the Noteholders’ Representative by these Rules, the Conditions, the Programme Documents or by operation of law.

15.12 Obtaining instructions

In connection with matters in respect of which the Noteholders’ Representative is entitled to exercise its discretion hereunder (including but not limited to forming any opinion in connection with the exercise or non-exercise of any discretion) the Noteholders’ Representative has the right (but not the obligation) to convene a meeting of Noteholders in order to obtain the Noteholders’ instructions as to how it should act. Prior to undertaking any action, the Noteholders’ Representative shall be entitled to request that the Noteholders indemnify it, prefund it and/or provide it with security as specified in Article 16.2 to its satisfaction.

16 Exoneration of the Noteholders’ Representative

16.1 Limited obligations

The Noteholders’ Representative shall not assume any obligations or responsibilities in addition to those expressly provided herein and in the Programme Documents.

16.2 Specific limitations

Without limiting the generality of Article 16.1, the Noteholders' Representative:

- (a) shall not be under any obligation to take any steps to ascertain whether a Payment Default or any other event, condition or act, the occurrence of which would cause a right or remedy to become exercisable by the Noteholders' Representative hereunder or under any other relevant document, has occurred and, until the Noteholders' Representative has actual knowledge or express notice to the contrary, it shall be entitled to assume that no Payment Default or such other event, condition or act has occurred;
- (b) shall not be under any obligation to monitor or supervise the observance and performance by the Issuer or any other parties of their obligations contained in these Rules or the Conditions and, until it shall have actual knowledge or express notice to the contrary, the Noteholders' Representative shall be entitled to assume that the Issuer and each other relevant party are duly observing and performing all their respective obligations;
- (c) shall not be under any obligation to disclose (unless and to the extent so required under these Rules, the Conditions or by applicable law) to any Noteholders or any other party, any information (including, without limitation, information of a confidential, financial or price sensitive nature) made available to the Noteholders' Representative by the Issuer or any other person in respect of the Special Estate or, more generally, of the Programme and no Noteholders shall be entitled to take any action to obtain from the Noteholders' Representative any such information;
- (d) except as expressly required in these Rules, shall not be under any obligation to give notice to any person of its activities in performance of the provisions of these Rules or the Conditions;
- (e) shall not be responsible for investigating the legality, validity, effectiveness, adequacy, suitability or genuineness of these Rules, or of any other document or any obligation or rights created or purported to be created hereby or thereby or pursuant hereto or thereto, nor shall be responsible for assessing any breach or alleged breach by the Issuer and any other party to the transaction, and (without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing) it shall not have any responsibility for or have any duty to make any investigation in respect of or in any way be liable whatsoever for:
 - (i) the nature, status, creditworthiness or solvency of the Issuer;
 - (ii) the existence, accuracy or sufficiency of any legal or other opinion, search, report, certificate, valuation or investigation delivered or obtained or required to be delivered or obtained at any time in connection herewith;
 - (iii) the suitability, adequacy or sufficiency of any collection procedure operated by the Issuer or compliance therewith;
 - (iv) the failure by the Issuer to obtain or comply with any licence, consent or other authorisation in connection with the registration or administration of the assets contained in the Special Estate; and
 - (v) any accounts, books, records or files maintained by the Issuer, the Principal Paying Agent or any other person in respect of the Special Estate or the Public Pandbrievien;
- (f) shall not be responsible for the receipt or application by the Issuer of the proceeds of the issuance of the Public Pandbrievien or the distribution of any of such proceeds to the persons entitled thereto;

- (g) shall have no responsibility for procuring or maintaining any rating of the Public Pandbrievn by any credit or rating agency or any other person;
- (h) shall not be responsible for investigating any matter which is the subject of any recital, statement, warranty, representation or covenant by any party other than the Noteholders' Representative contained herein or any certificate, document or agreement relating thereto or for the execution, legality, validity, effectiveness, enforceability or admissibility in evidence thereof;
- (i) shall not be liable for any failure, omission or defect in registering or filing or procuring registration or filing of or otherwise protecting or perfecting these Rules or the Conditions;
- (j) shall not be bound or concerned to examine or enquire into or be liable for any defect or failure in the right or title of the Issuer in relation to the assets contained in the Special Estate or any part thereof, whether such defect or failure was known to the Noteholders' Representative or might have been discovered upon examination or enquiry or whether capable of being remedied or not;
- (k) shall not be under any obligation to guarantee or procure the repayment of the assets contained in the Special Estate or any part thereof;
- (l) shall not be responsible for reviewing or investigating any report relating to the Special Estate or any part thereof provided by any person;
- (m) shall not be responsible for or have any liability with respect to any loss or damage arising from the realisation of the Special Estate or any part thereof;
- (n) shall not be responsible (except as expressly provided in these Rules) for making or verifying any determination or calculation in respect of the Public Pandbrievn or the Special Estate;
- (o) shall not be under any obligation to insure the Special Estate or any part thereof;
- (p) shall, when in these Rules or the Conditions it is required in connection with the exercise of its powers, authorities or discretions to have regard to the interests of the Noteholders, have regard to the overall interests of the Noteholders of each Series as a class of persons and shall not be obliged to have regard to any interests arising from circumstances particular to individual Noteholders whatever their number and, in particular but without limitation, shall not have regard to the consequences of such exercise for individual Noteholders (whatever their number) resulting from their being for any purpose domiciled or resident in, or otherwise connected with, or subject to the jurisdiction of, any particular territory or taxing authority, and the Noteholders' Representative shall not be entitled to require, nor shall any Noteholders be entitled to claim, from the Issuer, the Noteholders' Representative or any other person any indemnification or payment in respect of any tax consequence of any such exercise upon individual Noteholders;
- (q) shall not, if in connection with the exercise of its powers, authorities or discretions, it is of the opinion that the interest of the Noteholders of any one or more Series would be materially prejudiced thereby, exercise such power, authority or discretion without the approval of such Noteholders by Extraordinary Resolution;
- (r) shall, as regards the powers, authorities and discretions vested in it, except where expressly provided otherwise, have regard to the interests of both the Noteholders and the Other Creditors of the Issuer which it represents but if, in the opinion of the Noteholders' Representative, there is a conflict between their interests the Noteholders' Representative will have regard solely to the interest of the Noteholders;

- (s) may refrain from taking any action or exercising any right, power, authority or discretion vested in it until it has been indemnified and/or secured and/or pre-funded to its satisfaction against any and all actions, proceedings, claims and demands which might be brought or made against it and against all Liabilities suffered, incurred or sustained by it as a result. Nothing shall require the Noteholders' Representative to expend or risk its own funds or otherwise incur any financial liability in the performance of its duties or the exercise of any right, power, authority or discretion hereunder if it has grounds for believing the repayment of such funds or adequate indemnity against, or security for, such risk or liability is not reasonably assured; and
- (t) shall not be liable or responsible for any Liabilities directly or indirectly suffered or incurred by the Issuer, any Noteholders or any other person which may result from anything done or omitted to be done by it in accordance with the provisions of these Rules or the Conditions except insofar as the same are incurred as a result of fraud, gross negligence or wilful default of the Noteholders' Representative.

16.3 Illegality

No provision of these Rules shall require the Noteholders' Representative to do anything which may be illegal or contrary to applicable law or regulations or to expend moneys or otherwise take risks in the performance of any of its duties, or in the exercise of any of its powers or discretion. The Noteholders' Representative may refrain from taking any action which would or might, in its opinion, be contrary to any law of any jurisdiction or any regulation or directive of any agency of any state, or if it has reasonable grounds to believe that it will not be reimbursed for any funds it expends, or that it will not be indemnified against any loss or Liabilities which it may incur as a consequence of such action. The Noteholders' Representative may do anything which, in its opinion, is necessary to comply with any such law, regulation or directive as aforesaid.

17 Reliance on Information

17.1 Advice

The Noteholders' Representative may act on the advice of a certificate, opinion or confirmation of, or any written information obtained from, any lawyer, accountant, banker, broker, tax advisor, credit or rating agency or other expert, notwithstanding that such advice, opinion, certificate, report, engagement letter or other document contain a monetary or other limit in the liability of the providers of such advice, opinion or written information, whether obtained by the Issuer, the Noteholders' Representative or otherwise, and shall not be liable for any loss occasioned by so acting. Any such opinion, advice, certificate or information may be sent or obtained by letter, telegram, e-mail or fax transmission and the Noteholders' Representative shall not be liable for acting on any opinion, advice, certificate or information purporting to be so conveyed although the same contains some error or is not authentic.

17.2 Certificates of Issuer

The Noteholders' Representative shall be at liberty to accept as sufficient evidence:

- (a) as to any fact or matter *prima facie* within the Issuer's knowledge, a certificate duly signed by a director of the Issuer;
- (b) that such is the case, a certificate of a director of the Issuer to the effect that any particular dealing, transaction, step or thing is expedient;

and the Noteholders' Representative shall not be bound in any such case to call for further evidence or be responsible for any loss that may be incurred as a result of acting on such certificate unless any of

its officers in charge of the administration of these Rules shall have actual knowledge or express notice of the untruthfulness of the matters contained in the certificate.

17.3 Resolution or direction of Noteholders

The Noteholders' Representative shall not be responsible for acting upon any resolution purporting to be a Written Resolution or to have been passed at any meeting of Noteholders in respect whereof minutes have been made and signed or a direction of the requisite percentage of Noteholders, even though it may subsequently be found that there was some defect in the constitution of the meeting of Noteholders or the passing of the Written Resolution or the giving of such directions or that for any reason the resolution purporting to be a Written Resolution or to have been passed at any meeting or the giving of the direction was not valid or binding upon the Noteholders.

17.4 Ownership of the Public Pandbrieven

The Noteholders' Representative, in order to ascertain ownership of the Public Pandbrieven, may fully rely on:

- the book-entries in the records of the Securities Settlement System, its participants or any Recognised Accountholder in accordance with Articles 468 et seq. of the Belgian Companies Code, as far as the Dematerialised Public Pandbrieven are concerned; and
- the register held in accordance with Article 462 et seq. of the Belgian Companies Code, as far as the Registered Public Pandbrieven are concerned.

17.5 Clearing Systems

The Noteholders' Representative shall be at liberty to call for and to rely on as sufficient evidence of the facts stated therein, a certificate, letter or confirmation certified as true and accurate and signed on behalf of such clearing system as the Noteholders' Representative considers appropriate, or any form of record made by any clearing system, to the effect that at any particular time or throughout any particular period any particular person is, or was, or will be, shown in its records as entitled to a particular number of Public Pandbrieven.

17.6 Certificates of Parties to Programme Documents

The Noteholders' Representative shall have the right to call for and to rely on written certificates issued by any party to the Programme Documents (other than the Issuer):

- (a) in respect of every matter and circumstance for which a certificate is expressly provided for under the Conditions or any Programme Document;
- (b) as any matter or fact *prima facie* within the knowledge of such party; or
- (c) as to such party's opinion with respect to any issuance,

and the Noteholders' Representative shall not be required to seek additional evidence in respect of the relevant fact, matter or circumstances and shall not be held responsible for any Liabilities incurred as a result of having failed to do so unless any of its officers has actual knowledge or express notice of the untruthfulness of the matter contained in the certificate.

17.7 Auditors

The Noteholders' Representative shall not be responsible for reviewing or investigating any auditors' report, certificate or engagement letter and may rely on the contents of any such report or certificate, notwithstanding that such advice, opinion, certificate, report, engagement letter or other document contain a monetary or other limit in the liability of the providers of such advice, opinion or written information.

17.8 Investor reports

The Noteholders' Representative shall be at liberty to rely on as sufficient evidence of the facts stated therein, the regular investor reports provided by the Issuer with regard to, among others, the composition of the Special Estate which will be made available on the website of the Issuer at www.belfius.com on a monthly basis.

18 Amendments and Modifications

The Noteholders' Representative may from time to time and without the consent or sanction of the Noteholders concur with the Issuer and any other relevant parties in making any modification to the Conditions or to the Common Terms:

- (a) if the Noteholders' Representative is of the opinion that such modification will not be materially prejudicial to the interests of any of the Noteholders of any Series; or
- (b) if such modification is of a formal, minor or technical nature or, in the opinion of the Noteholders' Representative is to correct a manifest error or to comply with mandatory provisions of law.

Any such modification shall be binding upon the Noteholders and, unless the Noteholders' Representative otherwise agrees, shall be notified by the Issuer to the Noteholders in accordance with Condition 10 (*Notices*) as soon as practicable thereafter.

The Noteholders' Representative shall be bound to concur with the Issuer and any other party in making any of the above-mentioned modifications if it is so directed by an Extraordinary Resolution (Conditions) or a Programme Resolution (Common Terms) and if it is indemnified and/or secured and/or pre-funded to its satisfaction against all Liabilities to which it may thereby render itself liable or which it may incur by so doing.

Upon the Issuer's request, the Noteholders' Representative shall, without the consent or sanction of any of the Noteholders, concur with the Issuer in making any modifications to the Conditions or to the Common Terms that the Issuer may decide in its discretion in order to comply with any criteria of the Rating Agency which may be published after the signing of the initial agreement(s) for the issuance of and subscription for the Public Pandbrievens and which the Issuer certifies to the Noteholders' Representative in writing are required to avoid a downgrade, withdrawal or suspension of the then current ratings assigned by a Rating Agency to any Series of the Public Pandbrievens, provided that the Noteholders' Representative shall not be obliged to agree to any modification which, in the sole opinion of the Noteholders' Representative, as applicable, would have effect of (i) exposing the Noteholders' Representative, as applicable, to any liability against which it has not been indemnified and/or secured and/or prefunded to its satisfaction or (ii) increasing the obligations or duties, or decreasing the protections, of the Noteholders' Representative, as applicable in these Rules or the Conditions. For the avoidance of doubt, such modification may include, without limitation, modifications which would allow any hedge counterparty and/or liquidity facility provider not to post collateral in circumstances where it previously would have been obliged to do so. The Rating Agencies are not responsible for any of the decisions that the Noteholders' Representative may or may not take based on any rating confirmation or other papers published by such Rating Agency.

19 Waiver

19.1 Waiver of Breach

The Noteholders' Representative may at any time and from time to time in its sole discretion, without prejudice to its rights in respect of any subsequent breach, condition, event or act, but only if, and in so far as, in its opinion the interests of the holders of any Public Pandbrievens then outstanding shall not be materially prejudiced thereby, authorise or waive, on such terms and subject to such conditions (if

any) as it may decide, any of the obligations of or rights against the Issuer or any other relevant party to the Programme.

19.2 Binding Nature

Any authorisation, waiver or determination referred in Article 19.1 shall be binding on the Noteholders.

19.3 Restriction on powers

The Noteholders' Representative shall not exercise any powers conferred upon it by this Article 19:

- (a) in contravention of any express direction by an Extraordinary Resolution but so that no such direction shall affect any authorisation, waiver or determination previously given or made, and only if it shall be indemnified and/or secured and/or pre-funded to its satisfaction against all Liabilities to which it may thereby render itself liable or which it may incur by so doing; or
- (b) so as to authorise or waive any obligation or right against the Issuer relating to a matter as referred to under Article 6.1 (f) to (j), unless holders of Public Pandbrievens of the relevant Series have, by Extraordinary Resolution, so authorised its exercise.

19.4 Notice of waiver

Unless the Noteholders' Representative agrees otherwise, the Issuer shall cause any such authorisation, waiver or determination as referred in Article 19.1 to be notified to the Noteholders, as soon as practicable after it has been given or made in accordance with Condition 10 (*Notices*).

20 Indemnity

20.1 Indemnification by the Issuer

Except in the case of Article 20.2 below, the Issuer covenants with and undertakes to the Noteholders' Representative to indemnify the Noteholders' Representative on demand against any Liabilities which are properly incurred by the Noteholders' Representative or any other person appointed by the Noteholders' Representative under the Programme Documents to whom any power, authority or discretion may be delegated by the Noteholders' Representative in the execution, or the purported execution, of the powers, authorities and discretions vested in it by the Programme Documents, in, or in connection with, (except insofar as the same are incurred because of the gross negligence, wilful default or fraud of the Noteholders' Representative or such other third parties):

- (a) the performance of the terms of the Public Pandbrievens and the Programme Documents;
- (b) anything done or purported to be done by the Noteholders' Representative or any appointee under the Public Pandbrievens or any other Programme Document; or
- (c) the exercise or attempted exercise by or on behalf of the Noteholders' Representative or any appointee of any of the powers of the Noteholders' Representative or any appointee or any other action taken by or on behalf of the Noteholders' Representative with a view to or in connection with enforcing any obligations of the Issuer or any other person under any Programme Document.

20.2 Indemnification by the Noteholders

In the case the Noteholders' Representative or any other person appointed by the Noteholders' Representative under the Programme Documents has acted upon any resolution or direction referred to in Article 17.3, each Noteholder covenants with and undertakes to the Noteholders' Representative to indemnify the Noteholders' Representative on demand and *pro rata* according to its share in the aggregate principal outstanding amount of Public Pandbrievens at the time of such resolution or

direction against any Liabilities which are properly incurred (except insofar as the same are incurred because of the gross negligence, wilful default or fraud of the Noteholders' Representative or such other third parties) by the Noteholders' Representative or any appointee as a result of its acting in relation to that resolution or direction.

21 Liability

21.1 Liability of the Noteholders' Representative

Notwithstanding any other provision of these Rules, the Noteholders' Representative shall not be liable for any act, matter or thing done or omitted in any way in connection with the Public Pandbrieven, these Rules or the Conditions except in relation to its own fraud, gross negligence or wilful default.

The Noteholders' Representative is entitled to assume, for the purposes of exercising any power, authority, duty or discretion under or in relation to the Conditions and these Rules, that such exercise will not be materially prejudicial to the interests of any of the Noteholders if a Rating Agency has confirmed in writing that the then current ratings of the Public Pandbrieven would not be adversely affected by such exercise. However, the Noteholders' Representative shall not be obliged to seek such confirmation from any Rating Agency. In being entitled to rely on the fact that any Rating Agency has confirmed that the ratings that may be applied to the Public Pandbrieven would not be adversely affected, it is hereby acknowledged by the Noteholders' Representative and the Noteholders that the above does not impose or extend any actual or contingent liability for the relevant Rating Agency to the Noteholders' Representative, the Noteholders or any other person or create any legal relations between the relevant Rating Agency and the Noteholders' Representative, the Noteholders or any other person whether by way of contract or otherwise. The Rating Agencies are not responsible for any of the decisions that the Noteholders' Representative may or may not take based on any rating confirmation or other papers published by such Rating Agency.

21.2 Liability of the Issuer

Except in the case of fraud of the Issuer, each Noteholder and each Other Creditor represented by the Noteholders' Representative acknowledges and accepts that the Issuer shall not be liable, in respect of any loss, liability, claim, expenses or damage suffered or incurred by any of the Noteholders or the Other Creditors represented by the Noteholders' Representative as a result of the performance by the Noteholders' Representative (or its delegate) of its duties or the exercise of any of its rights under the Conditions and the Rules of Organisation of the Noteholders.

SECTION 10

FORM OF FINAL TERMS

Set out below is the form of Final Terms which will be completed for each Tranche of Public Pandbrieven issued under the Programme.

MiFID II PRODUCT GOVERNANCE – Solely for the purposes of the product approval process of each Manufacturer (i.e., each person deemed a manufacturer for purposes of the EU Delegated Directive 2017/593, hereinafter referred to as a Manufacturer), the target market assessment in respect of the Public Pandbrieven as of the date hereof has led to the conclusion that: (i) the target market for the Public Pandbrieven is eligible counterparties and professional clients each as defined in Directive 2014/65/EU (as amended, “MiFID II”); and (ii) all channels for distribution of the Public Pandbrieven to eligible counterparties and professional clients are appropriate. Any person subsequently offering, selling or recommending the Public Pandbrieven (a “Distributor”) should take into consideration each Manufacturer’s target market assessment. A distributor subject to MiFID II is, however, responsible for undertaking its own target market assessment in respect of the Public Pandbrieven (by either adopting or refining a Manufacturer’s target market assessment) and determining appropriate distribution channels.

PROHIBITION OF SALES TO EEA RETAIL INVESTORS – The Public Pandbrieven are not intended to be offered, sold or otherwise made available to and should not be offered, sold or otherwise made available to any retail investor in the European Economic Area (“EEA”). For these purposes, a retail investor means a person who is one (or more) of: (i) a retail client as defined in point (11) of Article 4(1) of Directive 2014/65/EU (“MiFID II”); (ii) a customer within the meaning of Directive 2016/97/EU (“IDD”), where that customer would not qualify as a professional client as defined in point (10) of Article 4(1) of MiFID II; or (iii) not a qualified investor as defined in Directive 2003/71/EC, as amended. Consequently, no key information document required by Regulation (EU) No 1286/2014 (the “PRIIPs Regulation”) for offering or selling the Public Pandbrieven or otherwise making them available to retail investors in the EEA has been prepared and therefore offering or selling the Public Pandbrieven or otherwise making them available to any retail investor in the EEA may be unlawful under the PRIIPs Regulation.

PROHIBITION OF SALES TO CONSUMERS – The Public Pandbrieven are not intended to be offered, sold or otherwise made available, and will not be offered, sold or otherwise made available, in Belgium to “consumers” (*consommateurs/consumenten*) within the meaning of the Belgian Code of Economic Law (*Code de droit économique/Wetboek van economisch recht*), as amended.

Final Terms dated [●]

Belfius Bank SA/NV

Issue of [Aggregate Principal Amount of Tranche]

[Title of Public Pandbrieven]

under the EUR 10,000,000,000

Belgian Public Pandbrieven Programme

PART A - CONTRACTUAL TERMS

Terms used herein shall be deemed to be defined as such for the purposes of the Conditions set forth in the Base Prospectus dated [●] [and the Prospectus Supplement dated [●]] which [together] constitute[s] a base prospectus for the purposes of the Prospectus Directive (Directive 2003/71/EC) as amended and/or supplemented and/or replaced from time to time (including the amendments of the 2010 Prospectus Directive Amending Directive (Directive 2010/73/EU) as implemented in any Member State of the European Economic Area which has implemented the Prospectus Directive) (the “**Prospectus Directive**”). This document constitutes the Final Terms of the Public Pandbrievien described herein for the purposes of Article 5.4 of the Prospectus Directive and must be read in conjunction with such Base Prospectus and any supplement thereto. Full information on the Issuer and the offer of the Public Pandbrievien is only available on the basis of the combination of these Final Terms, the Base Prospectus and any supplement thereto. The Base Prospectus and any supplement thereto are available for inspection during normal business hours at the office of the Principal Paying Agent and [the office of the Issuer] and are available for viewing on the website of the Issuer.

[The following alternative language applies if the first tranche of an issuance which is being increased was issued under a Base Prospectus (or equivalent) with an earlier date.]

Terms used herein shall be deemed to be defined as such for the purposes of the terms and conditions (the “**Conditions**”) set forth in the [Base Prospectus] dated [original date] [and the Prospectus Supplement dated [●]]. This document constitutes the Final Terms of the Public Pandbrievien described herein for the purposes of Article 5.4 of the Prospectus Directive (Directive 2003/71/EC) as amended and/or supplemented and/or replaced from time to time (including the amendments of the 2010 Prospectus Directive Amending Directive (Directive 2010/73/EU) as implemented in any Member State of the European Economic Area which has implemented the Prospectus Directive) (the “**Prospectus Directive**”) and must be read in conjunction with the Base Prospectus dated [current date] [and the Prospectus Supplement dated [●]], which [together] constitutes a base prospectus for the purposes of the Prospectus Directive, save in respect of the Conditions which are extracted from the [Base Prospectus] dated [original date] [and the Prospectus Supplement dated [●]] and are attached hereto. Full information on the Issuer and the offer of the Public Pandbrievien is only available on the basis of the combination of these Final Terms and the [Base Prospectus dated [current date] [Prospectuses dated [original date] and [current date]] [and the Prospectus Supplement dated [●]]. The Base Prospectus dated [current date] [Prospectuses] [and the Prospectus Supplement dated [●]] are available for inspection during normal business hours at the office of the Principal Paying Agent and [the office of the Issuer] and are available for viewing on the website of the Issuer.

