



KBC Green and Social Bond Report

31 December 2025



CEO STATEMENT

KBC is committed to mitigating climate change and supporting social inclusion. As a signatory to the UN's Collective Commitment to Climate Action (CCCA), we continue to deliver on these commitments following the CCCA's dissolution in March 2023. Our 2025 Sustainability Report sets out our progress against climate targets and local social targets, as well as our ongoing initiatives to strengthen sustainability and climate resilience.

In 2025, KBC received several recognitions for its sustainability efforts:

- CDP included KBC on its 'A List' for the fourth consecutive year, an honour achieved by only a limited number of rated companies worldwide. In addition, KBC received B scores for forests and water for the first time.
- KBC remained included in Euronext's new BEL[®] ESG stock market index, which highlights companies with strong ESG performance.
- In 2025, KBC was again recognised as Belgium's Best Bank for ESG by Euromoney and continued to be recognised as a Climate Leader by the Financial Times.

Our 2025 Annual Report and Sustainability Report describes our sustainability achievements and priorities. In line with CSRD requirements, KBC again included a Sustainability Statement within the Annual Report, underscoring our commitment to transparent and robust sustainability reporting. As in previous years, we report on our Green and Social Bonds in a single combined report aligned with market standards.

This report summarises the impact of our second and third KBC Green Bond issuance under the former framework and our fourth and fifth issuance under the updated Green Bond Framework. As the first issuance matured in 2023, it is no longer included.



Alongside our environmental efforts, KBC supports social inclusion through the issuance of two Social Bonds. These issuances reflect our commitment to responsible banking and sustainable development, and invite investors to support our path towards a sustainable future. Our first issuance focused on a portfolio of hospitals, reflecting our support for healthcare during a period of significant transition in Belgium, including hospital-financing reforms and staff shortages. Our second issuance broadened the scope to include hospitals and education, helping to address staff shortages and educational gaps among students.

Thank you for your continued support of KBC's Green Bond and Social Bond initiatives.

Johan Thijs
Chief Executive Officer KBC Group

CEO Statement

The KBC Sustainability Strategy

Sustainability milestones

The Green Bond

- KBC Green Bond – Key data on Green Bond 2, 3, 4 and 5
- Portfolio of eligible assets as at 31 December 2025
- Sector allocation as at 31 December 2025
- Impact of the Green Bonds as at 31 December 2025

The Social Bond

- The healthcare sector in Belgium
- The education sector in Belgium
- Use of proceeds
- KBC Social Bond – Key data on Social Bond 1 and 2
- Portfolio of Eligible Assets as at 31 December 2025

Verification

Appendix 1 – KBC 2018 Green Bond Framework – Use of proceeds and eligibility criteria

Appendix 2 – KBC 2023 Green Bond Framework – Use of proceeds and eligibility criteria

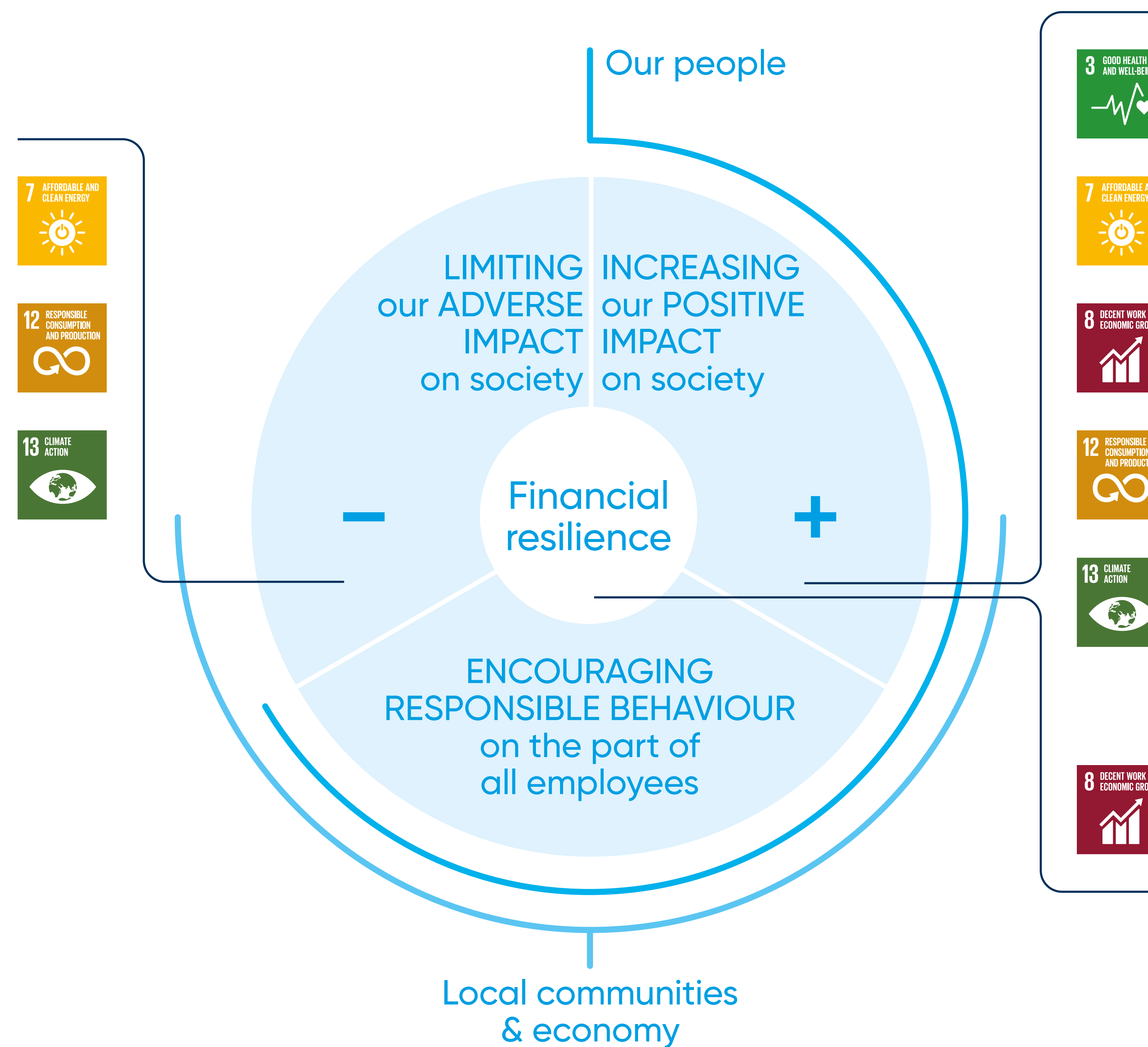
Appendix 3 – How we calculate avoided emissions

Appendix 4 – Assurance report



THE KBC SUSTAINABILITY STRATEGY

The KBC Sustainability Strategy is embedded in our strategic decision-making and core business operations across the entire group. At the heart of this strategy is our responsibility to ensure financial resilience and operate a robust risk management framework. This enables us to conduct business sustainably over the long term. We have strict policies in place for our business activities in relation to environmental and social topics, and we promote responsible behaviour as the foundation for sustainability at KBC. In addition, we maximise the positive impact of our products and services by focussing on four areas: environmental responsibility, financial literacy, entrepreneurship and health and longevity. For more information, please refer to [the KBC Sustainability Framework](#), [the KBC Social Bond Framework](#), our updated [KBC Green Bond Framework](#) and the [KBC Group Sustainability Report 2025](#).



CEO Statement

The KBC Sustainability Strategy

Sustainability milestones

The Green Bond

- KBC Green Bond – Key data on Green Bond 2, 3, 4 and 5
- Portfolio of eligible assets as at 31 December 2025
- Sector allocation as at 31 December 2025
- Impact of the Green Bonds as at 31 December 2025

The Social Bond

- The healthcare sector in Belgium
- The education sector in Belgium
- Use of proceeds
- KBC Social Bond – Key data on Social Bond 1 and 2
- Portfolio of Eligible Assets as at 31 December 2025

Verification

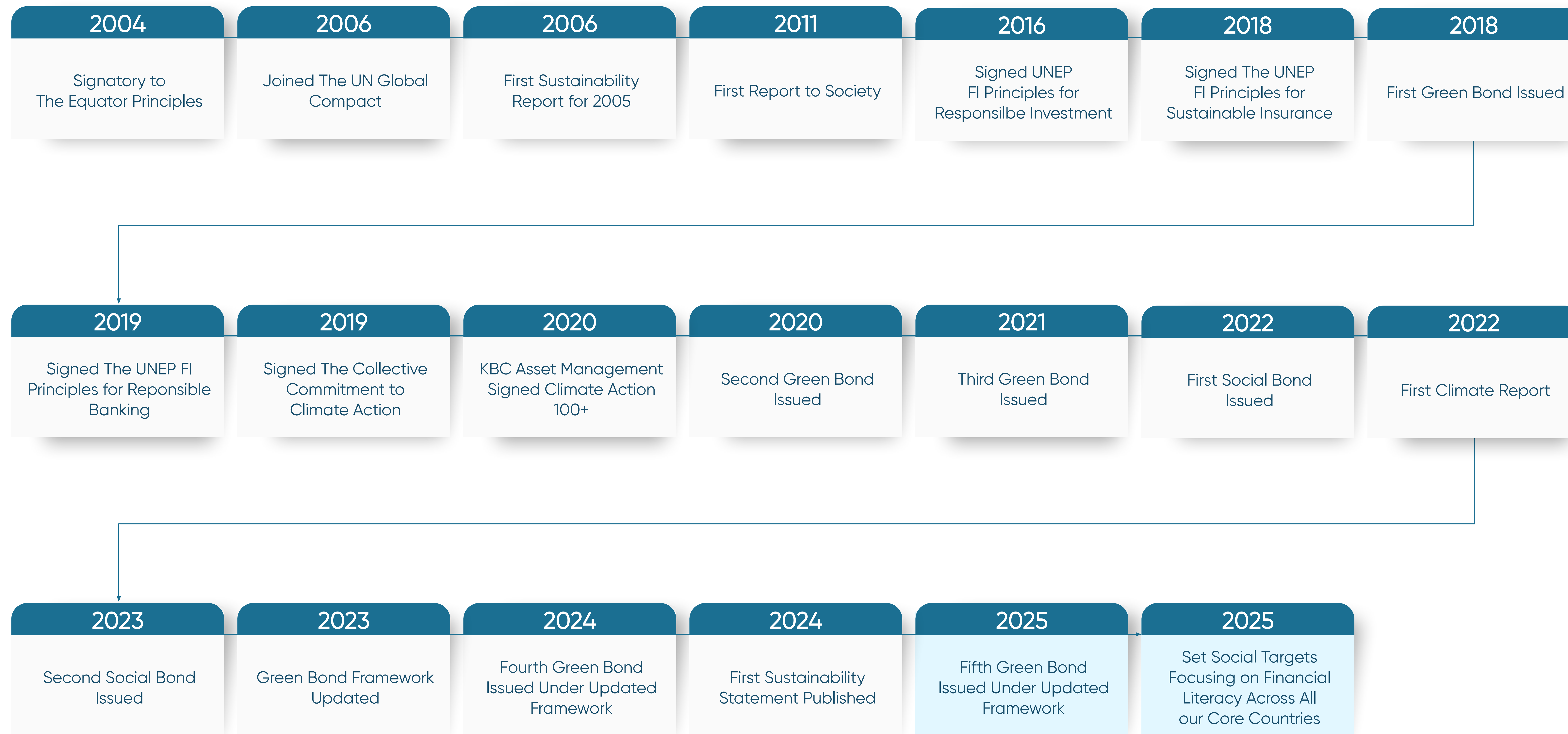
[Appendix 1 - KBC 2018 Green Bond Framework - Use of proceeds and eligibility criteria](#)

[Appendix 2 - KBC 2023 Green Bond Framework - Use of proceeds and eligibility criteria](#)

[Appendix 3 - How we calculate avoided emissions](#)

[Appendix 4 - Assurance report](#)

SUSTAINABILITY MILESTONES



CEO Statement

The KBC Sustainability Strategy

Sustainability milestones

The Green Bond

- KBC Green Bond – Key data on Green Bond 2, 3, 4 and 5
- Portfolio of eligible assets as at 31 December 2025
- Sector allocation as at 31 December 2025
- Impact of the Green Bonds as at 31 December 2025

The Social Bond

- The healthcare sector in Belgium
- The education sector in Belgium
- Use of proceeds
- KBC Social Bond – Key data on Social Bond 1 and 2
- Portfolio of Eligible Assets as at 31 December 2025

Verification

Appendix 1 – KBC 2018 Green Bond Framework – Use of proceeds and eligibility criteria

Appendix 2 – KBC 2023 Green Bond Framework – Use of proceeds and eligibility criteria

Appendix 3 – How we calculate avoided emissions

Appendix 4 – Assurance report



THE GREEN BOND

This section provides an overview of the allocation of eligible green assets to the four KBC Green Bonds and describes the impact of these Green Bonds at a portfolio level.

Green Bonds are one of KBC’s initiatives to contribute to a more sustainable future. The proceeds are used to finance projects that have a positive impact on the environment by reducing the emissions of greenhouse gases and promoting the sustainable use of resources and land: renewable energy, energy efficiency, clean transportation, green buildings, pollution prevention and control, water management and sustainable land use.

[KBC’s 2018 Green Bond Framework](#) is used exclusively to finance or refinance, in whole or in part, projects and activities that clearly contribute to a more sustainable, climate-resilient and low-carbon society. The framework provides more detailed information on each use of proceeds and sets out the requirements for selection, allocation, reporting and verification. KBC Green Bonds are issued under this framework, which is aligned with the Green Bond Principles 2017, as confirmed by Sustainalytics.

The proceeds of the KBC Green Bonds are used for the financing and refinancing of renewable energy projects and green buildings in Flanders.

KBC has [amended its Green Bond Framework with updated eligibility criteria in November 2023](#). The updated framework is aligned with the ICMA Green Bond Principles 2021 and is now in closer alignment with the criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities, including in the EU Taxonomy Climate Delegated Act (June 2021). The proceeds are used to finance or refinance, in whole or in part, projects and activities in green buildings, renewable energy and clean transportation. Our fourth and fifth Green Bond were issued under the updated framework.

The Green and Social Bond Committee decides on the final selection of the projects proposed by the KBC Business Units as Eligible Assets and thus instructs the labelling of the green assets. Based on the internal monitoring of the portfolio of Eligible Assets by Group Treasury, the Green and Social Bond Committee reviews and approves allocations of bond proceeds to Eligible Assets on a quarterly basis.

Disclaimer

We expressly point out that where we use terminology such as ‘green’ and ‘sustainable’ throughout this report, it in no way suggests that what we describe is already (fully) aligned with the EU taxonomy.

KBC Green Bond – Key data on Green Bond 2, 3, 4 and 5

	Green Bond 2	Green Bond 3	Green Bond 4	Green Bond 5
Issuer	KBC Group N.V.	KBC Group N.V.	KBC Group N.V.	KBC Group N.V.
ISIN	BE0974365976	BE0002832138	BE0390124874	BE0390246156
Issue rating (S&P/M/F)	A-/A3/A	A-/A3/A	A-/A3/A	BBB+/Baa1/BBB+
Status	Senior unsecured green bond	Senior unsecured green bond	Senior unsecured green bond	Tier 2
Issue amount (m euros)	500	750	750	500
Coupon	0.375%	0.250%	3.75%	3.625%
Settlement	16 June 2020	1 December 2021	27 March 2024	26 August 2025
Maturity date	16 June 2027	1 March 2027	27 March 2032	26 August 2036

CEO Statement

The KBC Sustainability Strategy

Sustainability milestones

The Green Bond

- KBC Green Bond – Key data on Green Bond 2, 3, 4 and 5
- Portfolio of eligible assets as at 31 December 2025
- Sector allocation as at 31 December 2025
- Impact of the Green Bonds as at 31 December 2025

The Social Bond

- The healthcare sector in Belgium
- The education sector in Belgium
- Use of proceeds
- KBC Social Bond – Key data on Social Bond 1 and 2
- Portfolio of Eligible Assets as at 31 December 2025

Verification

[Appendix 1 – KBC 2018 Green Bond Framework – Use of proceeds and eligibility criteria](#)

[Appendix 2 – KBC 2023 Green Bond Framework – Use of proceeds and eligibility criteria](#)

[Appendix 3 – How we calculate avoided emissions](#)

[Appendix 4 – Assurance report](#)

Portfolio of eligible assets as at 31 December 2025

The Green and Social Bond Committee has selected 4 002 million euros of assets in the portfolio and deemed them to be eligible green assets. The pool of residential loans related to green buildings amounts to 1 794 million euros. A total of 1 162 million euros in green project finance is related to renewable energy projects. The loans for projects under construction will further increase the total value of the Renewable Energy portfolio during the months to come. The pool of available electric vehicles (fully electric vehicles and bicycles) that are categorised as Clean Transportation is valued at 1 045 million euros.

