Belfius 1H 2023 results

Analyst Conference 1 September 2023

Meaningful & inspiring for Belgian Society. Together

Belfius 1H 2023 - highlights



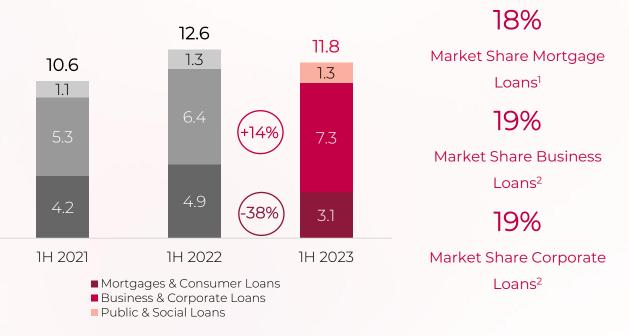
In a transforming macro-economic context

Diversification strategy supporting Commercial Dynamics



Belfius' diversified lending capacities partially compensate slowdown in Belgian mortgage loan market

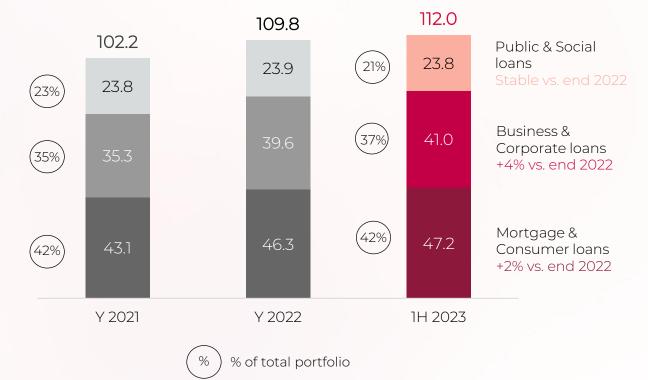
LT loan production (bn€)



Notes: 1. calculation based on production per 1H 2023. 2. market share on outstanding loans per end 2022.

... and allow to further grow & diversify our sound commercial loan book

Outstanding commercial loans (bn€)



Commercial Dynamics

Loans

Further growing S&I with changing profile: shift towards maturing products

Outstanding S&I (bn€) Organic Market Growth Effect +0.8bn 182.2 +2.0bn 179.5 179.4 Other S&I¹ 12.0 11.2 11.4 +0.5bn +0.1bn +6% vs. end 2022 Asset Management 49.1 46.3 +2.0bn 52.3 +0.8bn Services & Equity +6% vs. end 2022 +6.2bn 25.8 Maturing Deposits & Branch 21 +32% vs end 2022 -6.8bn 102.1 102.1 95.4 Non Maturing Deposits -7% vs. end 2022 Y 2021 Y 2022 1H 2023

Commercial Dynamics

Savings & Investments

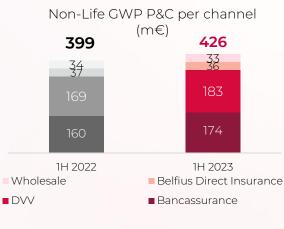
Note 1. Other S&I consisting of Belfius' Commercial Paper, Pension Insurance and Third Party Products (excluding stock exchange).

Commercial Dynamics

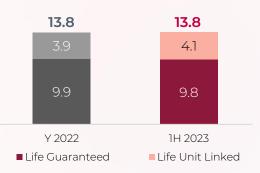
Insurance



Belfius' Insurance activities continue to grow



Insurance reserves per type (bn€)



Life GWP per product type (m€)



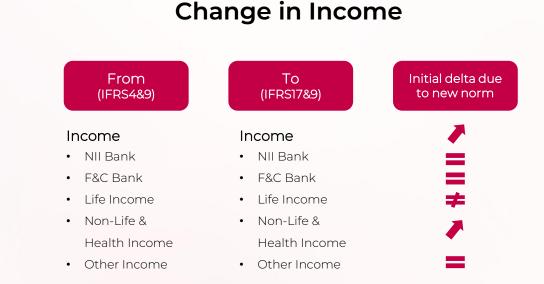
Protection Life Invest Pension Endowment

Mortgage loans X-Sell 135.6% credit-linked life insurance (vs 130.8% FY 2022)