[The following alternative language applies if no prospectus is required in accordance with the Prospectus Directive.]

The [Final Terms] do not constitute final terms for the purposes of Article 5.4 of Directive 2003/71/EC as amended and/or supplemented and/or replaced from time to time (including the amendments of the Directive 2010/73/EU) (the “**Prospectus Directive**”). The Issuer is not offering the [Public Pandbrievien] in any jurisdiction in circumstances which would require a prospectus pursuant to the Prospectus Directive. Nor is any person authorised to make such an offer of the [Public Pandbrievien] on behalf of the Issuer in any jurisdiction. In addition, no application has been made (nor is it proposed that any application will be made) for listing the [Public Pandbrievien] on any stock exchange.

[Include whichever of the following apply or specify as “Not Applicable” (N/A). Note that the numbering should remain as set out below, even if “Not Applicable” is indicated for individual paragraphs or subparagraphs. Italics denote guidance for completing the Final Terms.]

[When completing any final terms, or adding any other final terms or information, consideration should be given as to whether such terms or information constitute “significant new factors” and consequently trigger the need for a supplement to the Base Prospectus under Article 16 of the Prospectus Directive.]

1	Issuer:	Belfius Bank (with Legal Entity Identifier number A5GWLFLH3KM7YV2SFQL84)
2	(i) Series Number:	[•]
	(ii) Tranche Number:	[•]
	[(iii) Date on which the Public Pandbrieven become fungible:	[Not Applicable/The Public Pandbrieven shall be consolidated, form a single series and be interchangeable for trading purposes with the Public Pandbrieven of [Series] [Tranche] issued on [insert date/the Issue Date] with effect from the date that is 40 calendar days following the Issue Date]
3	Specified Currency or Currencies:	[•]
4	Aggregate Principal Amount:	[•]
	[(i) Series:	[•]
	[(ii) Tranche:	[•]]
5	Issue Price:	[•] % of the Aggregate Principal Amount [plus accrued interest from [insert date] (in the case of fungible issuances only, if applicable)]
6	(i) Specified Denomination:	[•] [and integral multiples of [•] thereof] [EUR 100,000 or the equivalent of at least EUR 100,000 in other currency at the date of issue [(in the case of any Public Pandbrieven which are to be admitted to trading on a regulated market within the EEA or offered to the public in an EEA State in circumstances which require the publication of a prospectus under the Prospectus Directive)]]
	(ii) Calculation Amount:	[•] [If only one Specified Denomination, insert the Specified Denomination. If more than one Specified Denomination, insert the highest common factor] [Note: There must be a common factor in the case of two or more Specified Denominations]
7	(i) Issue Date:	[•]
	(ii) Interest Commencement Date:	[•] [Issue Date] [Not Applicable]
8	Maturity Date:	[Specify date or (for Floating Rate Public Pandbrieven or any other rate where the Interest Period end date(s) are adjusted) Interest Payment Date falling in or nearest to the relevant month and year]
9	Extended Maturity Date:	[insert date]
10	Interest Basis:	
	(i) Period to (but excluding) Maturity Date	[[•] % Fixed Rate] [[•] month [LIBOR/EURIBOR] +/- Margin. Floating Rate [Zero Coupon]

		(further particulars specified below)
	(ii) Period from Maturity Date (including) to Extended Maturity Date (excluding)	[[●] per cent. Fixed Rate]
		[[●] month [LIBOR/EURIBOR] +/- Margin. Floating Rate]
		(further particulars specified below)
11	Redemption/Payment Basis	Subject to any purchase and cancellation or early redemption, the Public Pandbrieven will be redeemed at [[●]/[100]] per cent. of their principal amount.
12	Noteholder Put/Issuer Call:	[Noteholder Put]
		[Issuer Call]
		[(Further particulars specified below)]
		[Not Applicable]
13	(i) Status of the Public Pandbrieven:	“ <i>Belgische pandbrieven/Lettres de gage belges</i> ”.
	(ii) Date of additional [Board] approval for issuance of Public Pandbrieven obtained:	[●] [and [●], respectively]] (N.B. Only relevant where Board (or similar) authorisation is required for the particular tranche of Public Pandbrieven)

PROVISIONS RELATING TO INTEREST (IF ANY) PAYABLE

14	Fixed Rate Public Pandbrief Provisions	
	(I) To Maturity Date	[Applicable/Not Applicable]
	(II) From Maturity Date up to Extended Maturity Date	[Applicable/Not Applicable]
		(If (I) and/or (II) above are not applicable, delete the remaining sub-paragraphs of this paragraph)
	(i) Rate[(s)] of Interest:	
	(a) To Maturity Date	[●] per cent. per annum payable in arrears [annually/semi-annually/quarterly/monthly]
	(b) From Maturity Date up to Extended Maturity Date	[Not Applicable]/[[●] per cent. per annum payable in arrears [annually/semi-annually/quarterly/monthly]
	(ii) Interest Period Dates	(Only to be included for other than fixed coupon amounts)
	(a) To Maturity Date	[●] [[month] [and [●] [month]] in each year] / [in each month] from and including [●] up to and including [●] [adjusted in accordance with the specified Business Day Convention]/[not subject to any adjustment]
	(b) From Maturity Date up to Extended Maturity Date	[●] [[month] [and [●] [month]] in each year] / [in each month] from and including [●] up to and including the Extension Payment Date on which the Public Pandbrieven are redeemed in full or the Extended Maturity Date, or on any other date on which the Public Pandbrieven are fully redeemed in accordance with Condition 3(j)(i)E, whichever

occurs earlier[subject in each case to adjustment in accordance with the specified Business Day Convention]/[not subject to any adjustment]

(iii) Interest Payment Date(s):

- (a) To Maturity Date [●] [[*month*] [and [●] [*month*]] in each year] / [in each month] up to and including [●] [adjusted in accordance with the specified Business Day Convention]/[not subject to any adjustment]
- (b) From Maturity Date up to Extended Maturity Date [●] [[*month*] [and [●] [*month*]] in each year] / [in each month] from and including [●] up to and including the Extension Payment Date on which the Public Pandbrievens are redeemed in full or the Extended Maturity Date, or on any other date on which the Public Pandbrievens are fully redeemed in accordance with Condition 3(j)(i)E, whichever occurs earlier[subject in each case to adjustment in accordance with the specified Business Day Convention]/[not subject to any adjustment].

(iv) Fixed Coupon Amount[(s)]:

- (a) To Maturity Date [Not Applicable]/[[●] per Calculation Amount]
- (b) From Maturity Date up to Extended Maturity Date [Not Applicable]/[[●] per Calculation Amount]

(v) Broken Amount(s):

- (a) To Maturity Date [Not Applicable]/[[●] per Calculation Amount, payable on the Interest Payment Date falling [in/on] [●]]
- (b) From Maturity Date up to Extended Maturity Date [Not Applicable]/[●] per Calculation Amount, payable on the Interest Payment Date falling [in/on] [●]]

(vi) Day Count Fraction:

- (a) To Maturity Date [Actual/Actual]/[Actual/Actual-ISDA]/[Actual/365 (Fixed)]/[Actual/360]/[30/360]/[360/360]/[Bond Basis]/[30E/360]/[Eurobond Basis]/[30E/360 (ISDA)]/[Actual/ Actual-ICMA]
- (b) From Maturity Date up to Extended Maturity Date [Not Applicable]/ [Actual/Actual]/[Actual/Actual-ISDA]/[Actual/365 (Fixed)]/[Actual/360]/[30/360]/[360/360]/[Bond Basis]/[30E/360]/[Eurobond Basis]/[30E/360 (ISDA)]/[Actual/ Actual-ICMA]

(vii) Interest Determination Dates:

- (a) To Maturity Date [●] [[*month*] [and [●] [*month*]] in each year] / [in each month] [adjusted in accordance with the specified Business Day Convention]/[not subject to any adjustment]] (*insert regular interest payment dates, ignoring issue date or maturity date in the case of a long or short first or last coupon. N.B. only relevant where Day Count Fraction is Actual/Actual-ICMA*)
- (b) From Maturity Date up to [●] [[*month*] [and [●] [*month*]] in each year] / [in each

	Extended Maturity Date	month] from and including [●] up to and including the Extension Payment Date on which the Public Pandbrieven are redeemed in full or the Extended Maturity Date, or on any other date on which the Public Pandbrieven are fully redeemed in accordance with Condition 3(j)(i)E, whichever occurs earlier[subject in each case to adjustment in accordance with the specified Business Day Convention]/[Not subject to any adjustment] <i>(insert regular interest payment dates, ignoring issue date or maturity date in the case of a long or short first or last coupon. N.B. only relevant where Day Count Fraction is Actual/Actual-ICMA)</i>
	(viii) Other terms relating to the method of calculating interest for Fixed Rate Public Pandbrieven:	[Not Applicable/give details]
	(ix) Business Day Convention	
	(a) To Maturity Date	[Following Business Day Convention/Modified Following Business Day Convention/ Preceding Business Day Convention]
	(b) From Maturity Date up to Extended Maturity Date	[Following Business Day Convention/Modified Following Business Day Convention/ Preceding Business Day Convention]
15	Floating Rate Public Pandbrief Provisions	
	(I) To Maturity Date	[Applicable/Not Applicable]
	(II) From Maturity Date up to Extended Maturity Date	[Applicable/Not Applicable]
		<i>(If (I) and/or (II) are not applicable, delete the remaining sub-paragraphs of this paragraph)</i>
	(i) Specified Interest Payment Dates:	
	(a) To Maturity Date	[●] in each year from and including [●] up to and including [●] [adjusted in accordance with the specified Business Day Convention]/[not subject to any adjustment]
	(b) From Maturity Date up to Extended Maturity Date	[●] in each [year/month], from and including [●] up to and including the Extension Payment Date on which the Public Pandbrieven are redeemed in full or the Extended Maturity Date, or on any other date on which the Public Pandbrieven are fully redeemed in accordance with Condition 3(j)(i)E, whichever occurs earlier[subject in each case to adjustment in accordance with the specified Business Day Convention]/[not subject to any adjustment]
	(ii) Interest Periods:	
	(a) To Maturity Date	[Not Applicable]/[●] [subject to adjustment in accordance with the specified Business Day Convention]/[, not subject to any adjustment, as the Business Day Convention in (v)

- below is specified to be Not Applicable]]
- (b) From Maturity Date up to Extended Maturity Date [Not Applicable]/[●] [subject to adjustment in accordance with the specified Business Day Convention]/[, not subject to any adjustment, as the specified Business Day Convention is specified to be Not Applicable]]]
- (iii) Interest Period Dates:
- (a) To Maturity Date [Not Applicable]/[●] [subject to adjustment in accordance with the specified Business Day Convention]/[Not subject to adjustment, as the specified Business Day Convention] is specified to be Not Applicable]]
(not applicable unless different from Interest Payment Dates)
- (b) From Maturity Date up to Extended Maturity Date [Not Applicable] [[●] [subject to adjustment in accordance with the specified Business Day Convention]/[, not subject to any adjustment, as the specified Business Day Convention] is specified to be Not Applicable]]]
(not applicable unless different from Interest Payment Dates)
- (iv) First Interest Payment Date: [●]
- (v) Business Day Convention:
- (a) To Maturity Date [Following Business Day Convention/Modified Following Business Day Convention/ Preceding Business Day Convention]
- (b) From Maturity Date up to Extended Maturity Date [Following Business Day Convention/Modified Following Business Day Convention/ Preceding Business Day Convention]
- (vi) Manner in which the Rate(s) of Interest is/are to be determined:
- (a) To Maturity Date [Not Applicable] [Screen Rate Determination/ISDA Determination]
- (b) From Maturity Date up to Extended Maturity Date [Not Applicable] [Screen Rate Determination/ISDA Determination]
- (vii) Party responsible for calculating the Rate(s) of Interest and/or Interest Amount(s) (if not the Calculation Agent):
- (a) To Maturity Date [●]
- (b) From Maturity Date up to Extended Maturity Date [Not Applicable]/[●]
- (viii) Screen Rate Determination:
- (a) To Maturity Date [Applicable]/[Not Applicable]
- Reference Rate: [●] month [LIBOR/EURIBOR]

- Interest Determination Date(s): [●]
- Relevant Screen Page: [●]
- (b) From Maturity Date up to Extended Maturity Date [Applicable]/[Not Applicable]
 - Reference Rate: [●] month [LIBOR/EURIBOR]
 - Interest Determination Date(s): [●]
 - Relevant Screen Page: [●]
- (ix) ISDA Determination:
 - (a) To Maturity Date [Applicable]/[Not Applicable]
 - Floating Rate Option: [●]
 - Designated Maturity: [●]
 - Reset Date: [●]
 - [– ISDA Definitions [2006]]
 - (b) From Maturity Date up to Extended Maturity Date [Applicable]/[Not Applicable]
 - Floating Rate Option: [●]
 - Designated Maturity: [●]
 - Reset Date: [●]
 - [– ISDA Definitions [2006]]
- (x) [Linear Interpolation: [Not Applicable]/[Applicable] – the Rate of Interest for the [long/short] [first/last] Interest Accrual Period shall be calculated using Linear Interpolation (*specify for each short or long interest period*)]
- (xi) Margin(s):
 - (a) To Maturity Date [[+/-][●] % per annum]/[Not Applicable]
 - (b) From Maturity Date up to Extended Maturity Date [[+/-][●] % per annum]/[Not Applicable]
- (xii) Minimum Rate of Interest:
 - (a) To Maturity Date [[●] % per annum]/[Not Applicable]
 - (b) From Maturity Date up to Extended Maturity Date [[+/-][●] % per annum]/[Not Applicable]
- (xiii) Maximum Rate of Interest:
 - (a) To Maturity Date [[●] % per annum] [Not Applicable]
 - (b) From Maturity Date up to Extended Maturity Date [[+/-][●] % per annum]/[Not Applicable]

(xiv) Day Count Fraction:	
(a) To Maturity Date	[Actual/Actual]/[Actual/Actual-ISDA/[Actual/365 (Fixed)]]/[Actual/360]/[30/360]/[360/360]/[Bond Basis]/[30E/360]/[Eurobond Basis]/[30E/360 (ISDA)]]/[Actual/ Actual-ICMA]
(b) From Maturity Date up to Extended Maturity Date	[Actual/Actual]/[Actual/Actual-ISDA/[Actual/365 (Fixed)]]/[Actual/360]/[30/360]/[360/360]/[Bond Basis]/[30E/360]/[Eurobond Basis]/[30E/360 (ISDA)]]/[Actual/ Actual-ICMA]
(xv) Fall back provisions, rounding provisions, denominator and any other terms relating to the method of calculating interest on Floating Rate Public Pandbrievien, if different from those set out in the Conditions:	
(a) To Maturity Date	[Not Applicable]/[●]
(b) From Maturity Date up to Extended Maturity Date	[Not Applicable]/[●]
16 Zero Coupon Public Pandbrief Provisions	[Applicable]/[Not Applicable] <i>(If not applicable, delete the remaining sub-paragraphs of this paragraph)</i>
(i) Amortisation Yield:	[●] per cent. per annum
(ii) Any other formula/basis of determining amount payable:	[●]
(iii) Day Count Fraction:	
(a) To Maturity Date	[Actual/Actual]/[Actual/Actual-ISDA/[Actual/365 (Fixed)]]/[Actual/360]/[30/360]/[360/360]/[Bond Basis]/[30E/360]/[Eurobond Basis]/[30E/360 (ISDA)]]/[Actual/ Actual-ICMA]
(b) From Maturity Date up to Extended Maturity Date	[Actual/Actual]/[Actual/Actual-ISDA/[Actual/365 (Fixed)]]/[Actual/360]/[30/360]/[360/360]/[Bond Basis]/[30E/360]/[Eurobond Basis]/[30E/360 (ISDA)]]/[Actual/ Actual-ICMA]
(iv) Business Day Convention	
(a) To Maturity Date	[Following Business Day Convention/Modified Following Business Day Convention/ Preceding Business Day Convention]
(b) From Maturity Date up to Extended Maturity Date	[Following Business Day Convention/Modified Following Business Day Convention/ Preceding Business Day Convention]
PROVISIONS RELATING TO REDEMPTION	
17 Issuer Call	[Applicable/Not Applicable]

(If not applicable, delete the remaining sub-paragraphs of this paragraph)

- (I) Optional Redemption Date(s): ☐ subject to adjustment in accordance with the specified Business Day Convention]/[not subject to any adjustment]
- (II) Optional Redemption Amount(s) of each Public Pandbrief and method, if any, of calculation of such amount(s): ☐ per Calculation Amount
- (III) If redeemable in part:
 - (a) Minimum Redemption Amount: ☐ per Calculation Amount
 - (b) Maximum Redemption Amount: ☐ per Calculation Amount
- (IV) Notice period: [Not Applicable]/☐ *If setting notice periods which are different from those provided in the Conditions, the Issuer is advised to consider the practicalities of distribution of information through intermediaries, for example, clearing systems and custodians, as well as any other notice requirements which may apply, for example, as between the Issuer and Principal Paying Agent*

18 Noteholder Put

[Applicable/Not Applicable]

(If not applicable, delete the remaining sub-paragraphs of this paragraph)

- (I) Optional Redemption Date(s): ☐ [subject to adjustment in accordance with the specified Business Day Convention] [Not subject to adjustment]
- (II) Optional Redemption Amount(s) of each Public Pandbrief and method, if any, of calculation of such amount(s): ☐ per Calculation Amount
- (III) Notice period: ☐ *If setting notice periods which are different from those provided in the Conditions, the Issuer is advised to consider the practicalities of distribution of information through intermediaries, for example, clearing systems and custodians, as well as any other notice requirements which may apply, for example, as between the Issuer and Principal Paying Agent*

(IV) Address for notices

BELFIUS BANK SA/NV
 Long Term Funding TR 05/35
 Place Rogier 11
 1210 Brussels
 Belgium
 Tel.: +32 2 250 70 64 or +32 2 222 70 28
 Fax: +32 2 222 24 16
 E-mail: ltfunding@belfius.be] / ☐

With a copy to:

BELFIUS BANK SA/NV
Transaction Services Securities (Transaction Release and
Custody Management)
TR 15/06
Place Rogier 11
1210 Brussels
Belgium
Tel.: +32 2 222 14 08
Fax: +32 2 285 10 87
E-mail: cmtransrelease@belfius.be;
cmcustodymgmt@belfius.be] / [●]

19 **Final Redemption Amount of each Public Pandbrief** [●] per Calculation Amount

20 **Early Redemption Amount**
Early Redemption Amount(s) of each Public Pandbrief payable on redemption for illegality or for taxation reasons or other early redemption and/or the method of calculating the same (if required or if different from that set out in the Conditions): [●] per Calculation Amount

GENERAL PROVISIONS APPLICABLE TO THE PUBLIC PANDBRIEVEN

- 21 **Form of Public Pandbrieven:** [Dematerialised Public Pandbrieven/Registered Public Pandbrieven]
- 22 **Business Centre(s)** *(Only applicable for currencies other than euro)*
[•]
- 23 **Consolidation provisions:** [Not Applicable/The provisions in Condition 21 *(Further Issues)* apply]
- 24 **Other final terms:** [Not Applicable/give details] *(When adding any other final terms consideration should be given as to whether such terms constitute “significant new factors” and consequently trigger the need for a supplement to the Base Prospectus under Article 16 of the Prospectus Directive.)*

Purpose of Final Terms

These Final Terms comprise the final terms required for issuance [and admission to trading on the regulated market of Euronext Brussels of the Public Pandbrieven described herein] pursuant to the EUR 10,000,000,000 Belgian Public Pandbrieven Programme of Belfius Bank SA/NV as Issuer.

Responsibility

The Issuer accepts responsibility for the information contained in these Final Terms. [[●] has been extracted from [●]. The Issuer confirms that such information has been accurately reproduced and that, so far as it is

aware, and is able to ascertain from information published by [●], no facts have been omitted which would render the reproduced information inaccurate or misleading.]⁷

Signed on behalf of the Issuer:

By:
Duly authorised

⁷ Only to be included if any information in the Final Terms is extracted from a third party source.

PART B - OTHER INFORMATION

1 LISTING AND ADMISSION TO TRADING

- (i) Admission to trading: [Application has been made for the Public Pandbrieven to be listed on [Euronext Brussels] and admitted to trading on the Regulated Market of [Euronext Brussels] with effect from [●]] [Not Applicable.] *(Where documenting a fungible issuance need to indicate that the original Public Pandbrieven are already admitted to trading.)*
- (ii) Estimate of total expenses related to admission to trading: [●]

2 RATINGS

- Ratings: The Public Pandbrieven to be issued are expected to be rated:
- [S&P: [●]]
- [Moody's: [●]]
- [Fitch: [●]]
- [[Other]: [●]]

(The above disclosure should reflect the rating allocated to Public Pandbrieven of the type being issued under the Programme generally or, where the issuance has been specifically rated, that rating.)

*Insert one (or more) of the following options, as applicable:*⁸

[[Insert legal name of particular credit rating agency entity providing rating] is established in the EU and registered under Regulation (EC) No 1060/2009, as amended (the “CRA Regulation”).]

[[Insert legal name of particular credit rating agency entity providing rating] is established in the EU and has applied for registration under Regulation (EC) No 1060/2009, as amended (the “CRA Regulation”), although notification of the registration decision has not yet been provided.]

[[Insert legal name of particular credit rating agency entity providing rating] is established in the EU and is neither registered nor has it applied for registration under Regulation (EC) No 1060/2009, as amended (the “CRA Regulation”).]

[[Insert legal name of particular credit rating agency

⁸ A list of registered Credit Rating Agencies is published on the ESMA website (<http://www.esma.europa.eu/>).

entity providing rating] is not established in the EU but the rating it has given to the [Public Pandbrieven] is endorsed by *[insert legal name of credit rating agency]*, which is established in the EU and registered under Regulation (EC) No 1060/2009, as amended, supplemented or replaced (the “**CRA Regulation**”).

[Insert legal name of particular credit rating agency entity providing rating] is not established in the EU but is certified under Regulation (EC) No 1060/2009, as amended, supplemented or replaced (the “**CRA Regulation**”).]

[Insert legal name of particular credit rating agency entity providing rating] is not established in the EU and is not certified under Regulation (EC) No 1060/2009, as amended, supplemented or replaced (the “**CRA Regulation**”) and the rating it has given to the Public Pandbrieven is not endorsed by a credit rating agency established in the EU and registered under the CRA Regulation.]

[Need to include a brief explanation of the meaning of the ratings if this has previously been published by the rating provider.]

3 **LEGAL ADVISERS**

To Belfius Bank SA/NV

[●] *[only to be included where there was a specific legal advisor for a particular issuance]*

To the Dealers

[●] *[only to be included where there was a specific legal advisor for a particular issuance]*

4 **INTERESTS OF NATURAL AND LEGAL PERSONS INVOLVED IN THE ISSUE**

“So far as the Issuer is aware, no person involved in the offer of the Public Pandbrieven has an interest material to the offer.”

5 **REASONS FOR THE OFFER**

Reasons for the offer:

[●] *(See “Use of Proceeds” wording in Base Prospectus – if reasons for offer different from general funding purposes of the Issuer, will need to include those reasons here.)*

6 **[Fixed Rate Public Pandbrieven only – YIELD]**

Indication of yield:

[●] Calculated as *[include details of method of calculation in summary form]* on the Issue Date. As set out above, the yield is calculated at the Issue Date on the basis of the Issue Price. It is not an indication of future yield.]

7 OPERATIONAL INFORMATION

Intended to be held in a manner which would allow Eurosystem eligibility:

[Yes] [No].

[Note that the designation “yes” simply means that the Public Pandbrievens are intended upon issuance to be deposited in accordance with the rules of the relevant clearing system (where applicable) and does not necessarily mean that the Public Pandbrievens will be recognised as eligible collateral for Eurosystem monetary policy and intra-day credit operations by the Eurosystem either upon issuance or at any or all times during their life. Such recognition will depend upon satisfaction of the Eurosystem eligibility criteria.]

