

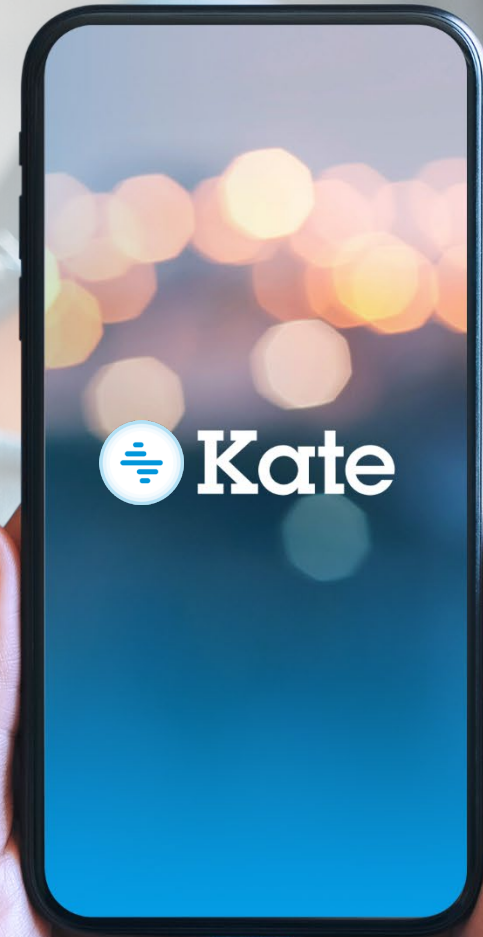


KBC Group Press presentation 1Q 2025

Johan Thijs, KBC Group CEO
Bartel Puelinckx, KBC Group CFO

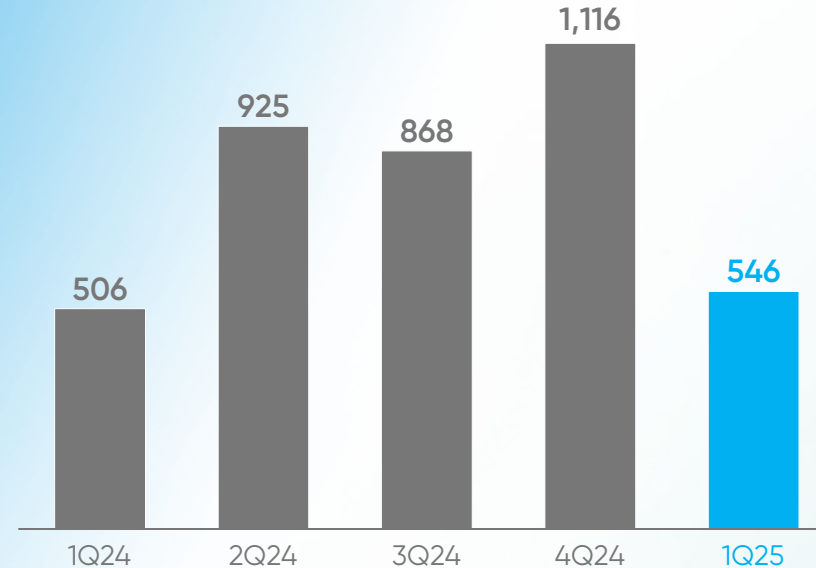
More information: www.kbc.com

KBC Group - Investor Relations Office: IR4U@kbc.be



Net result of 546m EUR over 1Q25

Net result
in m EUR



YTD
ratios

Return on Equity 15%*

Cost-income ratio 46%**

Combined ratio 86% (versus below 91% guided)

Credit cost ratio 0.08% (versus well below TTC of 25-30bps guided)

CET1 ratio 14.5%*** (B4, DC, unfloored fully loaded)

Leverage ratio 5.4% (fully loaded)

NSFR 140% & LCR 157%

* When bank & insurance taxes are evenly spread throughout the year and excluding one-offs

** When excluding certain non-operating items. See glossary for the exact definition

*** Unfloored fully loaded CET1 ratio = fully loaded Basel 4 CET1 ratio excluding output floor impact

Annex

Updated dividend policy and capital deployment policy (Basel 4 as of 1 January 2025)

The Board of Directors decided:

- the **dividend policy as from 2025**:
 - A **payout ratio** (including AT1 coupon) between **50%–65% of consolidated profit** of the accounting year.
 - **An interim dividend of 1 EUR per share** in November of each accounting year as an advance on the total dividend
- the **capital deployment policy as from 2025**:
 - KBC aims to be **amongst the better capitalised** financial institutions in Europe
 - **Each year** (when announcing the full year results), the Board of Directors will take a **decision, at its discretion**, on the capital deployment. The focus will **predominantly be on further organic growth and M&A**
 - KBC sees a **13% unfloored fully loaded CET1 ratio (*) as the minimum**
 - KBC will **fill up the AT1 and Tier 2 buckets** within P2R and will **start using SRTs** (as part of RWA optimisation program)

(*) fully loaded Basel 4 CET1 ratio excluding output floor impact

KBC will acquire 365.bank in Slovakia

KBC has agreed to acquire (in cash) 98.45% of **365.bank** in Slovakia, based on a **total value** for 365.bank of **761m EUR**



Indisputable strategic rationale

- Enhancing the footprint in Slovakia by strengthening the operating size in the market and reaching a **16% market share** (total assets), closing the gap with the top 3 competitors
- In line with KBC's strategy to achieve reference positions in its core markets, the increase in critical market mass and the complementary business mix of 365.bank and ČSOB SK will allow KBC to further benefit from **cross-selling potential**
- KBC will particularly strengthen its reach in retail banking as well as benefit from access to the unique client base and distribution network of 365.bank (and exclusive partnership with Slovak Post)

Strong financial rationale

- **EPS accretive** from year 1 onwards
- Purchase price represents a **1.4x Book Value**¹ and **9.4x P/E**² multiple
- Leveraging on the combined entity, the cross-selling potential and KBC's expertise:
 - **Synergies** (incl. integration and restructuring costs) will quickly increase to **at least 75m EUR as of 2028** onwards (pre-tax)
 - **Return on investment** is estimated at **16%**, while the **RoE** of the pro-forma combined Slovakian entity is uplifted to roughly **15%** (both by 2028, i.e. after a two-year integration period), substantially above the cost of equity
- Estimated **capital impact** on KBC Group's unfloored fully loaded CET1 ratio will be limited to **approximately -50bps** upon closing
- This transaction is fully **in line with the updated capital deployment plan** as from 2025, with focus predominantly on further organic growth and M&A
- The transaction is subject to relevant regulatory and anti-trust approvals and **expected to close by the end of this year**

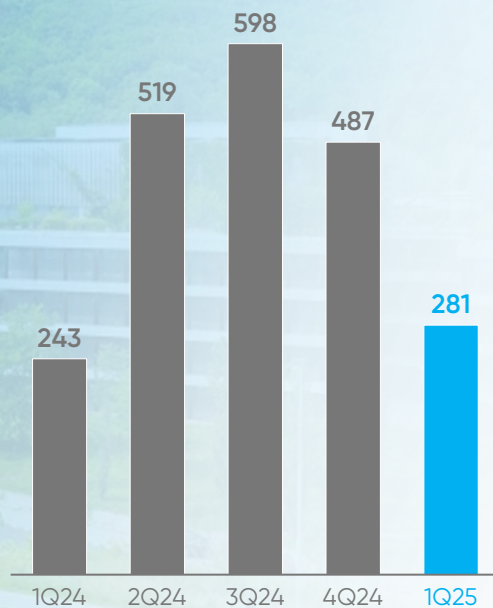
Notes: ¹based on the equity position of 365.bank at year-end 2024; ²based on the average 2022-2024 net profit of 365.bank

Excellent contribution from all business units

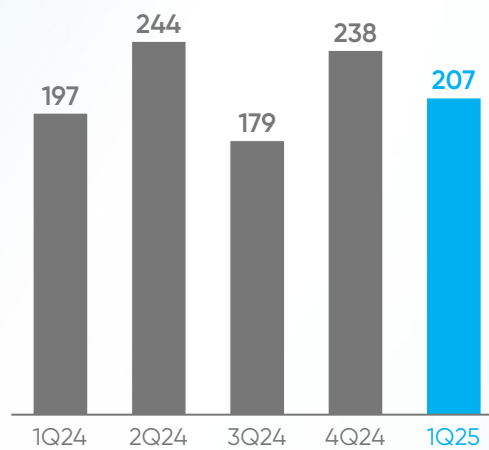
Net result per business unit
in m EUR



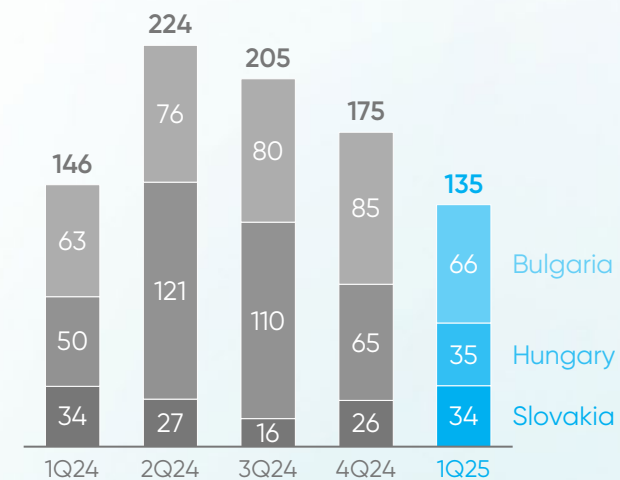
BU BE



BU CZ

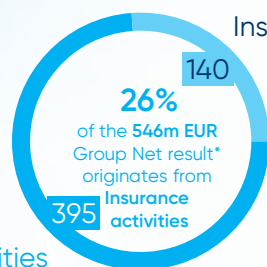


BU IM



Unique integrated bank-insurance+ model

- We offer an **integrated response** to our clients' banking and insurance needs. Our **organisation** is similarly integrated, operating as a single business and a **digital-first, data-driven and AI-led bank-insurer**.
- Our integrated model offers our clients the **benefit of a comprehensive, one-stop, relevant and personalised financial service** that allows them to choose from a wider, complementary and optimised range of products and services, which go beyond pure bank-insurance.
- For ourselves, it offers benefits in terms of income and risk diversification, additional sales potential through intensive co-operation between the bank and insurance distribution channels, significant cost-savings and synergies, and heightened interaction opportunities with and a **more complete understanding of our clients**.