Renewable energy portfolio of eligible assets

KBC has specific targets for financing renewable energy production (at least 75% of its energy credit portfolio¹ by 2030) to contribute to the transition to a low-carbon economy. The status of this target in 2025 was 73%. New renewable energy projects will be included in any new green bond issued by KBC.

The following loans are included in our green asset portfolio. One green bond was issued in 2025, and no bonds matured in 2025, driving the change in the underlying portfolio of green renewable energy projects. The table contains their values at 31 December 2025.

Date of closing	Country	Location	Status	Technology	KBC loan granted amount in euros	KBC loan outstanding amount in euros	Loan (TLF) maturity date	Loan share in total financing	Number of turbines	Capacity of project in MWp ²
2018	BE	Off Shore – North Sea	Operational	Wind	36 492 704.21	36 492 704.21	31/12/2037	5%	58	487.0
2015	BE	On Shore – Flanders	Operational	Wind	2 145 352.79	1 926 197.70	28/06/2030	100%	2	4.0
2014	BE	On Shore – Flanders	Operational	Wind	1 418 081.62	1 418 081.62	31/12/2029	100%	2	4.0
2014	BE	On Shore – Flanders	Operational	Wind	617 072.16	617 072.16	31/12/2029	100%	1	2.0
2016	BE	On Shore – Flanders	Operational	Wind	5 808 666.90	5 232 838.32	30/06/2031	100%	3	9.0
2016	BE	On Shore – Flanders	Operational	Wind	5 048 663.67	4 611 674.22	31/12/2031	100%	4	9.2
2014	BE	On Shore – Flanders	Operational	Wind	4 596 751.74	4 596 751.74	31/12/2029	100%	3	9.6
2017	BE	On Shore – Flanders	Operational	Wind	2 023 915.77	1 889 626.77	31/12/2031	100%	1	3.0
2016	BE	On Shore – Flanders	Operational	Wind	2 462 896.74	2 267 591.74	31/12/2031	100%	1	3.0
2018	BE	On Shore – Flanders	Operational	Wind	4 493 080.80	4 144 546.80	30/06/2033	100%	3	6.0
2017	BE	On Shore – Flanders	Operational	Wind	5 713 732.88	5 325 420.88	30/06/2033	100%	2	7.2
2016	BE	On Shore – Flanders	Operational	Wind	5 169 546.50	5 169 546.50	28/06/2030	50%	13	33.0
2017	BE	On Shore – Flanders	Operational	Wind	36 715 500.00	33 953 600.00	28/11/2031	100%	17	50.5
2016	BE	On Shore – Wallonia	Operational	Wind	5 411 967.14	5 411 967.14	31/12/2031	50%	9	23.5
2019	NL	On shore – NL	Operational	Wind	78 022 165.16	78 022 165.16	30/06/2036	11%	89	382.7
2017	BE	Off Shore – North Sea	Operational	Wind	36 169 794.58	36 169 794.58	31/12/2029	23%	55	165.0
2010	BE	Off Shore – North Sea	Operational	Wind	20 655 802.51	20 655 802.51	23/11/2028	14%	54	325.7
2018	BE	Off Shore – North Sea	Operational	Wind	35 536 104.32	35 536 104.32	30/06/2035	13%	50	165.0
2018	BE	Off Shore – North Sea	Operational	Wind	19 305 854.89	19 305 854.89	31/12/2036	11%	23	219.0
2017	BE	Off Shore – North Sea	Operational	Wind	26 968 033.77	26 968 033.77	30/06/2032	11%	72	216.0
2020	BE	On Shore – Flanders	Operational	Wind	5 414 240.32	5 185 469.94	30/06/2036	100%	1	4.0
2019	BE	On Shore – Flanders	Operational	Wind	8 054 284.97	7 692 184.86	30/06/2036	100%	2	8.0
2020	BE	On Shore – Flanders	Operational	Wind	12 651 149.53	12 113 084.53	30/06/2036	100%	3	12.0
2020	BE	On Shore – Flanders	Operational	Wind	4 374 845.16	4 250 903.96	28/06/2041	100%	1	4.5
2020	NL	On shore – NL	Operational	Wind	34 977 542.03	34 977 542.03	30/09/2038	50%	19	79.8
2020	BE	On shore – Wallonia	Operational	Wind	35 130 100.00	33 092 900.00	30/04/2036	100%	12	37.0
2021	BE	On Shore – Flanders	Operational	Wind	4 406 044.67	4 331 208.23	31/12/2041	100%	1	4.2
2021	BE	On Shore – Flanders	Operational	Wind	4 170 615.83	4 008 463.01	31/12/2036	100%	2	7.2
2021	BE	On Shore – Flanders	Operational	Wind	3 643 888.03	3 504 726.52	31/12/2036	100%	1	3.6
2021	BE	On Shore – Flanders	Operational	Wind	31 267 822.58	30 520 118.75	31/12/2041	100%	6	30.8
2021	DE	Off Shore – Baltic Sea	Operational	Wind	43 642 161.55	43 642 161.55	31/12/2042	12%	27	256.5
2016	BE	Off Shore – North Sea	Operational	Wind	62 986 388.02	62 986 388.02	31/12/2035	12%	42	309.0
2021	BE	On Shore – Flanders	Operational	Wind	49 514 500.00	48 079 200.00	30/06/2042	100%	9	35.6
2023	FR	Off shore – France	Operational	Wind	39 587 130.58	39 587 130.58	05/01/2040	2%	80	480.0
2023	FR	Off Shore – France	Construction	Wind	50 000 000.10	26 575 837.79	05/07/2044	4%	62	496.0
2023	UK (Scotland)	Off shore – North Sea	Construction	Wind	114 553 568.63	113 820 527.48	31/03/2043	7%	60	860.0
2024	FR	Off Shore – France	Operational	Wind	62 893 076.63	62 893 076.63	05/01/2041	3%	71	497.0

¹ Energy credit portfolio excluding transmission and distribution

² Megawatt peak.

CEO Statement

The KBC Sustainability Strategy

Sustainability milestones

The Green Bond

- KBC Green Bond – Key data on Green Bond 2, 3, 4 and 5
- Portfolio of eligible assets as at 31 December 2025
- Sector allocation as at 31 December 2025
- Impact of the Green Bonds as at 31 December 2025

The Social Bond

- The healthcare sector in Belgium
- The education sector in Belgium
- Use of proceeds
- KBC Social Bond – Key data on Social Bond 1 and 2
- Portfolio of Eligible Assets as at 31 December 2025

Verification

Appendix 1 – KBC 2018 Green Bond Framework – Use of proceeds and eligibility criteria

Appendix 2 – KBC 2023 Green Bond Framework – Use of proceeds and eligibility criteria

Appendix 3 – How we calculate avoided emissions

Appendix 4 – Assurance report

Green buildings portfolio of eligible assets

Under the 2018 Green Bond Framework, the labelled portfolio of assets consists of mortgage loans for new residential real estate in Flanders that comply with the energy efficiency requirements of the Flemish Region as of 2014 (E-level ≤ 60, corresponds to 100 kWh/m²) and for which the first drawdown occurred after 1 January 2016.

Under the 2023 Green Bond Framework, the labelled portfolio of assets consists of mortgage loans for new and existing residential buildings (smaller than 5 000 m²) that meet the following criteria:

- Buildings built after 31/12/2020 with Primary Energy Demand (PED) at least 10% lower than the threshold set in the national nearly zero-energy building (NZEB) requirements.
- Buildings built after 31/12/2020 that have at least an Energy Performance Certificate (EPC) Class A or are within the top 15% of the national or regional building stock expressed as operational Primary Energy Demand (PED).

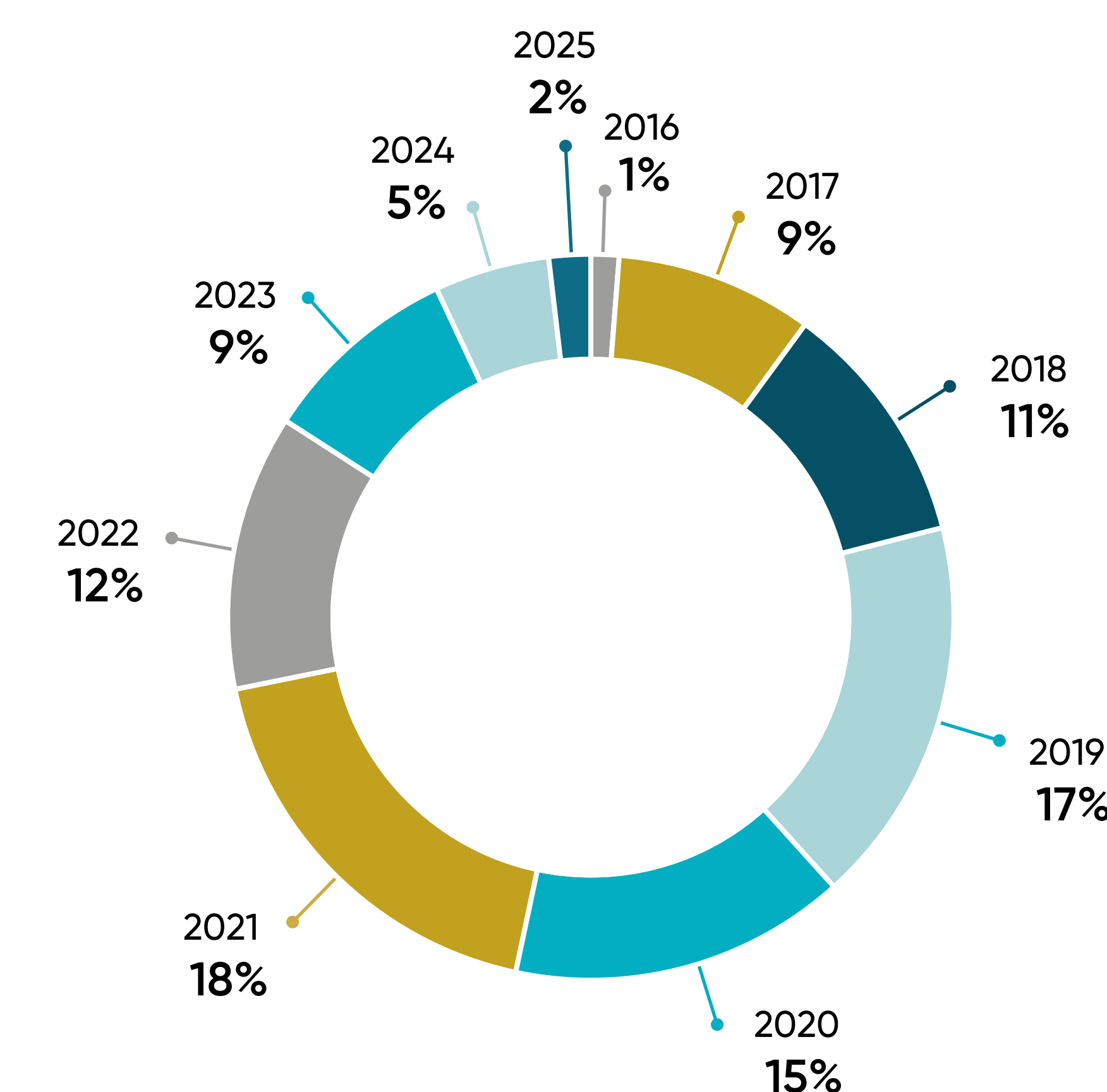
Where a loan finances both the building plot and construction works, eligibility is determined by its direct link to the construction of a green building. Loans financing only the purchase of a building plot are ineligible, as green construction cannot be ensured. Under the 2003 framework, mortgage loans in flood-prone areas are also ineligible for selection. Properties subject to flood risk are identified by means of regional flood maps³.

³ For Flanders this is based on regional government maps using a high-impact scenario for 2050 (taking into account Representative concentration Pathway – RCP 8.5). For Brussels and Wallonia, this is based on a combination of JRC maps for fluvial risks and in-house simulations of pluvial risks.

New Buildings

Date of construction	Date of mortgage loan commitment	Asset location	Committed loan amount	Outstanding loan amount	Number of loans
2016	2014	Flanders	91 000	31 959	1
	2015	Flanders	2 639 336	1 336 528	21
2017	2016	Flanders	40 185 074	20 341 886	212
	2015	Flanders	250 000	83 533	2
	2016	Flanders	43 267 467	23 876 015	246
2018	2017	Flanders	227 718 318	128 810 831	1 314
	2016	Flanders	1 179 161	714 827	9
	2017	Flanders	27 731 612	15 774 877	190
2019	2018	Flanders	278 929 579	173 866 569	1 532
	2017	Flanders	497 575	347 934	4
	2018	Flanders	28 634 764	17 888 149	174
2020	2019	Flanders	400 135 943	281 776 782	2 026
	2018	Flanders	2 089 865	1 507 881	7
	2019	Flanders	105 876 191	78 474 857	512
2021	2020	Flanders	240 804 499	180 282 903	1 065
	2019	Flanders	8 583 824	6 586 705	41
	2020	Flanders	27 911 074	21 807 513	126
2022	2021	Flanders	362 891 664	292 491 171	1 517
	2019	Flanders	99 999	77 141	1
	2020	Flanders	600 000	442 040	4
2023	2021	Flanders	22 999 094	19 207 452	96
	2022	Flanders	226 471 483	193 571 138	925
	2023	Flanders	2 435 275	2 136 735	10
2024	2022	Flanders	19 982 953	17 938 659	100
	2023	Flanders	148 317 358	134 394 284	681
	2024	Flanders	2 389 892	2 068 285	10
2025	2023	Flanders	9 317 762	8 586 469	49
	2024	Flanders	83 199 518	78 286 082	386
	2025	Flanders	37 166	36 241	1
	2024	Flanders	1 847 555	1 785 436	14
	2025	Flanders	31 208 624	30 419 548	132
Total			2 348 323 622	1 734 950 429	11 408

New buildings portfolio distribution by year of construction, 31 December 2025



CEO Statement

The KBC Sustainability Strategy

Sustainability milestones

The Green Bond

- KBC Green Bond – Key data on Green Bond 2, 3, 4 and 5
- Portfolio of eligible assets as at 31 December 2025
- Sector allocation as at 31 December 2025
- Impact of the Green Bonds as at 31 December 2025

The Social Bond

- The healthcare sector in Belgium
- The education sector in Belgium
- Use of proceeds
- KBC Social Bond – Key data on Social Bond 1 and 2
- Portfolio of Eligible Assets as at 31 December 2025

Verification

Appendix 1 – KBC 2018 Green Bond Framework – Use of proceeds and eligibility criteria

Appendix 2 – KBC 2023 Green Bond Framework – Use of proceeds and eligibility criteria

