Argenta Spaarbank

Financial Results First Half 2025

August 2025

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Agenda

1. Argenta Spaarbank Key Takeaways

- Net profit amounted to EUR 116m[1], a EUR 12m decline compared to last year, resulting in an ROE of 7.8%
- The balance sheet grew with EUR 3.4bn, driven by higher retail volumes and 2 wholesale issuances
- Good commercial performance on mortgage production with EUR 3bn of loans granted in Belgium and the Netherlands, with a focus on preserving product margins
- The net interest income decreased to EUR 321m (EUR -17m YoY). Although the on-balance interest result increased materially, the hedging result was impacted more by lower short-term rates, leading to a general decline in NII. The net interest margin was 1.12%
- Asset management income increased with EUR 17m (or 14%) compared to last year due to higher net production and supportive markets, especially at the end of 2024. Current assets under management amount to almost EUR 16bn
- The Cost Income ratio increased to 55% (vs. 51% FY 2024) because of the lower NII and higher costs
- Very high Solvency and Liquidity ratios with a CET1 ratio of 30.2%, LCR of 283% and NSFR of 148%

(1) Adjusted for IFRIC 21; reported profit amounts to EUR 68m

2. H1 2025 overview

2. Argenta Group Key Financials H1 2025

Argenta Group

Net result	110m (164m[1])
Return on Equity	8.4%
Total assets	66.0bn
Total equity	4.0bn
Cost / Income	53.4%
Total funds under mgmt	66.2bn
CET 1	30.5%

Argenta Spaarbank

Net result	68m (116m[1])
Return on Equity	7.8%
Total assets	59.2bn
Total equity	3.1bn
Cost / Income	55.3%
Total funds under mgmt	60.4bn
CET 1	30.2%

Argenta Assuranties[2]

Net result	29.6m
Return on Equity	9.2%
Total assets	6.9bn
Total equity	0.7bn
Premium Life	232m
Premium Non-life	119m
Solvency II	204%

Credit Rating

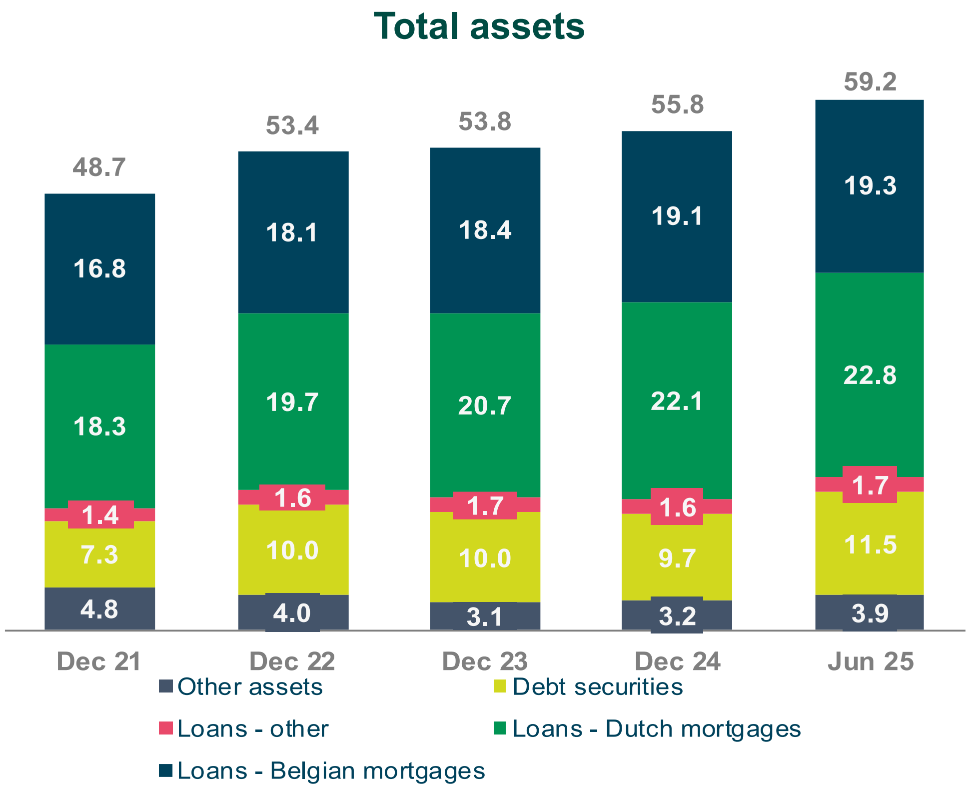
Standard & Poor's	
Short-term	A-1
Long-term	A
Outlook	Negative

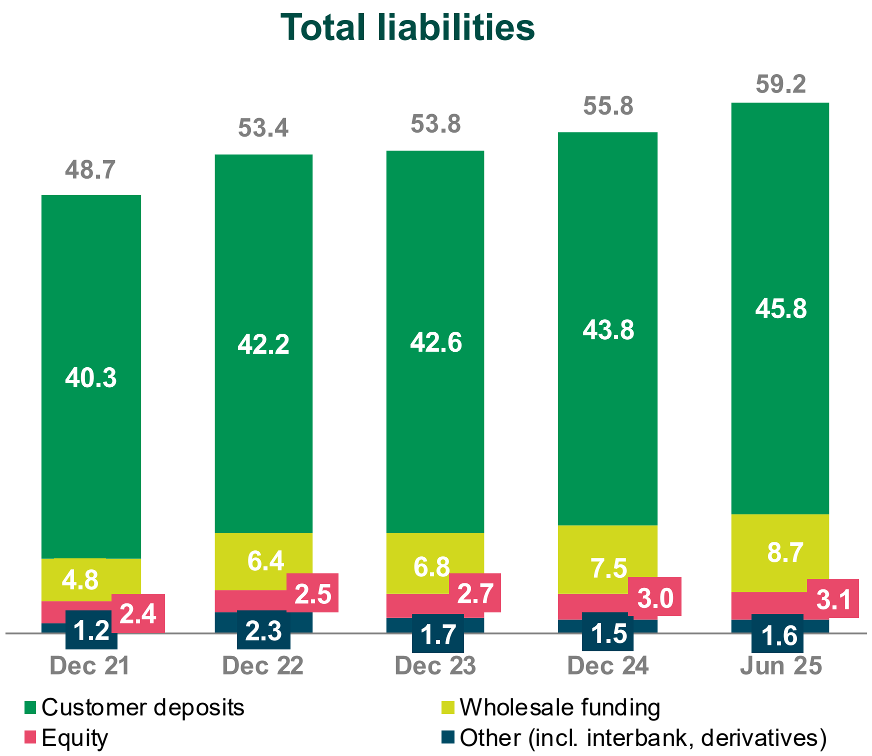
Note: all numbers are stated in EUR
(1) Adjusted for IFRIC 21
(2) BGAAP

2. Financial Objectives on Key Parameters

Argenta Spaarbank	2024 FY	2025 H1	LT Target
Return on Equity	10.0%	7.8%	>8%
Leverage Ratio	5.1%	4.8%	>5%
Cost / Income Ratio	52%	55%	<55%
CET 1 Ratio	28.9%	30.2%	>18%
Total Capital Ratio	28.9%	30.2%	>20%
Net Interest Margin (NIM)	1.25%	1.12%	>1.25%
NSFR	145%	148%	>132%
LCR	197%	283%	>150%

2. Balance Sheet growth of 3.4 bn

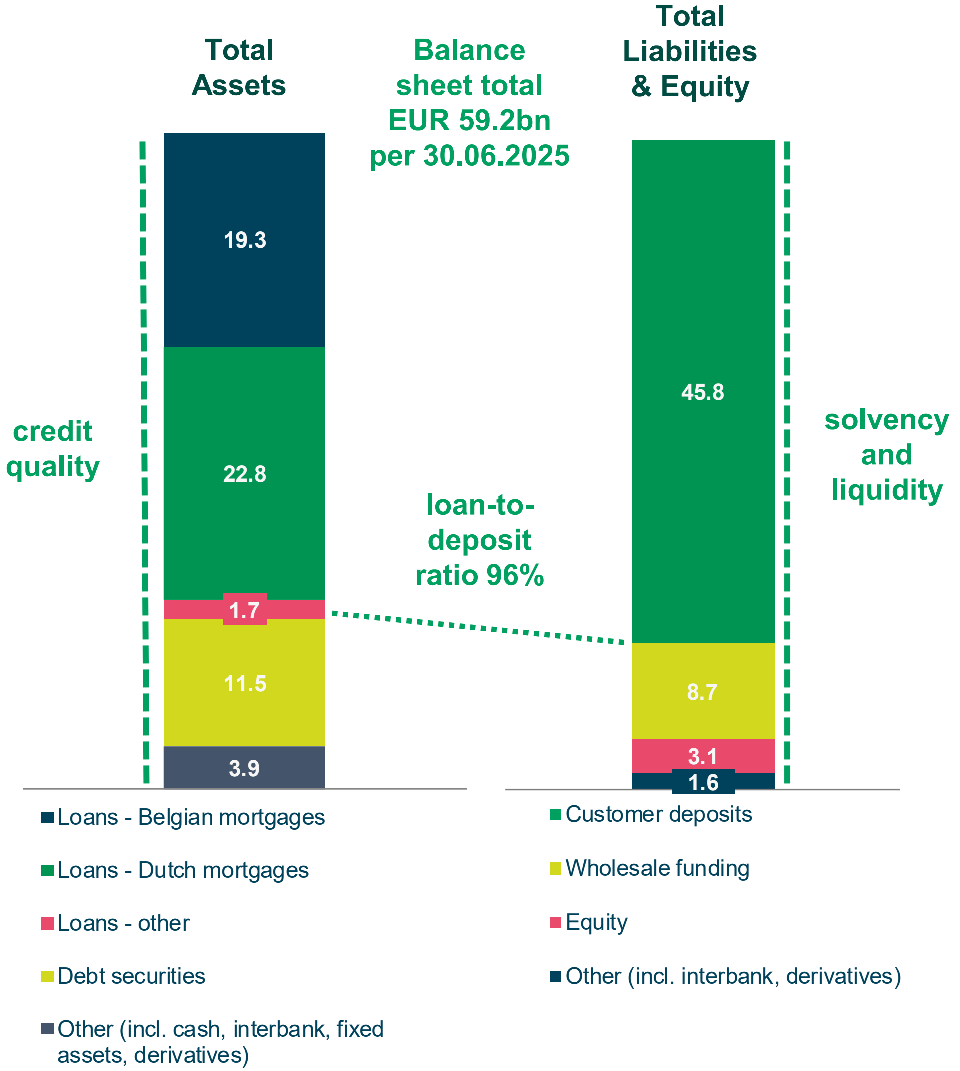




(1) Other assets including cash, interbank, fixed assets, derivatives
(2) Wholesale funding including saving certificates, subordinated debt and securitization funding