ISIN:

[•]

[Temporary ISIN:

[•]]

Common Code:

[•]

[Temporary Common Code:

[•]]

Any clearing system(s) other than the clearing system operated by the National Bank of Belgium, Euroclear Bank SA/NV, Clearstream Banking S.A., SIX SIS (Switzerland), Euroclear France SA (France), INTERBOLSA (Portugal) and Monte Titoli (Italy) and the relevant identification number(s):

[Not Applicable/give name(s) and number(s)[and address(es)]]

Delivery:

Delivery [against/free of] payment

Names and addresses of additional Paying Agent(s) (if any):

[•]

Name and address of Calculation Agent (if any):

[•]

[Relevant Benchmark[s]:

[Not applicable]/ Applicable]/[*specify benchmark*] is provided by [*administrator legal name*]. As at the date hereof, [*administrator legal name*][appears]/[does not appear] in the register of administrators and benchmarks established and maintained by ESMA pursuant to Article 36 (Register of administrators and benchmarks) of the Benchmark Regulation.]/[As far as the Issuer is aware, as at the date hereof, [*specify benchmark*] does not fall within the scope of the Benchmark Regulation.]

8 DISTRIBUTION

Method of distribution:

[Syndicated/Non-syndicated]

(I) If syndicated, names of Managers:	[Not Applicable/ <i>give names of entities</i>]
(II) Stabilising Manager(s) (if any):	[Not Applicable/ <i>give names</i>]
If non-syndicated, name and address of Dealer:	[Not Applicable/ <i>give name and address</i>]
Additional Selling Restrictions:	<p>[Not Applicable/<i>give details</i>]</p> <p>[For the purpose of this issuance, the U.S. Selling Restrictions are deleted and replaced by the following selling restriction wording: “The Public Pandbrievens have not been and will not be registered under the Securities Act and, subject to certain exceptions, may not be offered or sold within the United States. Each relevant Dealer/Manager under this issuance has agreed that it will not offer or sell any Public Pandbrievens within the United States, except as permitted by the Distribution Agreement. The Public Pandbrievens are being offered and sold outside the United States in reliance on Regulation S. In addition, until 40 calendar days after the commencement of the offering, an offer or sale of the relevant Public Pandbrievens within the United States by any dealer may violate the registration requirements of the Securities Act.”] <i>[Text to be included where Reg. S. Compliance Category 1 is selected]</i></p>
U.S. Selling Restrictions:	[Reg. S Compliance [Category 1/Category 2]; TEFRA not applicable]

SECTION 11

DESCRIPTION OF THE ISSUER

1 Belfius Bank profile

Belfius Bank SA/NV (the “**Issuer**” or “**Belfius Bank**”) is a public limited company (*naamloze vennootschap/société anonyme*) established on 23 October 1962 for an unlimited duration and incorporated under Belgian law which collects savings from the public. The Issuer is licensed as a credit institution in accordance with the Belgian Banking Law. It is registered with the Crossroads Bank for Enterprises under business identification number 0403.201.185 and has its registered office at 1210 Brussels, Place Charles Rogier 11, Belgium, telephone +32 22 22 11 11. Belfius Bank’s LEI code is A5GWLFFH3KM7YV2SFQL84.

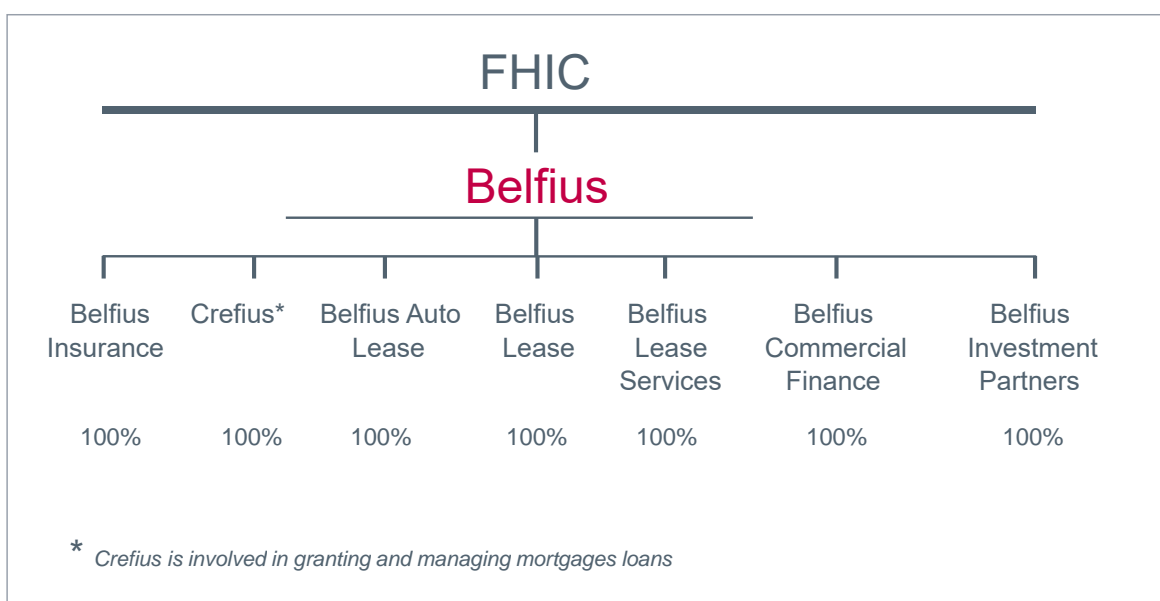
The share capital of Belfius Bank as at 31 December 2018 was three billion, four hundred and fifty-eight million, sixty-six thousand, two hundred and twenty-seven EURs and forty-one cents (EUR 3,458,066,227.41) and is represented by 359,412,616 registered shares. The shareholding of Belfius Bank is as follows: 359,407,616 registered shares are held by the public limited company of public interest Federal Holding and Investment Company (“**FHIC**”), in its own name, but on behalf of the Belgian State, and 5,000 registered shares are held by the public limited company Certi-Fed. Certi-Fed is a fully-owned subsidiary of FHIC. Belfius Bank shares are not listed.

Within the framework of the governmental agreement announced in July 2017, the Federal Government has given Belfius the green light to prepare a partial privatization of Belfius by way of an initial public offering (IPO) of a minority stake of the bank (up to 49%). Beginning of September 2018, the Belgian federal government decided, in close cooperation with the FHIC, that Belfius’ IPO would be postponed due to unfavourable market conditions. The Belgian federal government declared that it will reassess, on a frequent basis and together with FHIC and Belfius’ Board and Management, this matter

At the end of 2018, total consolidated balance sheet amounted to EUR 164 billion.

With an essentially Belgian balance sheet for its commercial activities and customers from all segments, Belfius Bank is in a position to act as a universal bank “of and for Belgian society”. Belfius Bank is committed to maximal customer satisfaction and added social value by offering products and providing services with added value through a modern distribution model. Thanks to a prudent investment policy and a carefully managed risk profile, Belfius Bank aspires to a sound financial profile that results in a solid liquidity and solvency position.

2 Simplified Group structure as at the date of this Base Prospectus



Belfius and its consolidated subsidiaries are referred to herein as “**Belfius**”.

3 Belfius Bank main commercial subsidiaries

Belfius Insurance

Insurance company marketing life and non-life insurance products, savings products and investments for individuals, the self-employed, liberal professions, companies and the public and social sector. At the end of 2018, total consolidated balance sheet of Belfius Insurance amounted to EUR 20 billion⁹.

Crefius

Company servicing and managing mortgage loans. At the end of 2018, total balance sheet of Crefius amounted to EUR 45 million¹⁰.

Belfius Auto Lease

Company for operational vehicle leasing and car fleet management, maintenance and claims management services. At the end of 2018, total balance sheet of Belfius Auto Lease amounted to EUR 329 million¹¹.

Belfius Lease

Company for financial leasing and renting of professional capital goods. At the end of 2018, total balance sheet of Belfius Lease amounted to EUR 842 million¹².

⁹ For more details, see the annual report 2018 of Belfius Insurance.

¹⁰ Total IFRS balance sheet before consolidation adjustments

¹¹ Total IFRS balance sheet before consolidation adjustments

¹² Total IFRS balance sheet before consolidation adjustments

Belfius Lease Services

Financial leasing and renting of professional capital goods to the self-employed, companies and liberal professions. At the end of 2018, total balance sheet of Belfius Lease Services amounted to EUR 2,068 million¹³.

Belfius Commercial Finance

Company for financing commercial loans to debtors, debtor in-solvency risk cover and debt recovery from debtors (factoring). At the end of 2018, total balance sheet of Belfius Commercial Finance amounted to EUR 999 million¹⁴.

Belfius Investment Partners

Company for administration and management of funds. At the end of 2018, total balance sheet of Belfius Investment Partners amounted to EUR 161 million¹⁵ and assets under management amounted to EUR 17.0 billion.

4 Results 2018

In 2018, the net consolidated result for Belfius, before and after tax, was EUR 867 and EUR 649 million euros respectively. Belfius Banking Group contributed EUR 444.5 million and Belfius Insurance contributed EUR 204.5 million.

Total income was EUR 2,361 million, up slightly compared with 2017. Due to persistent low interest rates, net interest income of the bank fell by 2%, to EUR 1,448 million. Despite customer risk aversion for investments in a very volatile market, net fee and commission income of the bank was stable at EUR 537 million (+1%). Belfius's Life and Non-Life insurance activities contributed EUR 283 million (+6%) and EUR 199 million (-1%) respectively to earnings. Taking the negative effect of banking levies into account, other income was EUR -105 million, representing an improvement of 18% compared with 2017.

Belfius invested EUR 141 million in innovative digital solutions, in providing services going beyond mere bank-insurance for its customers, as well as in the recruitment of over 300 new commercial and specialist talents. These investments partly explain the increase in costs to EUR 1,426 million (+4%). Combined with income that was practically stable compared with 2017, this resulted in a Cost-Income ratio up slightly, at 60.4%.

The cost of risk for operating banking activities was EUR -80 million. This low level was the result of strict risk management, as well as the good quality of loans and portfolios. The total cost of risk was EUR - 68 million.

The tax expense including deferred taxes decreased with EUR 140.1 million, or 39.2%, to EUR 216.9 million for the year ended 31 December 2018, compared to EUR 357.0 million for the year ended 31 December 2017.

Total equity increased by 5.5%, to EUR 10.0 billion as at 31 December 2018 compared to EUR 9.4 billion as at 1 January 2018. The increase was mainly due to the profit for the year ended 31 December 2018 of EUR 649 million as well as the additional Tier 1 issue of EUR 500 million. This was partially offset by payment of the full year 2017 dividend of EUR 363 million (of which EUR 75 million was paid as interim dividend in the third quarter of 2017) and an interim dividend of EUR 100 million on the 2018 profit. Furthermore, gains and losses not recognised in the statement of income decreased with EUR 265 million.

¹³ Total IFRS balance sheet before consolidation adjustments

¹⁴ Total IFRS balance sheet before consolidation adjustments

¹⁵ Total IFRS balance sheet before consolidation adjustments

At the end of 2018, CET 1 ratio amounted to 16.0%, a decrease of 17 bps compared to 1 January 2018. The decrease in CET 1 ratio to 16.0% is the result of positive effects in CET 1 capital (+15 bps) offset by negative effects in total risk exposure (-32 bps).

CET 1 capital amounted to EUR 8,329 million, compared with EUR 8,253 million at 1 January 2018. The increase in CET 1 capital of EUR 76 million results mainly from the inclusion of the regulatory net profit, though partially offset by the correction for foreseeable dividend of EUR 266 million and despite the decrease of the “gains and losses not recognized in the statement of income”.

At the end of 2018, regulatory risk exposure of Belfius amounted to EUR 52,065 million, an increase with EUR 1,026 million compared to EUR 51,039 million at 1 January 2018.

5 Minimum CET 1 requirements (SREP)

As a result of the annual “Supervisory Review and Evaluation Process” (SREP) finalized by the ECB in the beginning of 2019, Belfius must comply for 2019 with a minimum CET 1 ratio of 10.75% (without countercyclical buffer), which is composed of:

- a Pillar 1 minimum of 4.5%,
- a Pillar 2 Requirement (P2R) of 2.25%,
- a capital conservation buffer (CCB) of 2.5% and
- a O-SII buffer of 1.5%.

Note that the countercyclical capital buffer is assessed on a quarterly basis. Based on the calculation at the end of 2018, Belfius must comply for 2019 with a minimum CET 1 ratio of 10.82% including the countercyclical buffer. Note that the ECB has also notified Belfius of a Pillar 2 Guidance (P2G) of 1% CET 1 ratio for 2019.

Further to these regulatory requirements, in current market circumstances and under current regulations, Belfius had defined a minimum operational CET 1 ratio of 13.5%, on solo and consolidated levels. This ratio is intended to maintain Belfius’ distribution assessment and decision autonomy under stressed financial environments. In addition, Belfius will for the time being manage with a target CET 1 ratio of 15% to 15.5%, higher than this minimum operational level to take into account additional unforeseeable elements. Belfius intends to manage its solvency in line with this target ratio in normal times and on a steady state basis, unless the above mentioned buffer is (partially or entirely) used, and as long as regulations on statutory and/or consolidated capital ratios would not materially change.

6 Segment reporting

Analytically, Belfius splits its activities and accounts in three segments: Retail and Commercial (RC), Public and Corporate (PC) and Group Center (GC); with RC and PC containing the key commercial activities of Belfius.

- Retail and Commercial (RC), managing the commercial relationships with individual customers and with small & medium sized enterprises both at bank and insurance level.
- Public and Corporate (PC), managing the commercial relationships with public sector, social sector and corporate clients both at bank and insurance level.
- Group Center (GC), containing the residual results not allocated to the two commercial segments. This mainly consists of results from Bond and Derivative portfolio management

Retail and Commercial (RC)

Business description

Belfius Bank offers individuals, self-employed persons, the liberal professions (i.e. doctors, lawyers, etc.) and SMEs a comprehensive range of retail, commercial, private banking, wealth management and insurance products and services. Belfius Bank serves its 3.6 million customers through its integrated omni-channel distribution network, which includes more than 650 branches, its modern interaction platform Belfius Connect, and a large number of automatic self-banking machines. Belfius has also been developing a digital strategy and is now a leader in mobile banking (Finalta Digital and Multichannel Banking Benchmarking Study 2017), with over 1.25 million active mobile users.

Belfius Insurance, a subsidiary of Belfius Bank, offers insurance products to its customers through the Belfius Bank branch network, as well as through the tied agent network of DVV/LAP insurance. Belfius' bank-insurance model is fully integrated, with insurance expertise offered through Belfius Bank branches and the omni-channel distribution network. It also offers insurance products through Corona Direct Insurance, which is, according to Assuralia, the fastest growing full direct insurer in Belgium. Corona operates exclusively via digital media and call channels, as well as via "affinity partners", which are external parties who offer Corona insurance products. Through its Elantis and DVV/LAP brands, Belfius Insurance also offers mortgage loans and consumer loans to its customers.

Strategy

In 2015, Belfius launched its Belfius 2020 strategy for Retail and Commercial, which is focused on achieving four ambitions by 2020:

- to progress from customer satisfaction (over 95% for 2018) to customer recommendation (committed customers who are prepared to recommend Belfius);
- to further develop a differentiated and digitally supported business model, with an ideal balance between qualitative relationship management on the one hand, and efficient, user-friendly direct channels on the other. Two complementary omni-channel approaches are being developed for that purpose:
 - an approach with a digital and remote-access focus geared towards retail customers combined with value-added branch interactions at key life moments for customers; and
 - an approach with account management focus geared towards privilege, private and business customers supported by convenient digital and remote-access tools.
- to increase the dynamic market share in core products to a minimum of 15%; and
- to further implement Belfius' continued focus on processes with value added for Belfius' customers, with a reduction in the cost to income ratio.

In order to achieve these aims, Belfius is implementing several initiatives across Retail and Commercial:

- a more granular sub-segmentation of the customer base with appropriately designed value propositions for each of them;
- an accelerated digital transformation to enable client convenient direct sales of the 10 most important bank and insurance products, supported by in-depth customer knowledge via data analysis, the principle of mobile first and paperless sales transactions supported by digital tools and services for the account manager;
- an innovative distribution strategy with a customer oriented approach which is becoming more omni-channel in every aspect. In the future, branches will concentrate even more on proactive advice for

the privilege, private and business customer segments. Information, service and sales for retail customers will increasingly be conducted through digital and remote-access channels. Belfius Connect, a new “remote” advice and sales centre, ensures better commercial accessibility for customers by satisfying their needs from early in the morning to late into the evening; and

- the further development of an all-in property offer (via Belfius Immo, a subsidiary of Belfius Bank) and the development of Belfius Investment Partners (Belfius IP), a specialised subsidiary of Belfius Bank that manages investment funds for the purpose of completing the investment products offering of Belfius for Retail and Commercial customers.

The management of Belfius believes that this strategy enables Belfius to continue its revenue diversification and expansion, driven by the momentum in fee and commission income, through increased cross-selling. The ratio of fee and commission income to interest income increased from 43% in 2015 to 58% in 2018, significantly offsetting a sector-wide pressure on net interest income. By more effectively cross-selling its banking and insurance products, resulting in a higher customer equipment rate, Belfius also targets an increased sales productivity and increasing direct sales of value-adding products.

RC results in 2018

The commercial activity of RC remained solid. At 31 December 2018, total savings and investments amounted to EUR 105 billion, an increase of 0.6% compared with the end of 2017. The organic growth in 2018 amounted to EUR 3.5 billion, much higher than in 2017, showing the increasing confidence in Belfius but was largely offset by a negative market effect of EUR -2.9 billion. EUR 36.7 billion (+0.3%) came from the investments of 114,000 Private customers, who called on more than 251 local Private Bankers with a certification. In 2018, clients seem to show more interest for capital protected products such as sight and saving accounts in an environment of volatile stock markets. In this context, the amount of investments entrusted to Belfius via mandates and service contracts decreased by 9% in 2018 to reach EUR 10.2 billion mainly due to regulatory constraints and negative market effect.

On-balance sheet deposits totaled EUR 66.7 billion at 31 December 2018, up (+5.6%) from the end of 2017. Customers still adopted a rather wait-and-see attitude for deposits because of the historically low interest rates. Following less favorable financial markets, commercial volume growth in savings and investments lead to a change in product mix with more non-maturing deposits. The current and savings accounts reached EUR 13.2 billion (+13.8%) and EUR 43.9 billion (+5.8%) respectively. The investments in term products continue to decrease: -25.7% for savings certificates and -8% for term accounts.

As a consequence of adverse financial market conditions at the end of 2018 which globally affected the customer's investment's values and the impact of the MIFID regulation, off-balance sheet investments went down by 9.1% compared to the end of 2017, to EUR 27.6 billion.

Life insurance reserves for investment products amounted to EUR 10.7 billion, down -1.2% compared to the end of 2017. Investments in Branch 21 life insurance guaranteed products decreased because of the low interest rates, but that drop was partially offset by Branch 23 and Branch 44 products.

Total loans to customers rose strongly (+8.2%) to EUR 48.7 billion at 31 December 2018. The increase occurred mainly in mortgage loans (+5.9%) and business loans (+12.7%). Mortgage loans, which account for two thirds of all loans, amounted to EUR 32.4 billion at the end 2018, while consumer loans and business loans stood at EUR 1.7 billion and EUR 14.0 billion respectively.

New long-term loans granted to retail clients during 2018 amounted to EUR 6.8 billion compared to EUR 6.2 billion in 2017. In 2018, the new production of mortgage loans continued to increase to EUR 5.9 billion. During the same period, EUR 4.1 billion in new long-term business loans were granted, up 21.1% compared to 2017. In 2018, Belfius assisted 14,046 new start-ups, an increase of 13% versus 2017.

The total insurance production from customers in the Retail and Commercial segment amounted to EUR 2,032 million in 2018, compared with EUR 1,692 million in 2017, an increase of 20%.

Life insurance production stood at EUR 1,456 million in 2018¹⁶, up 26% compared to 2017¹⁷. Unit-linked (Branch 23) premiums went up strongly (+64%) thanks to growing product suite and customer demand. Traditional Life (Branch 21/26) production decreased (-4%) following the low interest rate environment.

Non-Life insurance production in 2018 stood at EUR 577 million, up 7% compared to 2017, boosted by the bank distribution channel (+12.4%), DVV/LAP Insurance (3%) and Corona (+9.8%), Belfius' direct insurer.

Indeed, thanks to the "one-stop-shopping" concept of Belfius, the mortgage loan cross-sell ratio for property insurance increased from 85% at the end of 2017 to 86% at the end of 2018. The mortgage loan cross-sell ratio for credit balance insurance remained quite stable at 140% compared to the end of 2017.

Total insurance reserves, in the Retail and Commercial segment amounted to EUR 13.9 billion. Life insurance reserves, dropped slightly (-0.8%) since end 2017 to EUR 12.8 billion at the end of 2018 as a result of a context characterised by historically low interest rates. Unit-linked reserves (Branch 23) increased by 12%, while traditional guaranteed life reserves (Life Branch 21/26) decreased by 3.8%, demonstrating the life product mix transformation from guaranteed products to unit-linked products. Non-life reserves remained stable at EUR 1 billion.

Belfius continues to set the pace in mobile banking in Belgium and further developed its digitally supported business model. At the end of 2018, Belfius apps for smartphones and tablets had 1.25 million users (+17%) and were consulted by customers on average once a day. The extremely high satisfaction figures show that continuous innovation, focused on user-friendliness and utility for the customer is profitable.

Belfius continues to extend the functionalities of its apps. In 2018, 51% of the new pension saving contracts, 31% of the new credit cards and 28% of the new savings accounts were subscribed via direct channels.

RC total net income amounts to EUR 408 million in 2018.

Public and Corporate (PC)

Business description

Belfius offers services to the Belgian public and social sectors (including hospitals, schools, universities and retirement homes). It provides these clients with a wide and integrated range of products and services, including credit lending, treasury management, insurance products, financial markets products and financial IT tools. Belfius' corporate banking activities are focused on large- and medium-sized corporates which have a decision-making centre in Belgium as well as corporates offering services to the public sector.

Belfius Insurance also sells insurance products to its public and social clients. Specific life insurance solutions are offered, especially pension insurance in the first and second pension pillars for civil servants and investment products in Branch 26 (life insurance with a capital guarantee and guaranteed minimum return, to which a variable profit participation feature may be added).

Strategy

Within the Public and Corporate market, Belfius intends to maintain its position as the leader in the public and social market and to continue its growth strategy in the Belgian corporate market.

¹⁶ Of which EUR 960 million gross written premiums and EUR 495 million transfers/renewals.

¹⁷ Of which EUR 782 million gross written premiums and EUR 372 million transfers/renewals.

By implementing its Public and Corporate Strategy, Belfius has set itself the goal of consolidating the robust growth it has recorded in this segment since 2015. The bank's aim is to grow its share of the (loans) market to more than 15% in the Belgian corporate sector and in doing so to underline its position among the leading banks working in behalf of corporates in Belgium.

In April 2018, Belfius introduced a totally new, very much contemporary approach to Wealth Management, combining personalised, innovative service with integrated digitisation. The aim is for Belfius to offer its affluent customers a unique wealth management experience, for both their private and professional wealth.

Customer satisfaction is one of Belfius' top priorities, once again achieving 98% in 2018. Belfius has established a focused strategy to maintain this remarkably high standard. First, the bank offers a wide range of classic products meeting all basic financial needs as effectively as possible. In addition to these traditional products, Belfius also looks to add value to its client relationships by leveraging its in-depth client and market understanding and offering tailor-made products and services to meet the needs of corporate, public and social clients.

In light of the challenges faced by public institutions and businesses in Belgium, Belfius continues to pursue its Smart Belgium programme. Smart Belgium is an initiative through which Belfius, together with partners from the public sector, private sector and academic institutions, has created a forum enabling smart solutions for a better society to be developed. Belfius acts as a financial partner and contact for local governments, intermunicipal authorities, new and existing businesses, hospitals, schools, retirement homes, care centres, academics and the public in general. The bank is supporting these partners with their smart projects in different areas.