* Difference between the net result of KBC Group and the sum of the banking and insurance contributions is accounted for by the holding-company/group items

Successful digital-first approach through KATE



- Our **digital interaction with clients** forms the basis of our business model in our strategy, not only in terms of sales and advice, but also in E2E digital process and product development.
- **Artificial intelligence** and data analysis play an important part in digital sales and advice. Kate, our personal digital assistant, is featured prominently in this regard.
- **The independent international consulting firm Sia Partners ranked KBC Mobile the N°1 mobile banking app worldwide in 2024:** a clear recognition of a decade of innovation, development and listening closely to our clients.



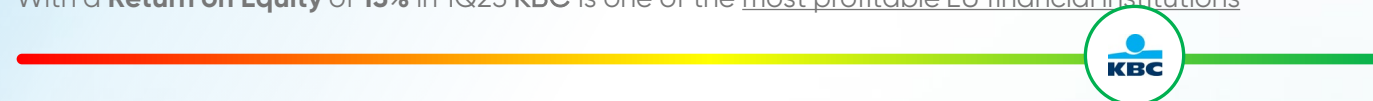
Firmly embedded sustainability strategy

- As a company that aims to support the transition to a more sustainable and climate-proof society, **we have made sustainability integral to our overall business strategy** and integrated it into our day-to-day business operations and the products and services we provide.
- Our sustainability strategy consists of three cornerstones: **encouraging responsible behaviour on the part of all our employees, increasing our positive impact on society and limiting any adverse impact we might have**

Strategic focus | The reference

Profitability

With a **Return on Equity** of **15%** in 1Q25 KBC is one of the most profitable EU financial institutions



Solvency

With an **unfloored fully loaded CET1 ratio** of **14.5%** at end 1Q25 KBC is amongst the better capitalised EU banks



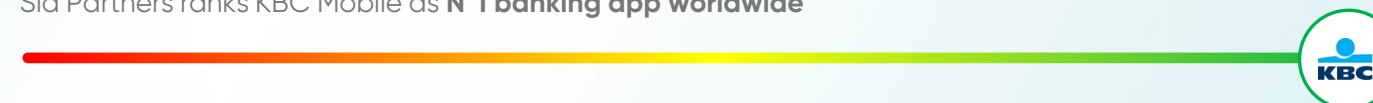
Sustainability

Sustainalytics ranks KBC in the **3rd percentile of 254** diversified banks assessed (last full update November 29, 2024)



Digitalisation

Sia Partners ranks KBC Mobile as **N°1 banking app worldwide**



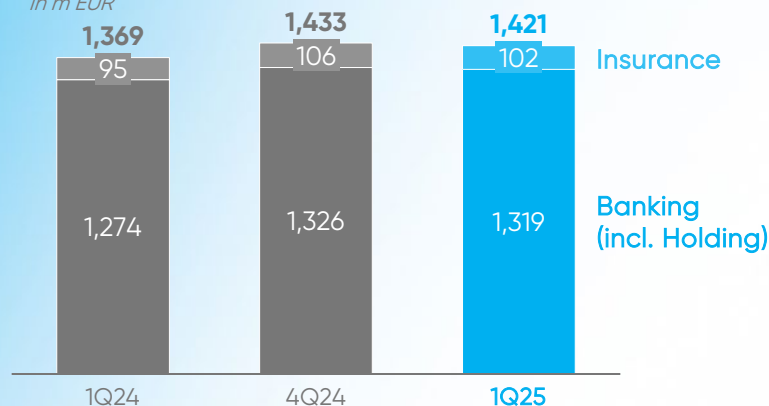
"KBC Mobile is a **high-performance** and **efficient banking app** for everyday needs and one of the **most innovative** with some interesting extras. The app surprises clients with its wide range of functionalities and the **virtual assistance by Kate**."

At KBC it is our
ambition to
be the reference
for bank-insurance
in all our core markets

Good net interest income, in line with guidance

Net interest income

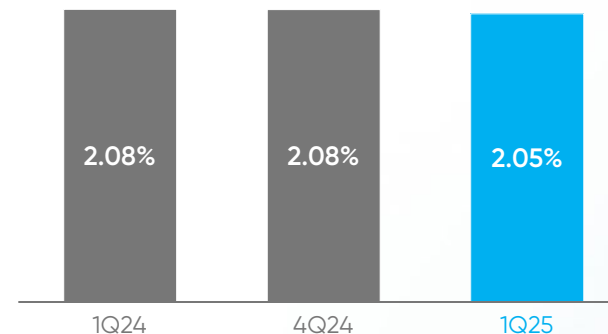
in m EUR



- **NII decreased by 1% q-o-q and increased by 4% y-o-y**
- Q-o-q change was driven primarily by:
 - Higher commercial transformation result (thanks mainly to continued increasing reinvestment yields)
 - Higher lending income (strong loan volume growth partly offset by lower loan margins in some core markets)
 - Higher dealing room NII
- more than offset by:
 - Lower number of days (-15m EUR q-o-q)
 - 4Q24 benefited from a +9m EUR correction from a changed accounting approach on mortgage brokerage fees in Bulgaria
 - Higher costs on the minimum required reserves held with the central banks
 - Lower NII on inflation-linked bonds (-9m EUR q-o-q, from +4m EUR in 4Q24 to -5m EUR in 1Q25)
 - Lower NII on term deposits (shift from term deposits to savings accounts)
 - Lower short-term cash management
- Y-o-y increase was driven primarily by higher commercial transformation result, higher lending income, lower costs on the minimum required reserves held with central banks, higher NII on inflation-linked bonds (+8m EUR y-o-y, from -13m EUR in 1Q24 to -5m in 1Q25) and higher dealing room NII partly offset by much lower NII on term deposits, higher wholesale funding costs and lower short-term cash management

Net interest margin*

in %, calculated excluding dealing room, ALM FX swaps & repos



- Fell by 3 bps both q-o-q and y-o-y for the reasons mentioned on net interest income and an increase in the interest-bearing assets (denominator), both q-o-q and y-o-y

Organic volume trend

| | Total loans** | o/w retail mortgages | Customer deposits*** |
|---------------|---------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| Volume | 197bn | 79bn | 231bn |
| Growth q-o-q* | +2% | +1% | +0% |
| Growth y-o-y | +7% | +5% | +6% |

* Non-annualised ** Loans to customers, excluding reverse repos (and bonds).

*** Customer deposits, excluding debt certificates and repos, but including customer savings certificates.

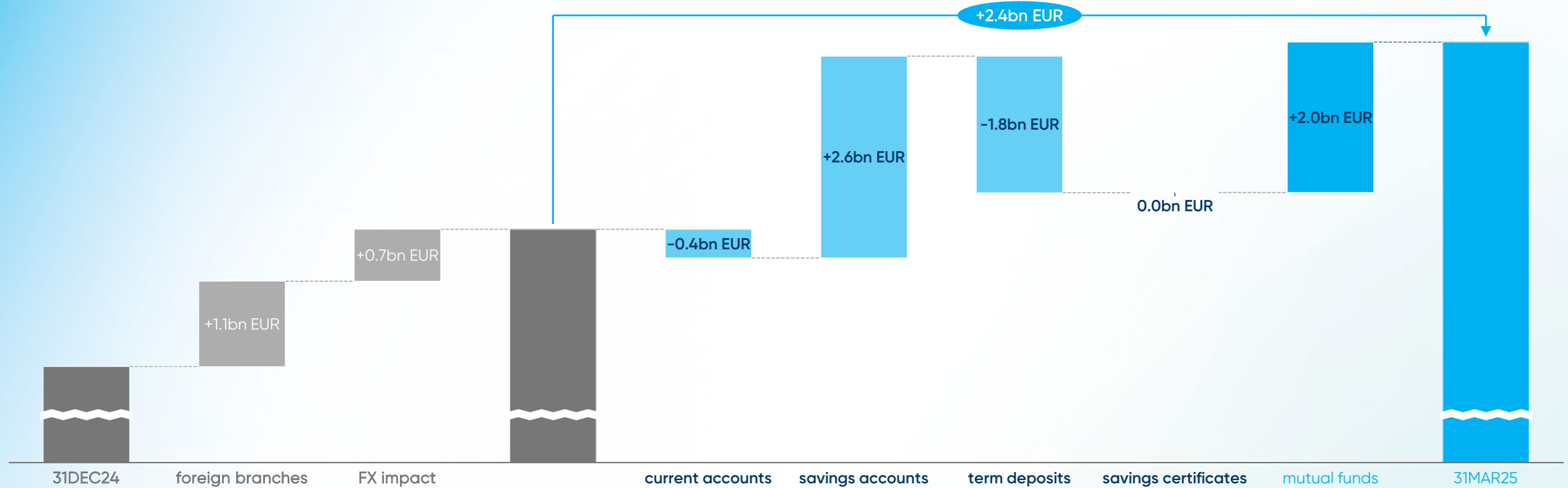
Excluding the volatility in the foreign branches of KBC Bank (included in BE BU), core customer deposits stabilised q-o-q and rose by 7% y-o-y

Growth figures are excluding FX, consolidation adjustments and reclassifications.