Appendix 3 – How we calculate avoided emissions

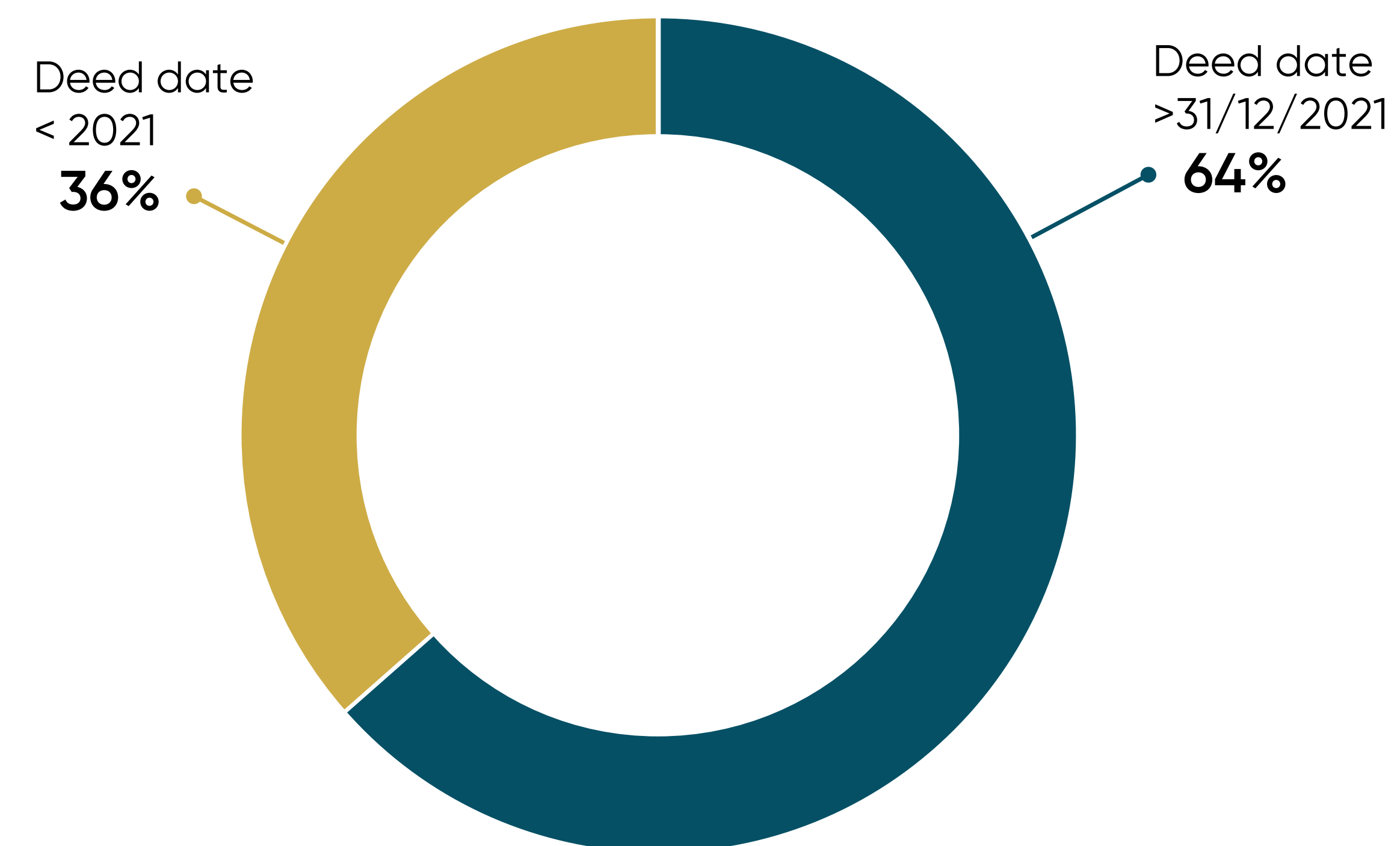
Appendix 4 – Assurance report



Existing Buildings

Deed date <2021 > 31/12/2021	Date of mortgage loan commitment	Asset location	Committed loan amount	Outstanding loan amount	Number of loans
Purchase to / including 31.12.2021	2013	Flanders	294 000	117 620	2
	2015	Flanders	578 250	217 273	2
	2016	Flanders	356 000	207 979	2
	2017	Flanders	581 000	274 878	3
	2018	Flanders	2 587 156	1 652 517	7
	2019	Flanders	2 542 815	1 679 321	9
	2020	Flanders	3 476 450	2 806 613	8
Purchases to 01.01.2022 and construction year from 2021	2021	Flanders	18 016 404	14 687 454	54
	2022	Flanders	3 567 001	3 027 617	12
	2023	Flanders	9 697 723	9 025 246	31
	2024	Flanders	14 766 790	14 036 455	50
	2025	Flanders	12 403 350	11 565 154	39
Total			68 866 939	59 298 127	219

Existing buildings portfolio distribution by deed date, 31 December 2025



CEO Statement

The KBC Sustainability Strategy

Sustainability milestones

The Green Bond

- KBC Green Bond – Key data on Green Bond 2, 3, 4 and 5
- Portfolio of eligible assets as at 31 December 2025
- Sector allocation as at 31 December 2025
- Impact of the Green Bonds as at 31 December 2025

The Social Bond

- The healthcare sector in Belgium
- The education sector in Belgium
- Use of proceeds
- KBC Social Bond – Key data on Social Bond 1 and 2
- Portfolio of Eligible Assets as at 31 December 2025

Verification

Appendix 1 – KBC 2018 Green Bond Framework – Use of proceeds and eligibility criteria

Appendix 2 – KBC 2023 Green Bond Framework – Use of proceeds and eligibility criteria

Appendix 3 – How we calculate avoided emissions

Appendix 4 – Assurance report

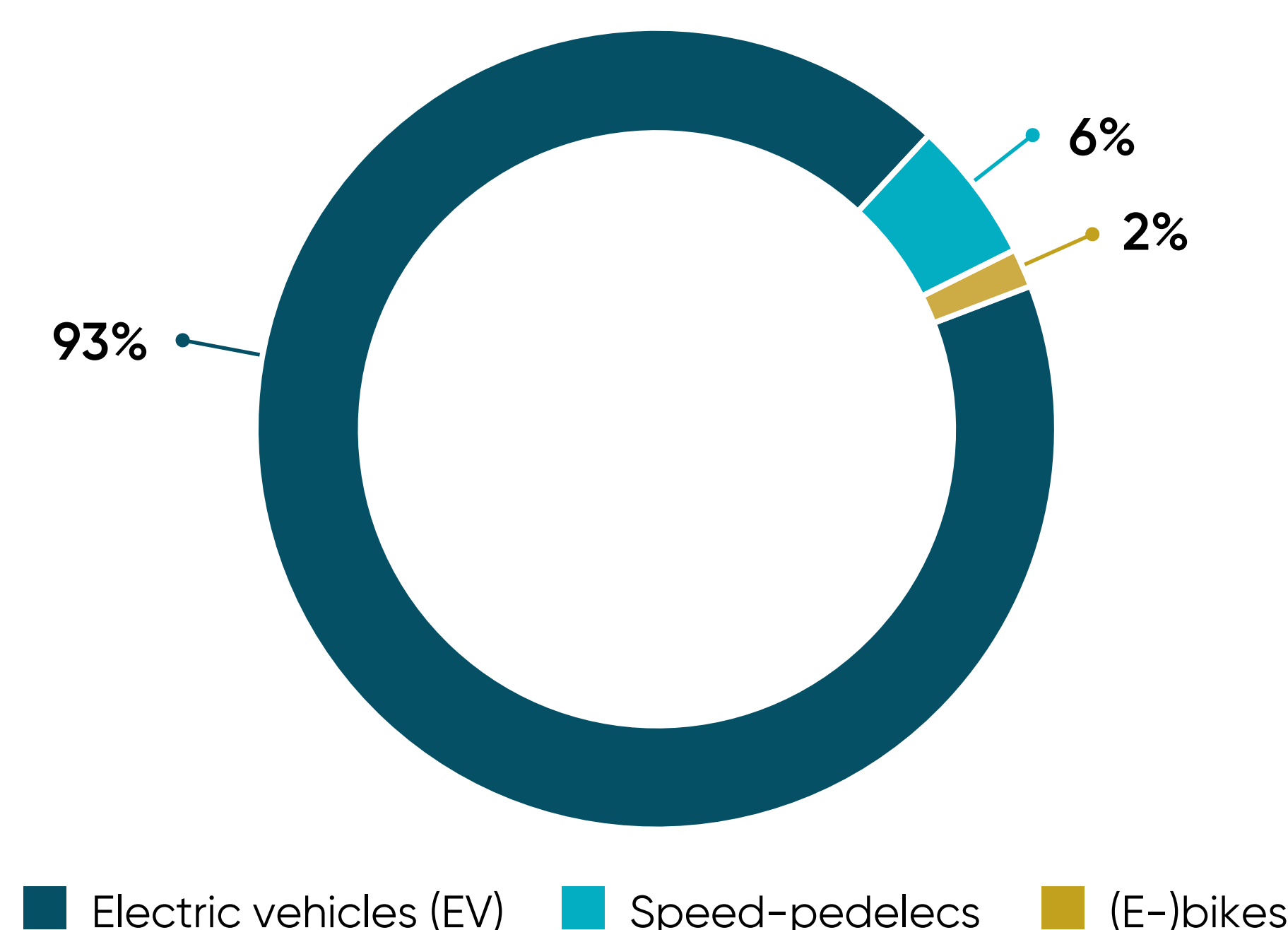


Clean Transportation portfolio of eligible assets

Under 2023 Green Bond Framework the labelled portfolio of clean transportation assets includes purchase, renting, leasing and operation of zero-emission vehicles (fully electric cars⁴, regular and electric bicycles).

Asset type	Overall portfolio of assets	Overall number of vehicles per category
Electric vehicles (EV)	969 038 676	27 112
Speed pedelecs	16 428 185	4 837
(E-)bikes	59 811 511	27 363
Total	1 045 278 372	59 312

Clean Transportation portfolio distribution by vehicle type, 31 December 2025



⁴ No plug-in hybrid vehicles

Sector allocation as at 31 December 2025

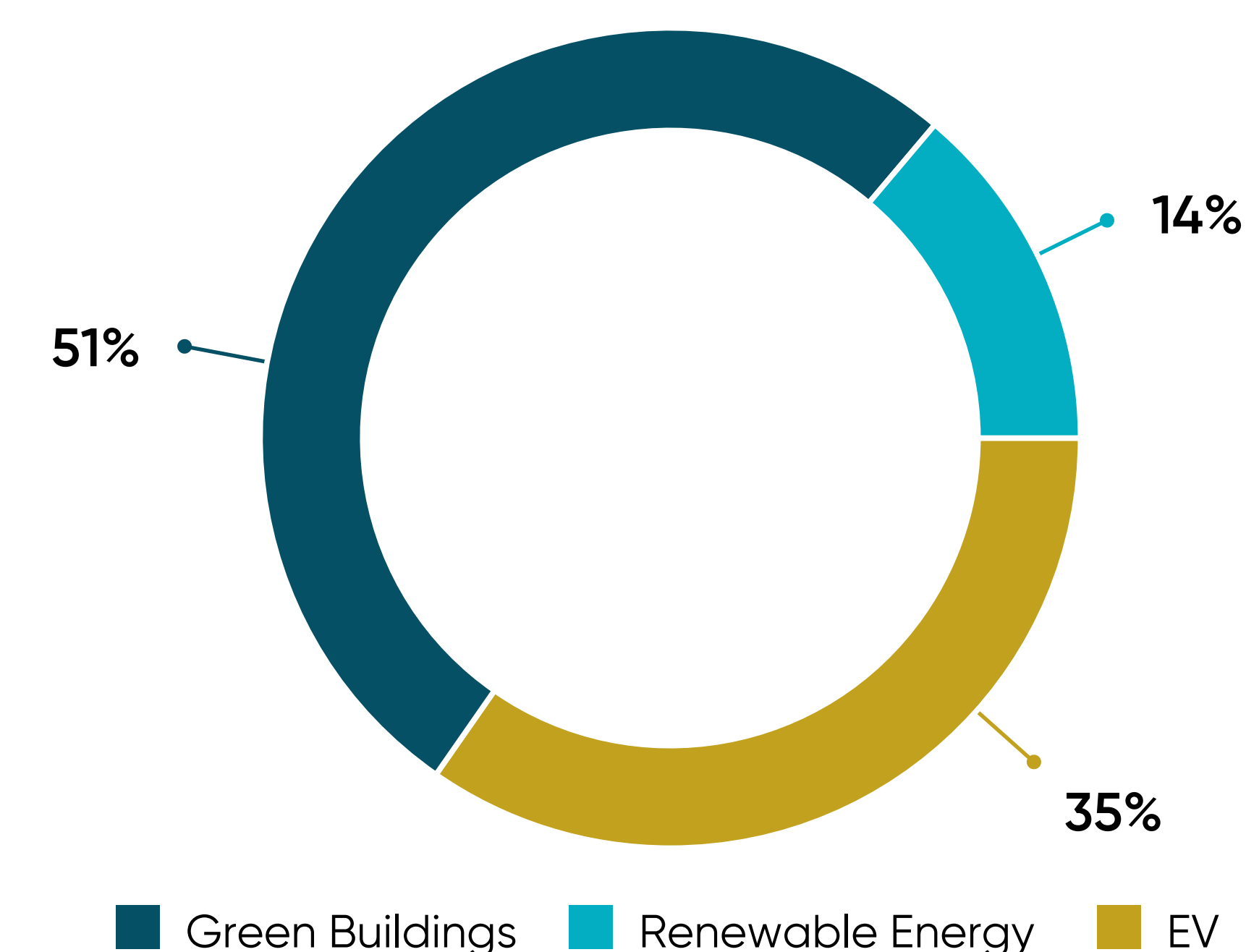
As at 31 December 2025, the 500 million euros proceeds of Green Bond 2 were allocated as follows: 308.92 million euros to the Green Building residential real estate sector and 191.08 million euros to the Renewable Energy power generation sector.

The 750 million euros proceeds of Green Bond 3 are allocated as follows: 428.05 million euros to the Green Building residential real estate sector and 321.95 million euros to the Renewable Energy power generation sector.

The 750 million euros proceeds of the issuance of Green Bond 4 are allocated as follows: 400 million euros to the Green Building residential real estate sector, 177.23 million euros to the Renewable Energy power generation sector and 172.77 million euros to the Clean Transportation sector.

The 500 million euros proceeds of the issuance of Green Bond 5 are allocated as follows: 150 million euros to the Green Building residential real estate sector, 176.71 million euros to the Renewable Energy power generation sector and 173.29 million euros to the Clean Transportation sector.

Sector allocation of Green Bonds 2, 3, 4 and 5 in outstanding loan amounts, 31 December 2025



CEO Statement

The KBC Sustainability Strategy

Sustainability milestones

The Green Bond

- KBC Green Bond – Key data on Green Bond 2, 3, 4 and 5
- Portfolio of eligible assets as at 31 December 2025
- Sector allocation as at 31 December 2025
- Impact of the Green Bonds as at 31 December 2025

The Social Bond

- The healthcare sector in Belgium
- The education sector in Belgium
- Use of proceeds
- KBC Social Bond – Key data on Social Bond 1 and 2
- Portfolio of Eligible Assets as at 31 December 2025

Verification

Appendix 1 – KBC 2018 Green Bond Framework – Use of proceeds and eligibility criteria

Appendix 2 – KBC 2023 Green Bond Framework – Use of proceeds and eligibility criteria

Appendix 3 – How we calculate avoided emissions

Appendix 4 – Assurance report

Impact of the Green Bonds as at 31 December 2025

The avoided CO₂ emissions related to the four KBC Green Bonds combined totalled 478 740 tonnes of CO₂ or 191 tonnes per million euros invested. Information on the methodology to calculate the avoided CO₂ emissions is provided in Appendix 3.