With this in mind, Belfius is also the driving force behind the Smart Belgium Awards. For the second edition of the awards in 2018, Belfius attracted 233 entrants in all, with 50 nominees in contention for the final prizes. The Belfius Smart Belgium Awards themselves were presented at a ceremony attended by over 500 experts and professionals from the world of business, local government, education and the healthcare sector. The five winners selected by the final judging panel were: the intermunicipal company IDEA, nominated for its technique for dewatering the sludge produced by water treatment stations, using renewable energy (Smart Cities $\geq 30,000$ inhabitants), the local council in Bonheiden, for its innovative awareness campaign aimed at encouraging youngsters to travel to school by bike or on foot (Smart Cities $< 30,000$ inhabitants), the social sheltered workshop enterprise Mariasteen of Hoogdele, for the Light Guide System, a system that projects operating instructions directly on to the operator's workspace (Smart Care), Glutton Cleaning Machines, a company based in Andenne, 100% electric sweeping machine Glutton® Zen® (Smart Company Award category for turnover \geq EUR 10 million), as well as BeeOdiversity and its 7.5 million drone bees working to improve the quality of our environment (Smart Companies turnover $<$ EUR 10 million). The Public Award went to the Mariënstede non-profit organisation for its unique cash register system adapted to assist people with a serious mental disability.

In 2017, Belfius also created its subsidiary Smart Belgium Services in partnership with Strategy&, a member of the worldwide PwC network. The aim is to help guide local authorities and businesses within a unique ecosystem and facilitate the co-creation of innovative solutions designed to make Belgium smarter. Smart Belgium Services was created to assist customers in developing a strategic framework for Smart projects, from the initial design stage to final implementation.

In 2018, SBS helped guide local authorities in their transition to becoming smart cities. This involved a Smart City Scan and the development of a Smart City strategy, as well as prototyping, co-creation and the practical implementation of the strategy itself.

In the corporate sector, Belfius builds on mutual trust and respect in order to develop sustainable and long-term client relationships. This aspiration for client intimacy means that Belfius does not focus on only selling

products, but also on advising, servicing and consulting with clients. To realise these objectives Belfius took a series of actions over the past few years, including:

- Developing employee benefit products with a focus on mobility solutions (e.g., car leases), wage improvements (e.g., warrants and bonuses) and risk protection (e.g., hospitalisation, group insurance and collective pension plans);
- Supporting international trade and mitigating related risks through trade finance (e.g., documentary credits, warranties and standby letters of credit), international payment solutions and cash pooling; and
- Assisting clients with working capital management through the development of sound strategies and in-depth analyses of inventory management, credit management, and cash and treasury management.

Belfius is of the opinion that its local proximity to corporate customers and accessible decentralised decision centres provide a key competitive advantage over Belgian banking subsidiaries of international banks, enabling it to respond to customer needs quickly.

PC results in 2018

At 31 December 2018, total savings and investments stood at EUR 32.8 billion, an increase of 2.2% compared with the end of 2017. On-balance sheet deposits decreased by EUR 0.4 billion (-1.8%), to EUR 22.8 billion. The off-balance sheet investments, especially in the Corporate segment, registered an important increase of 13.3% to reach EUR 9.4 billion. Life insurance reserves for investment products remain at 2017 level of EUR 0.6 billion.

Total outstanding loans grew to EUR 39.7 billion (+3.7%). Outstanding loans in Public and Social banking decreased mainly due to lower demand, increased competition on the Public and Social Sector market, and the structural shift to alternative financing sources through (debt) capital markets. Belfius' intensified commercial strategy towards Belgian corporates results in an important increase of 20.4% (compared to December 2017) of outstanding loans to EUR 13.0 billion as of 31 December 2018. Off-balance sheet commitments remained steady at EUR 20.5 billion.

Belfius granted EUR 6.7 billion (+13.6%) of new long-term loans to the Belgian economy, for Corporate customers as well as the Public and Social sector. Long-term loan production for Corporate customers increased by 26% to EUR 4.8 billion. Belfius is thus one of the four largest Belgian banks in the Corporate Sector, with an estimated market share in terms of assets up from 12.7% in 2017 to 14.5% end 2018.

Despite the continued weak market demand in 2018 in the Public sector, Belfius still granted EUR 1.9 billion in new long-term funding. The bank is and remains uncontested market leader, and replies to every funding tender from Public sector entities, at sustainable pricing terms. It manages the treasury of practically all local authorities and was attributed 69% of tendered loan files in 2018. Moreover, in December 2018, Belfius was once again chosen as the exclusive cashier of the Walloon Region until end 2023.

Belfius also confirmed its position as leader in Debt Capital Markets (DCM) issues for (semi-)Public and Corporate customers by taking part in 86% and 52% respectively of available mandates on the Belgian market. In 2018, the bank issued EUR 4.9 billion in innovative means of funding in the form of short-term issues (average outstanding on Commercial Papers) and long-term issues (Medium Term Notes and Bonds).

With regard to insurance activities, the Public and Corporate segment recorded lower underwriting volumes :

- Non-life insurance production of EUR 128 million, which is 5.3% less than 2017, resulting from a focus on contracts with higher profitability and the pruning of some parts of the portfolio.

- Gross production in the life segment amounted to EUR 253 million, a decrease of 7.2%, mostly because of the impact of the historically low interest environment on products with guaranteed interest rates.

PC total net income amounts to EUR 208 million in 2018

Group Center (GC)

Group Center operates through two sub-segments.

- Run-off portfolios which are mainly comprised of
 - a portfolio of bonds issued by international issuers, especially active in the public and regulated utilities sector (which includes the UK inflation-linked bonds), covered bonds and ABS/RMBS, the so-called ALM Yield bond portfolio;
 - a portfolio of credit guarantees, comprising credit default swaps and financial guarantees written on underlying bonds issued by international issuers, and partially hedged by Belfius with monoline insurers (mostly Assured Guaranty); and
 - a portfolio of derivatives with Dexia entities as counterparty and with other foreign counterparties.
- ALM liquidity and rate management and other group Center activities, composed of liquidity and rate management of Belfius (including its ALM Liquidity bond portfolio, derivatives used for ALM management and the management of central assets) and other activities not allocated to commercial activities, such as corporate and financial market support services (e.g., Treasury), the management of two former specific loan files inherited from the Dexia era (loans to Gemeentelijke Holding/Holding Communal and Arco entities), and the Group Center of Belfius Insurance.

These portfolios and activities are further described below.

ALM Yield bond portfolio

The ALM Yield bond portfolio of Belfius Bank is used to manage excess liquidity (after optimal commercial use in the business lines) and consists mainly of high quality bonds of international issuers.

At the end of December 2018, the ALM Yield bond portfolio stood at EUR 3.6 billion¹⁸, down 1.8% compared to December 2017, mainly due to amortizations. End of December 2018, the portfolio was composed of corporates (70%), sovereign and public sector (12%), asset-backed securities (11%), and financial institutions (7%). Almost 85% of the corporate bonds, mainly composed of long-term inflation linked bonds, are issued by highly-regulated UK hospitals, infrastructure companies and utilities such as water and electricity distribution companies. These bonds are of satisfactory credit quality, and the majority of these bonds are covered with an issuer credit protection by a credit insurer (monoline insurer) that is independent from the bond issuer.

At the end of December 2018, the ALM Yield bond portfolio has an average life of 20.1 years and the average rating remained at A. 95% of the portfolio is investment grade (IG).

Derivatives with Dexia-entities and foreign counterparties

During the period it was part of the Dexia Group, former Dexia Bank Belgium (now Belfius Bank) was Dexia Group's "competence center" for derivatives (mainly interest rate swaps): this meant that all Dexia entities were able to cover their market risks with derivatives with Dexia Bank Belgium, mainly under standard

¹⁸ Nominal amount.

contractual terms related to cash collateral. Former Dexia Bank Belgium systematically rehedge these derivative positions externally, as a result of which these derivatives broadly appear twice in Belfius' accounts: once in relation to Dexia-entities and once for hedging. The remaining outstanding notional amount of derivatives with Dexia-entities and non collateralized interest rate derivatives with international non financial counterparties amounted to EUR 26.4 billion¹⁹ at the end of December 2018 (down EUR 8 billion or -23% compared to EUR 34.3 billion at the end of December 2017), of which EUR 21.6 billion with Dexia entities (compared to EUR 29.2 billion at the end of December 2017). The fair value of those Dexia derivatives amounts to EUR 3.9 billion.

At the end of December 2018, the average rating of the portfolio stood at A- and the average residual life of the portfolio stood at 14.1 years²⁰.

Credit guarantees

At the end of December 2018, the credit guarantees portfolio amounted to EUR 3.7 billion⁽¹⁾, down 4.5% compared to December 2017, mainly due to amortizations. It relates essentially to Financial Guarantees, and Credit Default Swaps issued on corporate/public issuer bonds (85%), ABS (12%) and covered bonds (3%). The good credit quality of the underlying reference bond portfolio, additional protection against credit risk incorporated in the bond itself and the protections purchased by Belfius mainly from various monoline insurers (US reinsurance companies, essentially Assured Guaranty) result in a portfolio that is 100% investment grade (IG) in terms of credit risk profile. This portfolio also contains Total Return Swaps for an amount of EUR 0.4 billion²¹.

At the end of December 2018, the average rating of the portfolio remained at A- and the average residual life of the portfolio stood at 10.0 years.

ALM Liquidity bond portfolio

The ALM Liquidity bond portfolio is part of Belfius Bank's total LCR liquidity buffer and is a well diversified, high credit and liquidity quality portfolio.

At the end of December 2018, the ALM Liquidity bond portfolio stood at EUR 7.7 billion²², down EUR 0.4 billion or 4.7% compared to December 2017, mainly due to the sale of Italian sovereign bonds (EUR 0.8 billion) in January 2018 partially compensated by a reinvestment program of EUR in LCR eligible bonds. End of December 2018, the portfolio was composed of sovereign and public sector (66%), covered bonds (28%), asset-backed securities (4%) and corporates (2%). The Italian government bonds in the ALM Liquidity bond portfolio amounted to EUR 1.5 billion²³ as of 30 December 2018, down by one third compared to end 2017.

At the end of December 2018, the ALM Liquidity bond portfolio has an average life of 8.4 years, and an average rating of BBB+ (100% of the portfolio being investment grade (IG)).

Other Group Center activities

The other activities allocated to Group Center include:

¹⁹ Nominal amount

²⁰ Calculated on EAD

²¹ Nominal amount

²² Nominal amount

²³ Nominal amount

- the interest rate and liquidity transformation activity performed within ALM, after internal transfer pricing with commercial business lines, including the use of derivatives for global ALM management;
- the management of two legacy loan files inherited from the Dexia era, i.e. the investment loans to two groups in liquidation, namely Gemeentelijke Holding/Holding Communal and some Arco entities;
- the results from hedging solutions implemented for clients (so-called financial markets client flow management activities);
- the results of treasury activities (money market); and
- the results including revenues and costs on assets and liabilities not allocated to a specific business line.

The Group Center of Belfius Insurance is also fully allocated to these other Group Center activities. The Belfius Insurance Group Center contains income from assets not allocated to a specific business line, the cost of Belfius Insurance's subordinated debt, the results of certain of its subsidiaries and costs that are not allocated to a specific business line.

GC total net income amounts to EUR 33 million in 2018

7 Post-balance sheet events

Dividend

The Board of Directors of 21 March 2019, has proposed to the General Assembly of 24 April 2019 an ordinary dividend of EUR 363 million in respect of the accounting year 2018, of which EUR 100 million was already paid through an interim dividend in 2018.

Jaimy and Charlin

On 5 March 2019, the companies Jaimy (original name BI New Co) and Charlin performed a capital increase of respectively EUR 11.6 million and EUR 15.1 million. Belfius Insurance incorporated own developed software in 2018. Following the contribution in cash by its partner The Boston Consulting Group, Belfius Insurance's share in equity decreases from 100% to 78.5% at BI New Co (which, following the capital increase, changed its name to Jaimy) and 77.4% at Charlin. Jaimy aims to provide a platform where users can request small home repairs. Charlin aims to offer a solution for the elderly whereby they'll be able to stay longer in their own homes without special assistance. The capital increase ensures that these entities can further develop their activities and can commercially expand in their respective markets.

8 Risk Management

Fundamentals of credit risk in 2018

Banking activities in Retail and Commercial

The Belgian GDP growth slowed down slightly in 2018 compared with previous year. The employment growth, however, remained important and the inflation hardly cooled down. Against this background, lending to the Retail and Commercial business line remained at a high level, and this based on a stable lending policy in general, albeit adjusted for some elements (see further).

The production of consumer loans in 2018 was 20% higher than the previous year. Mainly the volume of car loans and loans for private use increased sharply due to commercial actions. The criteria used for granting consumer loans remained generally unchanged from the preceding years and in line with the "Responsible Lending" charter of the Belgian Financial Sector Federation (Febelfin). The production of consumer loans

applied via mobile channels came at cruising speed in 2018; 20% of the consumer loans were applied by using the Belfius App. The rules for evaluating mobile loan requests remained basically the same as for loans requested through traditional channels. Belfius remains however very vigilant on the risk profile of mobile loan requests, both in terms of credit risk and fraud risk.

The production of mortgage loans was very sustained throughout 2018, and remained at almost the same level the previous years. The early repayment wave (and the consecutive internal financing) which characterised 2015 and 2016, faded out in 2017 and disappeared almost completely in 2018. Nevertheless, Belfius' portfolio of mortgage loans substantially grew over 2018, due to the increased financing of new real estate projects, i.e. property acquisitions or constructions. The share of loans with a higher LTV combined with a longer maturity in the portfolio slightly increased, because of the evolution of the product mix (higher proportion of loans to younger borrowers for a first home acquisition). Notwithstanding this evolution, the overall credit quality of the mortgage portfolio remained excellent and even slightly improved (as illustrated by the average probability of default).

The historical low risk level of the mortgage portfolio is also reflected by the cost of risk that remains at a very low level. The Risk Department continued its reinforced monitoring of the potential higher risk segments of mortgage loans (combinations of longer repayment terms, higher loan-to-value financing ratios and higher debt service costs vs. income ratios, as well as buy-to-let transactions). The results of this monitoring are presented periodically through the appropriate governance channels (i.e. the various credit risk-related committees, including the Management Board, the Audit Committee and the Risk Committee). On this basis, the Bank took measures to keep production in these niches within strict limits. This approach is in line with the concerns expressed by the National Bank of Belgium with regard to the evolution of the Belgian residential real estate and mortgage market.

Belfius has more than 275,000 self-employed workers, professionals and SMEs as customers. Each one of them can rely on the personal service of a business banker. Belfius Bank's approach to have lending decisions for business loans taken by local teams working close to the customer was further intensified in 2018. This strategy contributes to a better customer service while numerous tests and realised statistics indicate that the risk remains under control. The continuous fine-tuning of the decision-making logic and the enhanced and quickly reactive monitoring on deteriorating risk profiles is bearing fruit. Through the continuation of the "Go4Credits" project, Belfius enhanced also in 2018 the efficiency of its credit approval process for the Commercial Business line.

The overall profitability and strength of Belgian SMEs remained good, although the latter are more and more confronted with a changing consumer pattern (e.g. e-commerce). In 2018, according to Graydon, 10,714 companies were forced to cease business against 10,831 in 2017, a decrease of 1.08 %. However, the number of bankruptcies (3,102) in the Brussels-Capital Region remained at a very high level. This is an increase of 14.8 % compared with 2017, an absolute record. The average size of failed companies declined in considerable measure through 2018. Merely 2 companies with more than 100 employees went bankrupt, which is unique. As a result, the number of jobs put at risk by a bankruptcy of the employer decreased substantially faster than the number of bankruptcies. When looking at the relation between sectors and jobs put at risk due to a bankruptcy, the catering industry and the construction industry still swallow the highest job losses. But there is a fundamental difference between both industries: never before more jobs were lost in the catering industry, while the number of jobs put at risk in the construction industry decreased. Overall, the cost of business loans at Belfius Bank remained at a good risk/return level and within the target levels. Belfius therefore intends to keep supporting the production of business loans, also in relation to start-ups. At the same time, the Risk department continues the improvement of the process of early warning indicators in order to keep permanently the risks in this market segment well under control.

Banking activities in Public and Corporate

In 2018, Belfius kept providing the public and social sector, as well as mid & large companies, with an extensive and integrated range of dedicated products and services. It strengthened its partnership with the customers from the public and social sector by continuing to invest in having an in-depth knowledge of their needs and continuing to be able as such to offer them new and tailored solutions to fund their operations, manage their finances and meet their insurance requirements. The strategy to also become the reference partner for corporates that service this public and social sector (Business-to-Government) was further implemented.

The Public Sector loans portfolio maintained its very low risk profile. The balance of payments of the majority of Belgian municipalities showed in 2018 an equilibrium, or even a surplus. Local authorities continue in such a way their collective contribution to the budgetary surplus of the country as a whole. Another eye-catching evolution in 2018 was the decline of indebtedness of municipalities, together with the decrease of the interest charges. (historic low interest). Nevertheless, 4 big challenges with an important financial impact will remain for the local authorities in the following years:

- The expected growth of the pension costs related to their statutory staff;
- The demographic evolution (the ageing population in general and the population growth in the big cities) and social cohesion;
- The impact of the tax shift that gradually erodes the taxable basis of the personal income tax;
- The investment capacity of local authorities in the context of the Stability Pact (ESA-standards).

In such a way, it is not surprising that the local landscape is changing fast. Just as the police zones in the past, the former municipal fire brigades are transformed into a separate local public administration: the ‘assistance’ zone. Municipalities and provinces pass on more and more specific activities to autonomous companies. Public centers for social welfare increasingly create associations that take over their custodial activities, and 15 Flemish municipalities will merge into 7 new municipalities in early 2019. At the same time, provinces lose a part of their competences and financial means, while municipalities and regional agencies take over some of their assignments.

From a risk management point of view, the hospital sector remains a focus of attention. The hospital sector continues to show a sound financial structure from an aggregated point of view, but the evolution of the profit and loss accounts is more worrying. Especially smaller hospitals are struggling to survive. They insist on an alternative financing with more money for their nursing activities. Currently they are losing money on these activities, what they try to compensate through profits on medical devices and pharmacy. The government is however not ready for such a reform. The competent minister first requires regional collaboration, in order to develop thereupon a healthier sector within the same budget. For this purpose a first step was taken in November 2018. An agreement was reached on the repartition of the 25 future hospital networks. There will be 13 networks in Flanders, 8 in Wallonia and 4 in Brussels. The hospitals determine themselves with who and how they will collaborate. Nevertheless, there must be clarity not later than 1 January 2020. At that moment it should be clear who closes which departments and which hospitals concentrate which activities.

Belfius’ corporate business is focused on Belgian companies with a turnover in excess of EUR 10 million. Belfius has taken the necessary measures to ensure that her growth strategy in this segment goes hand in hand with a good creditworthiness and acceptable risk concentrations. The credit profile of the corporate lending remained fairly stable during 2018, which also meant that the cost of risk remained at an acceptable level and within the limits set. Real GDP growth in Belgium slowed down slightly in 2018 to 1.5%, driven by the normalising pace of the expansion of business investments and the slowing export. The progress of private consumption, however, was supported by the increasing purchasing power, even though the employment growth steadily lost power. Protectionist measures often have a bigger negative impact than just

their direct effect on the countries concerned or the products affected, because of the uncertainty created by such measures, and because of the global interconnectedness of the production chains. The escalating trade war between China and the USA, but also the budget problems in Italy or a hard Brexit can in such a way spoil 2019. Belfius keeps monitoring actively the global Brexit risks and impacts at a portfolio level. Until now, this monitoring did not reveal elements leading to a special concern.

Belfius monitors sector risks in a proactive way and defined specific measures with regard to a limited number of more vulnerable sectors. In the shipping industry, Belfius Bank continued to focus exclusively, as it has done in previous years, on shipping companies and other shipping-related businesses that have a commercial relationship with the Bank and a clear link with the Belgian economy. Connections with companies that do not meet these criteria were further substantially reduced in the course of 2018, mainly through a targeted pruning action that was already started in 2017. The residual credit risk on these companies has been reduced to a negligible level. The shipping industry experienced in 2018 a consolidation unprecedented since 2014. With costs rising, rates limping and private-equity investors seeking exits, more consolidation should follow.

Real estate financing, related to both residential and commercial real estate, is an important business activity within Belfius. Also on industry level, the Bank's lending activity in the real estate sector continues to increase considerably. The evolution of real estate financing over the last years is to be evaluated in the context of the following factors: the sustaining low interest rate environment, the fact that Belgian banks have a large deposit base and are confronted with a search for yield, the gross debt ratio of Belgian households that has increased and has recently slightly exceeded the average EUR area ratio. This combination of elements induces a concern at NBB level about an overvaluation of the Belgian (residential) property and about the threat of strong volume growth with potentially lower credit standards, lower margins and low provisioning levels. Belfius is aware of these potential pitfalls and has traditionally applied strict origination and acceptance criteria (LTV, maturity, collateral valuation) on new transactions and a solid monitoring of projects, in both residential and commercial real estate financing. Belfius real estate credit exposure is considered as being correctly diversified in terms of underlying asset types, individual name concentration and geographical spread.

Finally, it is worth mentioning that Belfius further intensified its portfolio management in the course of 2018, in the first place through the gradual sale of higher risk exposures and/or exposures that are no longer considered as being core business (e.g. shipping-related business without a commercial relationship), but also by developing risk hedging and risk sharing programs.

Insurance

The management of the credit risk of Belfius Insurance is the responsibility of Belfius Insurance risk management team, albeit in collaboration with the credit risk teams of Belfius Bank and aligned with the risk management guidelines that are applicable for the whole Belfius group. As such, this implies that credit limits are defined on a consolidated basis and that transfers of limits between the Bank and Insurance are permitted, on the condition that both parties agree. The CROs of Belfius Bank and Belfius Insurance coordinate the requests among each other.

Exposure to credit risk

Breakdown of credit risk by counterpart		
(FEAD, in EUR billion)	31/12/2017 IAS 39	31/12/2018 IFRS 9
Central governments	24.8	20.5
Public sector entities	47.4	45.7
Corporate	29.5	32.9
Monoline insurers	3.5	4.5
ABS/MBS	1.0	0.8
Project Finance	2.0	2.2
Individuals, self-employed and SME's	45.2	47.9
Financial institutions	19.7	12.1
Other	0.7	-
Total	173.8	166.7

Belfius credit risks are of course based on a consolidation scope that includes its fully consolidated subsidiaries, Belfius Insurance included.

As at 31 December 2018, the total credit risk exposure, within Belfius reached EUR 166.7. billion, a decrease of EUR 7.1 billion or 4.1% compared to the end of 2017.

At bank level the credit risk exposure decreased with 3.1% to EUR 152.8. billion. At the level of Belfius Insurance, the credit risk exposure went down by 13.3% to EUR 14.0 billion at the end of 2018.

The credit risk exposure on public sector entities and institutions that receive guarantees of these public sector entities (27% of the total) and on individuals, self-employed and SMEs (29% of the total) constitute the two main categories. The credit risk exposure on public sector entities decreased with EUR 1.7 billion while the credit risk exposure on individuals, self-employed and SMEs increased by 2.7 billion due to increasing commercial activities. The expansion of Belfius' corporate activities is also reflected in higher credit risk exposure (+ EUR 3.4 billion) for this segment leading to an increase of its relative proportion from 17% by the end of 2017 to 20% by the end of 2018.

The relative proportion of the segment central governments declined from 14% end 2017 to 12% end 2018. This decrease is mainly explained by the sale of Italian and Belgian government bonds in the first quarter of 2018 and by lower excess liquidities posted at the National Bank of Belgium. Inside this segment, the credit risk on government bonds decreased from EUR 12.9 billion at the end of 2017 to EUR 9.6 billion at the end of 2018. More than half (54%) of the government bonds portfolio is invested in Belgian government bonds. While at bank level the Belgian government bonds represents 40% of the total government bond portfolio, the relative proportion at Belfius Insurance stood at 64%.