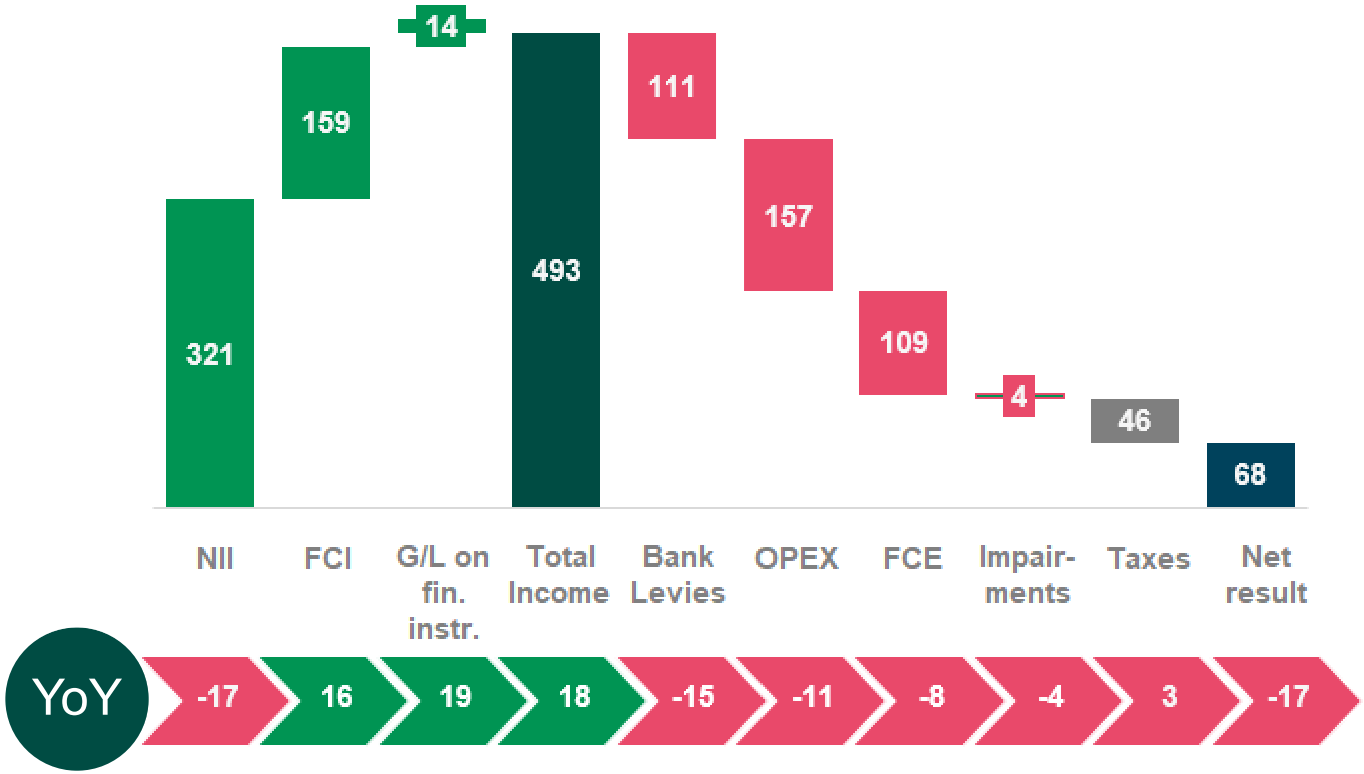
2. Balance Sheet Composition

- Balanced growth in assets and liabilities resulted in a stable balance with a low-risk loan book of prime retail mortgage loans in the Netherlands and Belgium and a diversified and conservative investment portfolio
- Limited portfolio of loans granted to local authorities and public-private partnerships
- Strong retail deposit base with a loan-to-deposit ratio of 96%
- Wholesale funding of EUR 8.7bn outstanding
  - EUR 1.6bn securitizations
  - EUR 2.1bn SNP
  - EUR 5.0bn covered bond
- Two new wholesale funding issuances in H1 2025, o.w. EUR 1bn CB in February and EUR 750m RMBS in June



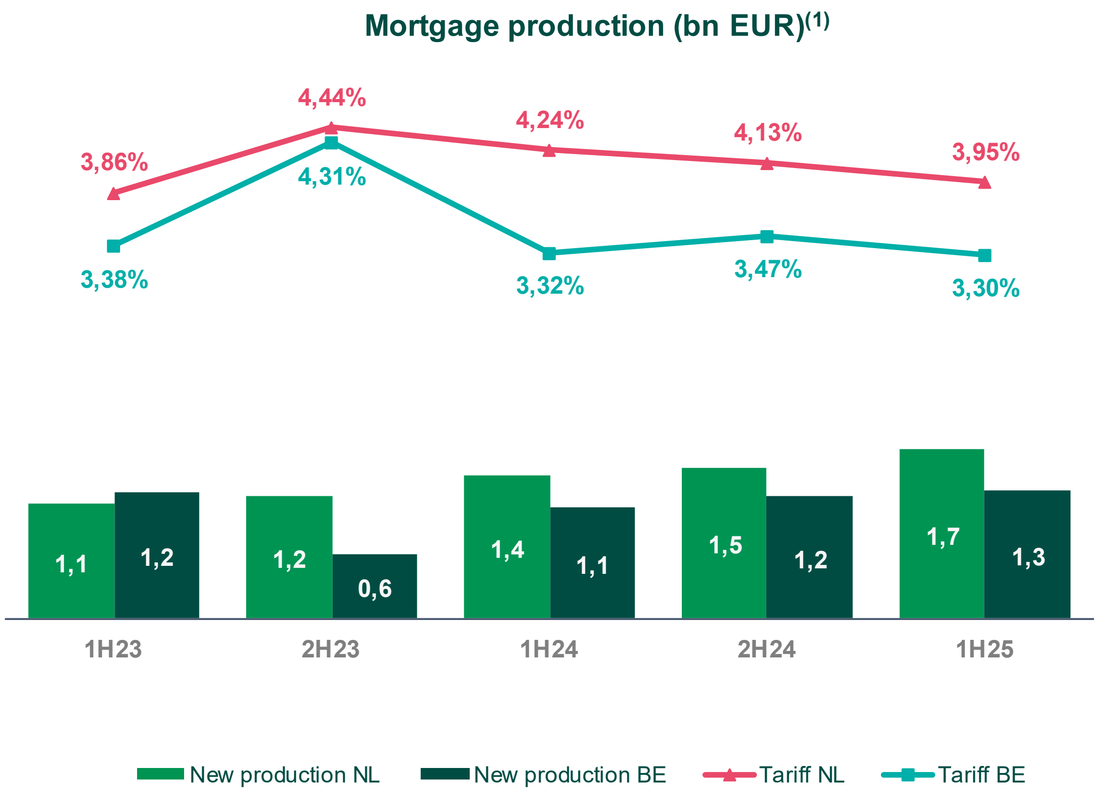
3. Financial Performance

3. Solid Financial Results



- H1 NII -17m YoY, mainly driven by:
  - Carry on swaps of 63m but down 81m because lower short-term market rates, significantly impacting payer swaps
  - Interest income up 46m given higher yields (BE+NL) and growing mortgage portfolio
  - Lower cost of retail funding compared to last year where more expensive term deposits were still included. The gradual decline in savings interest rates already kicks in but will materialize further over the course of H2
- FCI increased mainly due to an increase in asset management income. This was partially compensated by higher FCE, mostly from higher commissions.
- G/L on financial instruments up from the derivatives (+17m EUR) and investment portfolio (+1m EUR)
- Increase in bank levies from additional DGS contribution (‘Van Peteghem’-tax)
- Operating expenses up 11m driven by higher staff related expenses
- Increase in impairments is related to a model adjustment to align methodology of mortgage default

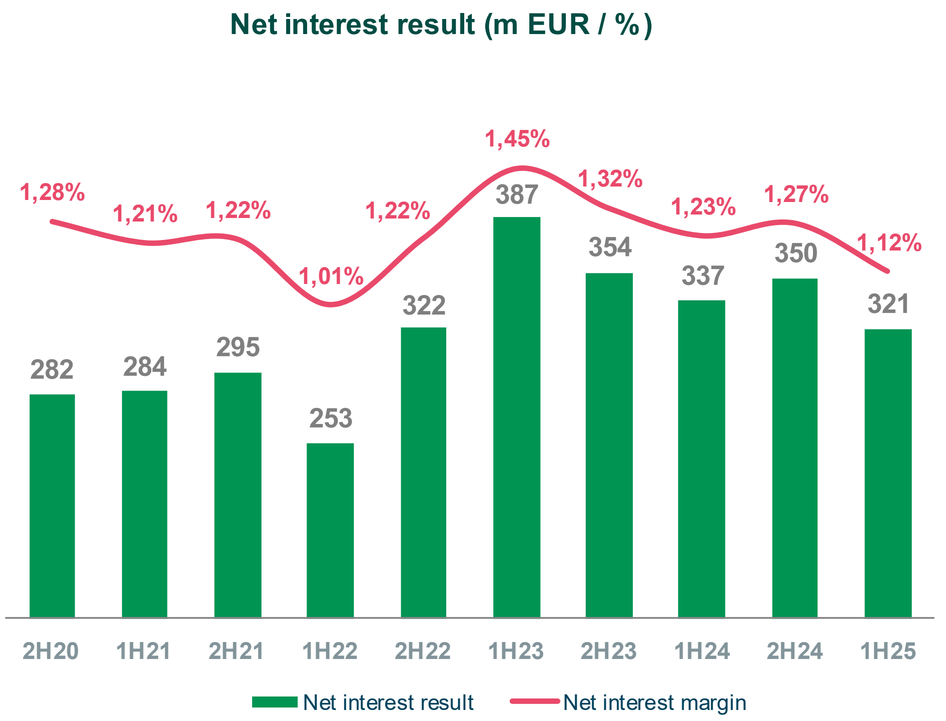
3. Increased Mortgage Production



- EUR 3bn in mortgage loans were granted to Belgian and Dutch households in H1 2025, reflecting solid growth momentum and a 20% increase compared to H1 2024
- Lower Belgian registration duties (2% as of ‘25 vs. 3% before) impacted housing market activity. This was not fully followed by Argenta, as more focus was oriented towards margins
- Belgian pricing remained stable whereas the Dutch market experienced a slight decline in rates