The details per bond are given below:

Overview of the KBC Green Bond avoided CO ₂ emissions				
	KBC Green Bond 2	KBC Green Bond 3	KBC Green Bond 4	KBC Green Bond 5
Annual avoided CO ₂ emissions (tonnes)	144 509	271 380	50 605	12 245
Annual avoided CO ₂ emissions per 1 million euros invested	289	362	67	24

Overview of the KBC Green Bond assets and annual impact		
Green Bond 2020		
	Renewable energy	Green buildings
Allocated amount (million EUR)	Ⓐ 191.08	Ⓐ 308.92
Electricity produced/energy saved (mWh)	646 246	93 310
Avoided CO ₂ emissions (tonnes)	125 651	18 858

Green Bond 2021		
	Renewable energy	Green buildings
Allocated amount (million EUR)	Ⓐ 321.95	Ⓐ 428.05
Electricity produced/energy saved (mWh)	1 049 003	129 292
Avoided CO ₂ emissions (tonnes)	245 250	26 130

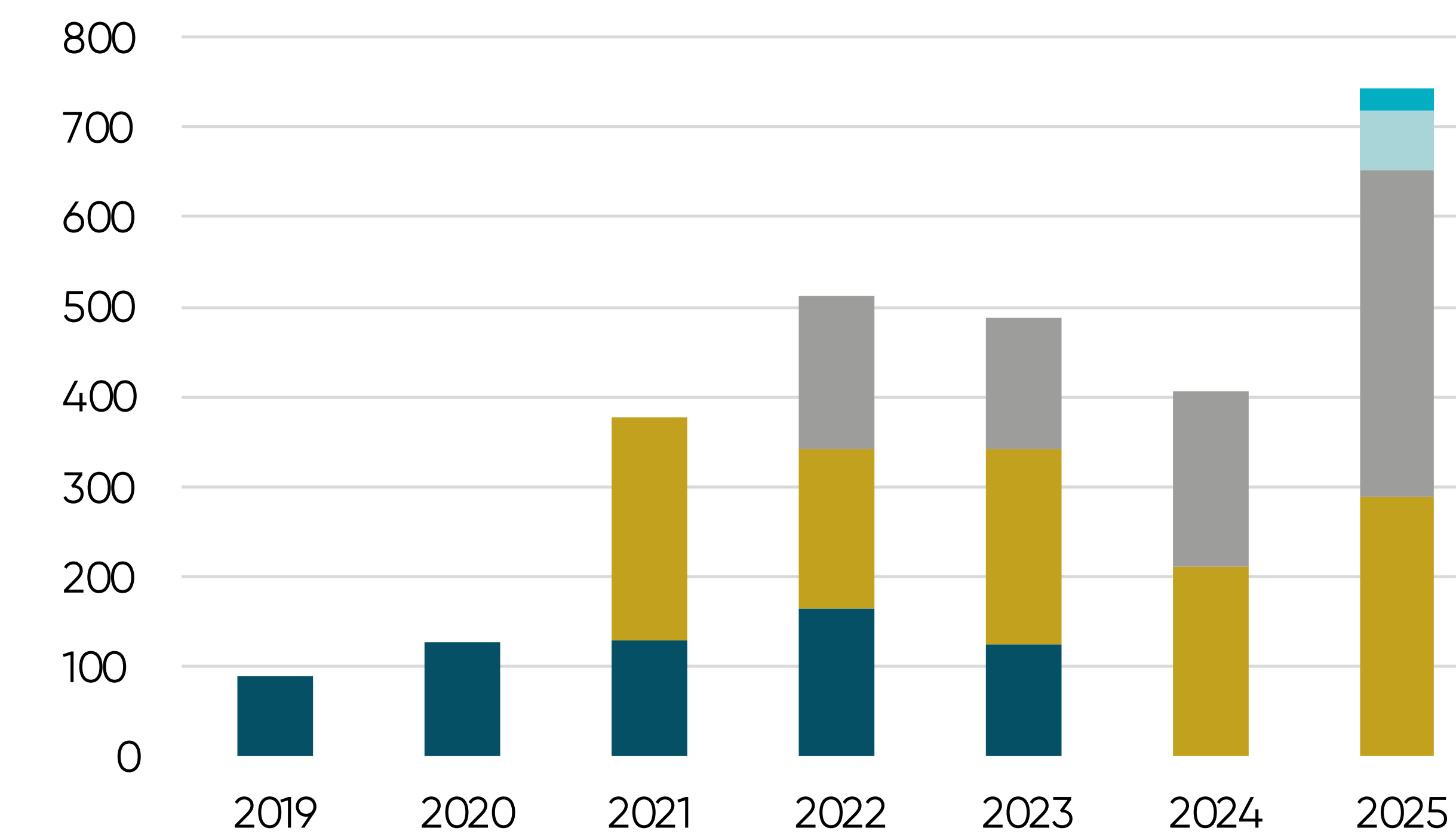
Green Bond 2024			
	Renewable energy	Green buildings	Electric Vehicles (EV)
Allocated amount (million EUR)	Ⓐ 177.23	Ⓐ 400,0	Ⓐ 172.77
Electricity produced/energy saved (mWh)	247 443	83 220	NA
Avoided CO ₂ emissions (tonnes)	29 035	16 819	4 751

Green Bond 2025			
	Renewable energy	Green buildings	Electric Vehicles (EV)
Allocated amount (million EUR)	Ⓐ 176.71	Ⓐ 150.00	Ⓐ 173.29
Electricity produced/energy saved (mWh)	49 870	31 208	NA
Avoided CO ₂ emissions (tonnes)	1 173	6 307	4 765

The symbol Ⓐ refers to the limited assurance.

Green Bond 1 matured during 2023 and is no longer included in the impact reporting. Green Bond 5 was issued in August 2025, which drove a further increase in avoided emissions.

KBC Green Bonds -
Avoided emissions per m euros in tonnes CO₂



■ Green bond 1 ■ Green bond 2 ■ Green bond 3 ■ Green bond 4 ■ Green bond 5

CEO Statement

The KBC Sustainability Strategy

Sustainability milestones

The Green Bond

- KBC Green Bond – Key data on Green Bond 2, 3, 4 and 5
- Portfolio of eligible assets as at 31 December 2025
- Sector allocation as at 31 December 2025
- Impact of the Green Bonds as at 31 December 2025

The Social Bond

- The healthcare sector in Belgium
- The education sector in Belgium
- Use of proceeds
- KBC Social Bond – Key data on Social Bond 1 and 2
- Portfolio of Eligible Assets as at 31 December 2025

Verification

Appendix 1 – KBC 2018 Green Bond Framework – Use of proceeds and eligibility criteria

Appendix 2 – KBC 2023 Green Bond Framework – Use of proceeds and eligibility criteria

Appendix 3 – How we calculate avoided emissions

Appendix 4 – Assurance report

THE SOCIAL BOND

Supporting sectors with a positive societal impact is at the heart of all our core activities. We protect our clients from the financial consequences of healthcare risks with the insurance products we provide. We are an important financier of different social sectors, such as healthcare, senior living, education, basic infrastructure and affordable housing. We also have dedicated departments that specialise in helping social profit institutions and local authorities navigate their finances.

KBC decided to allocate proceeds of its two outstanding Social Bonds in healthcare and education to support these critical sectors in Belgium. As of 2025, Belgium's healthcare sector continues to face major structural challenges, including persistent staff shortages and increasing pressure for hospital financing reform⁵. Similarly, the education sector is still affected by teacher shortages and widening learning gaps among students⁶. Our investments are designed to help address these issues.

This section provides an overview of the allocation of eligible social assets to the two KBC Social Bonds.

The healthcare sector in Belgium

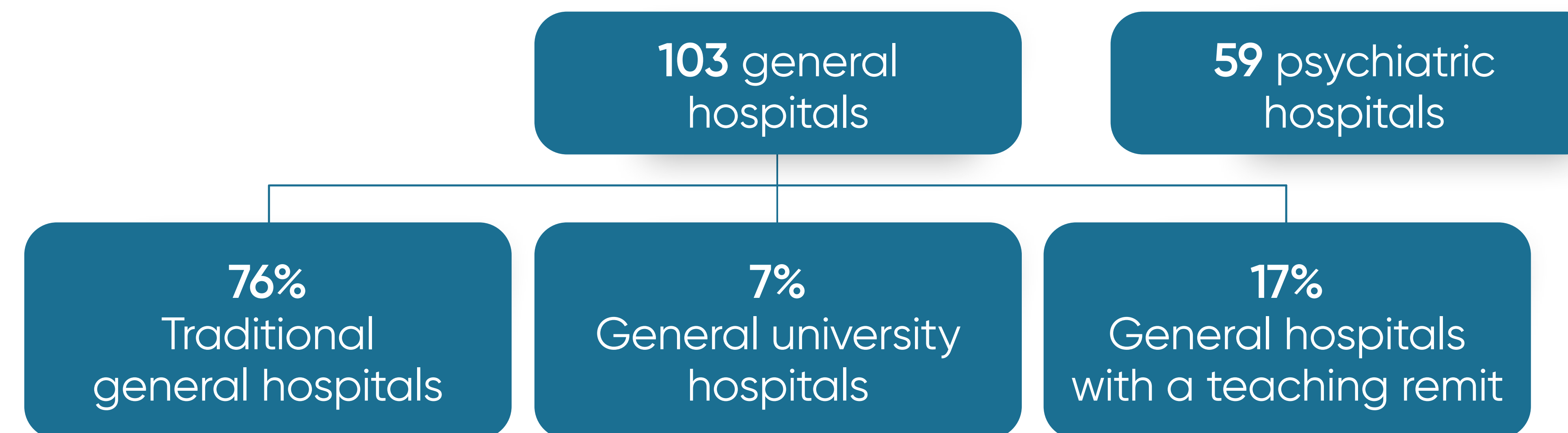
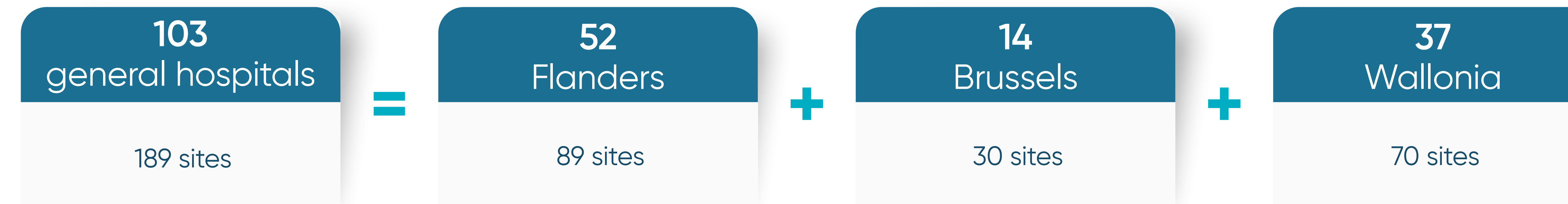
General

The healthcare sector in Belgium is subject to extensive regulation by public authorities. Both Federal and Regional Governments share responsibility for healthcare management. The Regions and Communities (Federated Entities) primarily oversee care for the elderly and disabled, while the Federal State (Federal Authorities) handles matters of general interest, including compulsory national health insurance, hospital budget allocations and general organisational rules.

As of 2024, 30% of Belgium's 103 general hospitals were publicly managed, while 70% were private non-profit organisations. Historically, these private institutions were established by

religious orders, mutual societies, free universities or were previously company hospitals. Due to numerous hospital mergers in recent decades, many current institutions reflect a blend of both public and private sector legacies. Notably, all hospitals operate under the same funding mechanisms and legislation, as outlined in The Hospital Act.

The hospitals are divided into general hospitals (63.6%)⁷ and psychiatric hospitals (36.4%)⁸. A total of 75.7% of general hospitals are 'Conventional' general hospitals, 6.8% are university hospitals and 17.5% are general hospitals with a university character.



⁵ Belgian hospital directors warn of healthcare crisis and call for reform. Belga News Agency.

⁶ Public Education in Belgium – Improving Outcome While Reducing Cost. IMF Selected Issues Paper No. 2025/021.

⁷ Organisation. For a Healthy Belgium.

⁸ <https://www.health.belgium.be/fr/actualites/2025-6-soins-sante-chiffres-collaboration-repartition-specialisation>

CEO Statement

The KBC Sustainability Strategy

Sustainability milestones

The Green Bond

- KBC Green Bond – Key data on Green Bond 2, 3, 4 and 5
- Portfolio of eligible assets as at 31 December 2025
- Sector allocation as at 31 December 2025
- Impact of the Green Bonds as at 31 December 2025

The Social Bond

- The healthcare sector in Belgium
- The education sector in Belgium
- Use of proceeds
- KBC Social Bond – Key data on Social Bond 1 and 2
- Portfolio of Eligible Assets as at 31 December 2025

Verification

Appendix 1 – KBC 2018 Green Bond Framework – Use of proceeds and eligibility criteria

Appendix 2 – KBC 2023 Green Bond Framework – Use of proceeds and eligibility criteria

Appendix 3 – How we calculate avoided emissions

Appendix 4 – Assurance report

Funding of public healthcare

Public healthcare funding in Belgium is characterised by the principle of solidarity of all her residents, ensuring access to subsidised services, such as doctors and hospitals. Compulsory health insurance covers 99% of Belgian residents. The Federal Authorities regulate this compulsory health insurance and manage hospital budgets, while the Federated Entities (communities and regions) are responsible for funding hospital infrastructure and heavy medical equipment.

In order of importance, the main sources of hospital financing are:

- the Financial Resources Budget (operating funds provided by government)
- contributions from physicians (deductions from the physicians' fees)
- margins on pharmaceutical products administered to patients and service users.

Challenges confronting the healthcare sector

Belgian residents enjoy good health and long life expectancy. This is mainly thanks to good access to a wide range of high-quality services. However, some challenges remain:

- the appropriateness of pharmaceutical care
- reduced accessibility of mental care and dental care
- socioeconomic inequalities in health status
- the need for further strengthening of prevention policies.

Lastly, the health system needs to continue to evolve in order to address:

- an ageing population and the associated increase in chronic diseases
- the shortage of nurses and other healthcare professionals and the associated war for talent
- the development of new treatments and technologies and the associated increase in healthcare costs for society.

The education sector in Belgium

General

In Belgium, the three Communities (Flemish-, French- and German-speaking) are responsible for culture, language and educational matters, each with its own autonomous education system. The Flemish Community oversees education in the Flemish Region and provides instruction in Dutch in the Brussels Capital Region. The French Community manages education in the French-speaking areas, including French-speaking schools in the Brussels Capital Region. The German-speaking Community is responsible for administering education in the German language.

The Federal Government handles a limited number of educational matters, such as the age range for compulsory education and retirement systems for teaching and non-teaching staff. Each school is governed by a legally recognised authority, known as a school board, which ensures compliance with legislation and regulations.

To promote equal opportunities, schooling is free and compulsory for children aged six to eighteen. In certain cases, the Communities award scholarships to Belgian students pursuing higher education at universities or colleges. Families can choose from various educational options, including subsidised public schools, subsidised private schools and non-subsidised private schools.

Schools managed by the Flemish Community

The students in Flanders are distributed across three educational networks: the Community Education network (*Onderwijs van de Vlaamse Gemeenschap GO!*), the subsidised public education network (*Officieel gesubsidieerd onderwijs*) and the subsidised private education network (*Vrij gesubsidieerd onderwijs*). Both the publicly and privately

managed schools receive public funding. Schools led by the Flemish Community receive 100% of their funding through the Community, while funding to grant-aided public and private schools is between 60%-70%. The salaries of teaching and non-teaching staff in all three educational networks are handled by the Flemish Ministry of Education and Training.

Funding for infrastructure depends on the educational network. For the Community Education, the Flemish Community directly finances real estate investments. For the subsidised public and private educational networks, school boards can apply to the Flemish Community for capital grants of up to 60%-70% of the investment. The remainder is financed by bank loans, often guaranteed by the Education Infrastructure Agency (*Agentschap voor infrastructuur in het onderwijs*) and benefitting from interest subsidies. In all networks, the Flemish Community of Belgium finances teachers' salaries.

Schools managed by the French Community

In the French Community, there are three educational networks: the public education network, organized by the French Community (*le réseau de la Fédération Wallonie-Bruxelles*); the subsidized public education network, run by municipal or provincial authorities (*le réseau officiel subventionné*); and the subsidized private education network, organized by private individuals or organizations (*le réseau libre subventionné*), primarily consisting of Catholic schools.

Infrastructure funding varies by network. The French Community directly finances real estate investments for the officially organized network. For the subsidized official and private networks, organizing authorities can apply for capital grants from the French Community, covering up to 80% of the investment. The remaining funds are typically sourced from bank loans, often guaranteed by the Fonds de Garantie des Bâtiments Scolaires and benefitting from interest subsidies. In all networks, the French Community of Belgium finances teachers' salaries.

CEO Statement

The KBC Sustainability Strategy

Sustainability milestones

The Green Bond

- KBC Green Bond – Key data on Green Bond 2, 3, 4 and 5
- Portfolio of eligible assets as at 31 December 2025
- Sector allocation as at 31 December 2025
- Impact of the Green Bonds as at 31 December 2025

The Social Bond

- The healthcare sector in Belgium
- The education sector in Belgium
- Use of proceeds
- KBC Social Bond – Key data on Social Bond 1 and 2
- Portfolio of Eligible Assets as at 31 December 2025

Verification

Appendix 1 – KBC 2018 Green Bond Framework – Use of proceeds and eligibility criteria

Appendix 2 – KBC 2023 Green Bond Framework – Use of proceeds and eligibility criteria

Appendix 3 – How we calculate avoided emissions

Appendix 4 – Assurance report

Challenges and actions taken in Belgian schools



The main challenges are:⁹

- declining performance in basic skills
- structural inequalities
- staffing shortages and capacity problems
- limited students studying STEM subjects.