The credit risk exposure on financial institutions further decreased in 2018 by EUR 7.6 billion and stood at 7% at the end of 2018 against 11% at the end of 2017, resulting from the incorporation of excess collateral received in the netting of derivatives. The credit risk on monoline insurers is predominantly an indirect risk arising from credit guarantees written by Belfius Bank and reinsured with monoline insurers, mainly on bonds issued by infrastructure companies and utilities. During 2018 the relative proportion of the monoline insurers increased from 2.0% at the end of 2017 to 2.7% at the end of 2018. The increase is namely due to the extension of some hedges and to the fact that some existing credit guarantees started substituting the underlying risk as from 2018 due to either a deterioration of the underlying's credit risk and/or an improvement of guarantor's credit risk.

Belfius' positions are mainly concentrated in the European Union: 95% or EUR 146.1 billion at bank level and 98% or EUR 13.7 billion for Belfius Insurance. 75% of the total credit risk exposure is on counterparties categorised in Belgium country exposures, 5% in the United Kingdom and in France, 2% in Italy and in the United States and Canada and 1% in Germany and in Spain.

The credit risk exposure to counterparties in the United Kingdom amounted to EUR 8.8 billion. About half of this credit risk exposure concerns bonds, of which close to two-third are inflation-linked, issued by utilities and infrastructure companies in the United Kingdom that operate in regulated sectors such as water, gas and electricity distribution. These bonds are of satisfactory credit quality (100% investment grade), and moreover the majority of the outstanding bonds are covered with a credit protection issued by a credit insurer that is independent from the bond issuer. The remainder concerns the bond portfolio of Belfius Insurance, a short-term credit portfolio for treasury management of Belfius Bank and receivables on clearing houses. The credit risks on those portfolios are also of satisfactory credit quality.

The credit risk exposure of Belfius counterparties in Italy went down from EUR 5.6 billion at the end of 2017 to EUR 2.5 billion at the end of 2018, of which EUR 2.2 billion of Italian government bonds.

At the end of December 2018, 82% of the total credit risk exposure had an internal credit rating investment grade (IG).

Asset quality

At the end of 2018, the amount of impaired loans and advances to customers was EUR 1,863 million, which is a slight increase of 2.3% compared to 1/1/2018. Nevertheless the asset quality ratio improved from 2.15% to 2.05% following the strong increase (+7.4%) in gross outstanding loans. In 2018, the stage 3 impairments (formerly : specific impairments) on loans and advances remained stable. As a consequence the coverage ratio slightly decreased to 61.6% at the end of 2018. The stage 1 & 2 impairments (formerly : collective impairments) on loans and advances to customers increased by EUR 15 million since 1/1/2018 to EUR 337 million at the end of the year.

Liquidity risk

Consolidation of the liquidity profile

During 2018, Belfius consolidated its diversified liquidity profile by:

- maintaining a funding surplus within the commercial balance sheet;
- continuing to obtain diversified long-term funding from institutional investors by issuing, amongst others, Covered Bonds and Preferred Senior Bonds (PS) anticipating the future final MREL objectives;
- collecting short and medium-term (CP/CD/EMTN) deposits from institutional investors.

The Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR) is based on the Delegated Act requirements and measures the ability to fund liabilities over a one month horizon. Belfius Bank discloses its 12-month average LCR in accordance with the European Banking Authority's guidelines on LCR disclosure. Belfius Bank closed the year 2018 with a 12-month average LCR of 135%.

The Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR), defines a minimum acceptable amount of stable funding based on the liquidity characteristics of the assets over a one year horizon. The NSFR based on our current interpretation of Basel III rules, stood at 116% at year-end 2018.

Minimum requirement for own funds and eligible liabilities

At the end of May 2018, the National Bank of Belgium (NBB) has notified Belfius Bank of the MREL requirement imposed by the Single Resolution Board (SRB).

The Bank Recovery and Resolution Directive (BRRD) provides that institutions established in the European Union (EU) should meet a minimum requirement for own funds and eligible liabilities ("MREL") to ensure an effective and credible application of the bail-in tool. The SRB MREL determination follows the methodology laid down in the "SRB 2017 MREL Policy", published by the SRB on 20 December 2017. The MREL shall be calculated as the amount of own funds and eligible liabilities expressed as a percentage of the total liabilities and own funds (TLOF²⁴).

The SRB determines the consolidated MREL requirement for Belfius Group at the level of 9.70% of its total liabilities and own funds, to be met at all times and taking into account an evolving balance sheet. Taking into account data as of 31 December 2016, this MREL requirement corresponds to an amount of EUR 12.48 billion. Based upon data as of 31 December 2018, the MREL requirement of 9.70% of TLOF amounts to EUR 12.46 billion.

Following the current SRB methodology, Belfius Group exceeded the MREL requirement based on data 31 December 2016, and hence no transitional period has been defined by the SRB for Belfius.

As mentioned in the SRB 2017 MREL Policy, the SRB has also set out a subordination benchmark for O-SIIs²⁵. The total subordination benchmark for Belfius has currently been set as 16%²⁶ of the total risk exposures.

The SRB reserves the right to adjust the aforementioned policy at a later stage in the light of the future design of the BRRD and further development of the MREL policy.

Liquidity reserves

At the end of 2018, Belfius Bank had quickly mobilisable liquidity reserves of EUR 28.8 billion. These reserves consisted of EUR 7.7 billion in cash, EUR 11.7 billion in ECB eligible bonds (of which EUR 7.7 billion are CCP-eligible), EUR 6.9 billion in other assets also eligible at the ECB and EUR 2.3 billion in other liquid bonds.

These liquidity reserves represent 5.4 times the Bank's institutional funding outstanding end 2018 and having a remaining maturity of less than one year.

Funding diversification at Belfius Bank

Belfius Bank has a historical stable volume of commercial funding that comes from its RC and PC customers. Seeing the further increase of commercial funding, this source of funding represents an increasing part of total funding of Belfius Bank. RC and PC funding equals EUR 90.2 billion of which EUR 67.5 billion is from RC. The increase of EUR 4.5 billion commercial funding compared to 2017 is used to finance the increase of commercial loans.

The loan-to-deposit ratio, which indicates the proportion between assets and liabilities of the commercial balance sheet, was 94% at the end of 2018.

²⁴ TLOF : based on prudential scope of consolidation with prudential netting of derivatives exposures

²⁵ O-SIIs : Other Systemically Important Institutions

²⁶ This subordination benchmark is composed of two components:

- (i) a general level depending on the systemic importance of banks ((12% + fully-fledged CBR) of total RWA for O-SIIs)
- (ii) a potential bank specific add-on depending on the outcome of the No Creditor Worse Off ("NCWO") principle (not yet finally defined by SRB)

Belfius Bank also receives medium-to-long-term wholesale funding, including EUR 8.7 billion from covered bonds (EUR 6.3 billion backed by mortgage loans and EUR 2.4 billion by public sector loans) and EUR 4.0 billion in TLTRO funding from ECB as at 31 December 2018.

Note that during 2018 Belfius Bank issued 1.25 billion Covered Bonds and 0.5 billion Preferred Senior Bonds. The Preferred Senior Bonds will enable us to further contribute to the new expected regulatory requirement of MREL.

The remainder of the Bank's funding requirements comes from institutional short-term deposits (Treasury) mainly obtained through placement of Certificates of Deposit and Commercial Paper.

Next to that, Belfius Bank also has a historical bond portfolio, including an ALM portfolio for liquidity management purposes, with highly liquid assets.

As a result of derivative contracts to cover interest rate risk of its activities, Belfius Bank has an outstanding position in derivatives for which collateral must be posted and is being received (cash & securities collateral). Against the background of historical low interest rates, in net terms, Belfius Bank posts more collateral than it receives.

Encumbered assets

Encumbered assets represent the on- and off-balance sheet assets that are pledged or used as collateral for Belfius' liabilities. Belfius has encumbered a part of its loan portfolio for issuing covered bonds and residential mortgage-backed securities (RMBS). Furthermore, assets are encumbered for repurchase agreements and collateral swaps. Belfius also participates in TLTRO, for which assets are pledged as collateral. Finally a part of Belfius' encumbrance results from collateral posted to secure derivatives transactions. Belfius Bank has an internal Belfius Risk Appetite Framework ("RAF") limit set at maximum 25%. The RAF constitutes the highest level of risk limits and principles that express the risk tolerance of the bank. It applies group-wide and all sub-limits and risk guidelines have to be coherent with it. RAF is defined at the highest governing bodies level: Management Board and Board of Directors. Every change has to be validated by them. Even though there is no regulatory limit on the asset encumbrance ratio, the RAF requires an Asset Encumbrance (AE) lower than 25%. The EU authorities fixed a 25% monitoring level but this is not a formal regulatory limit.

Belfius is active on the covered bond market since the set-up of the first covered bond programme in 2012.

The Bank is also collecting funding through repo markets for a limited amount and other collateralised deposits. A small part of the credit claims is pledged directly as collateral for intraday liquidity.

Since 2017 in the context of the management of its liquidity buffer, Belfius is also active in securities lending transactions under agreed Global Master Securities Lending Agreements (GMSLA).

The balance of encumbered assets is mainly linked to collateral pledged (gross of collateral received) for the derivatives exposures under the form of cash or securities. A significant part of collateral pledged is financed through collateral received from other counter-parties with whom the Bank concluded derivatives in the opposite direction.

Regarding the "Other assets" (unencumbered) on balance sheet, they are mainly composed of assets not available for encumbrance such as derivatives value, fair value revaluation of portfolio hedge and tax assets.

At year end 2018 (point-in-time) the sources of asset encumbrance (matching liabilities) mainly consisted of:

- own covered bonds issued (EUR 8.7 billion)
- TLTRO (EUR 4 billion)
- Derivatives exposures (EUR 11.3 billion)
- securities lending transactions (EUR 1 billion)

Ratings

As of 21 March 2019, Belfius Bank had the following ratings:

	Stand-alone rating (*)	Long-term rating	Outlook	Short-term rating
Fitch	a-	A-	Stable	F2
Moody's	baa2	A2	Positive	Prime-1
Standard & Poor's	a-	A-	Stable	A-2

(*) *Intrinsic creditworthiness*

Litigation

Belfius (Belfius Bank and its consolidated subsidiaries) is involved as a party in a number of litigations in Belgium, arising in the ordinary course of its business activities, including those where it is acting as an insurer, capital and credit provider, employer, investor and tax payer.

Belfius recognises provisions for such litigations when, in the opinion of its management taking into account all available elements, including an analysis by its company lawyers and external legal advisors as the case may be, (i) a present obligation has arisen as a result of past events, (ii) it is probable that Belfius will have to make a payment, and (iii) the amount of such payment can be estimated reliably.

With respect to certain other litigations against Belfius, of which management is aware, no provision has been made according to the principles outlined here above, as the management is of the opinion, after due consideration of appropriate advice, that, while it is often not feasible to predict or determine the ultimate outcome of all pending litigations, such litigations are without legal merit, can be successfully defended, or that the outcome of these actions is not expected to result in a significant loss.

In the opinion of Belfius, the most important cases are listed below, regardless of whether a provision has been made or not. Their description does not deal with elements or evolutions that do not have an impact on the position of Belfius. If the cases listed below were to be successful for the opposite parties, they could eventually result in monetary consequences for Belfius. Such impact remains unquantifiable at this stage. Within the Belgian financial sector, prevention of money laundering is standard practice and high on the agenda and as customary Belfius collaborates with the Belgian authorities in that context.

Housing Fund of the Brussels Capital Region

On 9 October 2012, the Housing Fund of the Brussels Capital Region (*Woningfonds van het Brussels Hoofdstedelijk Gewest/Fonds du Logement de la Région de Bruxelles-Capitale*) summoned Belfius Bank before the Brussels Commercial Court. The Housing Fund subscribed for a total amount of EUR 32,000,000 to four treasury notes issued by Municipal Holding (*Gemeentelijke Holding/Holding Communale*), placed by Belfius acting as dealer under the Municipal Holding commercial paper programme, between July and September 2011 (Commercial Paper programme). Due to severe financial difficulties encountered by the Municipal Holding, the Housing Fund granted a voluntary waiver to the Municipal Holding on 24 November 2011 and received repayment for EUR 16,000,000. The Municipal Holding entered into liquidation in December 2011. Due to the intervention of Belfius as dealer of the treasury notes, the Housing Fund demands the payment by Belfius Bank of the non-repaid capital. As the loss incurred on this investment is the result of a voluntary waiver of the claim by the Housing Fund, which matches half of the investment, Belfius Bank rejects the demand from the Housing Fund.

On 27 March 2014, the Brussels Commercial Court accepted the claim application by the Housing Fund, but declared it unfounded. The Housing Fund lodged an appeal against this judgement on 3 June 2014.

There was no significant evolution in this claim since 2016. The date of the hearings is not yet known.

No provision has been made for this claim.

Arco – Cooperative shareholders

Various parties, including Belfius Bank have been summoned by Arco-Cooperative shareholders in three separate procedures, i.e., one procedure before the Dutch-speaking Commercial Court of Brussels one procedure before the Court of First Instance of Antwerp, Section Turnhout and another procedure before the Court of First Instance of Brussels:

- On 30 September 2014, 737 shareholders from three companies of the Arco Group (Arcopar, Arcoplus and Arcofin) initiated (with support of Deminor) proceedings against the Arco entities and Belfius Bank before the Dutch-speaking Commercial Court of Brussels (the “Deminor Proceedings”). On 19 December 2014, 1,027 additional shareholders of the Arco entities joined in the Deminor Proceedings. On 15 January 2016, 405 additional shareholders of the Arco entities joined the Deminor Proceedings, resulting in a total of 2,169 plaintiffs. The plaintiffs have requested that the Brussels Court rule, among other things, that:
 - the agreements by virtue of which they became shareholders of the relevant Arco entities are null and void;
 - the defendants should, jointly and severally, reimburse the plaintiffs their financial contribution in these entities plus interest; and
 - the defendants are liable for certain additional damages to the plaintiffs.
- The financial contribution of the 2,169 plaintiffs for which reimbursement is sought amounted to approximately EUR 6.5 million (in principal amount) as at the date of this Base Prospectus. The plaintiffs’ claims in the Deminor Proceedings are based on allegations of fraud and/or error on the part of the Arco entities and Belfius Bank. In the alternative, the plaintiffs have argued that Belfius Bank breached its general duty of care as a normal and prudent banker. In relation to Belfius Bank, the plaintiffs have referred to certain letters and brochures allegedly containing misleading information issued by the predecessors of Belfius Bank. The Belgian State and the Chairman of the Management Board of the Arco entities are also defendants in the proceedings before the Commercial Court of Brussels. Belfius Bank has submitted its first legal briefs on 16 August 2018 and the case will normally be pleaded during several pleading sessions in June 2021.
- Separately from the abovementioned proceedings before the Commercial Court of Brussels, on 24 October 2016, three shareholders in Arcopar initiated court proceedings (the “Turnhout Proceedings”) against Belfius Bank before the Court of First Instance of Antwerp, section Turnhout. The plaintiffs in the Turnhout Proceedings request that Belfius Bank is to be held liable to pay an “undetermined provisional amount of EUR 2,100” per plaintiff plus interest and costs, because they claim that Belfius Bank misled them in subscribing Arcopar-shares. As at the date of this Base Prospectus, the aggregate amount of the claims of the plaintiffs in the Turnhout Proceedings amounted to approximately EUR 6,300 (in principal amount). The plaintiffs base their claims upon promotional material that was distributed by the predecessors of Belfius Bank as well as the Arco entities and the former Belgian Christian collective of workers’ associations (ACW). On 27 February 2017, Belfius Bank summoned Arcopar to intervene in the Turnhout Proceedings and to indemnify Belfius Bank for any amount for which it would be held liable towards the plaintiffs. In subsidiary order, the plaintiffs have also filed a claim against Arcopar and Belfius Bank requesting that their subscription of Arcopar shares is to be declared null and void. On 3 April 2018, the plaintiffs also summoned the Belgian State to intervene in the Turnhout Proceedings. All parties requested the Court to transfer this case to the Court of First Instance of Brussels. The Court decided on 19 November 2018 to grant the requested transfer and this procedure is now joined with the procedure before the Court of First Instance of Brussels.

- Furthermore, on 7 February 2018, two cooperative shareholders summoned the Belgian State before the court of first instance of Brussels because they state that the Belgian State has made a fault by promising and introducing a guarantee scheme for shareholders of financial cooperative companies (like the Arco cooperative shareholders) which has been considered illicit state aid by the European Commission. These two plaintiffs also summoned Belfius Bank on 7 February 2018 to intervene in this procedure, and claim compensation from Belfius Bank because they consider that Belfius Bank erred in the sale of the Arco shares. Groups of Arco-shareholders organised themselves via social media to mobilise other Arco shareholders to become claimant in this procedure, and to the knowledge of Belfius, as of today, at least 5,000 Arco shareholders did so. There is not yet a pleading calendar in this case.
- No provision has been made for these claims because Belfius Bank is of the opinion that it has sufficient valid arguments to result in these claims being declared inadmissible and/or without merit.

Ethias

Belfius is involved in a dispute with Ethias related to the management of a pension plan.

Ethias is managing one of Belfius' pension plans under an insurance agreement whereby Ethias must provide a guaranteed return on the pension reserves.

Given the fact that the plan is managed in a segregated fund and that 100% of the financial gains on the underlying assets were contractually allocated to the plan, Belfius had to value these assets at their market value according to IFRS rules (IAS 19). In the course of 2016, Ethias claimed a significant increase in costs which was not supported by the contracts in place. Following Belfius' refusal, Ethias notified their intent to transfer the plan to a "main fund". If that were to occur Belfius would no longer be able to book the plan at the market value of the assets but would rather have to calculate the present value of the reserves at date end increased with the Ethias guaranteed return, which would result in an overall negative impact for Belfius on "other comprehensive income" (OCI) of about EUR 66 million before tax by year end 2018.

In order to prevent this, Belfius summoned Ethias before the Court in Brussels in summary proceedings on 23 December 2016. Separately from the summary proceeding, Belfius also started a proceeding on the merits before the commercial court of Brussels on 12 January 2017.

On 18 January 2017, the Court in summary proceedings prohibited the transfer of the assets to the main fund of Ethias and ordered Ethias to continue allocating 100% of the financial gains to the segregated fund. Ethias appealed against the judgment before the Brussels Court of Appeal. On 20 June 2017, the Court again ruled against Ethias and maintained the prohibition on the transfer of the plan's assets. However, because summary proceedings do not allow an adjudication on the merits, the Court also ruled that Ethias was no longer required to allocate 100% of the financial gains to the pension plan, awaiting the judgment on the merits.

In the meantime, Ethias stopped providing financial information about the market value of the plan underlying assets, making it impossible for Belfius to value the plan assets at their market value. On 29 March 2018, Belfius introduced a request for an "interim injunction" before the Commercial Court of Brussels, as part of the proceeding on the merits and with the purpose of obtaining – from Ethias – the withheld financial information about the pension plan assets. On 30 July 2018, the Court stated that Ethias was, for the time being (i.e. until a final decision is taken on the merits) not required to disclose financial information about the segregated plan. Consequently, Belfius had to stop valuing the plan at the market value of the underlying assets, which resulted in the above mentioned negative OCI impact on 31 December 2018.

Funding Loss

Belfius Bank is facing some legal actions regarding the issue of indemnities charged for funding losses incurred by the Bank. The latter are charged to professional clients in the case of early repayment of professional credits. These indemnities are calculated in line with the current legal dispositions and the contractual framework of such loans to reflect the financial losses that are actually incurred by the Bank in the case of early repayment of a professional credit. Belfius booked a provision to cover the potential adverse outcome of the active litigation proceedings for which it assesses to have a less strong case.

Investigation into “Panama Papers”

These paragraphs are mentioned for completeness only, although the matters below do not comprise a litigation. On 5 December 2017, a police search under the lead of an examining magistrate of Brussels (*onderzoeksrechter/ juge d’instruction*) took place at Belfius Bank’s head office in the framework of the Belgian “Panama Papers” Parliamentary Commission. The Bank was investigated as a witness and has not been accused of any wrongdoing. The scope of the investigation is to establish whether there are any violations of anti-money laundering obligations and to investigate the link between Belfius Bank (or its predecessors), and, amongst others, Experta and Dexia Banque International Luxembourg (i.e., former entities of the Dexia group).

To date, Belfius Bank did not receive any further information since the above mentioned police search.

Management and Supervision of Belfius Bank

Composition of the management board and the Board of Directors

1. Management Board

The Management Board currently has five members who have all acquired experience in the banking and financial sector. The members of the Management Board form a college.

As of the date of this Base Prospectus, the Management Board consists of the following five members:

Name	Position	Significant other functions performed outside Belfius Bank
Marc Raisière	Chairman	none
Marianne Collin	Member	none
Dirk Gyselinck	Member	none
Olivier Onclin	Member	none
Johan Vankelecom.....	Member	none

In addition, the Management Board in concertation with the Board of Directors appointed three associated members. They took up their position on 1 January 2019. These are Mr. Patrick Devis, IT manager, Mrs. Camille Gillon, HR & Building Management manager and Mr. Geert Van Mol, Data & Digital manager. The associated members attend the meetings of the Management Board in an advisory capacity.

A Group Management Committee was also established from 1 January 2019. This Committee is made up of the 5 members of the Management Board of Belfius Bank, the chairman of the Management Board of Belfius Insurance (Mr. Dirk Vanderschrick). Each of them has the right to vote. The associated members attend the Group Management Committee but have an advisory role only. The purpose of this Committee is to deal with various strategic group files and important issues for a bankinsurer.

The above members of the Management Board have their business address at 1210 Brussels, Place Charles Rogier 11, Belgium.

The Board of Directors has delegated its management powers to the Management Board set up from among its members. Such delegation of its powers does not extend to the determination of general policy, or to any other powers that are reserved pursuant to the Companies Code or to the Banking Law to the Board of Directors.

As a result, the Management Board is responsible for the effective management of Belfius Bank, directing and coordinating the activities of the various business lines and support departments within the framework of the objectives and general policy set by the Board of Directors.

The Management Board ensures that Belfius Bank's business activities are in line with the strategy, risk management and general policy set by the Board of Directors. It passes on relevant information to the Board of Directors to enable it to take informed decisions. It formulates proposals and advices to the Board of Directors with a view to define or improve Belfius Bank's general policy and strategy.

The members of the Management Board are required to carry out their duties in complete objectivity and independence.

Under the supervision of the Board of Directors, the Management Board takes the necessary measures to ensure that Belfius Bank has a robust structure suited to Belfius Bank's organisation, including supervisory measures, with a view to guaranteeing the effective and prudent management of Belfius Bank in accordance with the Banking Law.

There are no potential conflicts of interest between any duties to Belfius Bank of the members of the management board and their private interests and other duties.

2. *Board of Directors*

Belfius Bank is managed by its Board of Directors, which is entitled to take any action the right to which is not expressly reserved to the General Meeting of Shareholders of Belfius Bank by law or the articles of association of Belfius Bank. In accordance with the Banking Law, the Board of Directors has delegated to the Management Board of Belfius Bank all such powers to the maximum extent permitted under Belgian law.

Pursuant to the articles of association of Belfius Bank, the Board of Directors of Belfius Bank is composed of a minimum of 5 members appointed for maximum terms of four years. The table below sets forth the names of the Directors, their position within Belfius Bank and the other significant functions they perform outside Belfius Bank.

The business address for the members of the Board of Directors is 1210 Brussels, Place Charles Rogier 11, Belgium.

Composition as at the date of the Base Prospectus

As at the date of this Base Prospectus, the Board of Directors consists of 15 members, 6 of whom sit on the Management Board.

The Board of Directors, which is made up of professionals from a variety of industries, including the financial sector, has the expertise and experience required associated with Belfius Bank's various operating businesses.