Excellent Financial Results

P&L

Preliminary notes on IFRS17



First time adoption of IFRS17

- Life Insurance income (BBA) & Health Insurance income (BBA) will be recognized over the lifetime of the contract, with no day-one profit recognition anymore. The CSM gives an indication into the future profitability of insurance contracts and will generally equal the eventual insurance results as well as the reversal of the risk adjustment if all estimated cash flows occur. Changes in estimates will impact the CSM and booked on the B/S, and then spread over the remaining life of the impacted contracts (except at the occurrence of a loss component, then immediately in P&L)
- Non-Life (PAA) & Health Insurance income (PAA) undergo at first only limited changes versus IFRS 4 (main new elements under IFRS 17: risk adjustment as an allowance for uncertainty & discounting of the Liability for Incurred Claims (LIC), and recognition of loss component). However, the effective claims paid out and evolution of claims reserves are not booked in income line anymore, but in Insurance Service Expenses line (see further).
- Belfius continues to treat unit linked contracts as investment contracts within the scope of IFRS 9, because they do not generally contain an insurance component or DPF.

P&I

Preliminary notes on IFRS17



First time adoption of IFRS17 **Change in Costs**

From (IFRS4&9)	To (IFRS17&9)	Initial delta due to new norm		
Costs	Costs	=		
• Staff expenses	Including costs directly attributable to	NEW		
• General expenses	Insurance contracts			
Network feesDepreciations	Insurance Service Expenses adjustedInsurance Service Expenses	NEW		
	• Net Expenses from Reinsurance contracts			
	• (Minus) Costs directly attributable to			

- Insurance contracts
- Under IFRS17 « Operating Expenses » only represent operating expenses « non-directly attributable » to insurance contracts. ٠ The costs directly attributable to insurance contracts are partly included in Insurance Service Expenses and partly amortized over the lifetime of the Life insurance contracts (as part of acquisition and management cost cashflows used for measurement of life insurance liabilities).

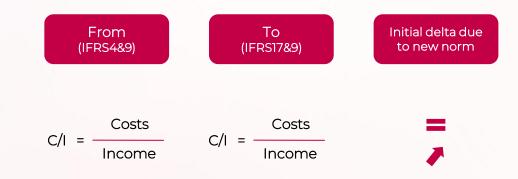
At Belfius, the costs will be presented with the same concept as under IFRS4 (costs including directly attributable costs to insurance contracts).

Insurance Service Expenses adjusted reflect (1) the costs incurred in providing services in the period, including incurred claims and any subsequent change in the liability for incurred claims (except for effect of time value of money and financial risk that is booked in Insurance Finance Income and Expenses), (2) the net expenses from Reinsurance contracts, (3) minus the costs directly attributable to insurance contracts.

P&L

Preliminary notes on IFRS17

First time adoption of IFRS17 Change in C/I ratio



• Under IFRS17, Belfius will display a **lower C/I ratio** due to change in income given different representation of net claims charges (reported under Insurance Service Expenses Adjusted).

Total Income

Strong growth of total income (+ 202m€) mainly thanks to improving interest margin

Total Income (in m€)



Note 1. Delta Income 1H 2022 IFRS17/9 vs. IFRS4/9 mainly stemming from different measurement & representation of (a) premiums and technical provisioning in total income and (b) acquisition commissions, claims and net reinsurance result under Insurance Service Expenses adjusted.

Net Interest Income Bank

Growing Net Interest Income thanks to continued solid commercial dynamics & ALM management, allowing for improving NIM in higher interest rate environment

Net Interest Income Bank (in m€)



Net Interest Income Bank Margins

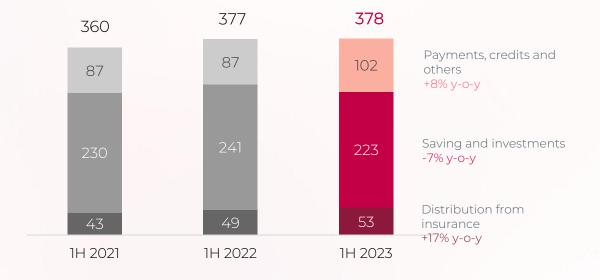
NIM moving up towards more historical levels, after low for long era

Net Interest Margin (in %)