The main actions taken are:

- improving basic skills through standardised tests in language and mathematics and curriculum reforms
- combating absenteeism and early school leaving
- enhancing teacher professionalisation and school quality by strengthening continuous professional development, digital competence and school accountability, and supporting technical-assistance projects for initial and on-the-job teacher training
- promoting STEM and STE(A)M education via regional STEM strategies and integrated STEM curricula; and initiatives to make scientific and technical careers more attractive
- reforming vocational education and training (VET) to increase participation in work-based and dual learning pathways and improve the labour-market relevance of VET programmes
- adapting higher education policies to improve study success and graduate tracking, including measures related to the 'Landscape decree' in the French Community and orientation tools to better match students with programmes.

Use of proceeds

	KBC Social Bond 1 (August 2022)	KBC Social Bond 2 (June 2023)
Social Bond Category	Access to Essential Services – Health Objectives: Increase access to healthcare Social benefits: Reduce health-related inequalities All assets selected for the first Social Bond are hospitals.	Access to Essential Services – Health Objectives: Increase access to healthcare Social benefits: Reduce health-related inequalities Access to Essential Services – Education Objectives: Increase access to good quality education Social benefits: Reduce education inequalities
Social Bond Eligibility Criteria	(Re-)financing the development, acquisition, construction, extension or refurbishment of buildings, equipment, infrastructures and general corporate purposes related to hospitals	(Re-)financing the development, acquisition, construction, extension or refurbishment of buildings, equipment, infrastructures and general corporate purposes related to hospitals (Re-)financing of activities for public schools, including kindergarten and universities: Construction, extension or refurbishment of equipment and infrastructures and dedicated programmes, furniture, learning materials and other equipment
Target Population	General public	General public General public access to state/public schools and free private schools
Alignment with SDGs		

KBC Social Bond – Key data on Social Bond 1 and 2

	Passport of the KBC Social Bond 1	Passport of the KBC Social Bond 2
Issuer	KBC Group NV	KBC Group NV
ISIN	BE0002875566	BE0002951326
Issue rating (S&P/M/F)	A-/A3/A	A-/A3/A
Status	Active	Active
Issue amount (m euros)	750	750
Coupon	3% p.a.	4,375% p.a.
Settlement date	25 August 2022	6 June 2023
Maturity date	25 August 2030	6 December 2031
Use of Proceeds	An amount equal to the issue amount is used to fully or partially (re-)finance social investments in the category 'Access to essential services' – subcategory 'Financing of hospitals'	An amount equal to the issue amount is used to fully or partially (re-)finance social investments in the category 'Access to essential services' – subcategory 'Financing of hospitals' and in the category 'Access to essential services' – subcategory 'Financing of education'
Project evaluation and selection	The Green and Social Bond Committee will verify the compliance of the projects with the Use of Proceeds requirements and select projects as Eligible Assets. The Green and Social Bond Committee will also verify that all selected Eligible Assets comply with the standards of the KBC Group Sustainability Framework and will consider perceived environmental and social risks associated with each of the projects under consideration as part of the approval and monitoring of Eligible Asset allocation.	
Management of Proceeds	The Green and Social Bond Committee will review and approve allocations of bond proceeds to Eligible Assets on a quarterly basis and will ensure that the aggregate amount is equal to or greater than the net proceeds from the issued amount.	
Reporting	Annually or more often, as required, KBC will publish the allocation of the net proceeds of the Social Bond(s) to Eligible Assets (Allocation of Proceeds Reporting) and the associated estimated social output (the Social Report).	

CEO Statement

The KBC Sustainability Strategy

Sustainability milestones

The Green Bond

- KBC Green Bond – Key data on Green Bond 2, 3, 4 and 5
- Portfolio of eligible assets as at 31 December 2025
- Sector allocation as at 31 December 2025
- Impact of the Green Bonds as at 31 December 2025

The Social Bond

- The healthcare sector in Belgium
- The education sector in Belgium
- Use of proceeds
- KBC Social Bond – Key data on Social Bond 1 and 2
- Portfolio of Eligible Assets as at 31 December 2025

Verification

Appendix 1 – KBC 2018 Green Bond Framework – Use of proceeds and eligibility criteria

Appendix 2 – KBC 2023 Green Bond Framework – Use of proceeds and eligibility criteria

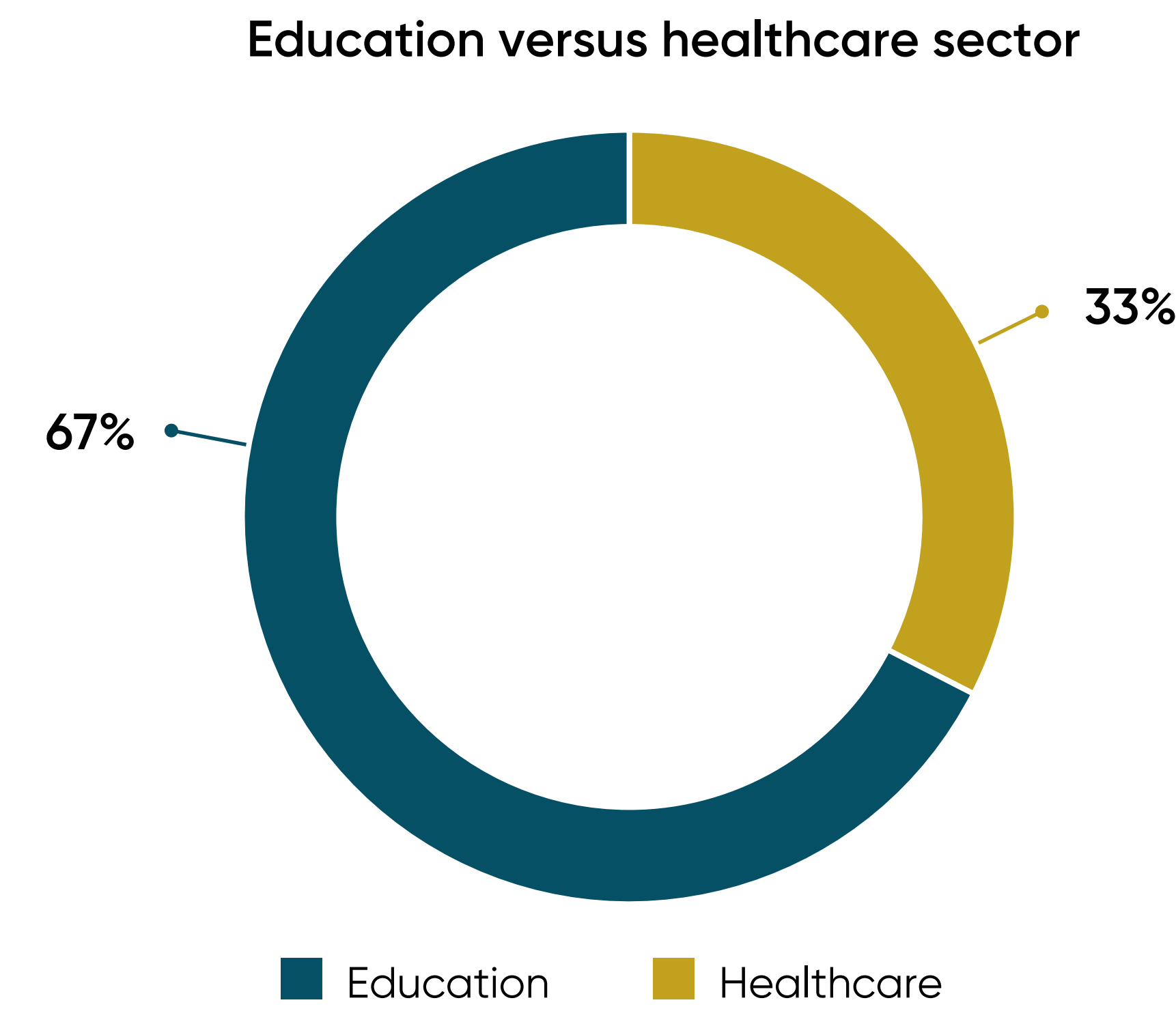
Appendix 3 – How we calculate avoided emissions

Appendix 4 – Assurance report

⁹ <https://op.europa.eu/webpub/eac/education-and-training-monitor/en/country-reports/belgium.html>

Portfolio of Eligible Assets as at 31 December 2025

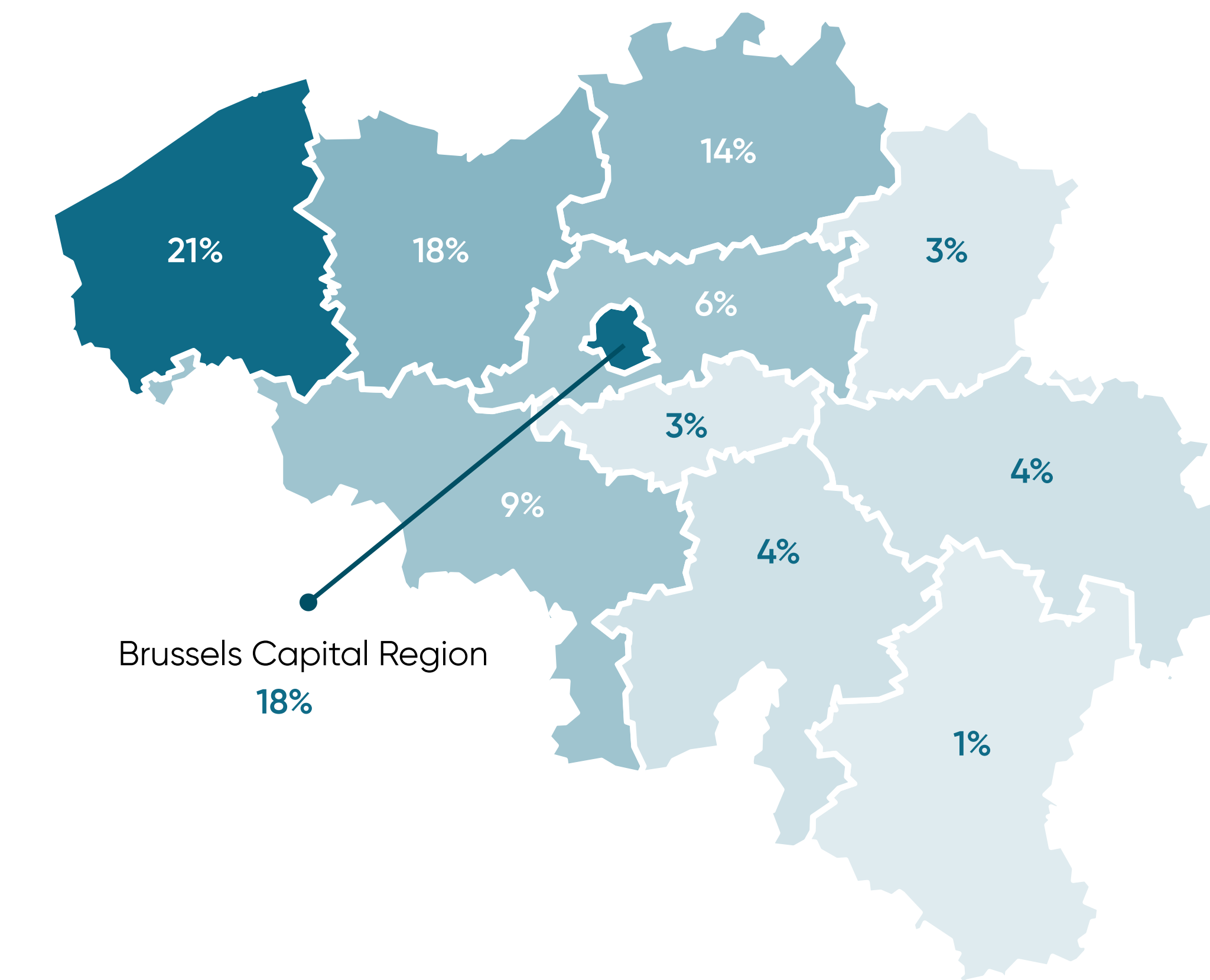
The Green and Social Bond Committee approved the selection and allocation of 1 582 million euros of Eligible Assets¹⁰ to the two Social Bonds. The pool of loans is directed to the financing of hospitals and schools in Belgium.



Portfolio of eligible assets

Province/Region	Total		Education		Healthcare	
	Volume (m euros)	%	Volume (m euros)	%	Volume (m euros)	%
Antwerp	214.8	14%	63.9	13%	150.9	16%
Brussels Capital Region	277.3	18%	110.0	17%	167.3	18%
East Flanders	281.2	18%	53.1	11%	228.1	12%
Flemish Brabant	90.5	6%	28.5	6%	61.9	6%
Hainaut	149.0	9%	53.8	11%	95.2	9%
Liège	70.7	4%	30.2	6%	40.5	4%
Limburg	44.8	3%	38.4	9%	6.4	1%
Luxembourg	9.4	1%	9.4	2%	0.0	0%
Namur	71.0	4%	29.3	6%	41.7	3%
Walloon Brabant	42.3	3%	30.9	6%	11.5	1%
West Flanders	331.5	21%	67.8	14%	263.7	29%
Total	Ⓐ 1 582.5		515.2		1 067.3	

Geographical distribution of the assets related to the healthcare and education sector



CEO Statement

The KBC Sustainability Strategy

Sustainability milestones

The Green Bond

- KBC Green Bond – Key data on Green Bond 2, 3, 4 and 5
- Portfolio of eligible assets as at 31 December 2025
- Sector allocation as at 31 December 2025
- Impact of the Green Bonds as at 31 December 2025

The Social Bond

- The healthcare sector in Belgium
- The education sector in Belgium
- Use of proceeds
- KBC Social Bond – Key data on Social Bond 1 and 2
- Portfolio of Eligible Assets as at 31 December 2025

Verification

Appendix 1 – KBC 2018 Green Bond Framework – Use of proceeds and eligibility criteria

Appendix 2 – KBC 2023 Green Bond Framework – Use of proceeds and eligibility criteria

Appendix 3 – How we calculate avoided emissions

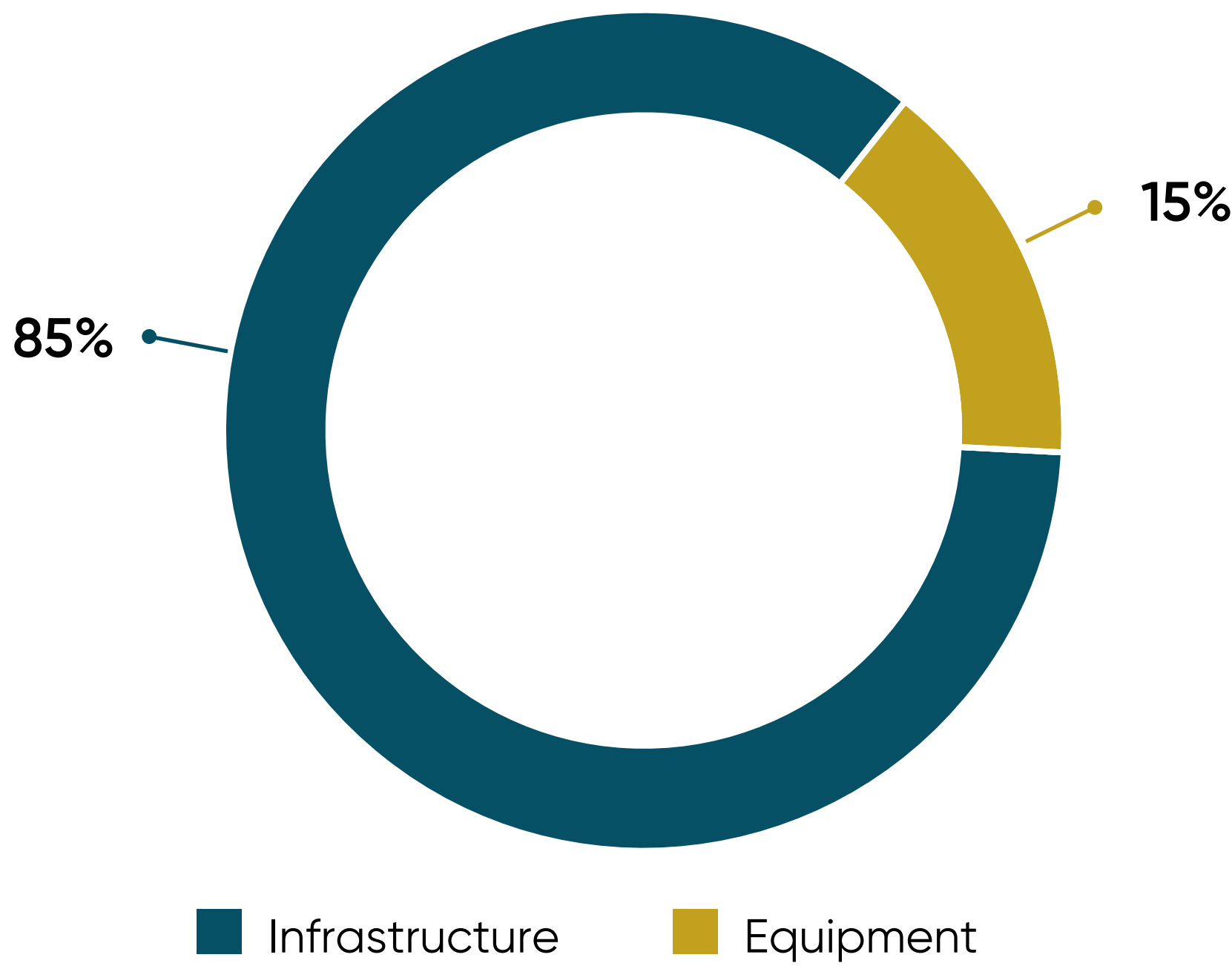
Appendix 4 – Assurance report

¹⁰ The total outstanding among the allocated assets as per 31 December 2025.