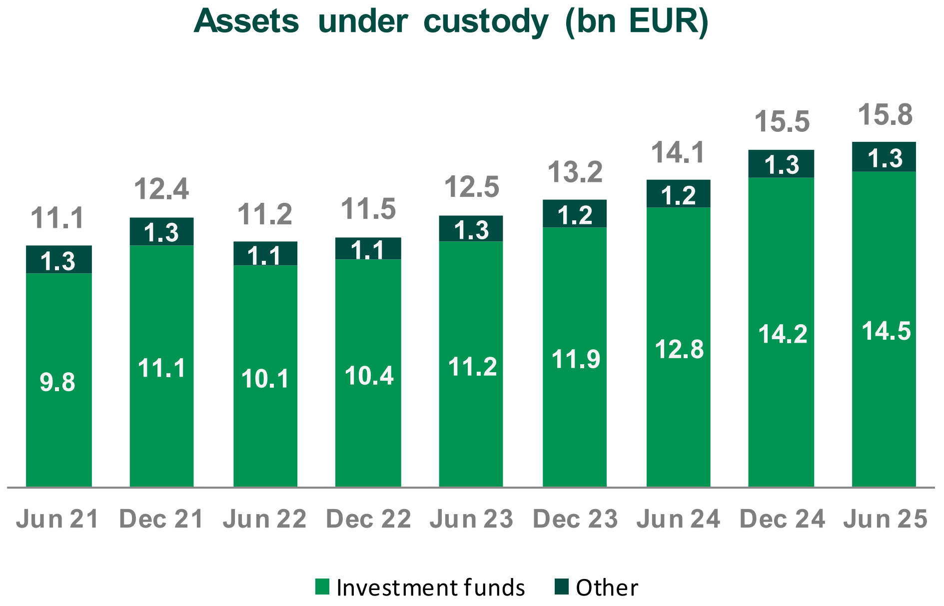
(1) New loans granted, including internal refinancings of existing loans from Argenta

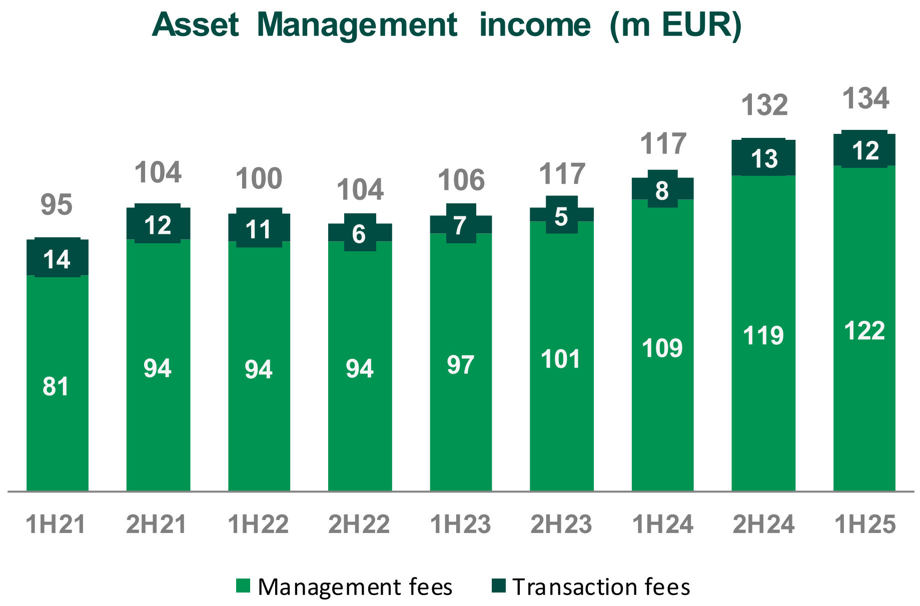
3. Hedging result determines lower NII



- **Interest income** up 46m
  - Dutch mortgage income 36m higher given larger portfolio and a higher portfolio yield which is at 2.49% (vs 2.47% in H1 2024)
  - Belgian mortgages up with 22m, mostly driven by higher portfolio yield which is at 2.22% (vs 2.04% in H1 2024)
  - Overnight NBB-deposits yielded 12m less given lower ST rate
- **Interest expense** down 27m
  - Belgian term deposits 53m less expensive given maturity of 1-year term product, partly offset by 29m higher costs on saving accounts
  - Dutch term deposits 4m more expensive while slightly lower cost on savings deposits
  - Covered bond issuances cost 24m more, partly offset by 16m lower interest expense on outstanding Green Apple's. Golden Apple RMBS issued end of June
  - Received cash collateral 15m less costly given lower ST rate
- **Hedging result** down 89m
  - Carry on swaps of 63m but down by 81m because lower short-term market rates
  - Market value of swaptions 7m more negative
- **NIM** 1.12% in H1

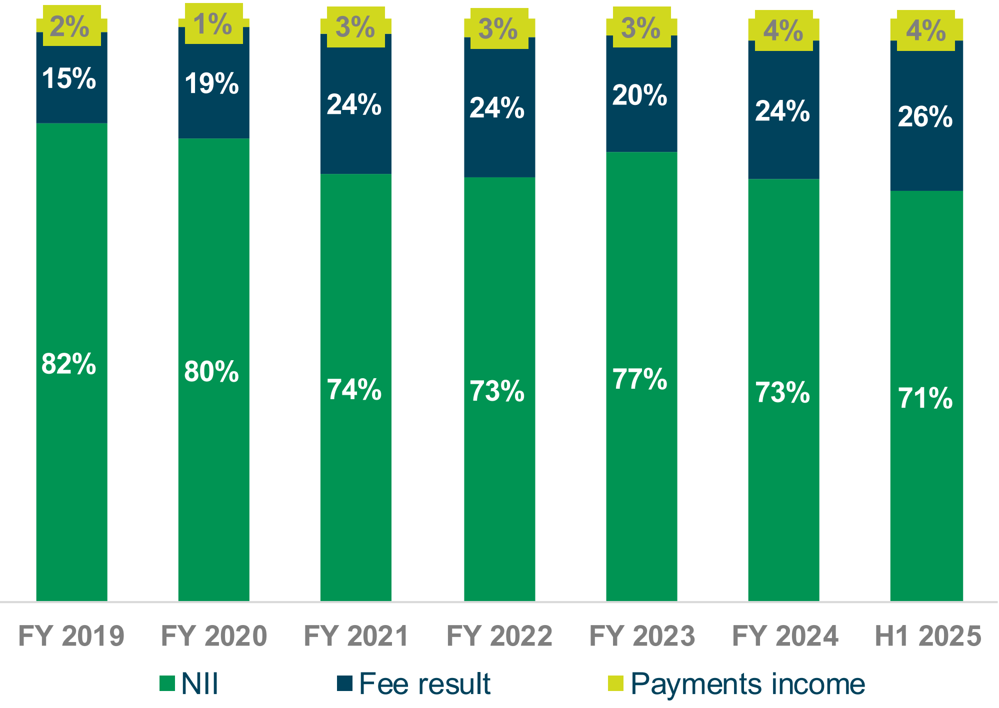
3. Resilient asset management income





- Recent market volatility and profit taking resulted in larger outflow and NAV correction, but this was compensated by new gross production, leading to a net AuM growth of EUR 0.2bn.
- Asset management income increased to EUR 134m as average portfolio levels were higher than last year

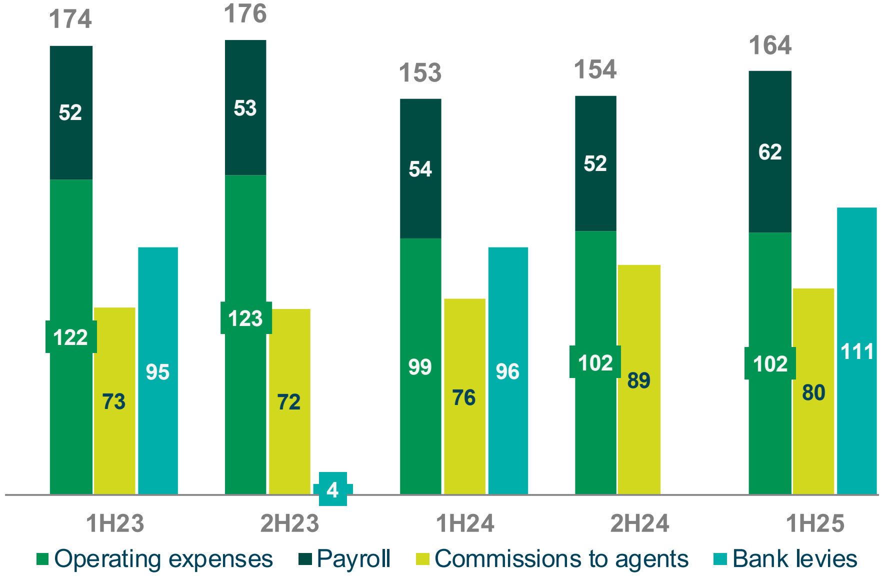
3. Increased income diversification following higher fee-income and lower NII



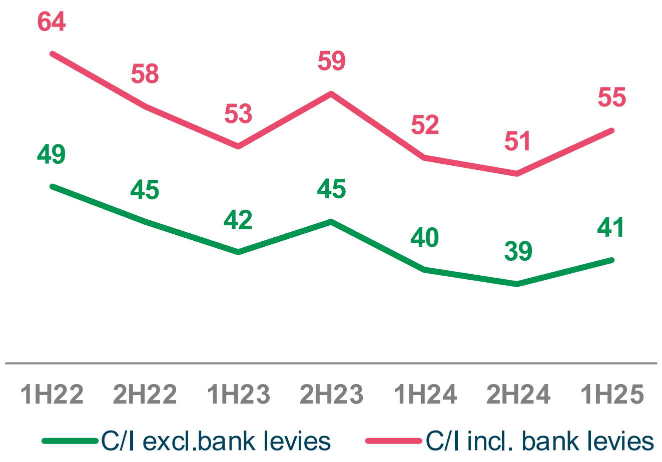
- Growth in fee income in combination with a lower NII supported further income diversification
- Commercial focus remains on strategic diversification between interest related and fee related products
- The proportion of non-interest related income increased from 17% to 29% over the last 6 years.