Name	Position	Significant other functions performed outside Belfius Bank
Jozef Clijsters.....	Chairman of the Board of Directors of Belfius Bank	none
Marc Raisière.....	Chairman of the Management Board Responsible for IT, Digital & Data, Human Resources Management, Communication, Audit, Corporate Office & Secretary General	none
Marianne Collin	Member of the Management Board Chief Risk Officer Responsible for Risk Management and Compliance	none
Dirk Gyselinck.....	Member of the Management Board Responsible for Public & Corporate Banking, Financial Markets, Wealth Management, Customer Loan Services	none
Olivier Onclin.....	Member of the Management Board Responsible for Retail & Commercial Banking, Customer Transaction Services	none
Johan Vankelecom.....	Member of the Management Board Chief Financial Officer, Responsible for Accounting, Finance Reporting, Research, Liquidity & Capital Management, Strategic Corporate Development, Asset & Liability Management, Strategic Planning & Performance Management, Services, Tax & Legal	none

Name	Position	Significant other functions performed outside Belfius Bank
Paul Bodart.....	Member of the Board of Directors (Independent Director)	Professor in Financial Markets at the Solvay Business School
Jean-Pierre Delwart.....	Member of the Board of Directors of Belfius Bank (Independent Director)	Chairman of the Board of Directors of Solvac
Carine Doutrelepon.....	Member of the Board of Directors of Belfius Bank (Independent Director)	Lawyer and Full Professor at the Université Libre de Bruxelles (ULB)
Georges Hübner	Member of the Board of Directors of Belfius Bank (Independent Director)	Full Professor at HEC Liège - University of Liège
Diane Rosen.....	Member of the Board of Directors of Belfius Bank (Independent Director)	Financial and Human Resources Director of BAM Belgium SA
Chris Sunt.....	Member of the Board of Directors of Belfius Bank (Independent Director)	Lawyer
Lutgart Van Den Berghe.....	Member of the Board of Directors of Belfius Bank (Independent Director)	Part-time Professor at the Vlerick Business School
Rudi Vander Venet.....	Member of the Board of Directors of Belfius Bank (Independent Director)	Full Professor in Financial Economics and Banking at the University of Ghent (UG) and lecturer Banking an Insurance at Solvay Business School (ULB)

The appointment of a new director, Mrs. Martine De Rouck will be submitted to the Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders of 2019.

There are no potential conflicts of interest between any duties to Belfius Bank of the members of the Board of Directors and their private interests and other duties.

Advisory committees set up by the Board of Directors

The Board of Directors of Belfius Bank has established various advisory committees to assist in its task, i.e., a Nomination Committee, a Remuneration Committee, an Audit Committee and a Risk Committee. These committees are exclusively composed of Non-Executive Directors. At least one member of each advisory committee, and the majority of the Audit Committee, is independent within the meaning of Article 526ter of the Companies Code. A Mediation Committee has also been established within the Belfius group.

There are no potential conflicts of interest between any duties to Belfius Bank of the members of any of the following advisory committees and their private interests and other duties.

1. *Nomination Committee*

As of the date of this Base Prospectus, the Nomination Committee of Belfius Bank has the following membership:

Name	Position
Lutgart Van Den Berghe.....	Chairman – Director of Belfius Bank
Jozef Clijsters.....	Member - Chairman of the Board of Directors of Belfius Bank
Carine Doutrelepon.....	Member - Director of Belfius Bank
Johan Tack	Director of Belfius Insurance, invited as representative of Belfius Insurance

The members of the Nomination Committee have the required skills, on the basis of their education and professional experience, to give a competent and independent judgment on the composition and operation of Belfius Bank's management bodies, in particular on the individual and collective skills of their members and their integrity, reputation, independence of spirit and availability.

The Nomination Committee:

- identifies and recommends, for approval of the Shareholders Meeting or of the Board of Directors as the case may be, candidates suited to filling vacancies on the Board of Directors, evaluates the balance of knowledge, skills, diversity and experience within the Board of Directors, prepares a description of the roles and capabilities for a particular appointment and assesses the time commitment expected ; the Nomination Committee also decides on a target for the representation of the underrepresented gender within the Board of Directors and prepares a policy on how to increase the number of underrepresented gender in order to meet that target;
- periodically, and at least annually, assesses the structure, size, composition and performance of the Board of Directors and makes recommendations to it with regard to any changes;
- periodically, assesses the knowledge, skills, experience, degree of involvement and in particular the attendance of members of the Board of Directors and advisory committees, both individually and collectively, and reports to the Board of Directors accordingly;
- periodically reviews the policies of the Board of Directors for selection and appointment of members of the Management Board, and makes recommendations to the Board of Directors;
- prepares proposals for the appointment or mandate renewal as the case may be of directors, members of the Management Board, the Chairman of the Board of Directors and the Chairman of the Management Board;
- assesses the aptitude of a director or a candidate director to meet the criteria set forth for being considered as an independent director;
- examines questions relating to problems with the succession of directors and members of the Management Board;
- establishes a general and specific profile for directors and members of the Management Board;
- ensures the application of provisions with regard to corporate governance;

- prepares proposals for amendments to the internal rules of the Board of Directors and the Management Board;
- assesses the governance memorandum and if necessary proposes amendments;
- at least annually discusses and analyses the quantitative statement and qualitative analysis of communications regarding stress, burn-out and inappropriate behaviour at work and actions to be taken to remedy situations.

In performing its duties, the Nomination Committee ensures that decision-taking within the Board of Directors is not dominated by one person or a small group of persons, in a way which might be prejudicial to the interests of Belfius Bank as whole.

The Nomination Committee may use any type of resources that it considers to be appropriate to the performance of its task, including external advice, and receives appropriate funding to that end.

The Nomination Committee acts for Belfius Bank, Belfius Insurance, Corona and Belfius Investment Partners.

2. *Remuneration Committee*

As of the date of this Base Prospectus, the Remuneration Committee of Belfius Bank has the following membership:

Name	Position
Lutgart Van Den Berghe	Chairman - Director of Belfius Bank
Jozef Clijsters.....	Member - Chairman of the Board of Directors of Belfius Bank
Carine Doutrelepon	Member - Director of Belfius Bank
Johan Tack	Director of Belfius Insurance, invited as representative of Belfius Insurance

The members of the Remuneration Committee have the required skills, on the basis of their education and professional experience, to give a competent and independent judgment on remuneration policies and practices and on the incentives created for managing risks, capital and liquidity of Belfius Bank.

In order to perform its tasks correctly, the Remuneration Committee interacts regularly with the Risk Committee and the Audit Committee.

The Risk Committee ensures that the Belfius group's risk management, capital requirements and liquidity position, as well as the probability and the spread in time of profit are correctly taken into consideration in decisions relating to remuneration policy.

The Audit Committee contributes to the establishment of objectives for the Auditor General and the Compliance Officer.

The audit department at Belfius Bank provides an independent and regular analysis of the remuneration policy and its practical implementation. In 2017 such a follow-up study was realized. The results of this study are also presented to the Remuneration Committee and the Board of Directors. The audit that took place in 2017 did not raise any particular comments.

The Remuneration Committee prepares the decisions of the Board of Directors by inter alia:

- Developing the remuneration policy, as well as making practical remuneration proposals for the chairman, the non-executive members of the Board of Directors and the members of the advisory committees under the Board of Directors. The Board of Directors submits these remuneration proposals to the General Meeting for approval.
- Developing the remuneration policy, as well as making practical proposals for the remuneration of the chairman of the Management Board and, on his proposal, for the remuneration of the members of the Management Board. The Board of Directors then determines the remuneration of the chairman and the members of the Management Board.
- Providing advice about the proposals made by the chairman of the Management Board of Belfius Bank in relation to the severance remuneration for members of the Belfius Bank Management Board. On the proposal of the remuneration committee, the Board of Directors of Belfius Bank determines the severance remuneration of the chairman and members of the Belfius Bank Management Board.
- Advising the Board of Directors in relation to the remuneration policy for employees whose activity has a material impact on the risk profile of the Belfius group (known as “Identified Staff”) and in relation to the compliance of the allocation of remuneration to Identified Staff with regard to the remuneration policy put in place for such people.
- Preparing the remuneration report approved by the Board of Directors and published in the annual report.
- Periodically checking to ensure that the remuneration programmes are achieving their objective and are in line with applicable conditions.
- Annually assessing the performance and objectives of the members of the Management Board.
- Providing an opinion of the elaboration of a global “Risk Gateway” in consultation with the Risk Committee, containing various levers applied at various points in the performance management cycle, with an impact on determination of the variable remuneration.

The Remuneration Committee exercises direct supervision over the determination of objectives and remuneration of the individuals responsible for the independent control functions (Chief Risk Officer, General Auditor & the Compliance Officer).

The Remuneration Committee acts for both Belfius Bank, Belfius Insurance, Corona and Belfius Investment Partners.

3. *Audit Committee*

As at the date of this Base Prospectus, the Audit Committee of Belfius Bank has the following membership:

Name	Position
Georges Hübner	Chairman Director of Belfius Bank
Paul Bodart	Member Director of Belfius Bank
Chris Sunt	Member Director of Belfius Bank

The majority of the members of the audit committee are independent within the meaning of Article 526ter of the Companies Code. Members of the audit committee have collective expertise in the field of the credit institution's operations as well as in the area of accounting and audit and at least one member of the audit committee is an expert in the field of accounting and/or audit.

The Audit Committee assists the Board of Directors in its task of carrying out prudential controls and exercising general supervision. The Audit Committee of Belfius Bank operates independently of the Audit Committee implemented at Belfius Insurance. However, the respective Audit Committees of Belfius Bank and Belfius Insurance meet jointly at least once a year. Additional joint meetings may be held at the request of the Chairman of the Audit Committee of Belfius Bank.

4. *Risk Committee*

As at the date of this Base Prospectus, the Risk Committee has the following membership:

Name	Position
	Chairman
Rudi Vander Venet.....	Director of Belfius Bank
	Member
Georges Hübner	Director of Belfius Bank
	Member
Diana Rosen	Director of Belfius Bank
	Member
Chris Sunt	Director of Belfius Bank

The members of the Risk Committee have the individual expertise and professional experience required to define the strategy regarding risk and the level of risk appetite of Belfius Bank.

The Risk Committee has advisory powers and responsibilities with regard to the Board of Directors in the following areas:

- appetite and strategy regarding Belfius Bank's current and future risks, more particularly the effectiveness of the risk management function and the governance structure to support them;
- monitoring implementation of risk appetite and strategy by the Management Board;
- allocating the risk appetite to various categories of risks and defining the extent and limits of risk in order to manage and restrict major risks;
- considering the risks run by Belfius Bank with its customer tariffs.
- assessing activities which expose Belfius Bank to real risks;
- supervising requirements in terms of capital and liquidity, the capital base and Belfius Bank's liquidity situation;
- the guarantee that risks are proportional to Belfius Bank's capital;
- formulating an opinion with regard to major transactions and new proposals for strategy activities that have a significant impact on Belfius Bank's risk appetite;

- obtaining information and analysing management reports as to the extent and nature of the risks facing Belfius Bank; and
- monitoring the Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process (ICAAP) and the Recovery Plan.

The Risk Committee of Belfius Bank operates independently of the Risk and Underwriting Committee of Belfius Insurance. On the request of the Chairman of Belfius Bank's committee, a joint Risk Committee of Belfius Bank and Belfius Insurance may be held. To promote sound remuneration policy and practices, subject to the tasks of the Nomination Committee and the Remuneration Committee, the Risk Committee examines whether incentives in the remuneration system take proper account of the institution's risk management, equity requirements and liquidity position, as well as the probability and distribution of profit over time.

The Risk Committee and the Audit Committee periodically exchange information in particular concerning the quarterly risk report, the management report on the assessment of internal control and the risk analyses performed by the Legal, Compliance and Audit Departments. The aim of this exchange of information is to enable the two committees to perform their tasks properly and to take the form of a joint meeting.

5. *Mediation Committee*

A Mediation Committee has been established within the Belfius group.

As at the date of this Base prospectus Mediation Committee has the following membership:

Name	Position
Jozef Clijsters	Chairman - Chairman of the Board of Directors of Belfius Bank
Jean-Pierre Delwart	Member Independent Director of Belfius Bank
Johan Tack.....	Member Independent Director of Belfius Insurance

The Mediation Committee is responsible for passing opinions relating to material transactions or operations between, on the one hand, Belfius Bank and its subsidiaries and, on the other hand, Belfius Insurance and its subsidiaries, or between their respective subsidiaries. Such opinions are sent to the Board of Directors of the companies concerned, which will then take a definitive decision on the planned transaction or operation.

Audited Consolidated Financial Statements of Belfius Bank²⁷

Belfius Bank's Audited Consolidated Balance Sheet

	Notes	31 December 2017 (IAS 39)
Assets		<i>(in thousands of EUR)</i>
Cash and balances with central banks	5.2.	10,236,669
Loans and advances due from banks	5.3.	14,121,427
Loans and advances to customers	5.4.	90,056,926
Investments held to maturity	5.5.	5,441,999
Financial assets available for sale	5.6.	17,982,597
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	5.7.	3,240,298
Derivatives	5.9.	20,303,034
Gain/loss on the hedged item in portfolio hedge of interest rate risk	5.9.	3,720,764
Investments in equity method companies	5.10.	31,481
Tangible fixed assets	5.11.	1,059,212
Intangible assets	5.12.	162,074
Goodwill	5.13.	103,966
Current tax assets		20,343
Deferred tax assets	5.14.	235,399
Other assets	5.15.	1,224,230
Non current assets (disposal group) held for sale and discontinued operations.....	5.16.	18,782
Total assets		167,959,201

²⁷ For a complete presentation of the Financial Statement of Belfius Bank, please see the 2018 annual report on the website:
https://www.belfius.be/about-us/dam/corporate/investors/ratios-en-rapporten/reports-bank/en/bel_RA2018_en.pdf

		1 January 2018 (IFRS 9)	31 December 2018 (IFRS 9)
		<i>(in thousands of EUR)</i>	
Assets			
Cash and balances with central banks	5.2.	10,236,669	8,314,303
Loans and advances due from credit institutions	5.3.	13,801,882	13,106,846
(a) Measured at amortised cost.....		13,801,882	13,106,846
(b) Measured at fair value through other comprehensive income		0	0
(c) Measured at fair value through profit or loss		0	0
Loans and advances	5.4.	85,406,374	91,122,512
(a) Measured at amortised cost.....		83,060,191	89,302,446
(b) Measured at fair value through other comprehensive income		0	0
(c) Measured at fair value through profit or loss		2,346,183	1,820,067
Debt securities & equity instruments	5.5.	30,776,327	28,568,766
(a) Measured at amortised cost.....		21,143,773	21,610,561
(b) Measured at fair value through other comprehensive income		6,962,747	5,216,152
(c) Measured at fair value through profit or loss		2,669,808	1,742,052
Unit linked products insurance activities		2,597,572	2,837,971
Derivatives	5.6.	16,414,511	12,767,585
Gain/loss on the hedged item in portfolio hedge of interest rate risk	5.6.	5,046,357	4,590,806
Investments in equity method companies	5.7.	31,481	47,949
Tangible fixed assets	5.8.	1,059,212	1,065,607
Intangible assets	5.9.	162,074	191,497
Goodwill	5.10.	103,966	103,966
Tax assets	5.11.	337,298	378,192
(a) Current tax assets.....		20,343	77,683
(b) Deferred tax assets		316,955	300,508
Technical insurance provisions – part of the reinsurer		276,930	99,902
Other assets	5.12.	947,299	950,202
Non current assets (disposal group) held for sale and discontinued operations.....	5.13.	18,782	19,047
Total assets		167,216,734	164,165,152

	Notes	31 December 2017 (IAS 39)
Liabilities		
Due to banks	6.1.	11,109,893
Customer borrowings and deposits.....	6.2.	76,274,483
Debt securities	6.3.	22,027,063
Financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss.....	6.4.	8,892,710
Technical provisions of insurance companies.....	6.5.	15,149,692
Derivatives	5.9.	21,264,032
Gain/loss on the hedged item in portfolio hedge of interest rate risk	5.9.	105,017
Provisions and contingent liabilities	6.6.	425,300
Subordinated debts	6.7.	1,198,968
Current tax liabilities		51,351
Deferred tax liabilities	5.13.	176,964
Other liabilities	6.8.	1,762,321
Liabilities included in disposal group and discontinued operations		0
Total liabilities		158,437,793

	Notes	1 January 2018 (IFRS 9)	31 December 2018 (IFRS 9)
Liabilities		<i>(in thousands of EUR)</i>	
Cash and balances from central banks	6.1.	3,978,544	3,962,322
Credit institutions borrowings and deposits	6.2.	7,131,349	5,866,810
(a) Measured at amortised cost		7,131,349	5,866,810
(b) Measured at fair value through profit or loss		0	0
Borrowings and deposits	6.3.	76,328,151	79,661,310
(a) Measured at amortised cost		76,274,483	79,609,747
(b) Measured at fair value through profit or loss		53,669	51,563
Debt securities issued and other financial liabilities	6.4.	28,268,533	26,686,872
(a) Measured at amortised cost		22,027,063	19,274,694
(b) Measured at fair value through profit or loss		6,241,470	7,412,178
Unit linked products insurance activities		2,597,572	2,837,971

Derivatives	5.6	21,195,874	17,740,280
Gain/loss on the hedged item in portfolio hedge of interest rate risk	5.6	105,017	165,078
Provisions for insurance activities	6.5	14,583,630	13,907,770
Provisions and contingent liabilities	6.6	538,164	626,752
Subordinated debts	6.7	1,198,968	1,219,469
(a) Measured at amortised cost		1,198,968	1,219,469
(b) Measured at fair value through profit or loss		0	0
Tax liabilities	5.11	84,521	30,825
(a) Current tax liabilities		51,351	22,301
(b) Deferred tax liabilities		33,170	8,524
Other liabilities	6.8	1,761,932	1,500,070
Liabilities included in disposal group and discontinued operations		0	0
Total Liabilities		157,772,256	154,205,529

	Notes	31 December 2017 <i>(in thousands of euros)</i>
Equity		
Subscribed capital.....		3,458,066
Additional paid-in capital.....		209,232
Treasury shares.....		0
Reserves and retained earnings		4,811,537
Net income for the period		605,502
Core shareholders' equity		9,084,337
Remeasurement available-for-sale reserve on securities..		812,081
Frozen fair value of financial assets reclassified to loans and advances.....		(474,031)
Remeasurement defined benefit plan		112,998
Discretionary participation features of insurance contracts	6.5.	0
Other reserves.....		(14,147)
Gains and losses not recognised in the statement of income.....		436,901
Total shareholders' equity.....		9,521,237

Non-controlling interests	171
Total Equity	9,521,408
Total Liabilities and Equity	167,959,201

	Notes	1 January 2018 (IFRS 9)	31 December 2018 (IFRS 9)
Equity		<i>(in thousands of EUR)</i>	
Subscribed capital.....		3,458,066	3,458,066
Additional paid-in capital		209,232	209,232
Treasury shares		0	0
Reserves and retained earnings		5,120,363	4,738,565
Net income for the period		0	649,028
Shareholders' Core Equity		8,787,661	9,054,891
Fair value changes of debt instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income		375,113	218,588
Fair value changes of equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income.....		187,222	75,031
Fair value changes due to own credit risk on financial liabilities designated as at fair value through profit or loss to be presented in other comprehensive income		0	0
Fair value changes of derivatives following cash flow hedging		(18,901)	13,679
Remeasurement pension plans.....		112,998	42,170
Discretionary participation features of insurance contracts.....		0	41,850
Other reserves		215	212
Gains and losses not recognised in the statement of income		656,646	391,530
Total shareholders' equity		9,444,308	9,446,422
Additional Tier-1 instruments included in equity		0	497,083
Non-controlling interests		171	16,118
Total equity		9,444,478	9,959,623
Total liabilities and equity		167,216,734	164,165,152

Belfius Bank's Audited Consolidated Statement of Income

		31 December 2017	31 December 2018
	Notes	(IAS 39)	(IFRS 9)
		<i>(in thousands of EUR)</i>	
Interest income	7.1.	3,561,100	3,399,369
Interest expense	7.1.	(1,609,627)	(1,527,831)
Dividend income	7.2.	73,083	70,981
Net income from equity method companies	7.3.	4,195	1,745
Net income from financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss	7.4.	46,143	(10,644)
Net income on investments and liabilities	7.5.	173,958	121,704
Fee and commission income	7.6.	721,472	734,366
Fee and commission expense	7.6.	(168,809)	(178,710)
Technical result from insurance activities	7.7.	(208,814)	(53,890)
(a) Gross earned premiums		1,451,024	1,488,048
(b) Other technical income and charges		(1,659,838)	(1,541,939)
Other income	7.8.	141,895	193,666
Other expense	7.9.	(379,913)	(389,568)
Income		2,354,682	2,361,189
Staff expense	7.10.	(562,324)	(614,740)
General and administrative expense	7.11.	(479,313)	(496,938)
Network costs		(243,300)	(219,110)
Depreciation and amortisation of fixed assets	7.12.	(83,672)	(95,004)
Expenses		(1,368,608)	(1,425,792)
Gross operating income		986,074	935,397
Impairments on financial instruments and provisions for credit commitments	7.13.	(33,013)	(66,397)
Impairments on tangible and intangible assets	7.14.	9,467	(2,124)
Impairments on goodwill	7.15.	0	0
Net income before tax		962,528	866,876
Current tax (expense) income	7.16.	(191,258)	(145,506)
Deferred tax (expense) income	7.16.	(165,749)	(71,381)
Total tax (expense) income		(357,007)	(216,886)
Net income after tax		605,522	649,989
Discontinued operations (net of tax)		0	0
Net income		605,522	649,989
Attributable to non-controlling interests		20	962

	31 December 2017	31 December 2018
Notes	(IAS 39)	(IFRS 9)
	<i>(in thousands of EUR)</i>	
Attributable to equity holders of the parent.....	605,502	649,028

SECTION 12

U.S. FOREIGN ACCOUNT TAX COMPLIANCE WITHHOLDING

TO ENSURE COMPLIANCE WITH TREASURY DEPARTMENT CIRCULAR 230, PROSPECTIVE PURCHASERS ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED THAT: (A) ANY DISCUSSION OF U.S. FEDERAL TAX ISSUES IN THIS BASE PROSPECTUS IS NOT INTENDED OR WRITTEN TO BE RELIED UPON, AND CANNOT BE RELIED UPON, BY ANY PERSON FOR THE PURPOSE OF AVOIDING PENALTIES THAT MAY BE IMPOSED ON SUCH PERSON UNDER THE INTERNAL REVENUE CODE; (B) SUCH DISCUSSION IS INCLUDED HEREIN BY THE ISSUER IN CONNECTION WITH THE PROMOTION OR MARKETING (WITHIN THE MEANING OF CIRCULAR 230) BY THE ISSUER OF THE TRANSACTIONS OR MATTERS ADDRESSED HEREIN; AND (C) PROSPECTIVE PURCHASERS SHOULD SEEK ADVICE BASED ON THEIR PARTICULAR CIRCUMSTANCES FROM AN INDEPENDENT TAX ADVISER.

The foreign account tax compliance provisions of the Hiring Incentives to Restore Employment Act of 2010 (“**FATCA**”) impose a withholding tax of 30 per cent. on (i) certain U.S. source payments and (ii) payments of gross proceeds from the disposition of assets that produce U.S. source interest or dividends made to persons that fail to meet certain certification or reporting requirements. In order to avoid becoming subject to this withholding tax, non-U.S. financial institutions must enter into agreements with the IRS (“**IRS Agreements**”) (as described below) or otherwise be exempt from the requirements of FATCA. Non-U.S. financial institutions that enter into IRS Agreements or become subject to provisions of local law (“**IGA legislation**”) intended to implement an intergovernmental agreement entered into pursuant to FATCA (“**IGAs**”), may be required to identify “financial accounts” held by U.S. persons or entities with substantial U.S. ownership, as well as accounts of other financial institutions that are not themselves participating in (or otherwise exempt from) the FATCA reporting regime. In addition, in order (a) to obtain an exemption from FATCA withholding on payments it receives and/or (b) to comply with any applicable IGA legislation, a financial institution that enters into an IRS Agreement or is subject to IGA legislation may be required to (i) report certain information on its U.S. account holders to the government of the United States or another relevant jurisdiction and (ii) withhold 30 per cent. from all, or a portion of, certain payments made to persons that fail to provide the financial institution information, consents and forms or other documentation that may be necessary for such financial institution to determine whether such person is compliant with FATCA or otherwise exempt from FATCA withholding.