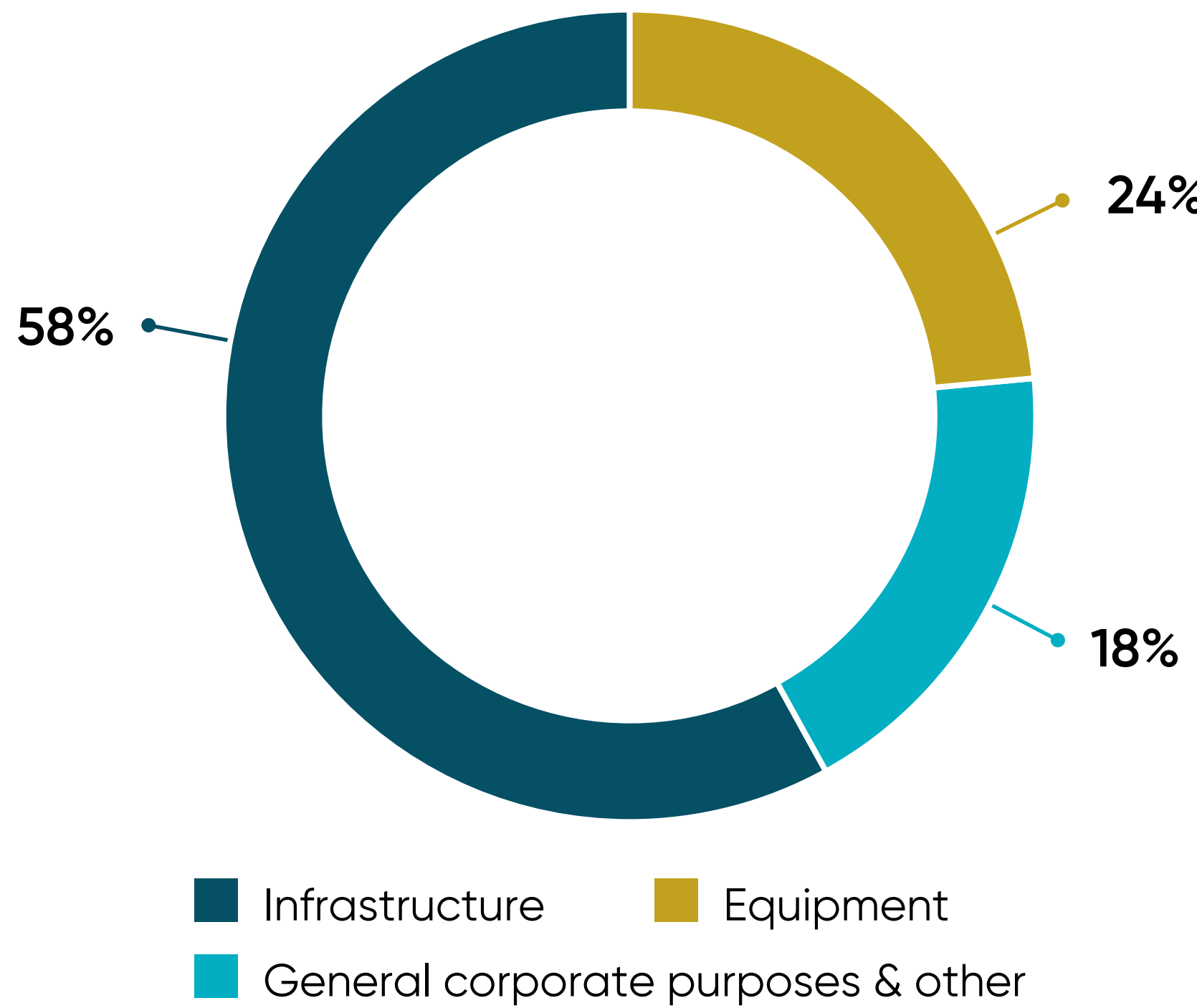


Output indicators related to the assets partially financed with KBC Social Bonds in the healthcare sector

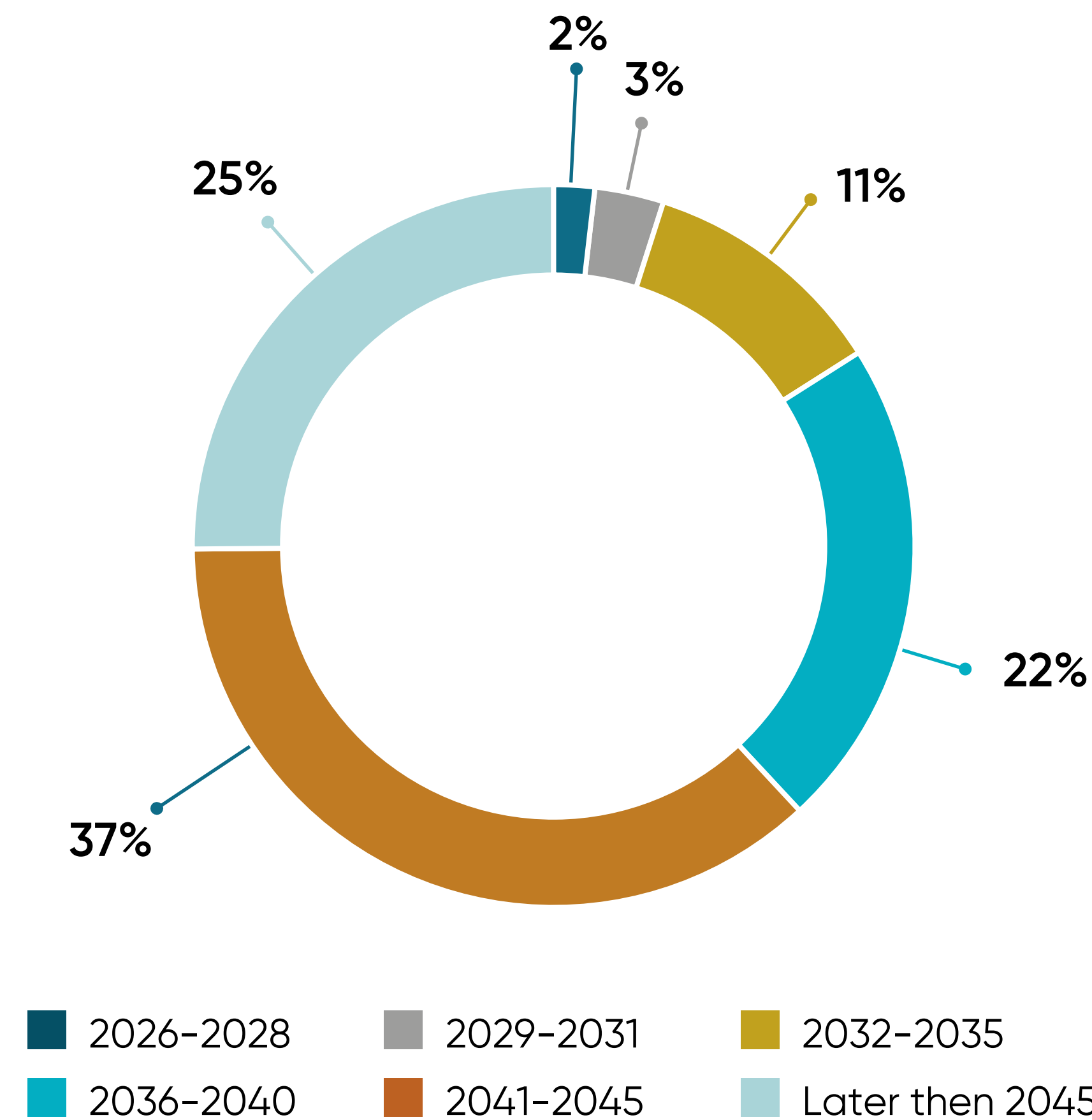
Education sector allocation per purpose



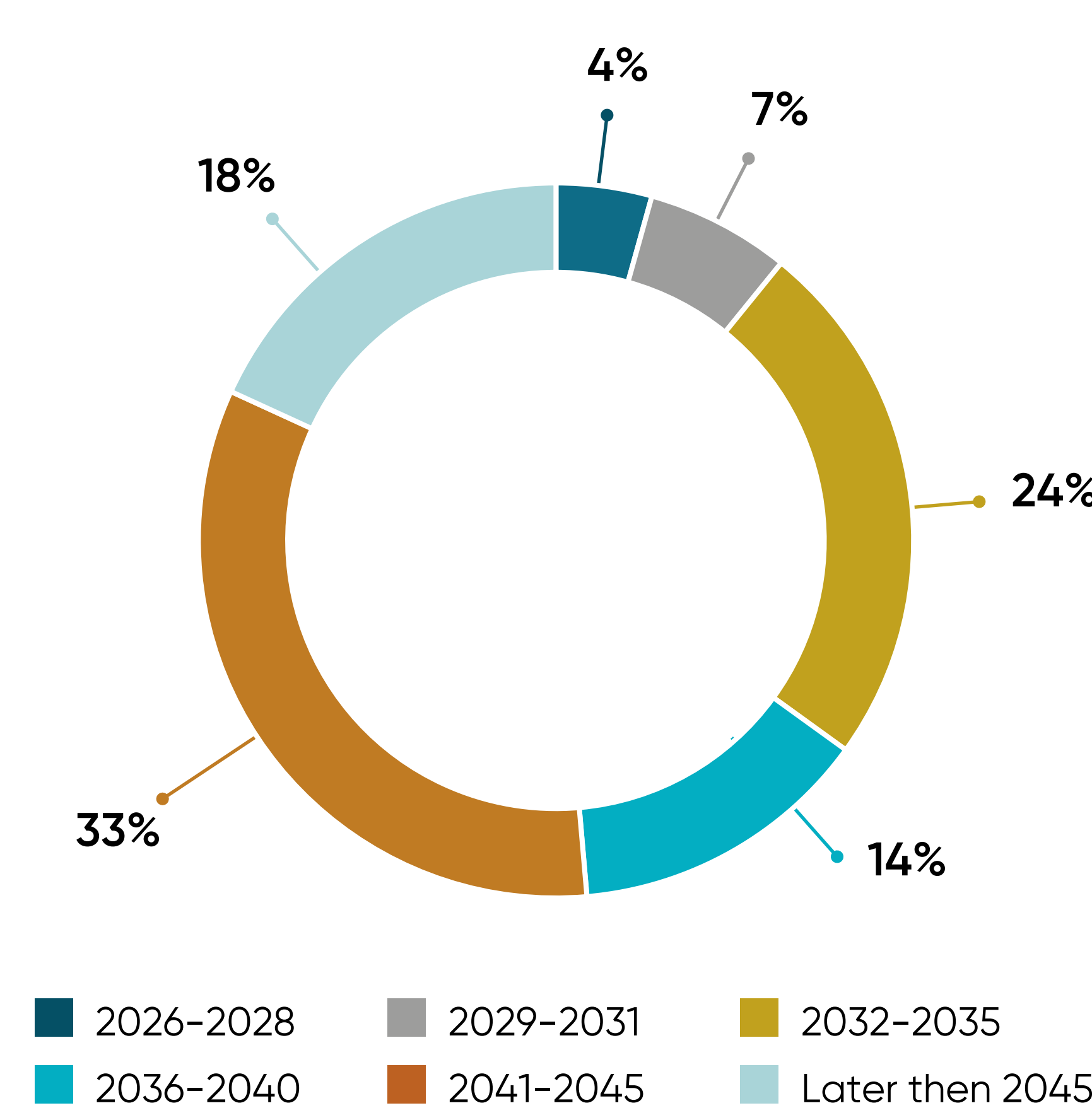
Healthcare sector allocation per purpose



% of outstanding amount per maturity bucket education sector



% of outstanding amount per maturity bucket healthcare sector



CEO Statement

The KBC Sustainability Strategy

Sustainability milestones

The Green Bond

- KBC Green Bond – Key data on Green Bond 2, 3, 4 and 5
- Portfolio of eligible assets as at 31 December 2025
- Sector allocation as at 31 December 2025
- Impact of the Green Bonds as at 31 December 2025

The Social Bond

- The healthcare sector in Belgium
- The education sector in Belgium
- Use of proceeds
- KBC Social Bond – Key data on Social Bond 1 and 2
- Portfolio of Eligible Assets as at 31 December 2025

Verification

Appendix 1 – KBC 2018 Green Bond Framework – Use of proceeds and eligibility criteria

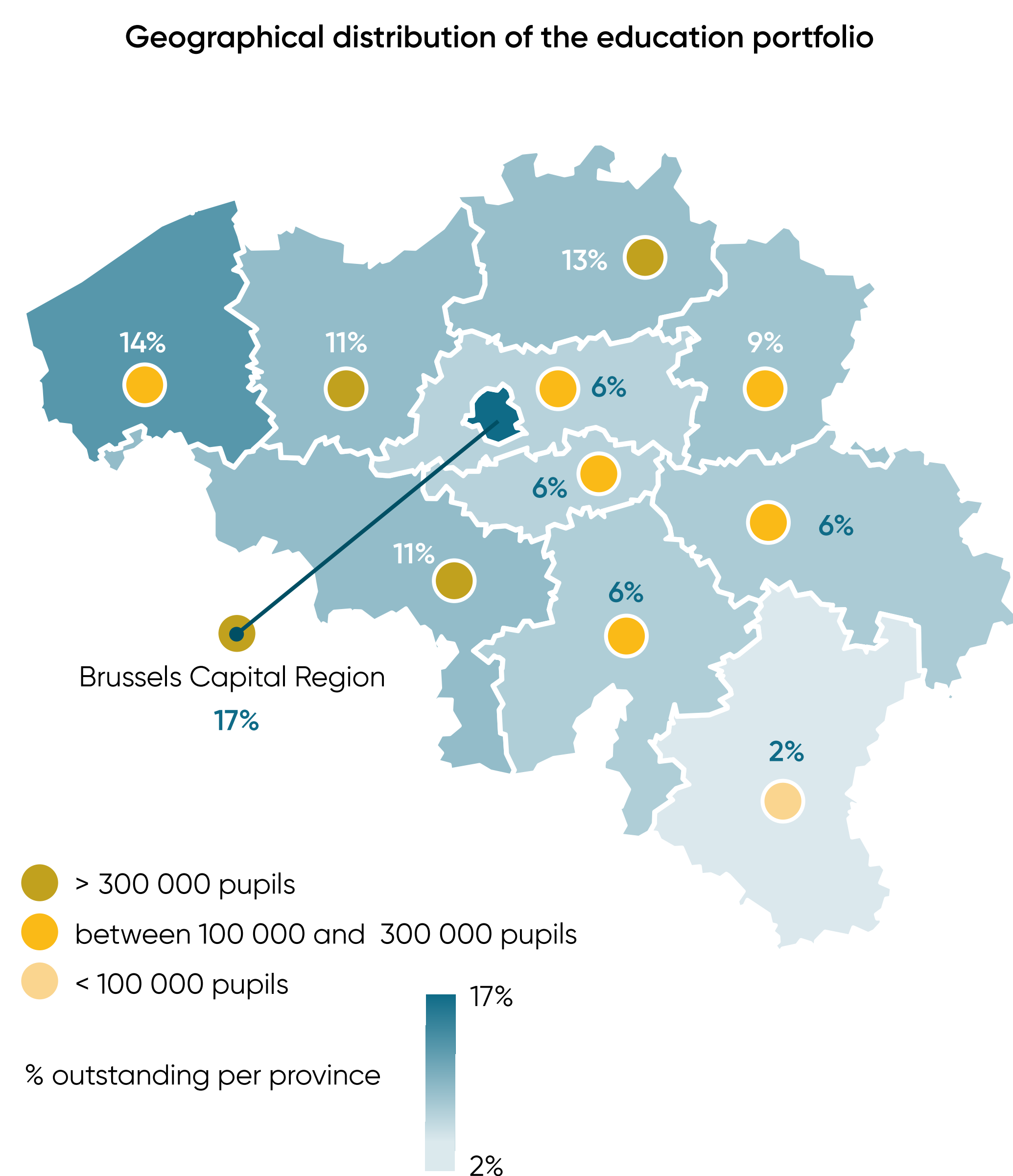
Appendix 2 – KBC 2023 Green Bond Framework – Use of proceeds and eligibility criteria