3. Slightly higher Cost/Income ratio

Opex and acquisition costs[1] (m EUR)



Cost / income ratio (%)

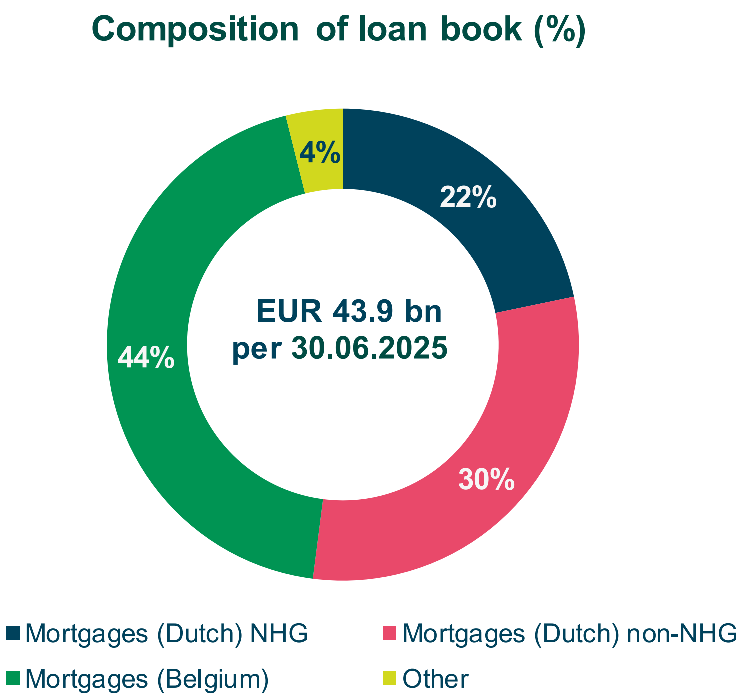


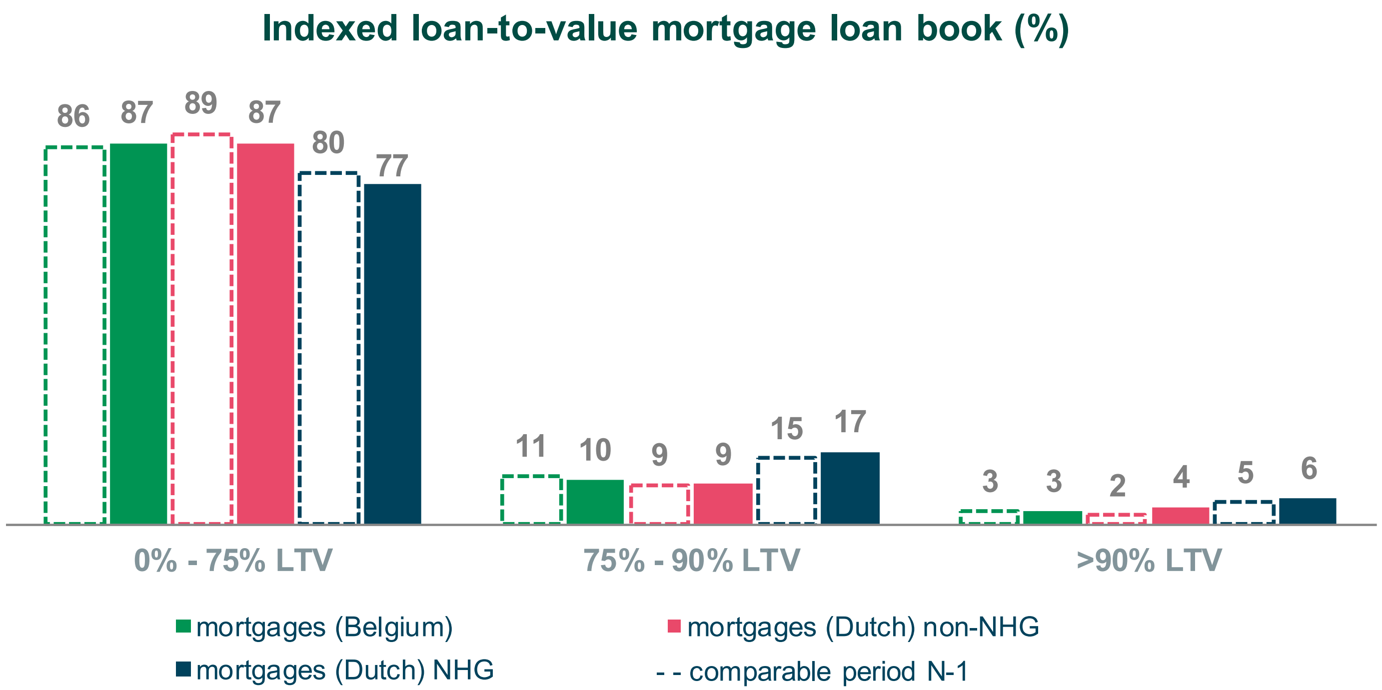
- Operating expenses up driven by higher remuneration expenses, an increase in bank levies from additional DGS contribution ('Van Peteghem'-tax) as well as expenses made for branch network optimization
- Commissions to agents increased YoY mainly driven by transaction-based commissions in asset management and retail funding
- Lower interest income due to lower hedging result, partly compensated by higher fee income
- C/I ratio excluding bank levies remained relatively stable at 41%, but the bank levies are pushing the C/I ratio higher

(1) Acquisition costs relate to commissions paid to the branch network for product distribution

4. Asset Quality

4. High-Quality Loan Book with stable composition

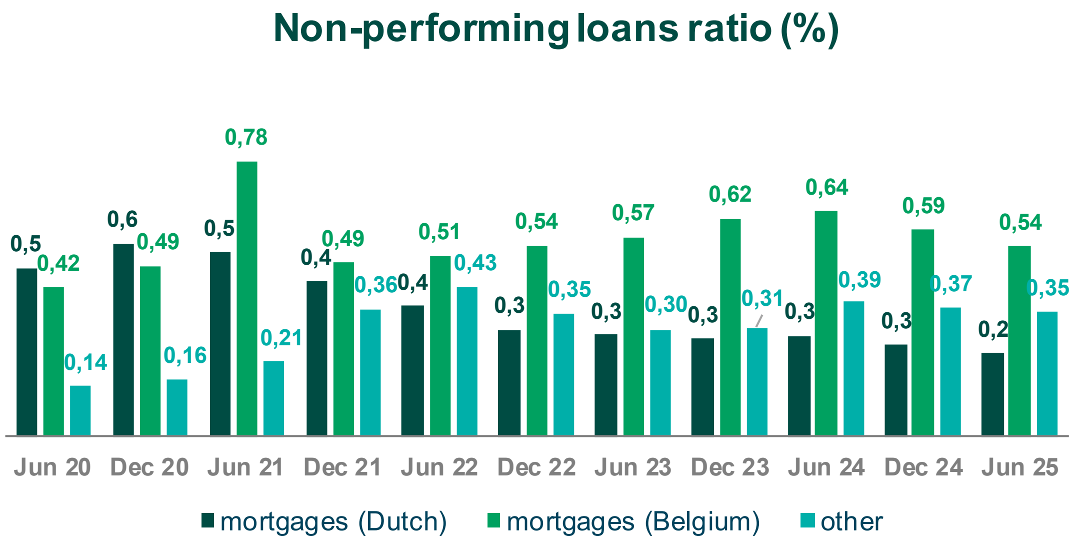


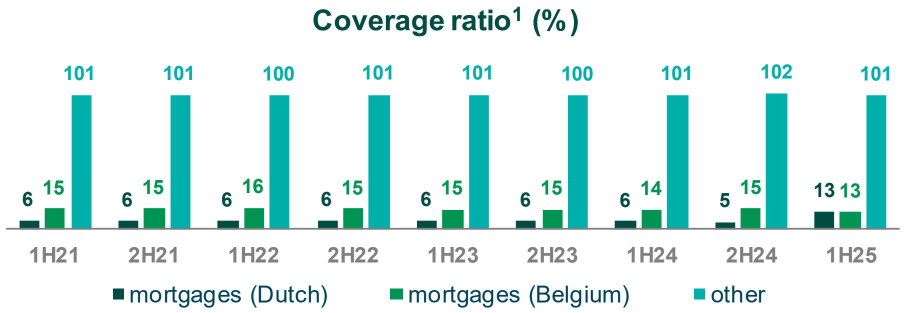


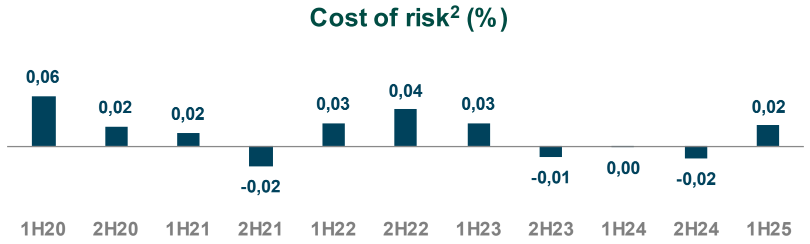
- Per 30/06/2025, 96% of the total loan book consisted of mortgage loans in Belgium and in the Netherlands. The remaining 4% were consumer loans, loans to local and regional governments and public-private partnerships
- The share of NHG[1] mortgages in the Netherlands remained stable at 42%
- The total average portfolio-LTV is 51%. The average LTV on the Belgian portfolio slightly decreased from 49.5% to 48.5%, while the average LTV on the Dutch portfolio went up from 52% to 52.8%