Fee & Commission Income Bank

Stronger payment & insurance fee income lead to overall stable F&C income



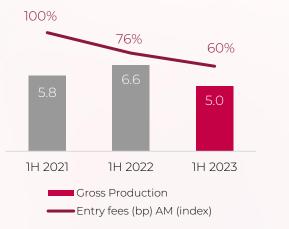
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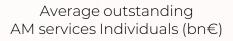
F&C Income Bank Margins

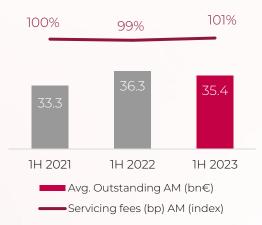


More challenging 1H 2023 in terms of Asset Management Services, mainly due to higher competition from maturing deposits investment opportunities

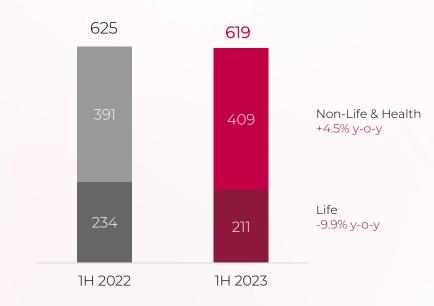
> Gross production AM services Individuals (bn€)







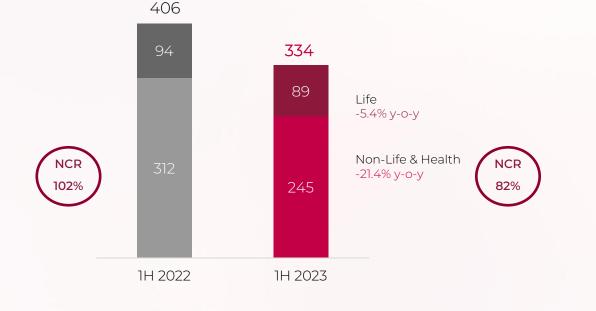
Insurance Income (IFRS17) Non-Life income supported by indexation of premiums and continued portfolio growth; Life income affected by lower finance result in line with loss of carry from repo activity



Life Income represents the Financial Income, Net Insurance Finance Result, Insurance Revenue, Net Commissions & Other Income allocated from Life Insurance contracts.

Non-Life & Health Income represents the Financial Income, Net Insurance Finance Result, Insurance Revenue, Net Commissions & Other Income allocated from Non-Life & Health Insurance contracts.

Non-Life Insurance Service Expenses adjusted¹ supported by lower claims in absence of material Natural Catastrophe in 1H 2023 and some release risk adjustement



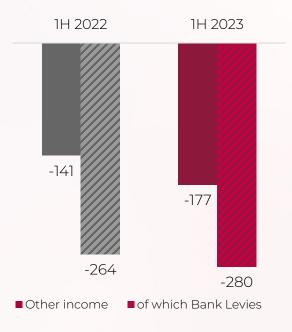
Financial Results

Insurance Service Expenses adjusted

18 Note 1. Insurance Service Expenses adjusted = Insurance Service Expenses + Net Reinsurance Result – directly attributable cost to insurance contracts.

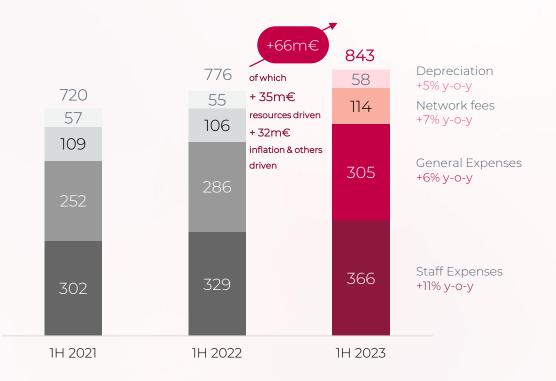
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More negative Other Income, despite better Financial Markets related income, mostly due to higher bank levies



Financial Results
Other Income

Costs¹ increasing due to inflationary pressures alongside continued workforce reinforcements in line with Belfius' commercial growth