Inflow of core customer money

Customer money dynamic over 1Q25

in bn EUR

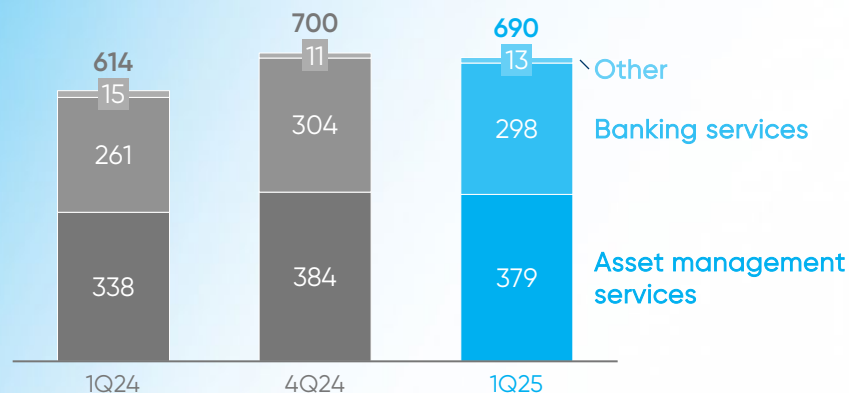


- 1Q25 saw an inflow of core customer money of **+2.4bn EUR** (+3.1bn EUR incl. FX impact)

Good net fee and commission income, Record-high net inflows in direct client money in the first quarter

Net fee & commission income

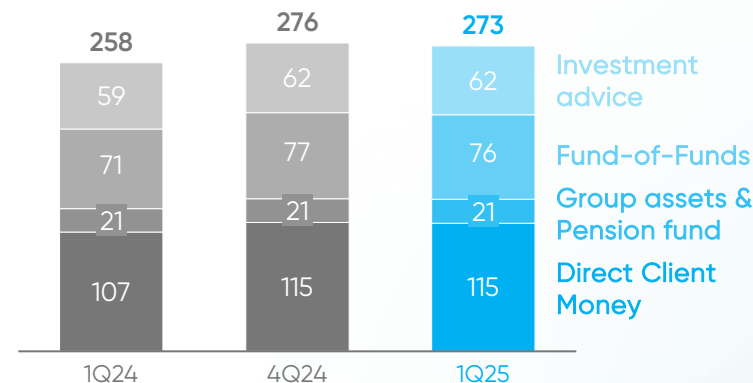
in m EUR



- **Down by 1% q-o-q and up by 12% y-o-y**
- Q-o-q decrease was entirely the result of +20m EUR year-end effects in 4Q24 (linked to the performance of CZ pension fund and a positive FY24 correction in banking services from changed accounting approach in Hungary)
- Excluding these year-end effects, the q-o-q increase was driven primarily by:
 - Net F&C income from Asset Management Services increased by 2% q-o-q due mainly to higher management & entry fees
 - Net F&C income from banking services roughly stabilised q-o-q. Seasonally lower fees from payment services were offset by seasonally lower distribution commissions paid for banking products and lower client incentives
- Y-o-y increase was mainly the result of:
 - Net F&C income from Asset Management Services rose by 12% y-o-y due mainly to higher management & entry fees
 - Net F&C income from banking services increased by 15% y-o-y due mainly to higher fees from payment services, higher network income, higher securities-related fees, higher fees from credit files & bank guarantees and lower client incentives
 - Lower distribution fees received linked to non-life insurance

Assets under management

in bn EUR



- **Decreased by 1% q-o-q** as net inflows (+2%) were more than offset by negative market performance (-3%)
- **Increased by 6% y-o-y** due to net inflows (+3%) and positive market performance (+3%)
- The mutual fund business has seen strong net inflows this quarter, both in higher-margin direct client money (**2.0bn EUR in 1Q25** versus 0.4bn in 4Q24 and 1.9bn EUR in 1Q24) as well as in lower-margin assets

Non-life sales up y-o-y, strong life sales (significantly up q-o-q and y-o-y)

Non-life sales

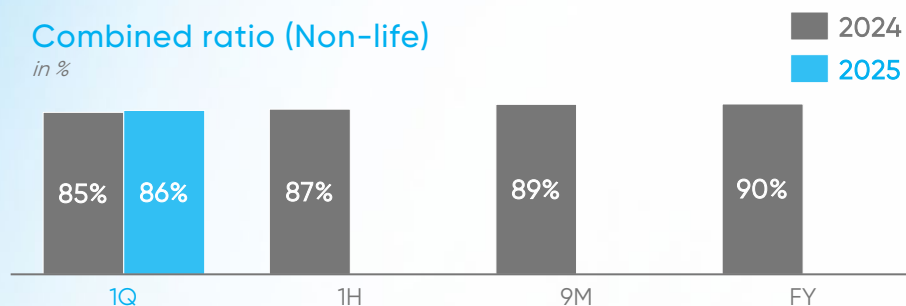
in m EUR



- Up by 8% y-o-y (+9% y-o-y excluding FX effect), with growth in all countries and all main classes, due to a combination of volume and tariff increases

Combined ratio (Non-life)

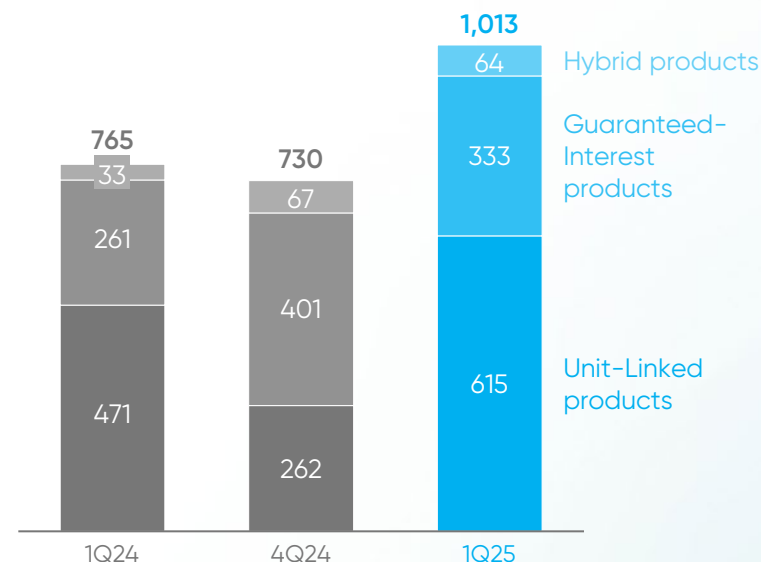
in %



- Non-life combined ratio for 1Q25 amounted to an excellent 86% (85% in 1Q24). This is mainly the result of:
 - 8% y-o-y higher insurance revenues before reinsurance
 - 11% y-o-y higher insurance service expenses before reinsurance due mainly to the very low level of claims in 1Q24
 - Higher net result from reinsurance contracts held (up by 6m EUR y-o-y)

Life sales

in m EUR



- Increased by 39% q-o-q due entirely to higher sales of unit-linked products (as the result of a successful launch of structured emissions in Belgium), partly offset by lower sales of guaranteed-interest products (due chiefly to traditionally higher volumes in tax-incentivised pension savings products in Belgium in 4Q24) as well as lower sales of hybrid products
- Increased by 32% y-o-y due to higher sales of all products (guaranteed-interest products, unit-linked products and hybrid products)
- Sales of guaranteed-interest products and unit-linked products accounted for 33% and 61% of total life insurance sales in 1Q25 respectively, with hybrid products (mainly in Belgium and the Czech Republic) accounting for the remainder

FIFV & IFIE result up q-o-q and net other income above the normal run rate

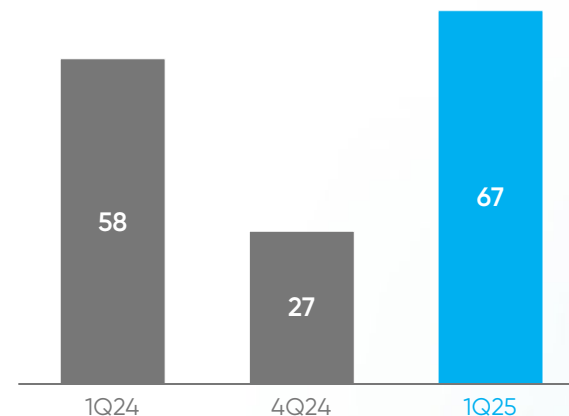
FIFV & IFIE

in m EUR

| | 1Q24 | 4Q24 | 1Q25 |
|----------------------------------|------------|------------|------------|
| Dealing room | 102 | 66 | 77 |
| MVA/CVA/FVA | 5 | -6 | -1 |
| IFIE – mainly interest accretion | -60 | -66 | -67 |
| M2M ALM derivatives and other | -102 | -68 | -55 |
| FIFV & IFIE | -55 | -74 | -45 |

Net other income

in m EUR



- FIFV & IFIE result up q-o-q, attributable mainly to:

- Higher dealing room result
- Positive change in 'ALM derivatives and other'
- Less negative credit, funding and market value adjustments, mainly the result of an increase in EUR yield curves and an increase of the equity markets, partly offset by increased counterparty credit spreads

partly offset by:

- Slightly more negative IFIE (mainly interest accretion)

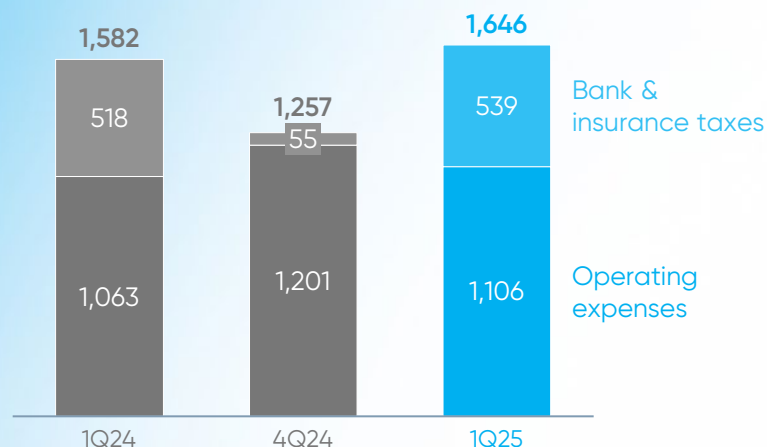
- Higher than the normal run rate of 50m EUR per quarter in 1Q25

- Due mainly to higher-than-average gains on the sale of real estate

Costs excluding bank & insurance taxes decreased q-o-q

Operating expenses (including costs directly attributable to insurance)

in m EUR



- **Operating expenses excluding bank & insurance taxes fell by 8% q-o-q and rose by 4% y-o-y**
 - The q-o-q decrease was due mainly to seasonally lower marketing and professional fee expenses, lower ICT costs and lower facility expenses, partly offset by higher staff costs
 - The y-o-y increase was due to, amongst others, higher staff costs (mainly the impact of wage inflation, partly offset by lower FTEs), higher ICT costs and higher depreciations, partly offset by lower marketing costs, lower professional fee expenses and lower facility expenses
- Note that opex excluding bank & insurance taxes was low in 1H24... therefore we feel comfortable with **our FY25 guidance for opex excluding bank & insurance taxes of below +2.5% y-o-y**
- **1Q25 cost/income ratio**
 - 46% when excluding certain non-operating items* (47% in FY24)
 - 41% excluding all bank & insurance taxes (43% in FY24)

Cost/income ratio

When excluding bank and insurance taxes

| FY24 | 1Q25 |
|------|------|
| 43% | 41% |

- **1Q includes the bulk of the bank & insurance taxes for the full year, a 4% increase y-o-y**, driven mainly by:
 - 42m EUR higher contribution to the Deposit Guarantee Scheme in Belgium due to 1) legislation to reach 1.8% coverage by 2025 and 2) higher covered deposits (as a result of the recuperation of the maturing State Note)
- partly offset by:
 - 9m EUR lower contribution to the Single Resolution Fund in the Czech Republic
 - 9m EUR lower bank taxes in Hungary
 - 5m EUR lower bank taxes in Slovakia
- Total **bank & insurance taxes** are expected to increase by 11% y-o-y to 692m EUR in 2025 (623m EUR in 2024)

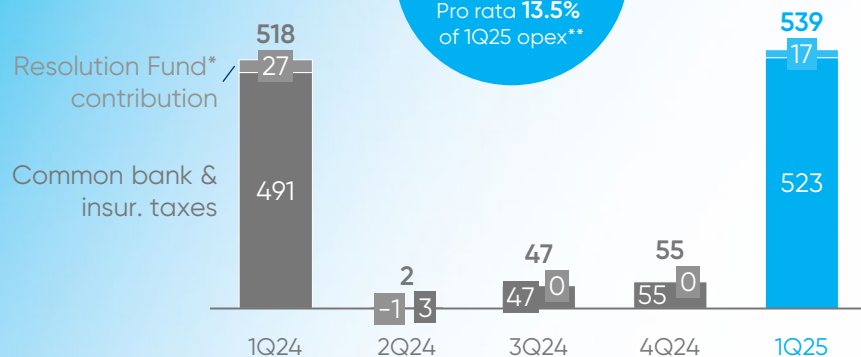
* See glossary for the exact definition

Overview of bank & insurance taxes*

KBC Group in m EUR

KBC Group
539m EUR

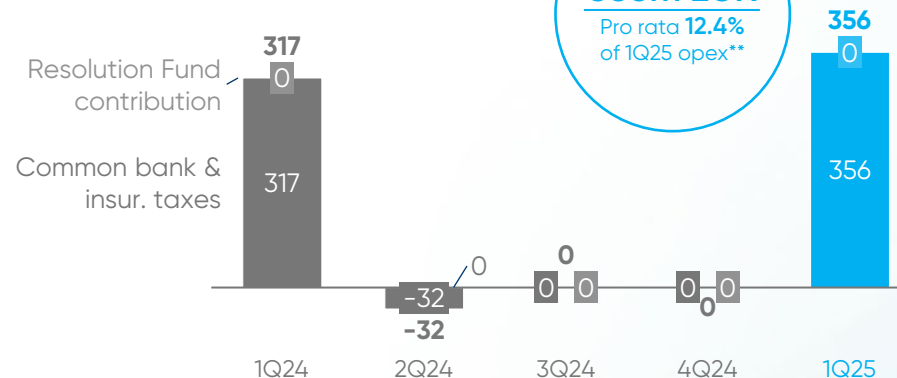
Pro rata **13.5%**
of 1Q25 opex**



Belgium BU in m EUR

BU BE
356m EUR

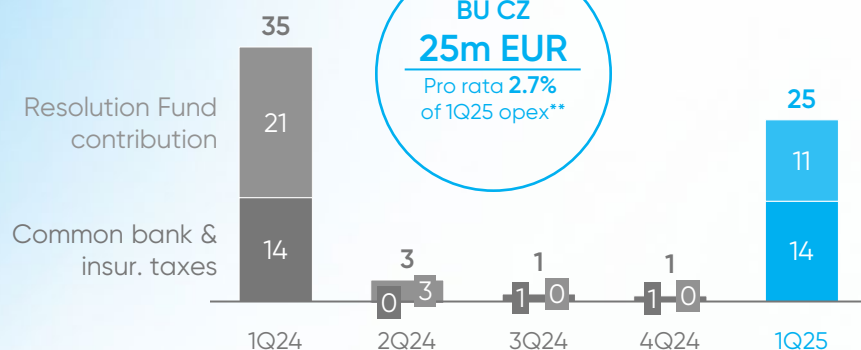
Pro rata **12.4%**
of 1Q25 opex**



Czech Republic BU in m EUR

BU CZ
25m EUR

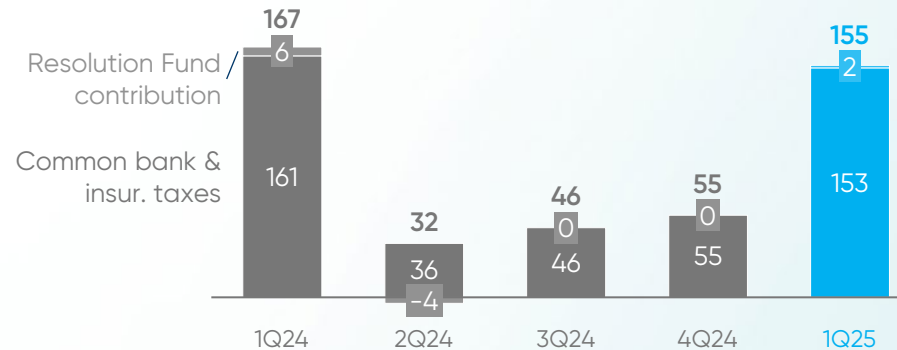
Pro rata **2.7%**
of 1Q25 opex**



International Markets BU in m EUR

BU IM
155m EUR

Pro rata **26.5%**
of 1Q25 opex**



* This refers solely to the bank & insurance taxes recognised in opex, and as such it does not take account of income tax expenses, non-recoverable VAT, etc.