NHG (National Mortgage Guarantee) is a guarantee scheme by the Dutch government on residential mortgages

4. Risk Indicators remain low





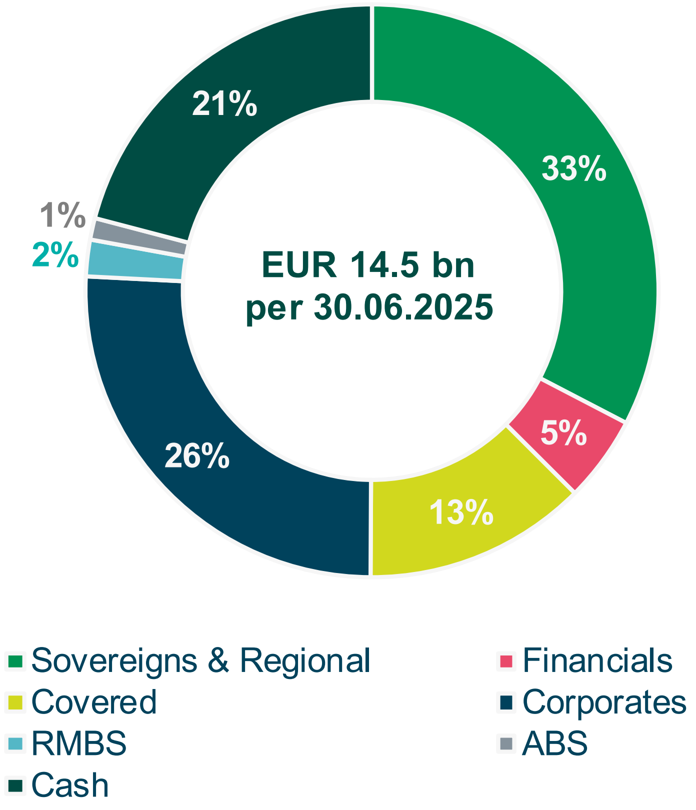


- Consistent with our low-risk business model, the risk indicators reflect low arrears and limited losses
- NPL-ratios remain stable at low levels, and the average coverage ratio of 13% on mortgages confirms the high quality of the prime mortgage collateral
- The coverage ratio on the Dutch mortgages remains limited but went up to 13% because of the increase in stage 3 impairments after a new model update (cfr. slide 21)
- Cost of risk of +0.02% following HPI update and the implementation of a new stage 3 IFRS9-model

(1) Coverage ratio: Specific (stage 3) impairments/Total outstanding NPLs
(2) Cost of risk: Change in impairments (collective (stage 1&2) and specific (stage 3)) / Average outstanding of total loan portfolio

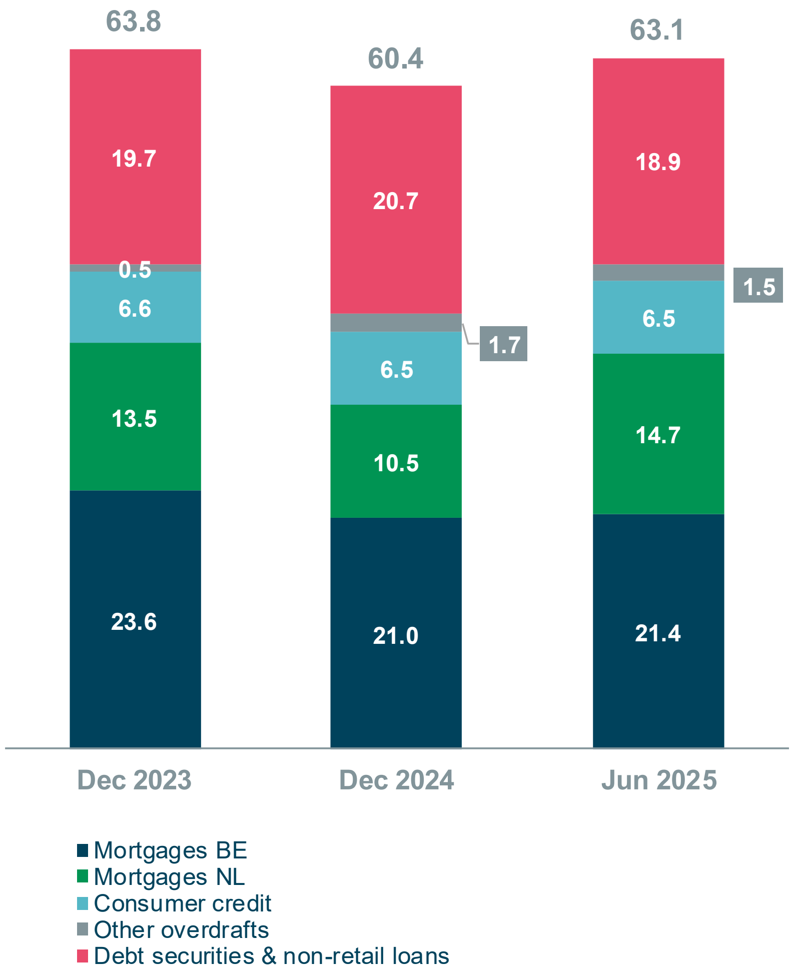
4. Diversified and Liquid Investment Portfolio

Exposure-type of investments (%)



- The total liquid portfolio increased by EUR 2.4bn, of which EUR 0.6bn cash; total cash position amounts to EUR 3bn
- Prudent investments with a relative increase in cash and a significant shift from corporates towards sovereigns
- Low-risk portfolio with ESG exclusion criteria
- High quality portfolio with 60% rated AA and above and 99% investment grade
- Exclusively euro-denominated with focus on European markets: 98% of portfolio in European Economic Area
- The unrealized result at fair value through OCI evolved to EUR -21m

4. Higher Impairment Reserves



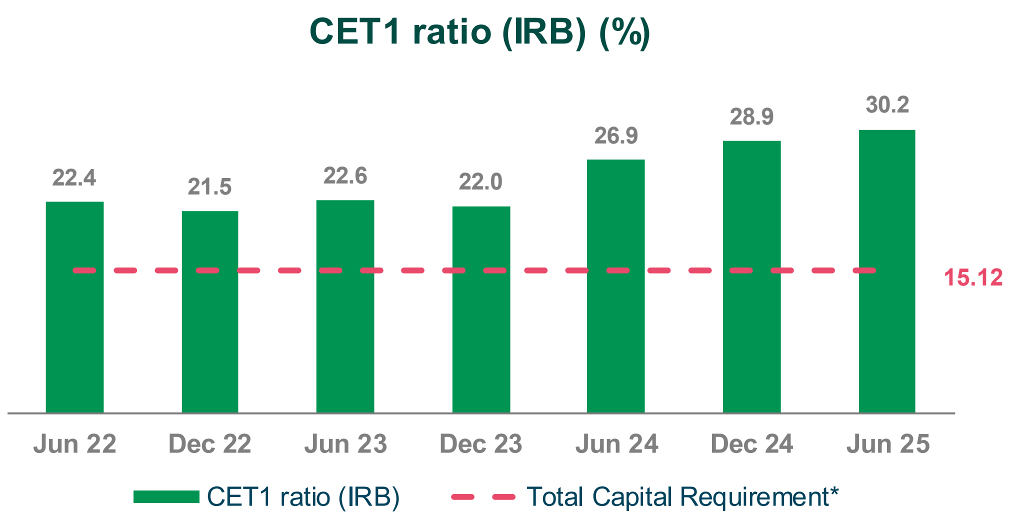
Increase of EUR 2.6m in IFRS9 provisions:

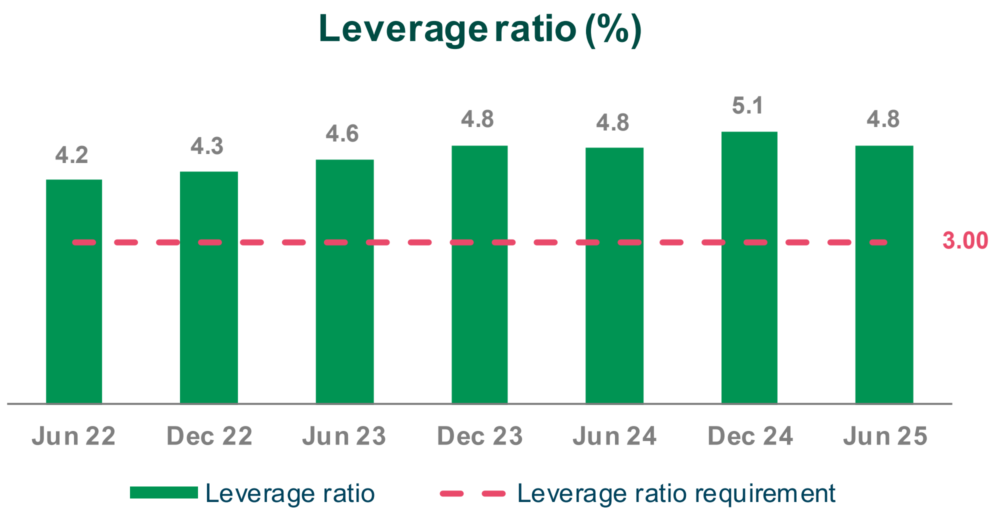
- A total decrease of the investment portfolio's impairments for EUR 1.8m caused by lower stage 2 impairments following internal rating upgrades and by an improved 1-year macroeconomic outlook in stage 1 provisions
- Impairments on Dutch mortgages were up by EUR 4.2m, mainly because of a model harmonisation between the way Belgian and Dutch mortgages are treated, more specifically a higher weight is given to the time a loan is in default and thus impacting stage 3 provisions
- Slightly higher stage 1 and 2 provisions on Belgian mortgages (EUR 0.3m)