Financial Results

Costs

Continued investment in human capital fully in line with Belfius' strategy

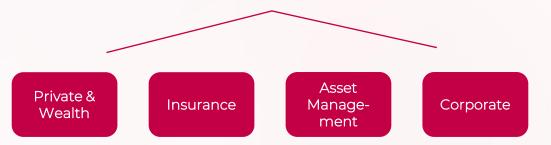
+ 181 avg FTE

291 new hires (headcount)

in 1H 2023

Growth of avg FTE compared to 1H 2022

Especially within all strategic axes



Financial Results



Improving interest margin big support for preprovision income growing further to 694m€



Financial Results

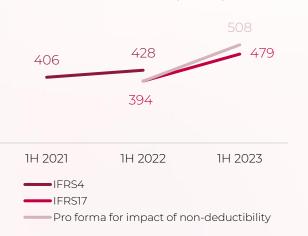
Profitable growth

Effective tax rate impacted by new legal limitation (from 2023 onwards) of the deductibility of Belgian banking tax¹

As of 2023, the Belgian government limited the deductibility of the Belgian Tax on Credit Institutions¹ to 20% (instead of fully deductible formerly).

If this deductibility did not change we would have achieved a pro forma Net Income of 508m€ per 1H 2023.

23



Net Income (in m€)

Note 1: This is about Belgian NTK, general tax on banking institutions in Belgium, consisting of 0.13231% multiplied by the average liabilities to clients of the preceding year.

Financial Results



Sustained Risk Profile and Sound Solvability

Leaving Covid-era behind us, back to credit risk provisioning giving more weight to point-in-time and forward looking elements

1

2

3

When the Covid-19 crisis emerged, and given the fact that traditional credit risk models were not fully fit to assess the impact on loan portfolios of such black swan event, **the provisioning methodology was adapted in 2020**, a.o. by integrating 10 year historical data and a 3 year forward looking perspective on macroeconomic factors, in order to apply as such a more through-the-cycle view and to avoid a too high pro-cyclicality in these ECL calculations, in line with the ECB/EBA guidance at the time.

Leaving Covid-era behind us, and moving more into events that have historically already occurred (like inflation and energy crises), **Belfius is returning to its more standard IFRS9** approaches.

For the **general macroeconomic driven credit risk provision in stage 1 and 2**, this means we base that reserve now only on 2022-2024 macroeconomic data (leaving the last 10 year average aside).

4

For the **expert overlay for vulnerable exposures in stage 1 and 2**, Belfius has progressively moved from risk pockets made up of sectors and companies impacted by covid-related elements to sectors and companies (potentially) impacted by energy and inflation driven risk factors.

Sustained Risk Profile

Still benign overall 1H 2023 cost of risk, resulting from stage 1 & 2 reversals and stage 3 allowances

Cost of Risk (m€) impact of overlay for 2020 vulnerable exposures; +7 2021 1H 2022 2022 1H 2023 portfolio evolutions; +6 +13 +] Stage 1&2 impact of overlay for -17 economic uncertainties; +49 -106 default: -79 Stage 3 -453

Sustained Risk Profile

Partial release of overlay for economic uncertainties

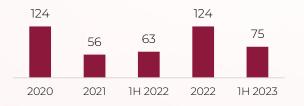
Slightly improving macroeconomics

GDP BE (% YoY)						
Scenarios	As of end 2022		As of 2Q 2023			
for year	2022	2023	2024	2022	2023	2024
Optimistic	3.4	0.7	2.2	3.1	1.5	1.8
Neutral	2.8	0.1	1.6	3.1	0.9	1.2
Pessimistic	1.7	-1.6	0.5	3.1	-0.2	0.1
Stress	1.2	-1.6	-0.1	3.1	-0.8	-0.5

Lower weight to stress & pessimistic scenarios



Resulting stock of provision for economic uncertainties (m \in)





Sustained Risk Profile

Slight release of overlay for vulnerable exposures

Exposures in scope "vulnerable" with type of vulnerability (bn \in)



Resulting stock of provision for vulnerable exposure (m€)

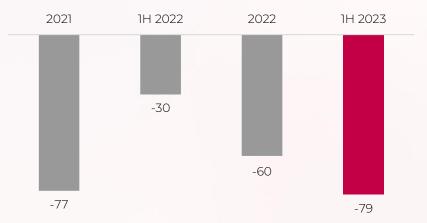




Sustained Risk Profile

Migrations to stage 3 are increasing (although some of them are exceptional), partially absorbed by our anticipative provisioning in stage 2