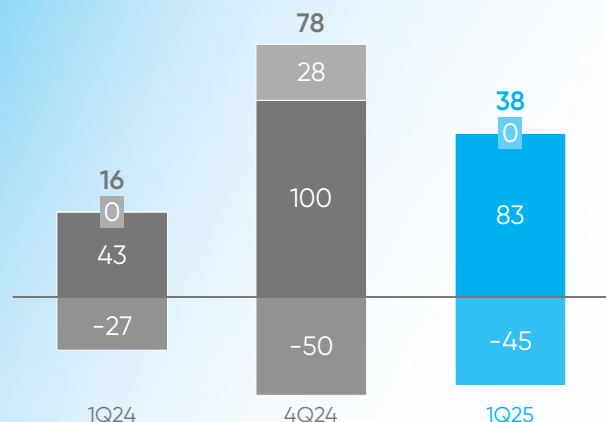
** Including directly attributable costs to insurance

Lower net loan loss impairment charges & excellent credit cost ratio

Asset impairment

in m EUR; negative sign is a release

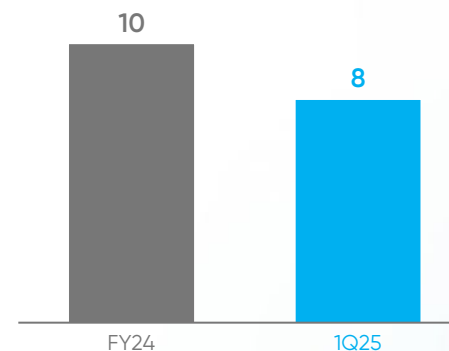
- Other impairments
- ECL for geopolitical and macroeconomic uncertainties
- Impairments on financial assets at AC and FVOCI



- **Net loan loss impairment charges of 38m EUR in 1Q25** (compared with net loan loss impairment charges of 50m EUR in 4Q24) due to:
 - 83m EUR net loan loss impairment charges on lending book (of which 41m EUR lowering the backstop shortfall for old NPLs in Belgium)
 - A decrease of 45m EUR of the ECL buffer, driven mainly by micro- and macroeconomic indicators
 - Total outstanding ECL for geopolitical & macroeconomic uncertainties now stands at 72m EUR

Credit cost ratio

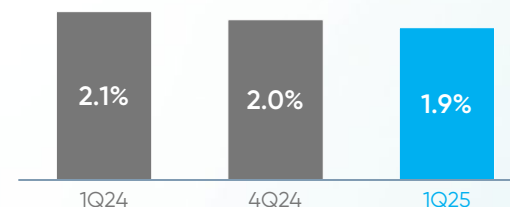
in bps



- The credit cost ratio in 1Q25 amounted to:
 - 16 bps (16 bps in FY24) without ECL for geopolitical & macroeconomic uncertainties
 - 8 bps (10 bps in FY24) with ECL for geopolitical & macroeconomic uncertainties

Impaired loans ratio

in %



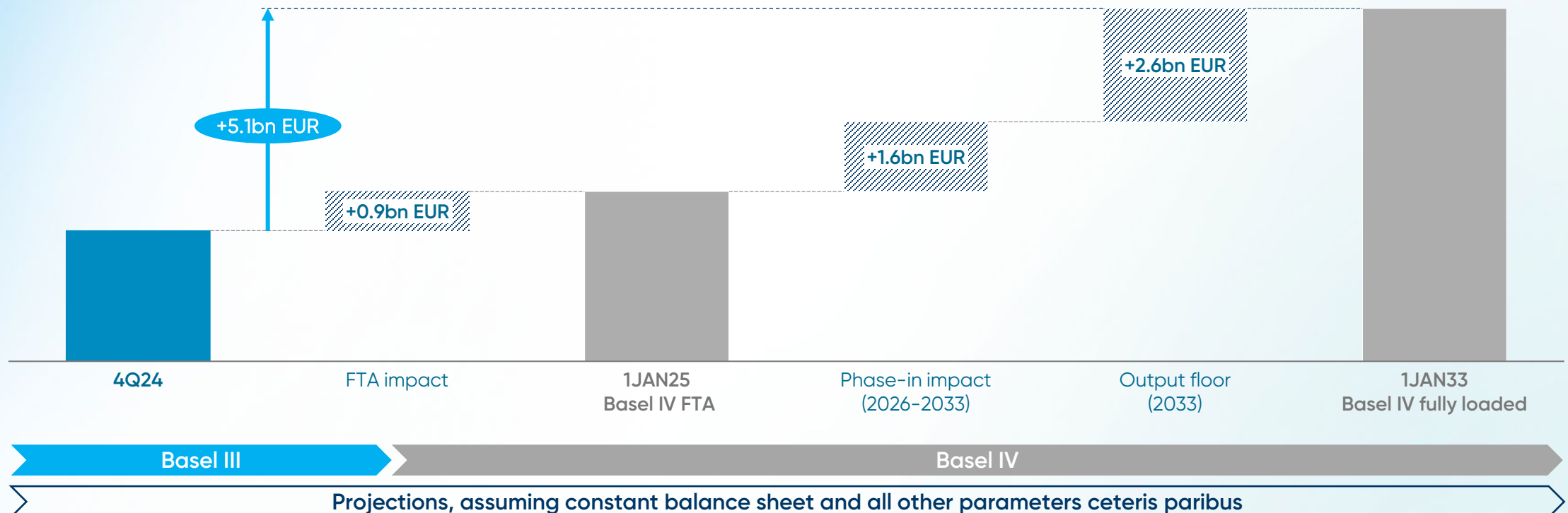
- **The impaired loans ratio amounted to 1.9%** (1.0% of which over 90 days past due)

Indicative view on transitional RWA evolution under Basel IV

- **Moving towards the Basel IV era** and applying a static balance sheet and all other parameters ceteris paribus, without mitigating actions, KBC
 - reports at **1JAN25**, a **first-time application impact of +0.9bn EUR** (0.1bn EUR lower than +1.0bn EUR RWA communicated together with 3Q24 results)
 - projects by **1JAN33**, a **further impact of +4.2bn EUR** (3.3bn EUR lower than +7.5bn EUR RWA communicated together with 3Q24 results)
- resulting in a **fully loaded impact of +5.1bn EUR** (3.4bn EUR lower than +8.5bn EUR RWA communicated together with 3Q24 results)
- For the fully loaded CET1 ratio as of 1Q25, KBC focuses on the so called **unfloored fully loaded CET1 ratio** which accounts for the total **RWA impact from Basel IV, excluding the output floor impact**

Indicative transitional RWA estimate

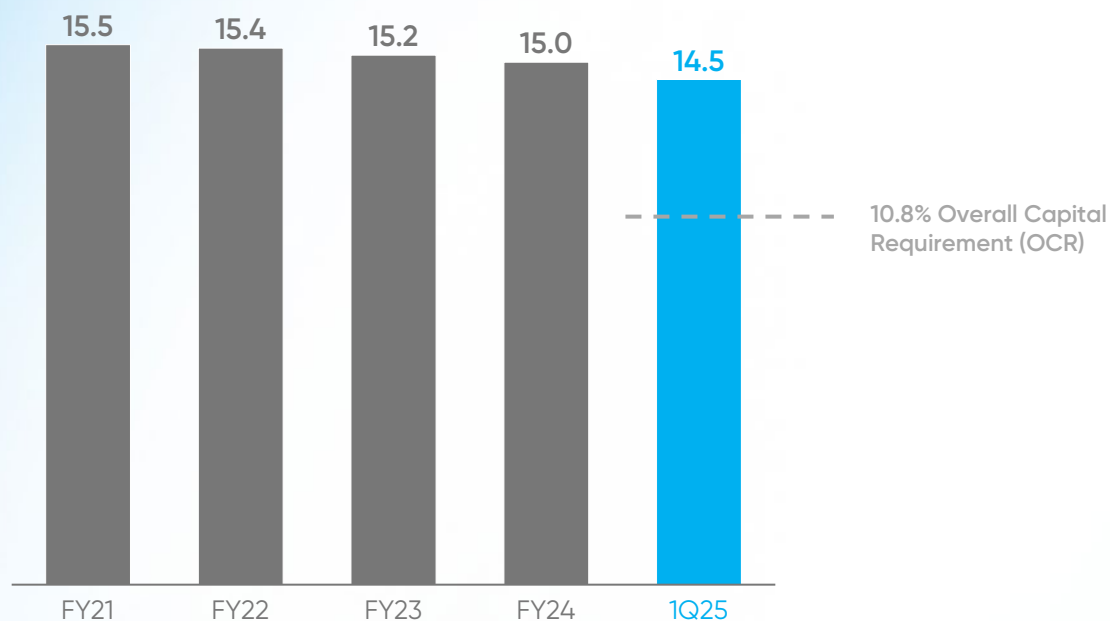
in bn EUR



Strong capital position with substantial buffer

CET1 ratio

in %



Fully loaded B3 common equity ratio amounted to **15.0%** at the end of FY24 based on the Danish Compromise

Fully loaded CET 1 ratio of **15.0%** under B3 becomes **14.6%** under B4: the unfloored impact of B4 on both CET1 capital (-0.1bn EUR) and RWA (+2.5bn EUR) lowers the unfloored fully loaded CET1 ratio by 0.4%

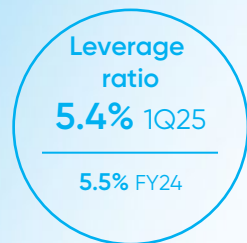
Unfloored fully loaded B4 common equity ratio decreased from **14.6%** to **14.5%** at the end of 1Q25 based on the Danish Compromise due mainly to **strong organic loan volume growth in 1Q25** (leading to +2.6bn EUR RWAs in 1Q25)

Going forward, higher profit retention (as 1Q is negatively distorted by the upfront booking of bank & insurance taxes), the **upstreaming of BGAAP insurance profit to KBC Group** (usually in 2Q and 4Q), a **positive impact from the DTA usage related to the liquidation of KBC Bank Ireland** (expected in 3Q25) and **active capital management** (e.g. SRTs as of 4Q25 at the earliest) will be **tailwinds for the unfloored fully loaded CET1 ratio**

Leverage ratio, Solvency II ratio and liquidity ratios

Leverage ratio | KBC Group

fully loaded



Q-o-q lower leverage ratio (from 5.5% to 5.4%) due mainly to higher leverage ratio exposure (due chiefly to a large increase in reverse repos)

Liquidity ratios | KBC Group

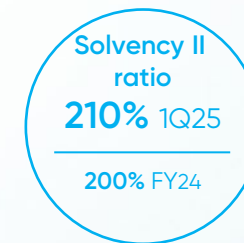
in %



Both LCR* and NSFR** were well above the regulatory requirement of 100%

Solvency II ratio | KBC Group

in %

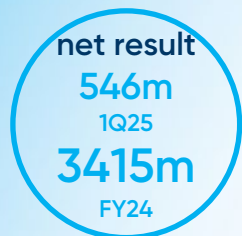


Q-o-q higher Solvency II ratio due mainly to a steepening of the EUR interest rate curve, the 1Q25 IFRS P&L result and a seasonal effect

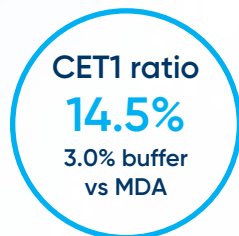
* Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR) is based on KBC Bank's interpretation of the proposal of CRR amendment.