[1] COVID 19-impact on debt securities determined by impact of changes in macro-economic assumptions and COVID 19- stage 2 ECL increases

5. Solvency and Liquidity

5. Solvency well above SREP requirement

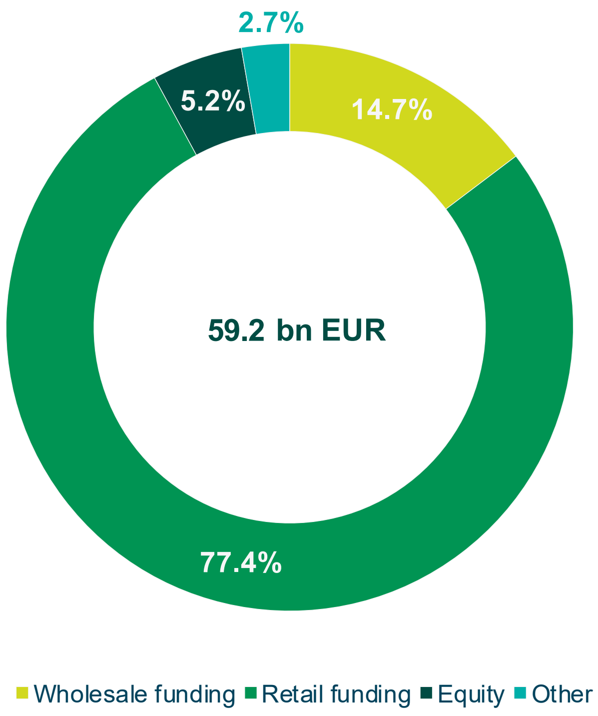




- The CET1 ratio increased by 1.3pp to 30.2%, primarily linked to the adoption of Basel IV, using lower LGD's and consequent RWA's for the investment portfolio
- CET1 equity increased following the inclusion of profits
- The leverage ratio decreased to 4.8% due to a strong funding growth both in retail as wholesale funding as well as higher off-balance exposures due to a more stringent weighting of pipeline mortgages
- In 2025 the Total Capital Requirement amounts to 15.12%

* Aspa's Total Capital Requirement is fully met with CET1 capital

5. Funding and Liquidity Position



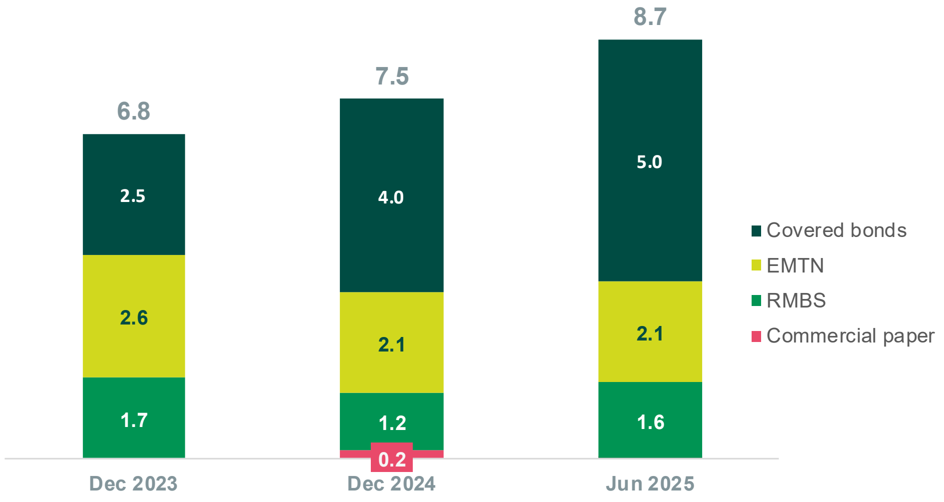
In %	Jun 23	Dec 23	Jun 24	Dec 24	Jun 25
Liquidity coverage ratio[1]	192	219	242	197	283
Net stable funding ratio[2]	141	140	146	145	148

- Strong liquidity position, well above regulatory limits for both LCR and NSFR
  - LCR position was reinforced to 283% due to a growth in retail funding, the issuance of a new RMBS (Golden Apple) and the shift from corporates to government bonds
  - The NSFR remained relatively stable at 148%
- Retail deposits remain by far the most dominant funding source
- WHS Funding amounts to 14.7% due to the 1bn CB and 750m RMBS in H1 this year

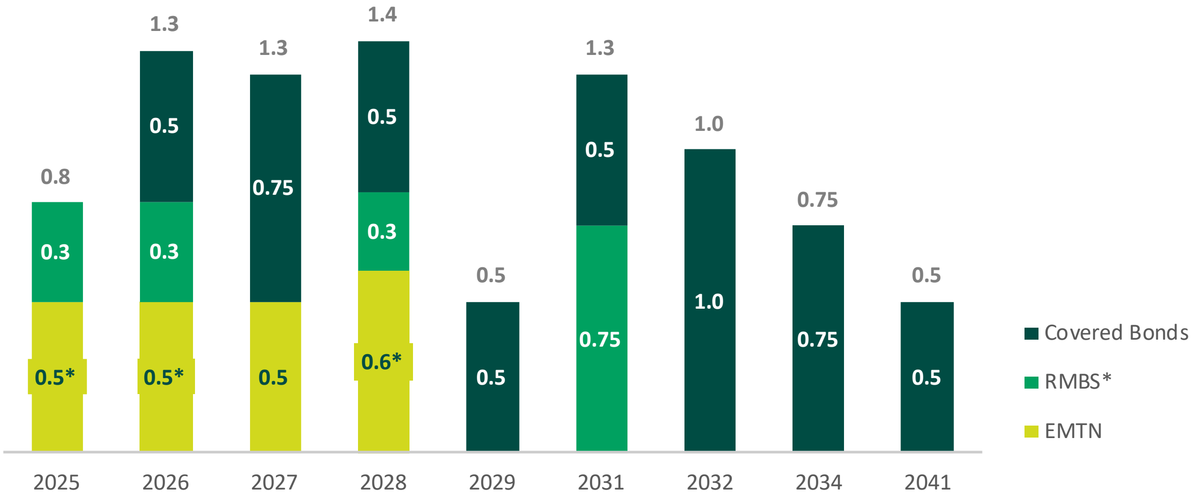
(1) Basel III
(2) EU Delegated Act

5. Capital Markets Footprint

WHS Funding outstanding (EUR bn)



Debt Maturity Profile (EUR bn)