Appendix 3 – How we calculate avoided emissions

Appendix 4 – Assurance report

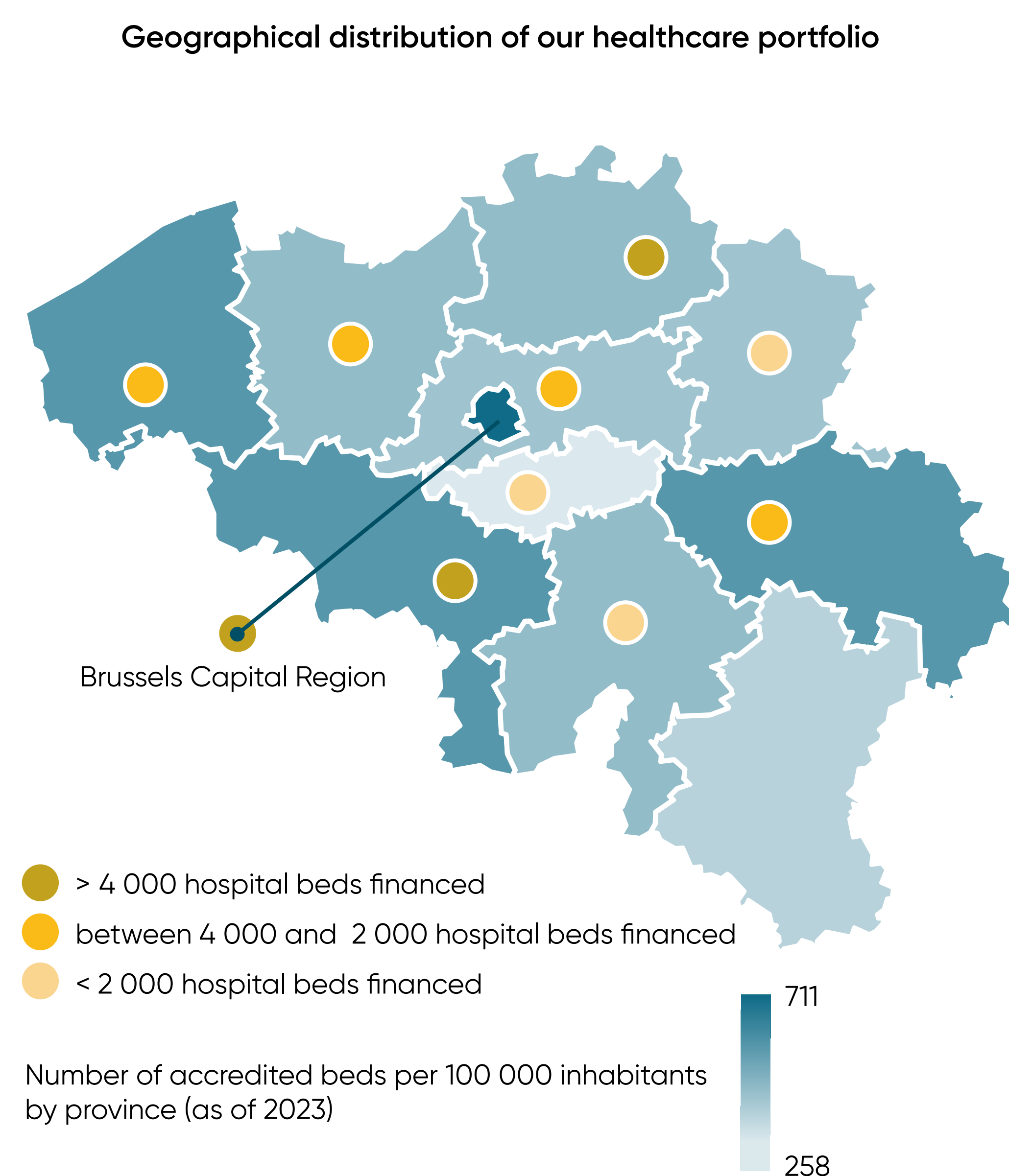
Geographical spread of the assets related to the education sector

KBC's loan book of the education sector covers all Belgian provinces. The assets selected for the Social Bond are located in the Flemish Region, the Walloon Region and the Brussels Capital Region. The graph below shows the distribution of the co-financed assets in our Social Bonds, represented by the total number of pupils. The colour coding of the provinces reflects the percentage outstanding amount per province, the dots stand for the number of pupils enrolled.



Geographical spread of the assets related to the healthcare sector

KBC's loan book of public hospitals covers almost all Belgian provinces. The assets selected for the Social Bond are located in the Flemish Region, the Walloon Region and the Brussels Capital Region. The graph below shows the distribution of the co-financed assets in our Social Bonds, represented by the total number of hospital beds¹¹. The colour coding of the provinces reflects the density of accredited hospital beds per 100 000 inhabitants¹². Where the density is low, there are fewer beds per inhabitant. Brussels Capital Region has the highest number of beds per 100 000 inhabitants. Walloon Brabant has the lowest number of authorised beds in Belgium.



Output indicators related to the assets partially financed with KBC Social Bonds in the healthcare sector

The table below presents the 2025 output indicators, broken down by Belgian provinces.

	Hospital beds	Consultations	Admissions	Day admissions	Emergency contacts
Antwerp	5 238	2 295 137	160 589	300 809	367 018
Brussels Capital Region	4 791	2 973 149	255 126	250 811	265 844
East Flanders	2 847	2 161 513	383 647	211 451	176 084
Flemish Brabant	2 883	1 235 473	85 704	221 312	117 292
Hainaut	5 974	3 188 096	1 361 825	243 667	443 067
Liège	2 951	1 262 098	84 642	103 478	238 319
Limburg	326	85 405	9 675	21 644	21 618
Namur	1 938	1 048 591	55 590	389 779	159 633
Walloon Brabant	425	601 003	109 191	40 187	49 815
West Flanders	3 042	1 418 703	144 046	163 614	152 674
Total	30 415	16 269 168	2 650 035	1 946 752	1 991 364

¹¹ The hospital beds relate to projects which have been financed partly, but not necessarily fully, by KBC loans.

¹² *Blikvanger gezondheidszorg: Paraatheid en respons in crisissituaties*

CEO Statement

The KBC Sustainability Strategy

Sustainability milestones

The Green Bond

- KBC Green Bond – Key data on Green Bond 2, 3, 4 and 5
- Portfolio of eligible assets as at 31 December 2025
- Sector allocation as at 31 December 2025
- Impact of the Green Bonds as at 31 December 2025

The Social Bond

- The healthcare sector in Belgium
- The education sector in Belgium
- Use of proceeds
- KBC Social Bond – Key data on Social Bond 1 and 2
- Portfolio of Eligible Assets as at 31 December 2025

Verification

Appendix 1 – KBC 2018 Green Bond Framework – Use of proceeds and eligibility criteria

Appendix 2 – KBC 2023 Green Bond Framework – Use of proceeds and eligibility criteria

Appendix 3 – How we calculate avoided emissions

Appendix 4 – Assurance report



Output indicators related to the assets partially financed with KBC Social Bonds in the education sector

Numbers in the table include pupils enrolled in Community education and grant-aided education (private and public). KBC channels funds to finance grant-aided education. Fee-paying private schools are excluded (ineligible according to the criteria defined in the Social Bond Framework). At the time of writing, the figures for the 2024–2025 academic year have not yet been published. Therefore, the table below presents the number of pupils in 2023–2024, broken down by provinces in Belgium and by education level.¹³

	Number of pupils in kindergarten school per province	Number of pupils in primary school per province	Number of pupils in secondary school per province	Number of pupils in higher education ¹⁴
Antwerp	72 781	130 210	142 216	71 643
Brussels Capital Region	52 834	97 417	110 593	131 404 ¹⁵
East Flanders	57 497	104 591	116 482	95 424
Flemish Brabant	42 328	75 594	71 434	58 676
Hainaut	48 552	96 302	114 585	70 729
Liège	40 386	78 996	88 732	67 361
Limburg	29 754	57 492	66 414	23 963
Luxembourg	11 511	22 455	26 802	20 208
Namur	17 360	34 295	43 633	30 313
Wallonia Brabant	14 285	27 784	31 209	33 681
West Flanders	42 106	74 947	86 449	27 052
	429 394	800 083	898 549	630 454

¹³ Perspective Brussels. Projections de population scolaire, accessed on 20 April 2025 at <https://beecole.brussels/fr/be-ecole/panorama-de-lecole-bruxelles/levolution-de-la-population-scolaire-bruxelles/projections-de-population-scolaire>
WalStat. Catalogue des indicateurs, accessed on 20 April 2025 at https://walstat.iweeps.be/walstat-catalogue.php?catalogue_infra=0&theme_id=7&sse_l_niveau_catalogue=P
Provincies in cijfers. Leerlingenaantallen, accessed on 20 April 2025 at <https://provincies.incijfers.be/databank>
Fédération Wallonie-Bruxelles, Chiffres clés. Accessed on 20 April 2025 at <https://statistiques.cfwb.be/enseignement/superieur/>

¹⁴ The number of pupils in higher education in French-speaking schools is based on the number of pupils per residence and not per location of the school. Latest data available for Wallonia is for 2022–2023 period.

¹⁵ Most recent data available for 2021–2022.

CEO Statement

The KBC Sustainability Strategy

Sustainability milestones

The Green Bond

- KBC Green Bond – Key data on Green Bond 2, 3, 4 and 5
- Portfolio of eligible assets as at 31 December 2025
- Sector allocation as at 31 December 2025
- Impact of the Green Bonds as at 31 December 2025

The Social Bond

- The healthcare sector in Belgium
- The education sector in Belgium
- Use of proceeds
- KBC Social Bond – Key data on Social Bond 1 and 2
- Portfolio of Eligible Assets as at 31 December 2025

Verification

Appendix 1 – KBC 2018 Green Bond Framework – Use of proceeds and eligibility criteria

Appendix 2 – KBC 2023 Green Bond Framework – Use of proceeds and eligibility criteria

Appendix 3 – How we calculate avoided emissions

Appendix 4 – Assurance report



VERIFICATION

Before the first Green Bond was issued, Sustainalytics provided a second opinion to verify the compliance of the Green Bond Framework with the Green Bond Principles. Following the update of Green Bond Framework in 2023, Sustainalytics provided a second opinion stating that the KBC's updated Green Bond Framework is credible and impactful and aligns with the four core components of the 2021 Green Bond Principles.

KPMG provided assurance on the allocation of proceeds for both Green and Social Bond. The Assurance Report can be found in Appendix 4.

CEO Statement

The KBC Sustainability Strategy

Sustainability milestones

The Green Bond

- KBC Green Bond – Key data on Green Bond 2, 3, 4 and 5
- Portfolio of eligible assets as at 31 December 2025
- Sector allocation as at 31 December 2025
- Impact of the Green Bonds as at 31 December 2025

The Social Bond

- The healthcare sector in Belgium
- The education sector in Belgium
- Use of proceeds
- KBC Social Bond – Key data on Social Bond 1 and 2
- Portfolio of Eligible Assets as at 31 December 2025

Verification

Appendix 1 - KBC 2018 Green Bond Framework - Use of proceeds and eligibility criteria

Appendix 2 - KBC 2023 Green Bond Framework - Use of proceeds and eligibility criteria

Appendix 3 - How we calculate avoided emissions

Appendix 4 - Assurance report

Appendix 1 – KBC 2018 Green Bond Framework – Use of proceeds and eligibility criteria

Renewable Energy	
Renewable energy power generation	Loans to finance equipment, development, manufacturing, construction, operation, distribution and maintenance of renewable energy generation sources: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Onshore and offshore wind energy Solar energy Geothermal energy (with direct emissions $\leq 100\text{g CO}_2/\text{kWh}$) Energy from biomass, that is: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> not grown in areas converted from land with previously high carbon stock such as wetlands or forests not obtained from land with high biodiversity such as primary forests or highly biodiverse grasslands not suitable for human consumption and subject to sustainable transport¹⁶: no excessive transport of input material or end product Waste-to-energy
Energy Efficiency	
KBC 'Green Energy Loans'	'Green energy loans' for home improvements of KBC retail clients where at least 50% of the home improvements are for energy-efficiency purposes, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> new central heating or solar boilers water pumps and other geothermal energy systems high-efficiency glazing new insulation thermostatic taps solar panels energy audits <p>Note: As retail clients are required to use at least 50% of the loan for energy-efficiency purposes, conservatively 50% of the outstanding loan amount is viewed as 'eligible'.</p>
Clean Transportation	
Low carbon land transport	Loans to finance low carbon land transport: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Public passenger transport, including electric, hybrid-electric, hydrogen or other non-fossil fuel vehicles, rail transport, metros, trams, cable cars, and bicycle schemes Private light-duty and heavy goods vehicles that are electric, hybrid-electric, hydrogen or other non-fossil fuel based. Dedicated freight railway lines (excluding transport with the main objective of transporting fossil fuels) Supporting infrastructure for low carbon land transport e.g. IT upgrades, signalling, communication technologies and charging infrastructure
Green Buildings	
Residential real estate	Real estate loans for newly constructed energy efficient residential buildings in the Flemish Region that comply with the "Energieprestatie en Binnenklimaat" (EPB) requirements included in the building code of the Flemish Region as of 2014 or later (E-level ≤ 60) and for which the first drawdown has occurred after January 1, 2016.
Commercial real estate	New or recently built commercial real estate buildings belonging to the top 15% of the commercial real estate building stock in terms of energy performance in the country of location, or which have obtained any of the following green building certificates: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> LEED: [\geq "Gold"] BREEAM: [\geq "Very Good"] HQE: [\geq "Excellent"]
Pollution Prevention & Control	
Waste reduction & recycling	Loans to finance equipment, development, manufacturing, construction, operation and maintenance of facilities and infrastructure for waste prevention, reduction and recycling, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> sharing, repairing, reusing, refurbishing and remanufacturing of goods and recycling of waste
Water Management	
Sustainable water & wastewater management	Loans to finance equipment, development, manufacturing, construction, operation and maintenance of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> water recycling and wastewater treatment facilities water storage facilities water distribution systems with improved efficiency/quality urban drainage systems flood mitigation infrastructure, such as infiltration infrastructure
Sustainable Land Use	
Sustainable land use	Loans to finance sustainable land use: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sustainable agriculture in the EU, comprised of organic farming as certified in compliance with the EU and national regulation Environmentally sustainable forestry¹⁷ including afforestation or reforestation, and preservation or restoration of natural landscapes soil remediation

¹⁶ As normal course of business, except for some small local biomass plants, all biomass related projects of KBC are screened on case-by-case basis by the KBC Corporate Sustainability Department

¹⁷ Defined as PEFC or FSC certified forestry

CEO Statement

The KBC Sustainability Strategy

Sustainability milestones

The Green Bond

- KBC Green Bond – Key data on Green Bond 2, 3, 4 and 5
- Portfolio of eligible assets as at 31 December 2025
- Sector allocation as at 31 December 2025
- Impact of the Green Bonds as at 31 December 2025