** Liquidity Coverage ratio (LCR) is based on the Delegated Act requirements. From EOY2017 onwards, KBC Bank discloses 12 months average LCR in accordance with EBA guidelines on LCR disclosure.

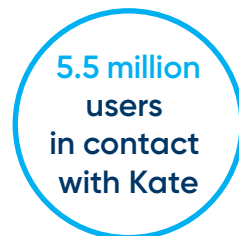
Excellent financial performance



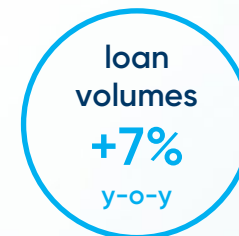
Outstanding solvency and liquidity



Kate convinces customers



Franchise is growing



* Excluding one-offs

Looking forward | Economic outlook

- The macro-economic environment became increasingly volatile at the end of 1Q25, a.o. driven by:
 - US tariff policies on the one hand
 - European fiscal spending ('Re-Arm Europe' and huge German infrastructure investments) on the other hand

Therefore, economic policy uncertainty and the ongoing trade conflict will lead to low economic growth in the euro area over the next quarters. The **medium-term growth outlook improves** on the back of expected defense spending and infrastructure investments
- Although revised downwards, **GDP growth in CEE is still substantially above Western-Europe**. A crucial element in favor of CEE countries is the **cost competitiveness** within Europe. Therefore, **KBC's geographical diversification remains supportive for KBC's growth**
- Thanks to KBC's well-diversified loan book, focused on retail and SMEs, the potentially directly impacted sectors (including pharma & chemicals) by currently known US tariff increases is **limited to roughly 7% of KBC's total granted loan portfolio**
- KBC has **very limited USD exposure**
- Therefore, **our ST & LT financial guidance** (as provided with FY24 results) **remains valid**

Looking forward | FY25 financial guidance (as provided with FY24 results)

Our bank-insurance+ model is firing on all cylinders

Note: all growth figures are based on reported 2024 figures

2025

Total income

at least +5.5% y-o-y

Net interest income*

at least 5.7bn EUR

Organic loan volume growth

approx. +4%

Insurance revenues (before reinsurance)

at least +7% y-o-y

Operating expenses (excl. bank/insurance tax)

below +2.5% y-o-y

*below FY24 growth excl. Ireland***

Jaws at least +3%

Combined ratio

below 91%

Credit cost ratio


well below TTC of 25-30bps

* Based on following assumptions: (i) market forward rates of early February, (ii) no speculation on potential measures of any government and (iii) conservative pass-through rates on savings accounts; Every 25bps rate deviation from the market forward rates (across all currencies) generates roughly 50m EUR NII variance on an annual basis

** FY24 growth excl. Ireland at +2.7% (OpEx excl. BIT for Ireland was 107m EUR in FY23 and 25m EUR in FY24)

Our bank-insurance+ model is firing on all cylinders

Note: all growth figures are based on reported 2024 figures

| | 2027 | |
|---|-----------------------------------|---|
| Total income | CAGR24-27 <u>at least</u> +6% |  |
| Net interest income* | CAGR24-27 <u>at least</u> +5% | |
| Insurance revenues (before reinsurance) | CAGR24-27 <u>at least</u> +7% | |
| Operating expenses (excl. bank/insurance tax) | CAGR24-27 <u>below</u> +3% | |
| Combined ratio | <u>below</u> 91% | |
| Credit cost ratio | <u>well below</u> TTC of 25-30bps | |

* Based on following assumptions: (i) market forward rates of early February, (ii) no speculation on potential measures of any government and (iii) conservative pass-through rates on savings accounts

Wrap-up: digital-first, data-driven and AI-led integrated bank-insurer with tailored AM

Well-positioned in a decreasing (policy) rate environment

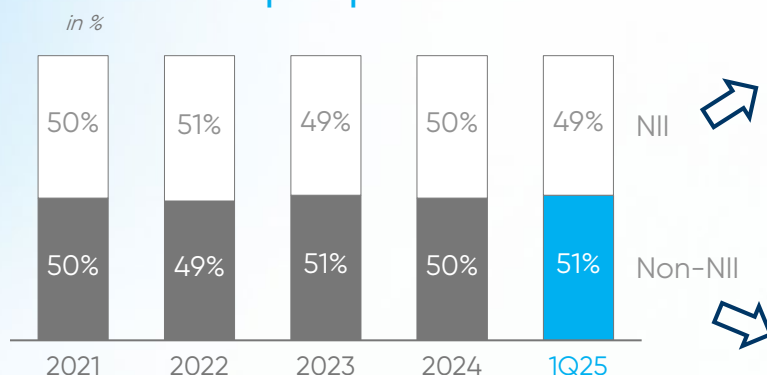
Well-diversified, both geographically and from a business point of view

- **geographically ...**
 - Mature markets (BE, CZ) combined with growth markets (SK, HU, BG)
 - Robust market position in all key markets & strong trends in loan and deposit growth
 - Wealth levels are and will continue to gradually converge towards W-European standards
- **... and from a business point of view**
 - Unique integrated, digital-first, data-driven and AI-led bank-insurer with a strongly developed & tailored AM business
 - Unique selling proposition: in-depth knowledge of local markets and profound relationships with clients
 - Our fully integrated distribution model and increasingly straight-through processes allow for sustainable efficiency gains in tandem with a full range of products and services that go beyond banking and insurance through ecospheres
 - Global recognition for our digital-first approach through Kate, fueled by the number 1 banking app worldwide in 2024



Successful digital-first approach through KATE

KBC Group topline diversification: roughly 50% NII and 50% non-NII



- **CAGR24-27 NII of at least +5%, even in decreasing (policy) rate environment**
 - Longer average duration of the replication portfolio will generate a further NII increase, even in a decreasing interest rate environment
 - The negative impact from the State Note in Belgium is likely to disappear
 - In a decreasing (policy) rate environment, the trend noticed in non-EUR denominated countries (CZ & HU), namely shifts from TD to CASA, will highly likely also happen in EUR denominated countries
- **Implicit CAGR24-27 non-NII of roughly +7%**
 - Insurance revenues (before reinsurance) CAGR '24-'27 of at least +7%
 - Sustained fee income growth, propelled by record net sales year after year thanks to success of Regular Investment Plans and the gradual convergence of wealth levels in Central Europe towards Western European standards

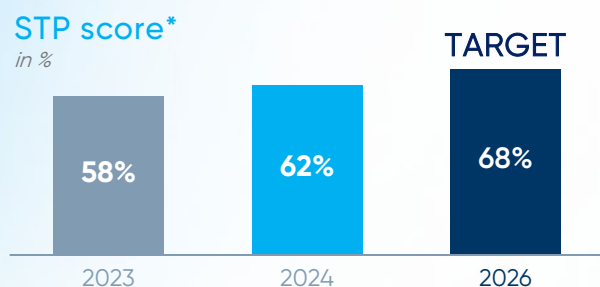
Strategy | KBC's non-financial targets (2023-2026) (update on a half-year basis)

Customer ranking



- KBC is 3rd in customer NPS (Net Promoter Score) ranking based on weighted avg of ranking in five core countries
- Target is to remain the reference (i.e. Top-2 score on group level)

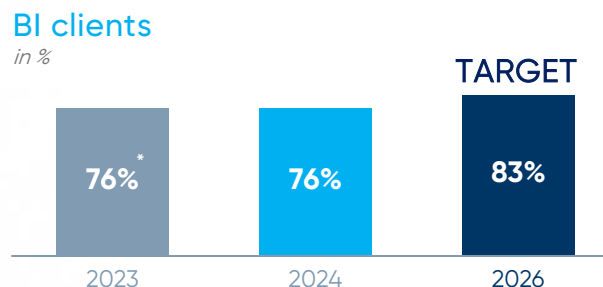
Straight-through processing



The **STP ratio** measures how many of the services that can be offered digitally are processed without any human intervention and this from the moment of interaction by a client until the final approval by KBC.

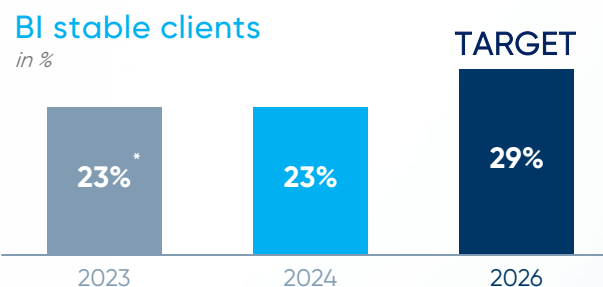
* Based on analysis of all retail processes.

Bank-insurance (BI) clients



BI customers have at least 1 bank + 1 insurance product of our group.