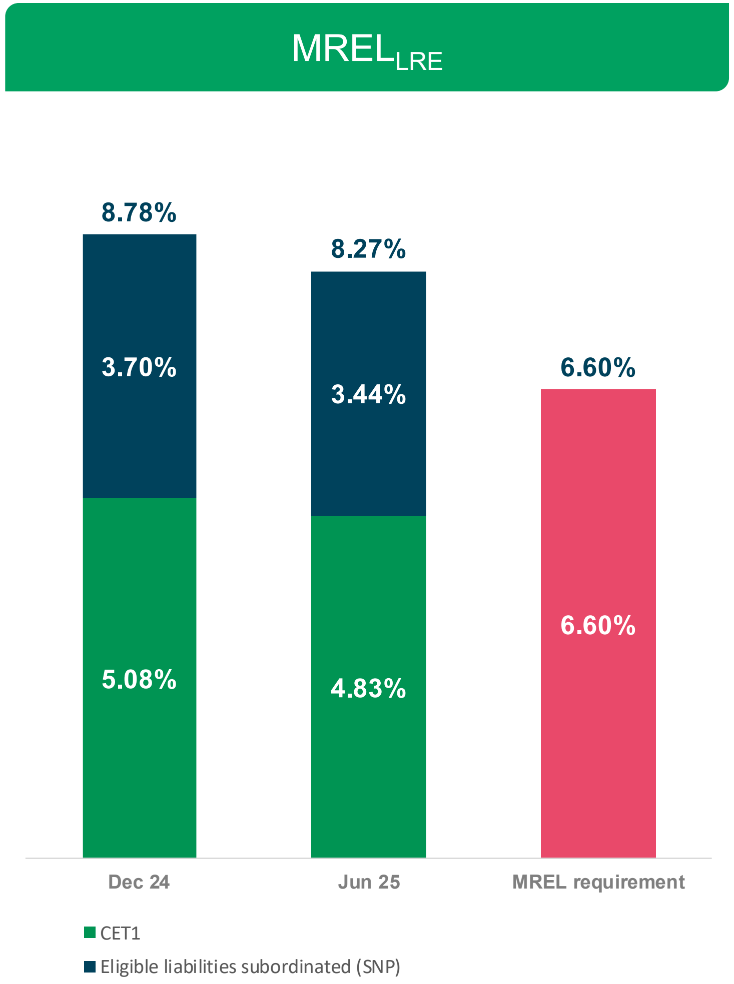
* Call

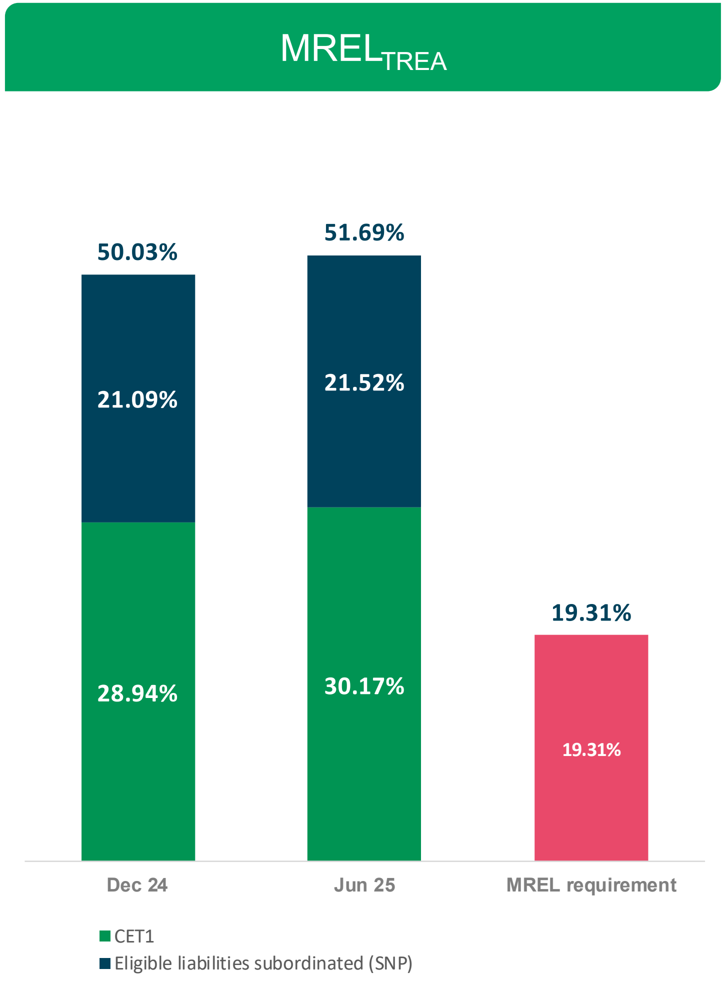
Issuance in 2025:

- Largest ever Argenta CB issuance (EUR 1bn) with a highly qualitative and well-diversified book, oversubscribed by 2.5 times
- EUR 750m RMBS private placement

5. MREL ratio

- The 2025 MREL requirement decreased from 7.78% to 6.60%
- The MREL ratio is 8.27% (=51.69% TREA). This results in a buffer of 1bn EUR of own funds and eligible liabilities, meaning that the balance sheet can grow by EUR 15.5bn without the need for additional funding to meet the requirement
- Although CET1 capital increases and the stack of SNP remains stable, the MREL ratio declines because of the higher leverage ratio exposure
- The 2020 SNP with call date in October 2025 will impact MREL by 81bps





5. Credit Ratings S&P

- ‘A’ Issuer Credit Rating affirmed
- 18-24 months outlook revised to negative because of softened commitment to maintain 8% ALAC support
- Risk Adjusted Capital ratio exceeds 15% threshold, leading to a ‘Very Strong’ qualification; however excess capital is not taken into account
- Additional Loss Absorbing Capacity ratio exceeds 8%, leading to a +2 notches ALAC Support
- Given that the MREL requirement for 2025 has been adjusted downwards and MREL considers the entire capital, MREL considerations become leading in SNP issuances, resulting in a softened commitment to maintain the 8% ALAC support
- There are no changes in SNP-rating when senior rating would go to A-

	Jun-25	Apr-25
Issuer Credit Rating	A/Negative/A-1	A/Stable/A-1
SACP	bbb+	bbb+
Anchor	bbb+	bbb+
Business position	-1	-1
Capital and earnings	+2	+2
Risk position	-1	-1
Funding and liquidity	0	0
Comparable ratings analysis	0	0
Support	+2	+2
ALAC support	+2	+2
GRE support	0	0
Group support	0	0
Sovereign support	0	0
Additional factors	0	0
Instrument Rating		
Senior Secured (e.g. CB)	AAA/Stable	AAA/Stable
Senior Unsecured (e.g. SP)	A	A
Senior Subordinated (e.g. SNP)	BBB	BBB
Subordinated (e.g. Tier 2)	BBB-	BBB-

6. Wrap-up

6. Wrap-up

- Solid commercial performance on mortgages, retail funding and asset management
- Growth in balance sheet of EUR 3.4bn, supported by both retail and wholesale funding
- Gross mortgage production of EUR 3bn
- Sound financial performance with a net profit of EUR 116m and an ROE of 7.8%
- Net interest income and -margin impacted by lower hedge results following lower short-term rates, but product margins remain stable at higher volumes
- Increased asset management income following positive net production, although tempered by market uncertainties
- Successful wholesale funding issuances confirm the high price-quality offer to the market
- Cost-income ratio at 55%
- Consistent robust solvency and liquidity ratios, providing a high buffer against adverse market circumstances

7. Appendices

7. Appendices Overview

Group Structure

- Appendix 1: Group structure

Additional financial information

- Appendix 2: Balance sheet – Assets
- Appendix 3: Balance sheet – Liabilities
- Appendix 4: Balance sheet – Equity
- Appendix 5: Income statement
- Appendix 6: Bank levies (IFRIC 21)
- Appendix 7: Net interest income

Additional information on solvency

- Appendix 8: Regulatory capital
- Appendix 9: Regulatory risk exposures
- Appendix 10: Solvency ratios
- Appendix 11: Investments
- Appendix 12: Zoom on Impairments
- Appendix 13: Zoom on LCR

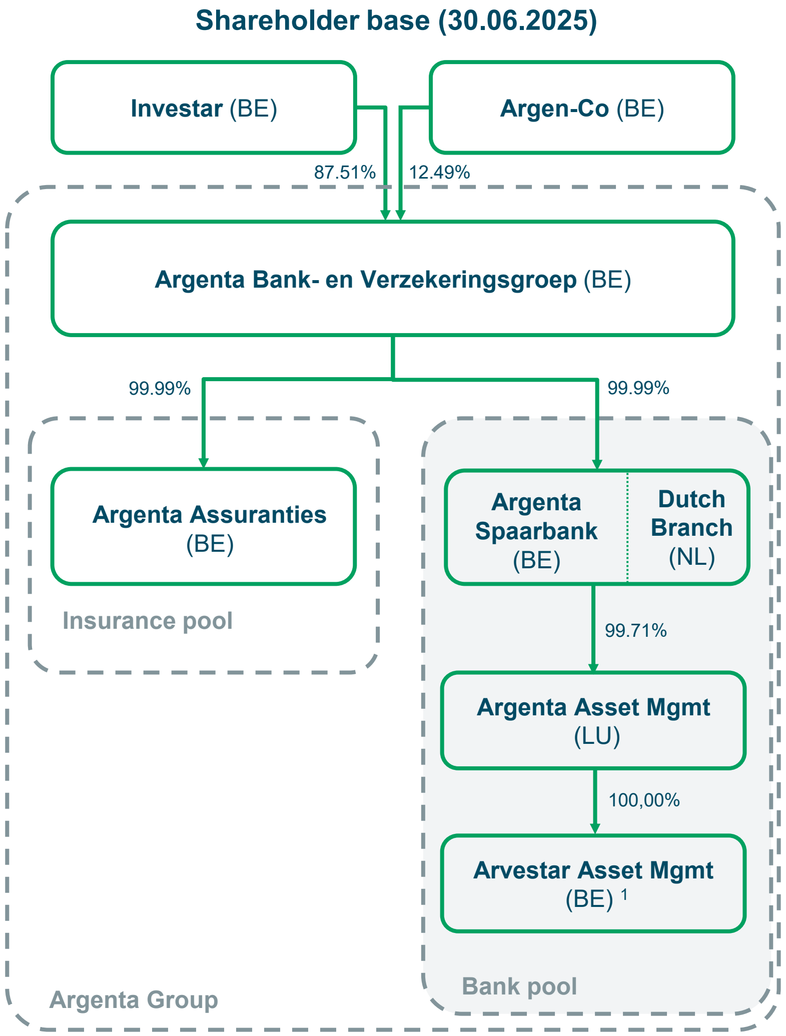
Glossary

7. Appendix 1

Group structure (share % rounded)

A transparent group structure

- Stable shareholder base: Investar (holding company of founding family) and Argen-Co (cooperative capital held by employees and clients).
- Banking operations in Belgium and the Netherlands.
- Insurance operations in Belgium.
- Asset management operation incorporated in Luxembourg.
- Since Q2 2025, Argenta Asset Management is the sole owner of Arvestar Asset Management (AAM) after buying out Bank Degroof Petercam Asset Management N.V. (DPAM) from the joint venture. DPAM was reaffirmed as the manager for Argenta's pension funds.



7. Appendix 2

Argenta Spaarbank consolidated balance sheet – Assets

(in m EUR)	H1 2024	FY 2024	H1 2025	▲H1-FY
Cash and cash equivalents	**2,859**	**2,456**	**3,030**	**574**
Loans and advances	**41,914**	**42,971**	**44,009**	**1,038**
o.w. to credit institutions	31	136	63	-72
o.w. to customers	41,883	42,835	43,945	1,110
Debt securities and equity instruments	**10,312**	**9,686**	**11,458**	**1,772**
o.w. at fair value through P&L	34	35	36	1
o.w. at fair value through OCI	2,852	2,337	3,564	1,227
o.w. at amortized cost	7,425	7,313	7,858	545
Derivatives incl. hedge adjustment	**172**	**267**	**155**	**-112**
Other assets	**511**	**452**	**510**	**57**
Total assets	**55,768**	**55,833**	**59,161**	**3,329**

7. Appendix 3

Argenta Spaarbank consolidated balance sheet – Liabilities

(in m EUR)	H1 2024	FY 2024	H1 2025	▲H1-FY
Financial liabilities at amortised cost	**52,541**	**52,284**	**55,581**	**3,297**
o.w. deposits from central banks	0	0	0	0
o.w. deposits from credit institutions	1,290	863	982	120
o.w. deposits from other than central banks and credit institutions	44,589	43,842	45,788	1,945
o.w. senior debt securities issued - saving certificates	0	0	0	0
o.w. senior debt securities issued - other	6,582	7,487	8,723	1,236
o.w. subordinated debt securities issued	0	0	0	0
o.w. other financial liabilities	79	92	87	-4
Derivatives	**207**	**339**	**248**	**-92**
Other liabilities	**202**	**225**	**271**	**46**
Total liabilities (excluding Equity)	**52,950**	**52,849**	**56,100**	**3,251**