Under FATCA, withholding is required with respect to payments to persons that are not compliant with FATCA or that do not provide the necessary information, consents or documentation made on or after (i) 1 July 2014 in respect of certain US source payments, (ii) 1 January 2017, in respect of payments of gross proceeds (including principal repayments) on certain assets that produce US source interest or dividends and (iii) 1 January 2017 (at the earliest) in respect of “foreign passthru payments” and then, for “obligations” that are not treated as equity for U.S. federal income tax purposes, only on such obligations that are issued or materially modified on or after 1 July 2014, or, in the case of an obligation that pays only foreign passthru payments, the date that is six months after the date on which the final regulations applicable to “foreign passthru payments” are filed in the Federal Register.

The application of FATCA to interest, principal or other amounts paid with respect to the Public Pandbrievn and the information reporting obligations of the Issuer and other entities in the payment chain is still developing. In particular, a number of jurisdictions have entered into, or have announced their intention to enter into, intergovernmental agreements (or similar mutual understandings) with the United States, which modify the way in which FATCA applies in their jurisdictions. The full impact of such agreements (and the laws implementing such agreements in such jurisdictions) on reporting and withholding responsibilities under FATCA is unclear. The Issuer and other entities in the payment chain may be required to report certain

information on their U.S. account holders to government authorities in their respective jurisdictions or the United States in order (i) to obtain an exemption from FATCA withholding on payments they receive and/or (ii) to comply with applicable law in their jurisdiction. It is not yet certain how the United States and the jurisdictions which enter into intergovernmental agreements will address withholding on “foreign passthru payments” (which may include payments on the Public Pandbrieven) or if such withholding will be required at all.

Belgium has entered into an IGA relating to the implementation of FATCA with the United States. Under this IGA, the Issuer would currently not be required to deduct or withhold amounts under FATCA. However, the terms of the IGA in respect of withholding are subject to change, and the Issuer can offer no assurances on future withholding requirements under the US-Belgian IGA, on payments made after 31 December 2016. Moreover, Belgium has meanwhile implemented FATCA in its domestic legislation by a law of 16 December 2015 (*“Wet tot regeling van de mededeling van inlichtingen betreffende financiële rekeningen, door de Belgische financiële instellingen en de FOD Financiën in het kader van automatische uitwisseling van inlichtingen op internationaal niveau en voor belastingdoeleinden”/“Loi réglant la communication des renseignements relatifs aux comptes financiers, par les institutions financières belges et le SPF Finances, dans le cadre d'un échange automatique de renseignements au niveau international et à des fins fiscales”*). Under this law, Belgian financial institutions holding Public Pandbrieven for “US accountholders” and for “Non US owned passive Non Financial Foreign entities” are held to report financial information regarding the Public Pandbrieven (income, gross proceeds) to the Belgian competent authority, who shall communicate the information to the US tax authorities.

Whilst the Public Pandbrieven are in dematerialised form and maintained within Securities Settlement System, Euroclear, Clearstream Germany, SIX SIS (Switzerland), Euroclear France SA (France), INTERBOLSA (Portugal) or Monte Titoli (Italy) (together, the “**ICSDs**”), it is expected that FATCA will not affect the amount of any payments made under, or in respect of, the Public Pandbrieven by the Issuer or any paying agent, given that each of the entities in the payment chain from (but excluding) the Issuer to (but including) the ICSDs is a major financial institution whose business is dependent on compliance with FATCA and that any alternative approach introduced under an intergovernmental agreement will be unlikely to affect the Public Pandbrieven.

If an amount in respect of U.S. withholding tax were to be deducted or withheld from interest, principal or other payments on the Public Pandbrieven as a result of FATCA, none of the Issuer, any paying agent or any other person would, pursuant to the Conditions of the Public Pandbrieven be required to pay additional amounts as a result of the deduction or withholding. As a result, investors may receive less interest or principal than expected.

The application of FATCA to Public Pandbrieven issued or materially modified on or after the date that is six months after the date on which the final regulations applicable to “foreign passthru payments” are filed in the Federal Register, (or whenever issued, in the case of Public Pandbrieven treated as equity for U.S. federal tax purposes) may be addressed in the applicable final terms or a supplement to this Base Prospectus, as applicable.

FATCA IS PARTICULARLY COMPLEX AND ITS APPLICATION TO THE ISSUER, THE PUBLIC PANDBRIEVEN AND THE HOLDERS IS SUBJECT TO CHANGE. EACH HOLDER OF PUBLIC PANDBRIEVEN SHOULD CONSULT ITS OWN TAX ADVISER TO OBTAIN A MORE DETAILED EXPLANATION OF FATCA AND TO LEARN HOW FATCA MIGHT AFFECT EACH HOLDER IN ITS PARTICULAR CIRCUMSTANCE.

SECTION 13

BELGIAN TAXATION ON THE PUBLIC PANDBRIEVEN

The following is a general description of the principal Belgian tax consequences for investors receiving interest in respect of or disposing of the Public Pandbrieven issued by the Issuer and is of a general nature based on the Issuer's understanding of current law and practice. This general description is based upon the law as in effect on the date of this Base Prospectus and is subject to any change in law that may take effect after such date. Investors should appreciate that, as a result of changing law or practice, the tax consequences may be otherwise than as stated below. Investors should consult their professional advisers on the possible tax consequences of subscribing for, purchasing, holding, selling or converting the Public Pandbrieven issued by the Issuer under the laws of their countries of citizenship, residence, ordinary residence or domicile.

For the purpose of the summary below, a Belgian resident is, (a) an individual subject to Belgian personal income tax (i.e. an individual who has his domicile in Belgium or has his seat of wealth in Belgium, or a person assimilated to a Belgian resident), (b) a legal entity subject to Belgian corporate income tax (i.e. a company that has its registered office, its main establishment, its administrative seat or its seat of management in Belgium), or (c) a legal entity subject to Belgian legal entities tax (i.e. an entity other than a legal entity subject to corporate income tax having its registered office, its main establishment, its administrative seat or its seat of management in Belgium). A non-resident is a person who is not a Belgian resident.

Belgian Withholding Tax

(a) General

All payments by or on behalf of the Issuer of interest on the Public Pandbrieven are in principle subject to the Belgian withholding tax at the current rate of 30 per cent. on the gross amount of the interest, subject to such relief as may be available under Belgian domestic law or applicable double tax treaties.

Under Belgian tax law, the following amounts are qualified and taxable as "interest": (i) periodic interest income, (ii) any amounts paid by the Issuer in excess of the issue price (upon full or partial redemption whether or not at maturity, or upon purchase by the Issuer), and (iii) if the Public Pandbrieven qualify as "fixed income securities" (in the meaning of Article 2, §1, 8° Belgian Income Tax Code), in case of a realisation of the Public Pandbrieven between two interest payment dates, the pro rata of accrued interest corresponding to the detention period. "Fixed income securities" are defined as bonds, specific debt certificates issued by banks (*kasbon/bon de caisse*) and other similar securities, including securities where income is capitalised or securities which do not generate a periodic payment of income but are issued with a discount corresponding to the capitalised interest up to the maturity date of the security.

(b) Belgian interest withholding tax exemption for certain holders of Dematerialised Public Pandbrieven (X/N withholding tax exemption)

Payments of interest and principal under the Dematerialised Public Pandbrieven by or on behalf of the Issuer may be made without deduction of withholding tax in respect of the Dematerialised Public Pandbrieven if and as long as at the moment of payment or attribution of interest they are held by certain eligible investors (the "**Eligible Investors**", see hereinafter) in an exempt securities account (an "**X-Account**") that has been opened with a financial institution that is a direct or indirect participant (a "**Participant**") in the clearing system operated by the National Bank of Belgium (the "**NBB-SSS**" and the "**Securities Settlement System**"). Euroclear, Clearstream Germany, SIX SIS (Switzerland),

Euroclear France SA (France), INTERBOLSA (Portugal) and Monte Titoli (Italy) are directly or indirectly Participants for this purpose.

Holding the Dematerialised Public Pandbrieven through the Securities Settlement System enables Eligible Investors to receive the gross interest income on their Dematerialised Public Pandbrieven and to transfer the Dematerialised Public Pandbrieven on a gross basis.

Participants to the Securities Settlement System must enter the Dematerialised Public Pandbrieven which they hold on behalf of Eligible Investors in an X-Account.

Eligible Investors are those entities referred to in Article 4 of the Belgian Royal Decree of 26 May 1994 on the deduction of withholding tax (*koninklijk besluit van 26 mei 1994 over de inhouding en de vergoeding van de roerende voorheffing/arrêté royal du 26 mai 1994 relatif à la perception et à la bonification du précompte mobilier*) (as amended from time to time) which include, *inter alia*:

- (i) Belgian resident companies referred to in Article 2, §1, 5°, b) of the Belgian Income Tax Code of 1992 (*wetboek van inkomstenbelastingen 1992/code des impôts sur les revenus 1992*);
- (ii) institutions, associations or companies specified in Article 2, §3 of the Law of 9 July 1975 on the control of insurance companies other than those referred to in 1° and 3° subject to the application of Article 262, 1° and 5° of the Belgian Income Tax Code 1992;
- (iii) state regulated institutions (*parastatalen/institutions parastatales*) for social security, or institutions which are assimilated therewith, provided for in Article 105, 2° of the Royal Decree of 27 August 1993 implementing the Belgian Income Tax Code 1992 (*koninklijk besluit tot uitvoering van het wetboek inkomstenbelastingen 1992/ arrêté royal d'exécution du code des impôts sur les revenus 1992*);
- (iv) non-resident investors whose holding of the Dematerialised Public Pandbrieven is not connected to a professional activity in Belgium, referred to in Article 105, 5° of the same decree;
- (v) investment funds, recognised in the framework of pension savings, provided for in Article 115 of the same decree;
- (vi) investors provided for in Article 227, 2° of the Belgian Income Tax Code 1992 which have used the income generating capital for the exercise of their professional activities in Belgium and which are subject to non-resident income tax pursuant to Article 233 of the same code;
- (vii) the Belgian State in respect of investments which are exempt from withholding tax in accordance with Article 265 of the Belgian Income Tax Code 1992;
- (viii) investment funds governed by foreign law which are an indivisible estate managed by a management company for the account of the participants, provided the fund units are not offered publicly in Belgium or traded in Belgium; and
- (ix) Belgian resident corporations, not provided for under (i) above, when their activities exclusively or principally consist of the granting of credits and loans.

If the holder of the Public Pandbrieven does not belong to, or ceases to belong to, one of the categories listed in Article 4 of the royal decree of 26 May 1994, as amended from time to time, its account with the clearing system organised by the clearer will be designated as a non-exempted account ("N-account"), and, therefore, the holder of the Public Pandbrieven will be submitted to the withholding tax, of which the rate is currently 30 per cent..

Eligible Investors do not include, *inter alia*, Belgian resident investors who are individuals or non-profit making organisations, other than those mentioned under (ii) and (iii) above.

Participants to the Securities Settlement System must keep the Dematerialised Public Pandbrieven which they hold on behalf of the non-Eligible Investors in a non-exempt securities account (an “**N-Account**”). In such instance, all payments of interest are subject to the 30 per cent. withholding tax. This withholding tax is withheld by the NBB-SSS and paid to the Belgian Treasury.

Transfers of Dematerialised Public Pandbrieven between an X-Account and an N-Account give rise to certain adjustment payments on account of withholding tax:

- A transfer from an N-Account (to an X-Account or N-Account) gives rise to the payment by the transferor non-Eligible Investor to the NBB-SSS of withholding tax on the accrued fraction of interest calculated from the last interest payment date up to the transfer date.
- A transfer (from an X-Account or N-Account) to an N-Account gives rise to the refund by the NBB-SSS to the transferee non-Eligible Investor of withholding tax on the accrued fraction of interest calculated from the last interest payment date up to the transfer date.
- Transfers of Dematerialised Public Pandbrieven between two X-Accounts do not give rise to any adjustment on account of withholding tax.

Upon opening of an X-Account for the holding of Dematerialised Public Pandbrieven, the Eligible Investor is required to provide the Participant with a statement of its eligible status on a form approved by the Minister of Finance. There is no ongoing declaration requirement to the Securities Settlement System as to the eligible status.

An X-Account may be opened with a Participant by an intermediary (an “**Intermediary**”) in respect of Dematerialised Public Pandbrieven that the Intermediary holds for the account of its clients (the “**Beneficial Owners**”), provided that each Beneficial Owner is an Eligible Investor. In such a case, the Intermediary must deliver to the Participant a statement on a form approved by the Minister of Finance confirming that (i) the Intermediary is itself an Eligible Investor and (ii) the Beneficial Owners holding their Dematerialised Public Pandbrieven through it are also Eligible Investors. A Beneficial Owner is also required to deliver a statement of its eligible status to the intermediary.

These identification requirements do not apply to central securities depositaries, as defined by Article 2, §1, (1) of Regulation (EU) No. 909/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 July 2014 on improving securities settlement in the European Union and on central securities depositories and amending Directive 98/26/EC and 2014/65/EU and Regulation (EU) No. 236/2012, acting as Participants to the Securities Settlement System, provided that (i) they only hold X-Accounts, (ii) they are able to identify the holders for whom they hold Public Pandbrieven on such account and (iii) the contractual rules agreed upon by these central securities depositories acting as Participants include the contractual undertaking that their client and account owners are all Eligible Investors. Hence, these identification requirements do not apply to Dematerialised Public Pandbrieven held in Euroclear, Clearstream Germany, SIX SIS (Switzerland), Euroclear France SA (France), INTERBOLSA (Portugal) or Monte Titoli (Italy) as Participants to the Securities Settlement System, provided that (i) they only hold X-Accounts, (ii) they are able to identify the holders for whom they hold Dematerialised Public Pandbrieven in such account and (iii) the contractual rules agreed upon by these central securities depositories include the contractual undertaking that their clients and account owners are all Eligible Investors. The Eligible Investors will need to confirm their status as Eligible Investors in the account agreement to be concluded with Euroclear Bank (in its capacity as clearing system), Clearstream, Germany, SIX SIS (Switzerland), Monte Titoli (Italy), Euroclear France SA (France),

INTERBOLSA (Portugal), any sub-participants outside of Belgium, or any other central securities depository as Participants to the Securities Settlement System.

In accordance with the Securities Settlement System, a Noteholder who is withdrawing Dematerialised Public Pandbrieven from an Exempt Account will, following the payment of interest on those Dematerialised Public Pandbrieven, be entitled to claim an indemnity from the Belgian tax authorities of an amount equal to the withholding on the interest payable on the Dematerialised Public Pandbrieven from the last preceding Interest Payment Date until the date of withdrawal of the Dematerialised Public Pandbrieven from the Securities Settlement System. As a condition of acceptance of the Dematerialised Public Pandbrieven into the Securities Settlement System, the Noteholders waive the right to claim such indemnity.

(c) Belgian interest withholding tax exemption for certain holders of Registered Public Pandbrieven

Payments of interest and principal by the Issuer under the Registered Public Pandbrieven (except Zero Coupon Pandbrieven and other Registered Public Pandbrieven which provide for the capitalisation of interest) may be made without deduction of withholding tax provided that the following conditions are cumulatively met (Article 107, §2, 5°, b) and 8°, and Article 118, §1, 1° and 2° of the Royal Decree of 27 August 1993 implementing the Belgian Income Tax Code 1992):

- (i) the Registered Public Pandbrieven are registered in the name of the Noteholder with the Issuer during the entire relevant Interest Period;
- (ii) the Noteholder is the legal owner (*eigenaar/propriétaire*) or usufructuary (*vruchtgebruiker/usufruitier*) of Registered Public Pandbrieven in respect of which it is entitled to payment of interest, uninterruptedly for the entire relevant Interest Period;
- (iii) the Noteholder is either (A) not resident for tax purposes in Belgium and does not use the income producing assets to exercise a business or professional activity in Belgium; or (B) a financial institution or institution which is assimilated therewith, provided for in Article 105, 1° of the Royal Decree of 27 August 1993 implementing the Belgian Income Tax Code; or (C) a state regulated institution (*parastatale/institution parastatale*) for social security, or institution which is assimilated therewith, provided for in Article 105, 2° of the Royal Decree of 27 August 1993 implementing the Belgian Income Tax Code; and
- (iv) upon each interest payment, the Noteholder must provide the Issuer with an affidavit in which it is certified that the conditions mentioned in points (ii) and (iii) are complied with.

If Belgian withholding tax was levied by the Issuer further to non-compliance of condition (ii) above, then the transferor and/or the transferee has the right, subject to certain time limitations and provided conditions (i) and (iii) are fulfilled, to file a claim with the Belgian tax authorities to request a refund of Belgian withholding tax on the *pro rata* amount of interest attributable to them (Article 119, §1 of the Royal Decree of 27 August 1993 implementing the Belgian Income Tax Code 1992).

Belgian income tax and capital gains

(a) Belgian resident individuals

For natural persons who are Belgian residents for tax purposes, i.e., who are subject to the Belgian personal income tax (*personenbelasting/impôt des personnes physiques*) and who hold the Public Pandbrieven as a private investment, the withholding tax is a final tax and, consequently, the interest does not need to be declared in their annual income tax return, provided that withholding tax was levied on these interest payments.

Belgian resident individuals can nevertheless opt to declare the interest in their annual income tax return, in which case the interest will be separately taxed at a rate of currently 30 per cent. (or, if it is more favorable, at the applicable progressive rates, taking into account the other income declared). In the event the interest is declared, the withholding tax may be credited against the final income tax liability in accordance with the usual conditions.

Capital gains realised on the sale of the Public Pandbrieven are in principle tax exempt, unless the capital gains are realised outside the scope of the management of one's private estate or unless the capital gains qualify as interest (as defined in the section entitled "Belgian Withholding Tax – (a) General"). Capital losses realised upon the disposal of the Public Pandbrieven held as a non-professional investment are in principle not tax deductible.

Other tax rules apply to Belgian resident individuals who do not hold the Public Pandbrieven as a private investment.

(b) Belgian resident companies

Interest attributed or paid to corporations Noteholders who are Belgian residents for tax purposes, i.e. who are subject to the Belgian corporate income tax (*vennootschapsbelasting/impôt des sociétés*), as well as capital gains realised upon the sale of the Public Pandbrieven are taxable at the ordinary corporate income tax rate of in principle 29.58 per cent. as of assessment year 2019 linked to a taxable period starting at the earliest on 1 January 2018. Furthermore, small and medium-sized companies are taxable at the reduced corporate income tax rate of 20.4 per cent. for the first EUR 100,000 of their taxable base. As of assessment year 2021 linked to a taxable period starting at the earliest on 1 January 2020, the ordinary corporate income tax rate will be 25 per cent., and the reduced corporate income tax rate 20 per cent.. Capital losses realised upon the sale of the Public Pandbrieven are in principle tax deductible.

Any Belgian interest withholding tax retained will generally, subject to certain conditions, be creditable against any corporate income tax due and the excess amount will be refundable.

Other tax rules apply to investment companies within the meaning of Article 185bis of the Belgian Income Tax Code.

(c) Belgian legal entities

For Belgian legal entities subject to the Belgian legal entities tax (*rechtspersonenbelasting/impôt des personnes morales*) which have been subject to the current rate of 30 per cent. Belgian withholding tax on interest payments, such withholding tax constitutes the final taxation.

Belgian legal entities which have received interest income on (Dematerialised or Registered) Public Pandbrieven rightfully without deduction for or on account of Belgian withholding tax, are required to declare and pay the 30 per cent. withholding tax to the Belgian tax authorities.

Capital gains realised on the sale of the Public Pandbrieven are in principle tax exempt, unless the capital gains qualify as interest (as defined in section entitled "Belgian Withholding Tax – (a) General"). Capital losses are in principle not tax deductible.

(d) Organisation for Financing Pensions

Interest and capital gains derived by Organisations for Financing Pensions in the meaning of the Law of 27 October 2006 on the activities and supervision of institutions for occupational retirement provision, are in principle not subject to Belgian corporate income tax. Capital losses are in principle not tax deductible. Subject to certain conditions, the Belgian withholding tax that has been levied can be credited against any corporate income tax due and any excess amount is in principle refundable.

(e) Non-residents of Belgium

Dematerialised Public Pandbrieven

Noteholders who are not residents of Belgium for Belgian tax purposes and do not invest in Dematerialised Public Pandbrieven in the course of their Belgian Professional activity will not become liable for any Belgian tax on income or capital gains by reason only of the acquisition or disposal of the Dematerialised Public Pandbrieven, provided that they qualify as Eligible Investors and that they hold their Dematerialised Public Pandbrieven in an X-Account. If the Dematerialised Public Pandbrieven are not entered into an X-account by the Eligible Investor, withholding tax on the interest is in principle applicable at the current rate of 30 per cent., possibly reduced pursuant to a tax treaty, on the gross amount of the interest.

Registered Public Pandbrieven

Noteholders who are not residents of Belgium for Belgian tax purposes and who are not holding the Registered Public Pandbrieven in the course of their Belgian professional activity will not become liable for any Belgian tax on income or capital gains by reason only of the acquisition or disposal of the Registered Public Pandbrieven, save, as the case may be, in the form of withholding tax.

Tax on stock exchange transactions

A tax on stock exchange transactions (*beurstaks/taxe sur les opérations de bourse*) will be levied on the purchase and sale in Belgium of the Public Pandbrieven on the secondary market through a professional intermediary. The rate applicable for secondary sales and purchases in Belgium through a professional intermediary is 0.12 per cent. with a maximum amount of EUR 1,300 per transaction and per party. The tax is due separately from each party to any such transaction, i.e. the seller (transferor) and the purchaser (transferee), both collected by the professional intermediary. The acquisition of the Public Pandbrieven upon their issuance (primary market) is not subject to the tax on stock exchange transactions.

Following the Law of 25 December 2016, the scope of application of the tax on stock exchange transactions has been extended as from 1 January 2017 in the sense that as from that date, transactions that are entered into or carried out by an intermediary that is not established in Belgium are considered to be entered into or carried out in Belgium if the order to execute the transaction is directly or indirectly given by either a natural person that has its habitual residence in Belgium or by a legal entity on behalf of its registered office or establishment in Belgium. In such a scenario, foreign intermediaries have the possibility to appoint a Belgian tax representative that is responsible for collecting the stock exchange tax due and for paying it to the Belgian treasury on behalf of clients that fall within one of the aforementioned categories (provided that these clients do not qualify as exempt persons for stock exchange tax purposes – see below). If no such permanent representative is appointed, the relevant parties themselves are responsible for the filing of a stock exchange tax return and for the timely payment of the amount of stock exchange tax due.

However, no tax on stock exchange transactions will be payable by exempt persons acting for their own account including investors who are not Belgian residents, provided they deliver an affidavit to the financial intermediary in Belgium confirming their non-resident status and certain Belgian institutional investors as defined in Article 126.1 2° of the code of various duties and taxes (*Wetboek Diverse Rechten en Taksen/Code des Droits et Taxes Diverses*).

Exchange of information: Common Reporting Standard (“CRS”)

The Public Pandbrieven are subject to the Directive on Administrative Cooperation (DAC2) (2014/107/EU) of 9 December 2014. Under this Directive (and the Belgian law implementing this Directive (*“Wet tot regeling van de mededeling van inlichtingen betreffende financiële rekeningen, door de Belgische financiële*

instellingen en de FOD Financiën in het kader van automatische uitwisseling van inlichtingen op internationaal niveau en voor belastingdoeleinden” of 16 December 2015), Belgian financial institutions holding Public Pandbrieven for tax residents in another CRS contracting state, shall report financial information regarding the Public Pandbrieven (income, gross proceeds, etc.) to the Belgian competent authority, who shall communicate the information to the competent authority of the state of the tax residence of the beneficial owner.

The proposed financial transactions tax (“FTT”)

The European Commission has published a proposal for a Directive for a common FTT in Belgium, Germany, Estonia, Greece, Spain, France, Italy, Austria, Portugal, Slovenia and Slovakia (the participating Member States). On 8 December 2015, Estonia however expressed its intention not to introduce the FTT.

The proposed FTT has very broad scope and could, if introduced in its current form, apply to certain dealings in Public Pandbrieven (including secondary market transactions) in certain circumstances. The issuance and subscription of Public Pandbrieven should, however, be exempt.