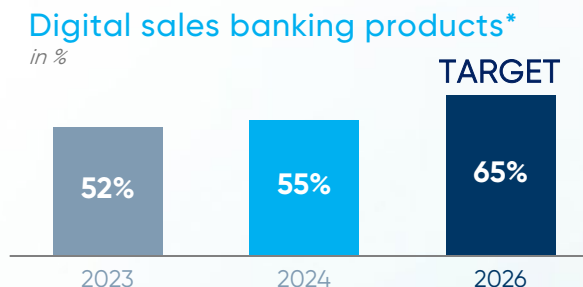
* Slightly changed due to alignment of definitions



Stable BI customers: at least 2 bank + 2 insurance products (Belgium: 3+3)

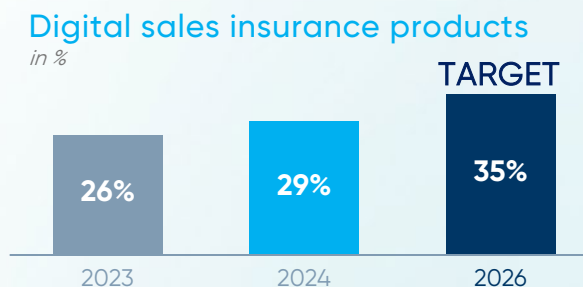
* Slightly changed due to alignment of definitions

Digital sales



Target: Digital sales 65% of **banking sales**

* Based on weighted average of selected core products.



Target: Digital sales 35% of **insurance sales**



Kate4Retail & mSME

Kate is a **personal virtual assistant** that engages with our retail, self-employed and mSME customers to save them time and money. Kate engages both in a reactive way (**You2Kate**) and a proactive way (**Kate2You**).

Kate is available in all KBC's core countries!



Kate4Business

Kate also engages with our **SME and corporate clients** and provides them relevant support and actionable insights.

Already available in **BE, CZ and BG**. Further roll-out planned in **SK and HU**.

Kate Group Platform

We do not build Kate for every country individually. Kate is built once at a group level and then deployed to all core countries (**Kate in a box**).

Technically, we have set up a shared infrastructure on the cloud that allows us to **share use cases, code and IT components maximally**.

Furthermore, KBC strives to have a **common user interface and persona**, so Kate looks and feels the same everywhere.

Finally, everything that can be developed at group level is governed by a specific steering committee that **develops and maintains the group Kate infrastructure**.

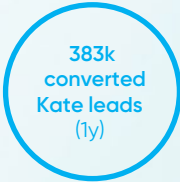


Kate4Commercial Employees

Kate also has an impact on our employees: Kate provides commercial steering towards our workforce, she augments them to better serve our clients and supports them in their administrative tasks.

In doing so, employees can focus on providing even more added value to our client.

Kate gives tools to management to better coach employees and plan ahead.



Kate | A data-driven organisation with Kate at the core

Kate is more than an interface towards customers. It also refers to the AI-enhanced software at our center: the Kate brain.

The Kate brain will be the driving force behind data-driven decision making, product design and development, marketing, commercial and sales steering and much more.

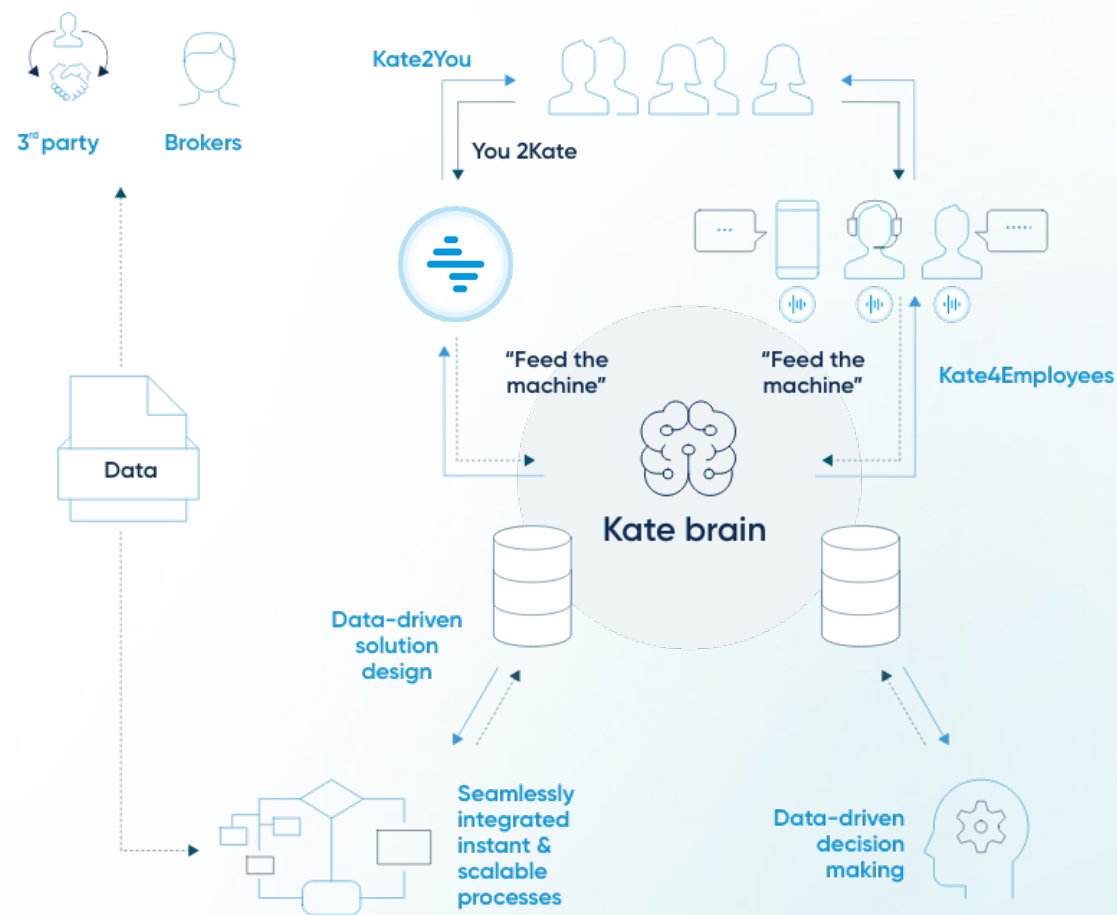
So, Kate is not only steering the interaction with customer-facing touchpoints (digital, physical, remote) but also the product factories and decision makers by **providing relevant insights**.

The Kate brain is fed by our own banking and insurance data-sources but also by data sources from third party services, resulting in **seamlessly integrated, instant (STP) and scalable processes**.

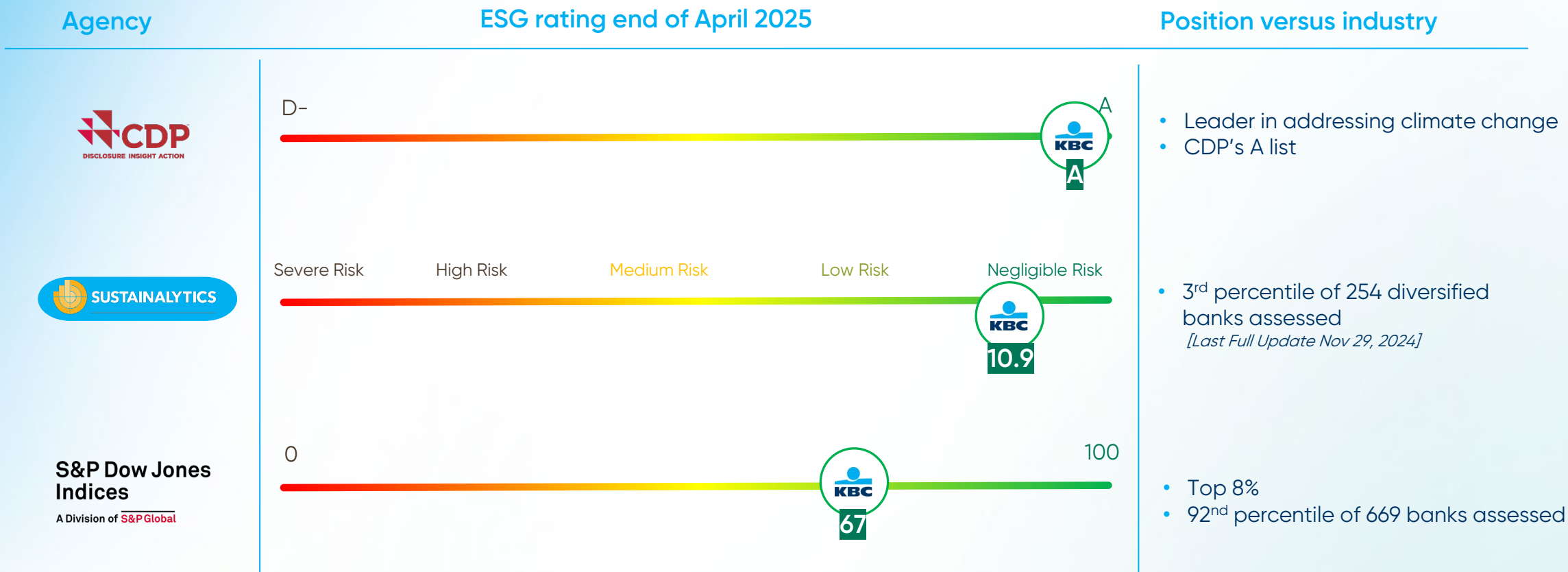
Very important in this are the feedback loops from all interactions to make sure **Kate is learning and getting smarter**, resulting in better decision making.

The main purpose remains the same: happy customers. As a **data-driven company** we remain guided by our **client-centric vision**.

Another upside of being AI-powered and solution-driven, is that we not only save time (cost reductions), not only for the customer, and we improve our sales efforts through **better sales productivity**.