The Social Bond

- The healthcare sector in Belgium
- The education sector in Belgium
- Use of proceeds
- KBC Social Bond – Key data on Social Bond 1 and 2
- Portfolio of Eligible Assets as at 31 December 2025

Verification

Appendix 1 – KBC 2018 Green Bond Framework – Use of proceeds and eligibility criteria

Appendix 2 – KBC 2023 Green Bond Framework – Use of proceeds and eligibility criteria

Appendix 3 – How we calculate avoided emissions

Appendix 4 – Assurance report

APPENDIX 2 – KBC 2023 GREEN BOND FRAMEWORK – Use of proceeds and eligibility criteria

Renewable Energy	
Renewable energy power generation	Loans to (re)finance equipment, development, manufacturing, construction, operation, distribution and maintenance of renewable energy generation sources in Belgium, France, the Netherlands, Germany and the UK: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Onshore and offshore wind energy • Solar energy
Energy Efficient Buildings	
KBC 'Green Energy Loans'	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Loans (re)financing the acquisition of a residential building in Belgium with a building year before 1/1/2021 and with a maximum primary energy demand of 159kWh/m². • Loans (re)financing the acquisition of a residential building in Flanders or Wallonia with a building year after 1/1/2021 and with a maximum primary energy demand of 47kWh/m²/yr. • Loans (re)financing the construction of new energy efficient residential buildings in Belgium with the energy requirements included in the regional building code as of 2014 or later and for which the 1st drawdown has occurred as of 01/01/2016 but before 31/12/2022. • Loans (re)financing the construction of new energy efficient residential buildings in Flanders with the energy requirements included in the regional building code as of 1/1/2021 and for which the 1st drawdown has occurred as of 1/1/2023. <p>Mortgage loans in flood-prone areas will be excluded from the selection. Properties subject to flood risk are identified by means of regional flood maps</p>
Clean Transportation	
Low carbon land transport	(Re)financing of the purchase, renting, leasing and operation of zero-emission vehicles in Belgium: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fully electric cars (no plug-in hybrid vehicles) • Bicycles (regular or electric)

CEO Statement

The KBC Sustainability Strategy

Sustainability milestones

The Green Bond

- KBC Green Bond – Key data on Green Bond 2, 3, 4 and 5
- Portfolio of eligible assets as at 31 December 2025
- Sector allocation as at 31 December 2025
- Impact of the Green Bonds as at 31 December 2025

The Social Bond

- The healthcare sector in Belgium
- The education sector in Belgium
- Use of proceeds
- KBC Social Bond – Key data on Social Bond 1 and 2
- Portfolio of Eligible Assets as at 31 December 2025

Verification

Appendix 1 – KBC 2018 Green Bond Framework – Use of proceeds and eligibility criteria

Appendix 2 – KBC 2023 Green Bond Framework – Use of proceeds and eligibility criteria

Appendix 3 – How we calculate avoided emissions

Appendix 4 – Assurance report

APPENDIX 3 – HOW WE CALCULATE AVOIDED EMISSIONS

We have developed an in-house methodology to calculate avoided emissions and have engaged a specialised consultancy firm, Vinçotte, to verify our approach. This independent verification consisted of a review of the methodology, of the secondary data and the emission factors input, and of the consumed and the avoided greenhouse gas emissions calculations for the allocated assets at the time of issuance. The secondary data used for the calculations were gathered from literature and the publicly available databases of government agencies.

The same methodology was used to calculate the relevant data as at 31/12/2025 to produce these emissions results.

Renewable Energy

The avoided greenhouse gas emissions for renewable energy are calculated by looking at the net emissions resulting from the residual energy mixes in the countries where the renewable assets are operational. The residual energy mix is the mix of the energy generation types that feed into the electrical grid minus generation by specific generators that individual retail consumers claim as exclusive suppliers of their electricity.

The impact of Renewable Energy projects is calculated based on the expected average electricity production of the financed projects and prorated according to the share of KBC's total loan size. For the conversion of capacity to average electricity production we use the following factors:

- 3 500 full load hours for offshore wind
- 2 250 full load hours for onshore wind
- 95% efficiency for PV-panels.

In order to avoid overestimation, we limit inclusion to the renewable assets that are operational, excluding those assets that are still under construction.

To calculate avoided emissions, we use the most recent conversion factors published by the Association of Issuing Bodies, specifically the European Residual Mixes 2024.

Green building-residential real estate

The avoided greenhouse gas emissions for green mortgages are calculated by comparing the energy consumption of an eligible asset with an average house or apartment in the same region of Belgium (Flanders, Brussels, and Wallonia). The calculation is done at the portfolio level and based on four types of eligible assets in scope (i.e. loans). These four types are identified based on the selection criteria in our Green Bond Framework (for more information see [KBC Green Bond Framework](#)).

Key principles

- Financing share: the avoided emissions calculation is applied to the financing share of the amount allocated to Green Buildings.
- To calculate avoided emissions, we compare the energy performance of Green Buildings with the energy performance of an average dwelling in Flanders (Belgium) and convert it to CO₂e-emissions.
- All calculations are based on publicly available data.

To determine the baseline of average dwelling energy efficiency, we use average data on usable floor area for new apartments and houses, and average data on electricity and energy consumption for heating, per household. We start from the portfolio total (i.e. buildings in Flanders) and derive a total number of buildings based on the percentage of financial exposure that is allocated to a green bond.

CEO Statement

The KBC Sustainability Strategy

Sustainability milestones

The Green Bond

- KBC Green Bond – Key data on Green Bond 2, 3, 4 and 5
- Portfolio of eligible assets as at 31 December 2025
- Sector allocation as at 31 December 2025
- Impact of the Green Bonds as at 31 December 2025

The Social Bond

- The healthcare sector in Belgium
- The education sector in Belgium
- Use of proceeds
- KBC Social Bond – Key data on Social Bond 1 and 2
- Portfolio of Eligible Assets as at 31 December 2025

Verification

Appendix 1 – KBC 2018 Green Bond Framework – Use of proceeds and eligibility criteria

Appendix 2 – KBC 2023 Green Bond Framework – Use of proceeds and eligibility criteria

Appendix 3 – How we calculate avoided emissions

Appendix 4 – Assurance report

Clean transportation

The impact calculation occurs in five steps:

- 1) The starting point is calculating the average energy consumption per square metre, for an average house and apartment in Flanders. per m² for an average house and apartment in Flanders.
 - Average energy consumption of existing building is the EPC value (source: energiesparen.be)
 - Average kWh/m² is the weighted average of energy consumption of new and existing buildings
 - New buildings means the average E-level and number of buildings built since 2006 (source: energiesparen.be)
 - Average energy consumption of new buildings is the weighted average of the E-level of new buildings translated to EPC via fixed proxy (E-level/0.6).
- 2) We calculate the average energy consumption per square metre of the eligible assets in a similar way, by only looking at new buildings.
- 3) The total primary energy consumption for heating per household per year for both houses and apartments, is calculated by multiplying the EPC value by the average usable floor area (using Veka's Vlaams Energie-En Klimaatagentschap). We calculate this for both an average house and apartment and for the eligible assets.
- 4) The difference between the primary energy consumption of an average residential mortgage and the primary energy consumption of the eligible assets is the avoided energy consumption of the assets allocated to the green bond.
- 5) The avoided emissions per household are calculated by using an annually updated conversion factor to translate the primary energy consumption of residential real estate (in kWh) into CO₂e.

The avoided greenhouse gas emission for clean transportation is calculated by the replacement of an average car in Belgium by a new operational leasing electric car or (electric) bicycle (pedal bike, e-bike and speed-pedelec). To avoid overestimation, we exclude contracts that were suspended and only consider vehicles whose contract is running or extended. In addition, we take a more conservative approach and assume that all EVs are charged on the regular grid mix. To estimate avoided emissions from bicycles, we only focus on commuting travel, that is the average distance of commuter travel in Flanders, as we are able to identify average distances from publicly available data. For the conversion of capacity to estimate avoided greenhouse gas emissions we use the following factors:

- The average km/year used for EV is overall KBC portfolio average
- The conversion factor to calculate total emissions is based on conversion factors from the Association of Issuing Bodies (source: [European Residual Mixes 2024](#))
- The average emissions for cars in Belgium (source: [Belgian Mobility Dashboard](#))
- The average consumption of an EV (source: [EV Database](#))
- Average avoided car km/year by bicycle is estimated using results from Flanders travel behaviour survey (*Onderzoek Verplaatsingsgedrag*)
- The average energy consumption for bicycles (source: *Fietserbond*)
- Average energy consumption for speed pedelecs (source: [KBC Autolease expert opinion](#)).

Using these conversion factors we estimate how many km/year driven, the actual energy usage per vehicle per 100 km and the total emissions (tonnes CO₂) per vehicle.

Estimating the avoided emissions of the allocated vehicle portfolio requires determining the number of fossil fuel vehicles displaced from the road. Therefore, based on the total km/year driven in the vehicles included in the portfolio, we translate this into the number of vehicles, total km/year and total emissions (tonnes CO₂) of the average Belgian car. Finally, we estimate the total avoided emissions per vehicle category by taking the difference between average emissions of an average Belgian car and average emissions of electric vehicle or bike and multiply this by the total km/year driven for each category of vehicles in the allocated portfolio.

CEO Statement

The KBC Sustainability Strategy

Sustainability milestones

The Green Bond

- KBC Green Bond – Key data on Green Bond 2, 3, 4 and 5
- Portfolio of eligible assets as at 31 December 2025
- Sector allocation as at 31 December 2025
- Impact of the Green Bonds as at 31 December 2025

The Social Bond

- The healthcare sector in Belgium
- The education sector in Belgium
- Use of proceeds
- KBC Social Bond – Key data on Social Bond 1 and 2
- Portfolio of Eligible Assets as at 31 December 2025

Verification

Appendix 1 – KBC 2018 Green Bond Framework – Use of proceeds and eligibility criteria

Appendix 2 – KBC 2023 Green Bond Framework – Use of proceeds and eligibility criteria

Appendix 3 – How we calculate avoided emissions

Appendix 4 – Assurance report

APPENDIX 4 – ASSURANCE REPORT

Independent Auditor's Limited Assurance Report on the Selected Information included in the KBC Green and Social Bond Report 2025

To the Board of Directors of KBC Bank NV

Conclusion

We have performed a limited assurance engagement on whether KBC Bank NV's ("KBC") allocated Green and Social Bond proceeds to Eligible Assets (together "the Selected Information") as of and for the year ended December 31, 2025 marked with the symbol $\text{\textcircled{A}}$ in the Green Bond and Social Bond section of the KBC Green and Social Bond Report 2025 ("The Report") has been prepared in accordance with the applicable criteria of proceeds allocation to Eligible Assets of the KBC Green Bond Framework published in May 2018 and the KBC Green Bond Framework published in November 2023 at <https://www.kbc.com/en/investor-relations/debt-issuance/kbc-green-bond.html>, and the KBC Social Bond Framework published in April 2022 at <https://www.kbc.com/en/investor-relations/debt-issuance/kbc-social-bond.html> ("The Criteria").

Based on the procedures performed and evidence obtained, nothing has come to our attention to cause us to believe that KBC's Selected Information as of and for the year ended December 31, 2025 is not prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with the Criteria.

Our conclusion on the Selected Information does not extend to any other information that accompanies or contains the Selected Information and our assurance report.

Basis for conclusion

We conducted our engagement in accordance with the International Standard on Assurance Engagements (ISAE) 3000 (Revised), Assurance Engagements Other Than Audits or Reviews of Historical Financial Information issued by the International Auditing and Assurance Standards Board (IAASB), as adopted in Belgium. Our responsibilities under this standard are further described in the "Our responsibilities" section of our report.

We have complied with the independence and other ethical requirements of the International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards) issued by the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants (IESBA). We are the statutory auditor of KBC and therefore independent from KBC in accordance with the Belgian independence rules and other relevant ethical requirements applicable in Belgium.

Our firm applies International Standard on Quality Management (ISQM) 1, Quality Management for Firms that Perform Audits or

Reviews of Financial Statements, or Other Assurance or Related Services Engagements, issued by the IAASB. This standard requires the firm to design, implement and operate a system of quality management, including policies or procedures regarding compliance with ethical requirements, professional standards and applicable legal and regulatory requirements.

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

Restriction on use of our report

Our report is intended solely for the use of KBC, to whom it is addressed, in connection with the Selected Information as of and for the year ended December 31, 2025 and should not be used for any other purpose. We do not accept or assume and deny any liability or duty of care to any other party to whom this report may be shown or into whose hands it may come.

Responsibilities of the Board of Directors for the Selected Information

The Board of Directors of KBC is responsible for the preparation of the Report and the Selected Information contained herein that is free from material misstatement in accordance with the Criteria as well as:

- designing, implementing and maintaining internal control relevant to the preparation of the Selected Information that is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error;
- selecting or developing suitable criteria for preparing the Selected Information and appropriately referring to or describing the criteria used;
- selecting and applying policies, making judgements that are reasonable in the circumstances and maintaining adequate records in relation to the Annual Report and the Selected Information contained herein; and
- preparing the Selected Information in accordance with the Reporting Criteria.

Our responsibilities

We are responsible for:

- planning and performing the engagement to obtain limited assurance about whether the Selected Information is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error;
- forming an independent conclusion over the Selected Information, based on the procedures we have performed and the evidence we have obtained; and
- reporting our conclusion to the Board of Directors of KBC.

We exercised professional judgment and maintained professional skepticism throughout the engagement. We designed and performed our procedures to obtain evidence about the Selected Information that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our conclusion. Our procedures selected depended on our understanding of the Selected Information and other engagement circumstances, and our consideration of areas where material misstatements are likely to arise. In carrying out our engagement, we:

- we have considered the process used to prepare the Report and the Selected information contained therein; and
- we evaluated the appropriateness of the Criteria used and other relevant procedures, including the reasonableness of related disclosures to the Selected Information.

Our limited assurance engagement on the Selected Information consists of making inquiries, primarily of persons responsible for the preparation of the Selected Information, and applying evidence gathering procedures, as appropriate. These procedures included, among others:

- interviewing relevant persons responsible for providing the Selected Information, for carrying out internal control procedures on and for consolidating the Selected Information; and
- inspecting relevant internal and external documentation, on a limited test basis, in order to evaluate the reliability of the Selected Information.

The procedures performed in a limited assurance engagement vary in nature and timing from, and are less in extent than for, a reasonable assurance engagement. Consequently, the level of assurance obtained in a limited assurance engagement is substantially lower than the assurance that would have been obtained had a reasonable assurance engagement been performed.

Zaventem, May 11, 2026

KPMG Bedrijfsrevisoren – Réviseurs d'Entreprises BV/SRL

Steven Mulkens – Bedrijfsrevisor

KPMG Bedrijfsrevisoren – KPMG Réviseurs d'Entreprises, a Belgian BV/SRL and a member firm of the KPMG global organization of independent member firms affiliated with KPMG International Limited, a private English company limited by guarantee. All rights reserved.

Document Classification: KPMG Public

Zetel – Siège: Luchthaven Brussel Nationaal 1K, B-1930 Zaventem
KPMG Bedrijfsrevisoren – KPMG Réviseurs d'Entreprises BV/SRL
Ondernemingsnummer / Numéro d'entreprise 0419122.548
BTW – TVA BE 0419122.548
RPR Brussel – RPM Bruxelles
IBAN : BE 95 0018 4771 0358
BIC : GEBABEBB



CEO Statement

The KBC Sustainability Strategy

Sustainability milestones

The Green Bond

- KBC Green Bond – Key data on Green Bond 2, 3, 4 and 5
- Portfolio of eligible assets as at 31 December 2025
- Sector allocation as at 31 December 2025
- Impact of the Green Bonds as at 31 December 2025

The Social Bond

- The healthcare sector in Belgium
- The education sector in Belgium
- Use of proceeds
- KBC Social Bond – Key data on Social Bond 1 and 2
- Portfolio of Eligible Assets as at 31 December 2025

Verification

Appendix 1 – KBC 2018 Green Bond Framework – Use of proceeds and eligibility criteria

Appendix 2 – KBC 2023 Green Bond Framework – Use of proceeds and eligibility criteria

Appendix 3 – How we calculate avoided emissions

Appendix 4 – Assurance report