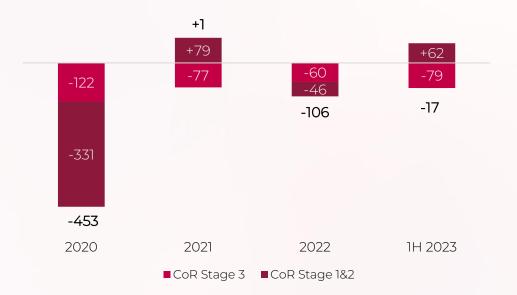
Cost of risk Stage 3 (m€)



Sustained Risk Profile

Overall leading to well controlled Cost of Risk 1H 2023

Cost of risk (m€)



Sustained Risk Profile

Continued sound level of provisioning for credit risk

2,184 2,166 2,142 2,127 177 stage 1 236 172 218 787 723 696 stage 2 1,268 stage 3 1,220 1,232 1,234 2020 2021 2022 1H 2023 331 m€ 216 m€ 235 m€ 179 m€ 0.W.

Covid and economic

uncertainties

Economic

uncertainties and vulnerable

exposures

Covid

Total impairment level (m€)

Sustained Risk Profile

Cost of Risk

overlay for

Covid

Continued sound level of provisioning for credit risk

1,828 1,811 1,773 1,766 134 178 128 163 stage 1 422 425 379 stage 2 1,232 stage 3 1,199 1.215 1,208 2020 2021 2022 1H 2023 2.02% 1.95% 1.82% 1.91% NPL ratio

59.6%

56.7%

60.4%

o.w. for loans to customers (m€)

Coverage ratio stage 3 60.0%

Sustained Risk Profile

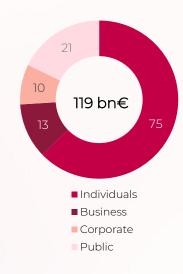
Solid Foundations LCR¹ of 156% NSFR of 133% HQLA of 32 bn€

Belfius continues to display strong liquidity stance

Total liquidity buffer 1H 2023 (in bn€)



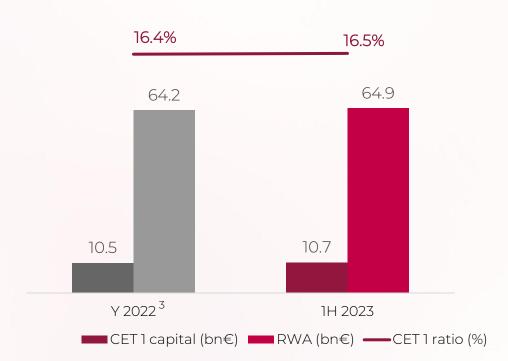
Commercial funding 1H 2023 (in bn€)



Solid Foundations

MREL¹ of 30.0% Belins SII ratio of 195%²

Belfius continues to show resilient solvency metrics

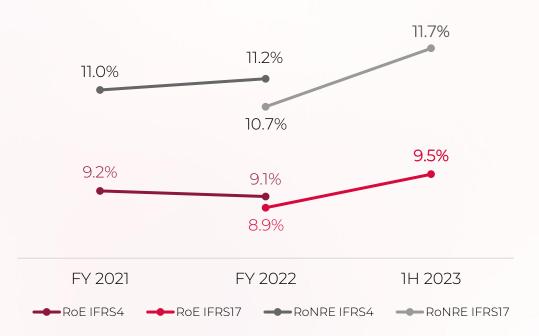


Notes: 1. MREL/RWA, min. MREL of 27.6%. 2. SII ratio after dividend. 3. In the graph above, Y 2022 represents the pro forma for IFRS17. Under IFRS4, the CET 1 ratio amounted to 16.5%, CET 1 capital to 10.7 bn€ and the RWA to 64.8 bn€.

Solid Foundations

Profitable growth

Return on Equity above our 8% to 9% target, increasing in line with increasing interest rates



Notes: RoNRE definition (13.5% RWA) = last 4 quarters Net Income / last 5 quarters rolling average RWA*13.5%; RoE definiton = sum of the net result of the last 4 quarters divided by the 4 quarter rolling average of the Shareholders Equity

Thank you

Q&A

by chat

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