KBC's ESG ratings and indices are ahead of the curve



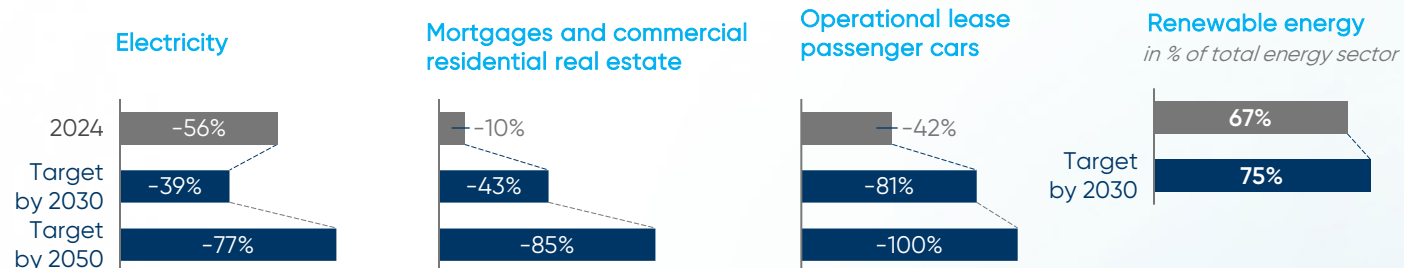
Indirect environmental impact: our progress in brief

INDIRECT environmental footprint (FY 2024)

- We refer to our Collective Commitment to Climate Action (CCCA) and the subsequent publication of our [Climate Report at the end of September 2022](#)
- Containing stringent [decarbonisation targets](#) for the white papers sectors which represent the majority of our lending portfolio emissions. Targets cover 55% of the lending portfolio related GHG emissions
- Clear targets for KBC Asset Management's Responsible Investing (RI) funds
- The baseline of the various targets and the actuals have been [externally limited assured](#)

Loan portfolio (selection of sectors)

Carbon-intensity reduction compared to 2021 baseline, otherwise indicated



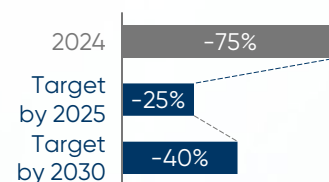
Asset management funds

Reduction compared to 2021 baseline, otherwise indicated



KBC Insurance: own investments in shares and corporate bonds

Carbon intensity reduction compared to 2019 baseline



Commitment to the environment



Two new thematic White Papers

This year, we developed two new internal thematic White Papers: one on plastics and one on deforestation.



12 climate targets for our lending portfolio

KBC's Climate Progress Dashboard shows that, overall, we are on track to meet our climate targets, with nine out of twelve targets being in line with our climate alignment benchmarks.



25 billion euros to loans with environmental objectives

In 2024, KBC financed 3.2 billion euros in the renewable energy and biofuel sector, 21 billion euros in mortgages for energy-efficient housing and 1.3 billion euros for low carbon vehicles.



750-million-euro Green Bond issue

KBC Group successfully issued a new eight-year Green Bond under the recently updated Green Bond Framework, through which we support energy efficient buildings, renewable energy transactions and clean transportation.

Sustainable business



CSRD Reporting

We published our first Sustainability Statement in our [2024 Annual Report](#). These new disclosures align with CSRD requirements and detail how we integrate sustainability into our business.



50.8 billion euros in Responsible Investing funds

Responsible Investing funds account for 44% of total direct client money. These include Responsible funds, ECO-thematic funds and Impact Investing funds.



Thousands of conversations with our customers

We engage on a variety of sustainability topics with a wide range of clients with respect to their sustainability transition.



80% of start-ups integrate sustainability

We support start-ups and scale-ups through the Start it @KBC communities. In Belgium, 80% of them integrate sustainability into their mission and operations.

Social responsibility



7.4 billion euros in social sectors

In 2024, we financed 6.17 billion euros in the healthcare and senior living sectors and 1.23 billion euros in the education sector.



Over 400 dreams realised

Launched in late 2024, the Team Blue Challenge supports our mission to safeguard the dreams of our community by inviting all colleagues to volunteer for non-profits.



Two social targets for housing in Belgium

This year, we are reporting for the first time on our progress towards two social targets on housing: the number of young adults reached with housing-related information, and the relative share of young adults in a situation of overindebtedness.



Up to 500 days spent by KBC staff for BRS

KBC colleagues, along with other volunteers, dedicated 500 days to voluntary coaching and training for BRS. In total, BRS vzw supported 15 projects in the Global South.

Own environmental impact: our progress in brief

Own environmental footprint (FY 2024)

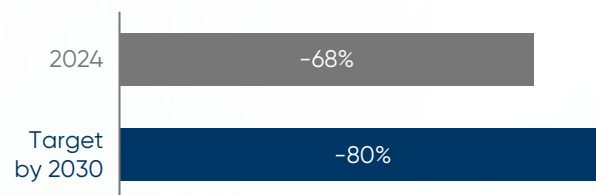
- Since 2015, we have been calculating the **GHG emissions arising from our own operations** at group level, in accordance with the GHG Protocol Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard
- We set **group-wide GHG reduction targets** in 2016, and we have tightened them over the years
- **In 2020 the most recent targets were set**, with a long-term ambition of achieving an 80% reduction in our direct emissions by 2030 (as compared to 2015). For the fourth consecutive year, we reached **net climate neutrality** by offsetting our residual direct emissions
- Additionally, we committed to increasing **our own green electricity consumption to 100% by 2030**. The goal was already reached in 2021
- Since 2024, our environmental footprint calculations have been **verified through the assurance of our Sustainability Statement** in the Annual Report.

More details in our [2024 Sustainability Report](#)



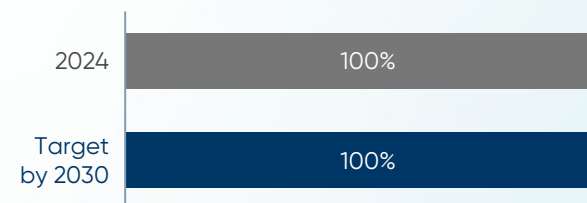
Reduction in our own GHG emissions

reduction compared to 2015



Renewable electricity

in % of purchased electricity



We put our clients centre stage as they keep counting on us to help them realise and protect their dreams. We do this proactively and work together to support the society and create sustainable growth. We are genuinely grateful for the confidence they put in us.

I would like to explicitly thank our customers and stakeholders for their confidence and our staff for their relentless efforts.

Johan Thijs, KBC Group CEO

Glossary

| | |
|---|--|
| B3 / B4 | Basel III / Basel IV |
| Combined ratio (non-life insurance) | Short-term non-life insurance contracts: [claims and claim related costs net of reinsurance + costs other than claims and commissions] / [earned expected premiums received, net of reinsurance] |
| Common equity ratio | [common equity tier-1 capital] / [total weighted risks] |
| Cost/income ratio without banking and insurance tax (group) | [operating expenses of the group without banking and insurance tax + Insurance commissions paid] / [total income of the group] |
| Cost/income ratio adjusted for specific items or C/I ratio when excluding certain non-operating items | The numerator and denominator are adjusted for (exceptional) items which distort the P&L during a particular period in order to provide a better insight into the underlying business trends. Adjustments include (i) MtM ALM derivatives (fully excluded), (ii) bank & insurance taxes (including contributions to European Single Resolution Fund) are included pro rata and hence spread over all quarters of the year instead of being recognised for the most part upfront (as required by IFRIC21) and (iii) one-off items |
| Credit cost ratio (CCR) | [annualised net changes in individual and portfolio-based impairment for credit risks] / [average outstanding loan portfolio]. Note that, inter alia, government bonds are not included in this formula. |
| EBA | European Banking Authority |
| ESMA | European Securities and Markets Authority |
| ESFR | European Single Resolution Fund |
| FICOD | Financial Conglomerates Directive |
| Impaired loans cover ratio | [total specific impairments on the impaired loan portfolio (stage 3)] / [part of the loan portfolio that is impaired (PD 10-11-12)] |
| Impaired loans ratio | [part of the loan portfolio that is impaired (PD 10-11-12)] / [total outstanding loan portfolio] |
| Leverage ratio | [regulatory available tier-1 capital] / [total exposure measures]. The exposure measure is the total of non-risk-weighted on and off-balance sheet items, based on accounting data. The risk reducing effect of collateral, guarantees or netting is not taken into account, except for repos and derivatives. This ratio supplements the risk-based requirements (CAD) with a simple, non-risk-based backstop measure |
| Liquidity coverage ratio (LCR) | [stock of high-quality liquid assets] / [total net cash outflow over the next 30 calendar days] |
| MREL | Minimum requirement for own funds and eligible liabilities |
| Net interest margin (NIM) of the group | [banking group net interest income excluding dealing room, ALM FX swaps and repos] / [banking group average interest-bearing assets excluding dealing room, ALM FX swaps and repos] |
| Net stable funding ratio (NSFR) | [available amount of stable funding] / [required amount of stable funding] |
| PD | Probability of default |
| Return on allocated capital (ROAC) for a particular business unit | [result after tax, including minority interests, of a business unit, adjusted for income on allocated capital instead of real capital] / [average capital allocated to the business unit]. The capital allocated to a business unit is based on risk-weighted assets for banking and risk-weighted asset equivalents for insurance |
| Return on equity | [result after tax, attributable to equity holders of the parent] / [average parent shareholders' equity] |
| TLAC | Total loss-absorbing capacity |

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