Under current proposals the FTT could apply in certain circumstances to persons both within and outside of the participating Member States. Generally, it would apply to certain dealings in Public Pandbrieven where at least one party is a financial institution, and at least one party is established in a participating Member State. A financial institution may be, or be deemed to be, “established” in a participating Member State in a broad range of circumstances, including (a) by transacting with a person established in a participating Member State or (b) where the financial instrument which is subject to the dealings is issued in a participating Member State.

The FTT proposal remains subject to negotiation between the participating Member States and its timing remains unclear. The proposal may still be amended, repealed or abolished. Additional EU Member States may decide to participate. Prospective holders of Public Pandbrieven are advised to seek their own professional advice in relation to the FTT.

Tax on securities accounts

Pursuant to the law of 7 February 2018 introducing a tax on securities accounts, a tax of 0.15 per cent. will be levied on Belgian resident and non-resident individuals on their share in the average value of the qualifying financial instruments (including but not limited to shares, notes and units of undertakings for collective investment) held on one or more securities accounts during a reference period of twelve consecutive months starting on 1 October and ending on 30 September of the subsequent year (the “**Tax on Securities Accounts**”). The first reference period started on the day of entry into effect of the law (i.e., on 10 March 2018) and ended on 30 September 2018.

No Tax on Securities Accounts will be due provided the holder’s share in the average value of the qualifying financial instruments on those accounts amounts to less than EUR 500,000. If, however, the holder’s share in the average value of the qualifying financial instruments on those accounts amounts to EUR 500,000 or more, the Tax on Securities Accounts will be due on the entire share of the holder in the average value of the qualifying financial instruments on those accounts (and, hence, not only on the part which exceeds the EUR 500,000 threshold).

Qualifying financial instruments held by non-resident individuals only fall within the scope of the Tax on Securities Accounts provided they are held on securities accounts with a financial intermediary established or located in Belgium. Note that pursuant to certain double tax treaties, Belgium has no right to tax capital. Hence, to the extent the Tax on Securities Accounts is viewed as a tax on capital within the meaning of these double tax treaties, treaty protection may, subject to certain conditions, be claimed.

A financial intermediary is defined as (i) a credit institution or a stockbroking firm as defined by Article 1, §2 and §3 of the Law of 25 April 2014 on the status and supervision of credit institutions and investment companies and (ii) the investment companies as defined by Article 3, §1 of the Law of 25 October 2016 on access to the activity of investment services and on the legal status and supervision of portfolio management and investment advice companies, which are, pursuant to national law, admitted to hold financial instruments for the account of customers.

The Tax on Securities Accounts is in principle due by the financial intermediary established or located in Belgium if (i) the holder's share in the average value of the qualifying financial instruments held on one or more securities accounts with said intermediary amounts to EUR 500,000 or more or (ii) the holder instructed the financial intermediary to levy the Tax on Securities Accounts due (e.g. in case such holder holds qualifying financial instruments on several securities accounts held with multiple intermediaries of which the average value does not amount to EUR 500,000 or more, but of which the holder's share in the total average value of these accounts amounts to at least EUR 500,000 EUR). Otherwise, the Tax on Securities Accounts would have to be declared and would be due by the holder itself unless the holder provides evidence that the Tax on Securities Accounts has already been withheld, declared and paid by an intermediary which is not established or located in Belgium. In that respect, intermediaries located or established outside of Belgium could appoint a Tax on the Securities Accounts representative in Belgium, subject to certain conditions and formalities (**Tax on the Securities Accounts Representative**). Such a Tax on the Securities Accounts Representative will then be liable towards the Belgian Treasury for the Tax on the Securities Accounts due and for complying with certain reporting obligations in that respect.

Belgian resident individuals will have to report in their annual income tax return various securities accounts held with one or more financial intermediaries of which they are considered as a holder within the meaning of the Tax on Securities Accounts. Non-resident individuals have to report in their annual Belgian non-resident income tax return various securities accounts held with one or more financial intermediaries established or located in Belgium of which they are considered as a holder within the meaning of the Tax on Securities Accounts.

Prospective investors are strongly advised to seek their own professional advice in relation to the tax on securities accounts.

SECTION 14

SUBSCRIPTION AND SALE

Pursuant to the distribution agreement between the Issuer, the Dealers and the Arranger (as amended, supplemented, replaced and/or restated from time to time, the “**Distribution Agreement**”) and subject to the conditions contained therein, the Dealers have agreed with the Issuer a basis upon which they or any of them may from time to time agree to purchase Public Pandbrievien. The Public Pandbrievien may be resold at prevailing market prices, or at prices related thereto, at the time of such resale, as determined by the relevant Dealer. The Distribution Agreement also provides for Public Pandbrievien to be issued in syndicated Tranches that are jointly and severally underwritten by two or more Dealers.

The Issuer will pay each relevant Dealer a commission in respect of Public Pandbrievien subscribed by them. The Issuer has agreed to reimburse the Dealers for certain of their activities in connection with the Base Prospectus. The commissions in respect of an issuance of Public Pandbrievien on a syndicated basis will be stated in the applicable subscription agreement.

The Issuer has agreed to indemnify the Dealers against certain liabilities relating to any misrepresentation or breach of any of the representations, warranties or agreements of the Issuer in connection with the offer and sale of the Public Pandbrievien. The Distribution Agreement entitles the Dealers to terminate any agreement that they make to subscribe Public Pandbrievien in certain circumstances prior to payment for such Public Pandbrievien being made to the Issuer.

Certain of the Dealers and their affiliates have engaged, and may in the future engage, in investment banking and/or commercial banking transactions with, and may perform services for, the Issuer and their affiliates in the ordinary course of business. In addition, in the ordinary course of their business activities, the Dealers and their affiliates may make or hold a broad array of investments and actively trade debt and equity securities (or related derivative securities) and financial instruments (including bank loans) for their own account and for the accounts of their customers. Such investments and securities activities may involve securities and/or instruments of the Issuer or Issuer’s affiliates. If any of the Dealers or their affiliates has a lending relationship with the Issuer, certain of the Dealers or their affiliates routinely hedge, and certain other of those Dealers or their affiliates may hedge their credit exposure to the Issuer consistent with their customary risk management policies. Typically, such Dealers and their affiliates would hedge such exposure by entering into transactions which consist of either the purchase of credit default swaps or the creation of short positions in securities, including potentially the Public Pandbrievien issued under the Programme. Any such short positions could adversely affect future trading prices of Public Pandbrievien issued under the Programme. The Dealers and their affiliates may also make investment recommendations and/or publish or express independent research views in respect of such securities or financial instruments and may hold, or recommend to clients that they acquire, long and/or short positions in such securities and instruments.

United States

The Public Pandbrievien have not been and will not be registered under the U.S. Securities Act of 1933 as amended (the “**Securities Act**”) and the Public Pandbrievien may not be offered or sold within the United States or to, or for the account or benefit of, U.S. persons except in certain transactions exempt from the registration requirements of the Securities Act. Terms used in this paragraph have the meanings given to them by Regulation S under the Securities Act.

Each Dealer has represented and agreed, and each further Dealer appointed under the Programme will be required to represent and agree, that, except as permitted by the Distribution Agreement, it has not offered or sold and will not offer or sell the Public Pandbrievien of any identifiable Tranche, (i) as part of their distribution at any time or (ii) otherwise until 40 calendar days after completion of the distribution of such

Tranche as determined, and certified to the Issuer and/or the Principal Paying Agent by the relevant Dealer, or, in the case of Public Pandbrieven issued on a syndicated basis, the relevant Lead Manager, within the United States or to, or for the account or benefit of, U.S. persons, and it will have sent to each dealer to which it sells Public Pandbrieven during the distribution compliance period a confirmation or other notice setting forth the restrictions on offers and sales of the Public Pandbrieven within the United States or to, or for the account or benefit of, U.S. persons. Terms used in this paragraph have the meanings given to them by Regulation S under the Securities Act.

The Public Pandbrieven are being offered and sold outside the United States to non-U.S. persons in reliance on Regulation S under the Securities Act.

In addition, until 40 calendar days after the commencement of the offering, an offer or sale of Public Pandbrieven within the United States by any dealer may violate the registration requirements of the Securities Act.

This Base Prospectus has been prepared by the Issuer for use in connection with the offer and sale of the Public Pandbrieven outside the United States. The Issuer and the Dealers reserve the right to reject any offer to purchase the Public Pandbrieven, in whole or in part, for any reason. This Base Prospectus does not constitute an offer to any person in the United States. Distribution of this Base Prospectus by any non-U.S. person outside the United States to any U.S. person or to any other person within the United States is unauthorised and any disclosure without the prior written consent of the Issuer of any of its contents to any such U.S. person or other person within the United States is prohibited.

Prohibition of sales to consumers in Belgium

The Notes are not intended to be offered, sold or otherwise made available, and will not be offered, sold or otherwise made available, in Belgium to “consumers” (*consommateurs/consumenten*) within the meaning of the Belgian Code of Economic Law (*Code de droit économique/Wetboek van economisch recht*), as amended.

Prohibition of sales to EEA Retail Investors

Each Dealer has represented and agreed, and each further Dealer appointed under the Programme will be required to represent and agree, that it has not offered, sold or otherwise made available and will not offer, sell or otherwise make available any Public Pandbrieven which are the subject of the offering contemplated by this Base Prospectus as completed by the Final Terms in relation thereto to any retail investor in the European Economic Area.

For the purposes of this provision:

- (a) the expression “retail investor” means a person who is one (or more) of the following:
 - (i) a retail client as defined in point (11) of Article 4(1) of Directive 2014/65/EU (as amended, “ **MiFID II** ”); or
 - (ii) a customer within the meaning of Directive 2016/97/EU (“ **Insurance Distribution Directive** ”), where that customer would not qualify as a professional client as defined in point (10) of Article 4(1) of MiFID II; or
 - (iii) not a qualified investor as defined in the Prospectus Directive; and
- (b) the expression “offer” includes the communication in any form and by any means of sufficient information on the terms of the offer and the Public Pandbrieven to be offered so as to enable an investor to decide to purchase or subscribe the Public Pandbrieven.

Public Offer Selling Restriction Under the Prospectus Directive

In relation to each Member State of the European Economic Area which has implemented the Prospectus Directive (each a “**Relevant Member State**”), each of the Dealers has represented and agreed, and each further Dealer appointed under the Programme will be required to represent and agree, that, with effect from and including the date on which the Prospectus Directive is implemented in that Relevant Member State (the “**Relevant Implementation Date**”), it has not made and will not make an offer of Public Pandbrieven which are the subject of the offering contemplated by this Base Prospectus as completed by the relevant final terms in relation thereto to the public in that Relevant Member State, except that it may, with effect from and including the Relevant Implementation Date, make an offer of such Public Pandbrieven to the public in that Relevant Member State:

- (a) at any time to any legal entity which is a qualified investor as defined in the Prospectus Directive;
- (b) at any time to fewer than 100, or, if the Relevant Member State has implemented the relevant provision of the 2010 PD Amending Directive, 150, natural or legal persons (other than qualified investors as defined in the Prospectus Directive), as permitted under the Prospectus Directive, subject to obtaining the prior consent of the relevant Dealer or Dealers nominated by the Issuer for any such offer; or
- (c) at any time in any other circumstances falling within Article 3(2) of the Prospectus Directive,

provided that no such offer shall require the Issuer or any Dealer to publish a prospectus pursuant to Article 3 of the Prospectus Directive or supplement a prospectus pursuant to Article 16 of the Prospectus Directive.

For the purposes of this provision, the expression an “**offer of Public Pandbrieven to the public**” in relation to any Public Pandbrieven in any Relevant Member State means the communication in any form and by any means of sufficient information on the terms of the offer and the Public Pandbrieven to be offered so as to enable an investor to decide to purchase or subscribe the Public Pandbrieven, as the same may be varied in that Member State by any measure implementing the Prospectus Directive in that Member State and the expression “**Prospectus Directive**” means Directive 2003/71/EC (and amendments thereto, including the 2010 PD Amending Directive, to the extent implemented in the Relevant Member State), and includes any relevant implementing measure in each Relevant Member State and the expression “**2010 PD Amending Directive**” means Directive 2010/73/EU.

United Kingdom

Each of the Dealers has represented and agreed, and each further Dealer appointed under the Programme will be required to represent and agree, that:

1. in relation to any Public Pandbrieven which have a maturity of less than one year from the date of issuance, (a) it is a person whose ordinary activities involve it in acquiring, holding, managing or disposing of investments (as principal or agent) for the purposes of its business and (b) it has not offered or sold and will not offer or sell any such Public Pandbrieven other than to persons whose ordinary activities involve them in acquiring, holding, managing or disposing of investments (as principal or agent) for the purposes of their businesses or who it is reasonable to expect will acquire, hold, manage or dispose of investments (as principal or agent) for the purposes of their businesses where the issuance of the Public Pandbrieven would otherwise constitute a contravention of section 19 of the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000 (the “**UK FSMA 2000**”) by the Issuer;
2. it has only communicated or caused to be communicated and will only communicate or cause to be communicated any invitation or inducement to engage in investment activity (within the meaning of section 21 of the UK FSMA 2000) received by it in connection with the issuance or sale of any Public

Pandbrieven in circumstances in which section 21(1) of the UK FSMA 2000 does not apply to the Issuer; and

3. it has complied and will comply with all applicable provisions of the UK FSMA 2000 with respect to anything done by it in relation to any Public Pandbrieven in, from or otherwise involving the United Kingdom.

Belgium

Any offering of the Public Pandbrieven will be exclusively conducted under applicable private placement exemptions.

Registered Public Pandbrieven may not be acquired by a Belgian or foreign transferee who is not subject to income tax or who is, as far as interest income is concerned, subject to a tax regime that is deemed by the Belgian tax authorities to be significantly more advantageous than the common Belgian tax regime applicable to interest income (within the meaning of Articles 54 and 198, §1, 11° of the Belgian Income Tax Code 1992) or who is resident or established in a tax haven country or a low-tax jurisdiction (within the meaning of Article 307 of the Belgian Income Tax Code 1992).

The Netherlands

The Public Pandbrieven (or any interest therein) are not and may not, directly or indirectly, be offered, sold, pledged, delivered or transferred in the Netherlands, on their issue date or at any time thereafter, and neither this Base Prospectus nor any other document in relation to any offering of the Public Pandbrieven (or any interest therein) may be distributed or circulated in the Netherlands, other than to qualified investors as defined in the Prospectus Directive (as defined under “Public Offer Selling Restriction Under the Prospectus Directive” above), provided that these parties acquire the Public Pandbrieven for their own account or that of another qualified investor.

Switzerland

The Public Pandbrieven may not be publicly offered, sold or advertised, directly or indirectly, in or from Switzerland and will not be listed on the SIX Swiss Exchange or on any other exchange or regulated trading facility in Switzerland. Neither this Base Prospectus nor any other offering or marketing material relating to the Public Pandbrieven constitutes a prospectus as such term is understood pursuant to Article 652a or Article 1156 of the Swiss Federal Code of Obligations or a listing prospectus within the meaning of the listing rules of the SIX Swiss Exchange Ltd., and neither this Base Prospectus nor any other offering or marketing material relating to the Public Pandbrieven may be publicly distributed or otherwise made publicly available in Switzerland.

Japan

The Public Pandbrieven have not been and will not be registered under the Financial Instruments and Exchange Act of Japan (Act No. 25 of 1948, as amended, the “**Financial Instruments and Exchange Act**”). Accordingly, each of the Dealers and the Issuer has represented and agreed that it has not, directly or indirectly offered, or sold and will not, directly or indirectly, offer or sell any Public Pandbrieven in Japan or to, or for the benefit of, any resident of Japan (which term as used herein means any person resident in Japan, including any corporation or other entity organised under the laws of Japan) or to others for re-offering or resale, directly or indirectly, in Japan or to, or for the benefit of, any resident of Japan except pursuant to an exemption from the registration requirements of, and otherwise in compliance with, the Financial Instruments and Exchange Act and other relevant laws and regulations of Japan.

General

These selling restrictions may be modified by the agreement of the Issuer and the Dealers. Any such modification will be set out in the Final Terms issued in respect of the issuance of Public Pandbrieven to which it relates or in a supplement to this Base Prospectus.

No representation is made that any action has been taken in any jurisdiction that would permit a public offering of any of the Public Pandbrieven, or possession or distribution of this Base Prospectus or any other offering material or any Final Terms, in any country or jurisdiction where action for that purpose is required.

Each Dealer has agreed that it shall, to the best of its knowledge, comply with all relevant laws, regulations and directives in each jurisdiction in which it purchases, offers, sells or delivers Public Pandbrieven or has in its possession or distributes this Base Prospectus, any other offering material or any Final Terms in all cases at its own expense.

Each Dealer has agreed and each further Dealer appointed under the Programme will be required to agree that Public Pandbrieven issued under the Programme will not be placed with “consumers” within the meaning of the Belgian Code of Economic Law dated 28 February 2013.

SECTION 15

GENERAL INFORMATION

1. Application has been made to Euronext Brussels for Public Pandbrieven issued under the Base Prospectus to be listed and to be admitted to trading on Euronext Brussels' regulated market.
2. The Issuer has obtained all necessary consents, approvals and authorisations in Belgium in connection with the issuance of the Public Pandbrieven. The Programme was initially authorised by a resolution of the Management Board of the Issuer passed on 1 July 2014. The update of the Programme was authorised by a resolution of the Management Board of the Issuer passed on 13 March 2019.
3. The Issuer is licensed as a Belgian credit institution
4. Save as disclosed in the section headed "Description of the Issuer" on page 154 of this Base Prospectus, there has been no material adverse change in the prospects of the Issuer on a consolidated basis since 31 December 2018. In addition, other than as disclosed in "Description of the Issuer" on page 154, there are no known trends, uncertainties, demands, commitments or events that are reasonably likely to have a material effect on the prospects of the Issuer for the current financial year.
5. Save as disclosed in the section "Description of the Issuer" on page 154 of this Base Prospectus, there has been no significant change in the financial or trading position of the Issuer since 31 December 2018.
6. Save as disclosed in the section headed "Description of the Issuer" on page 154 of this Base Prospectus, neither the Issuer nor any of its subsidiaries is or has been involved in any governmental, legal or arbitration proceedings (including any such proceedings which are pending or threatened of which the Issuer is aware) during the 12 months preceding the date of this Base Prospectus which may have or have had in the recent past significant effects, on the financial position or profitability of the Issuer or any of its subsidiaries.
7. Dematerialised Public Pandbrieven have been accepted for clearance through the Securities Settlement System operated by the National Bank of Belgium. The Common Code and the International Securities Identification Number (ISIN) (and any other relevant identification number for any Alternative Clearing System) for a Series of Public Pandbrieven will be set out in the applicable Final Terms.
8. As at the date of this Base Prospectus, the address of the National Bank of Belgium (i.e., the operator of the Securities Settlement System is Boulevard de Berlaimont 14, B-1000 Brussels, Belgium. The address of any Alternative Clearing System will be specified in the applicable Final Terms.
9. As at the date of this Base Prospectus, there are no material contracts entered into other than in the ordinary course of the Issuer's business, which could result in the Issuer being under an obligation or entitlement that is material to the Issuer's ability to meet its obligations to Noteholders in respect of the Public Pandbrieven being issued.
10. The issue price and the amount of the relevant Public Pandbrieven will be determined before filing of the applicable Final Terms of each Tranche, based on then prevailing market conditions. The Issuer does not intend to provide any post-issuance information in relation to any issuances of Public Pandbrieven, except for investor reports (with regard to, among others, the composition of the Special Estate and which will be made available on the website of the Issuer at www.belfius.com on a monthly basis) and if required by any applicable laws and regulations.

11. Copies of the annual report and audited annual accounts of the Issuer for the years ended 31 December 2016 and 31 December 2017, including the reports of the statutory auditors in respect thereof, and copies of this Base Prospectus and any supplements and each Final Terms of listed tranches may be obtained. The Programme Agreement, the Agency Agreement, the Noteholders' Representative Agreement, the Distribution Agreement and the Articles of Association of the Issuer will be available, during normal business hours on any Business Day, for inspection by the Noteholders at the specified offices of the Issuer and each of the Paying Agents for the period of 12 months following the date of this Base Prospectus. Copies of such Agreements may also be requested at the e-mail address which will be specified on the Issuer's website (www.belfius.com).
12. This Base Prospectus and the Final Terms of Tranches listed on Euronext Brussels and all documents that have been incorporated by reference will be available on the Issuer's website (www.belfius.com) and/or Euronext Brussels' website (www.euronext.com).
13. The audit of Belfius Bank's financial statements was conducted by Deloitte Réviseurs d'Entreprises SC s.f.d. SCRL, represented by Bart Dewael and Bernard De Meulemeester, Gateway building, Luchthaven Nationaal 1 J, 1930 Zaventem (members of *IBR – IRE Instituut der Bedrijfsrevisoren/Institut des Réviseurs d'Entreprises*) in relation to the audit of the consolidated financial statements of Belfius for the financial year ended 31 December 2017 and represented by Bart Dewael and Bernard De Meulemeester (members of *IBR – IRE Instituut der Bedrijfsrevisoren/Institut des Réviseurs d'Entreprises*) in relation to the audit of the consolidated financial statements of Belfius for the financial year ended 31 December 2018. They have rendered unqualified audit reports on the financial statements of Belfius Bank for the years ended 31 December 2017 and 2018.
14. Certain of the Dealers and their affiliates have engaged, and may in the future engage, in investment banking and/or commercial banking transactions and may perform services for the Issuer and their respective affiliates in the ordinary course of business.

REGISTERED OFFICE OF BELFIUS BANK SA/NV

Place Charles Rogier 11
B-1210 Brussels
Belgium

DEALERS

Barclays Bank PLC
5 The North Colonnade
Canary Wharf
London E14 4BB
England

Belfius Bank SA/NV
Place Charles Rogier 11
B-1210 Brussels
Belgium

Landesbank Baden-Württemberg
Am Hauptbahnhof 2
70173 Stuttgart
Germany

Nomura International plc
1 Angel Lane
London EC4R 3AB
England

NatWest Markets plc
250 Bishopsgate
London EC2M 4AA
England

Barclays Bank Ireland PLC
Barclays Bank Ireland PLC
One Molesworth Street
Dublin 2
DO2RF29

Commerzbank Aktiengesellschaft
Kaiserstraße 16 (Kaiserplatz)
60311 Frankfurt/Main
Federal Republic of Germany

Natixis
30 Avenue Pierre Mendès France
75013 Paris
France

Société Générale
29 Boulevard Haussmann
75009 Paris
France

UniCredit Bank AG
12 Arabellastraße
81925 Munich
Germany

CALCULATION AGENT & REGISTRAR

Belfius Bank SA/NV
Place Charles Rogier 11
B-1210 Brussels
Belgium

FISCAL AGENT

Belfius Bank SA/NV
Place Charles Rogier 11
B-1210 Brussels
Belgium

PRINCIPAL PAYING AGENT

Belfius Bank SA/NV
Place Charles Rogier 11
B-1210 Brussels
Belgium

ARRANGER

Belfius Bank SA/NV
Place Charles Rogier 11
B-1210 Brussels
Belgium

COVER POOL MONITOR

Ernst & Young Bedrijfsrevisoren BV o.v.v. CVBA/Réviseurs d'Entreprises SC s.f.d. SCRL

NOTEHOLDERS' REPRESENTATIVE

Stichting Belfius Public Pandbrieven Noteholders' Representative
Amsterdam

NOTEHOLDERS' REPRESENTATIVE MANAGING DIRECTOR

Amsterdamsch Trustee's Kantoor B.V.
Prins Bernhardplein 200
1097 JB Amsterdam
the Netherlands

AUDITORS

To Belfius Bank SA/NV
Deloitte Bedrijfsrevisoren BV o.v.v.e. CVBA
Luchthaven Nationaal 1 J
B-1930 Zaventem
Belgium

LEGAL ADVISERS

in respect of Belgian law

PwC Legal CVBA
Woluwedal 20
1932 Sint-Stevens-Woluwe
Belgium