7. Appendix 4

Argenta Spaarbank consolidated balance sheet – Equity

(in m EUR)	H1 2024	FY 2024	H1 2025	▲H1-FY
Core equity	**2,849**	**3,006**	**3,073**	**68**
Paid-in share capital	1,010	1,080	1,080	0
Retained earnings	1,754	1,653	1,926	273
Profit of current period	85	273	68	-205
Gains and losses not recognised in the income statement	**-32**	**-22**	**-12**	**10**
Reserve at fair-value-through-OCI	-27	-15	-4	10
Reserve cash flow hedge	0	0	0	0
Revaluation pension plan	-5	-8	-8	0
Minority interests	**0**	**1**	**0**	**0**
Total equity	**2,817**	**2,984**	**3,062**	**78**

7. Appendix 5

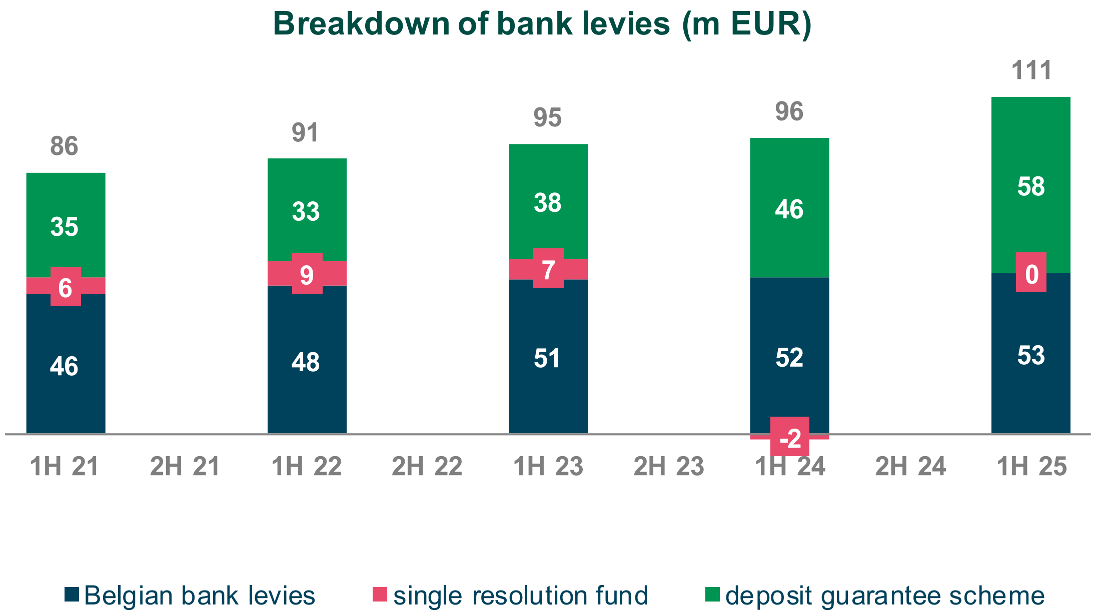
Argenta Spaarbank consolidated income statement

(in m EUR)	1H 2024	2H 2024	1H 2025	▲H1-H1
Net interest income	**337**	**350**	**321**	**-17**
Net commissions and fees	**43**	**37**	**51**	**7**
Net gains and losses	**-6**	**9**	**13**	**19**
o.w. at fair value through OCI	0	3	-1	-1
o.w. at amortized cost	0	2	3	3
o.w. at fair value through P&L	-6	4	12	18
o.w. other	0	0	0	0
Dividend income	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Other net operating income	**7**	**3**	**7**	**0**
Total income	**382**	**400**	**392**	**10**
Operating expenses	**-249**	**-154**	**-275**	**-26**
o.w. payroll expenses	-54	-52	-62	-8
o.w. operating expenses	-99	-102	-102	-2
o.w. bank levies	-96	0	-111	-15
Operating profit	**133**	**246**	**117**	**-16**
Impairments	**0**	**1**	**-4**	**-4**
o.w. at fair value through OCI	1	0	0	-1
o.w. at amortized cost	-1	1	-4	-3
o.w. other	0	0	0	0
Profit before tax	**134**	**247**	**113**	**-20**
Income tax expense	**-49**	**-59**	**-46**	**3**
Net profit	**85**	**188**	**68**	**-17**

7. Appendix 6

Bank Levies

- IFRIC 21 (Levies) was approved by the European Union in June 2014 and became effective on 1 January 2015. The main consequence of IFRIC 21 is that most bank levies have to be fully recognised in the beginning of the year
- Advanced recognition adversely impacts the result for a partial year. For this reason, Argenta Spaarbank (also) published an adjusted net result figure, which spreads the levies evenly throughout the financial year



7. Appendix 7

Net Interest Income - composition

In millions of EUR	H1 2023	H1 2024	H1 2025
Interest income *(excl. hedging)*	**502**	**606**	**652**
Loans	**385**	**453**	**511**
Mortgages	364	427	485
Belgium	*155*	*182*	*204*
of which prepayment penalties	1	1	1
Netherlands	*209*	*245*	*281*
Consumer credit & other overdrafts	6	8	10
Non-retail loans	15	19	16
Debt securities	**86**	**115**	**115**
Other interest income	**31**	**38**	**25**
Deposits at NBB	30	35	23
Cash collateral	1	3	1
Other	0	0	1
Interest expenses *(excl. hedging)*	**-173**	**-408**	**-381**
Deposits	**-86**	**-297**	**-276**
Saving accounts	-72	-135	-162
Belgium	*-62*	*-114*	*-143*
Netherlands	*-10*	*-21*	*-19*
Term savings	-7	-153	-105
Belgium	*-6*	*-142*	*-89*
Netherlands	*-1*	*-11*	*-16*
Deposits related to mortgages	-7	-9	-10
Debt certificates	***-63***	***-82***	***-90***
Retail saving certificates	0	0	0
Wholesale debt	-63	-82	-90
Other interest expenses	**-24**	**-29**	**-14**
Collateral received	-23	-28	-12
Interbank and other	-1	-1	-2
Hedging result	**58**	**139**	**50**
Swaps	**59**	**144**	**63**
Carry cost	59	144	63
Payer Swaps	82	178	76
Receiver Swaps	-23	-34	-12
Swaptions	**-1**	**-5**	**-14**
Premium	-6	-4	-6
Mark-to-market	5	-1	-7
Net interest result	**387**	**337**	**321**

(1) Wholesale NII grouped under interest expenses, therefore total interest expense (and income) diverges from legal reporting. TLTRO yield income is reported under interest income in legal schemes

7. Appendix 8

Regulatory Capital

(in m EUR)	31.12.2024	30.06.2025
Total equity	**2,983**	**3,061**
Part of interim or year-end profit not eligible	**-9**	**-8**
Prudential filters	**-28**	**-35**
Reserve cash flow hedge	0	0
Fair value gains and losses arising from the institution's own credit risk related to derivative liabilities	-26	-31
Value adjustments due to the requirements for prudent valuation	-2	-4
Items to deduct	**-9**	**-10**
Other intangible assets	-12	-13
Deferred tax assets	3	3
DTs that rely on future profitability	0	0
IRB shortfall of credit risk adjustments to expected losses	**-35**	**-28**
Other	**-3**	**-4**
Common equity tier 1 (IRB)	**2,899**	**2,976**
Tier 2 instruments	**0**	**0**
Tier 2 (BIII eligible)	0	0
IRB Excess of provisions over expepected loss eligible	0	0
Total regulatory capital (IRB)	**2,899**	**2,976**

7. Appendix 9

Regulatory Risk Exposures

In millions of EUR	31.12.2024	30.06.2025
Central and regional governments	110	86
Public sector	17	20
Institutions and covered bonds	528	484
Corporates	2,335	1,963
Securitisations	82	66
Retail	363	437
Covered by mortgage	4,802	4,509
Subordinated debt		14
Operational risk	1,419	1,532
Other	364	752
Risk weighted assets (IRB)	**10,018**	**9,864**

7. Appendix 10

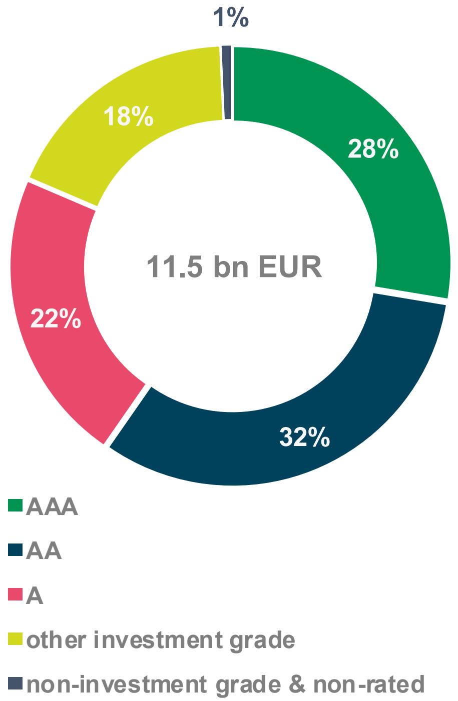
Solvency ratios

In millions of EUR and %	31.12.2024	30.06.2025
Regulatory capital	2,899	2,976
Tier 2 capital	0	0
Risk-Weighted assets	10,018	9,864
CET 1	**28.9%**	**30.2%**
TCR	**28.9%**	**30.2%**

7. Appendix 11

Investment Portfolio excluding cash (30.06.2025)

Rating class of investments (%)



Investments per country	%
Belgium	29,1%
Netherlands	17,2%
France	12,4%
Austria	5,8%
Germany	5,7%
Finland	5,2%
Spain	4,9%
Luxembourg	3,6%
Other European Union Institutions, Organs and Organisms covered by General budget	3,1%
Sweden	2,9%
Ireland	1,9%
Denmark	1,9%
Iceland	1,1%
Poland	1,1%
United States of America	0.8%
Other	3,2%

7. Appendix 12

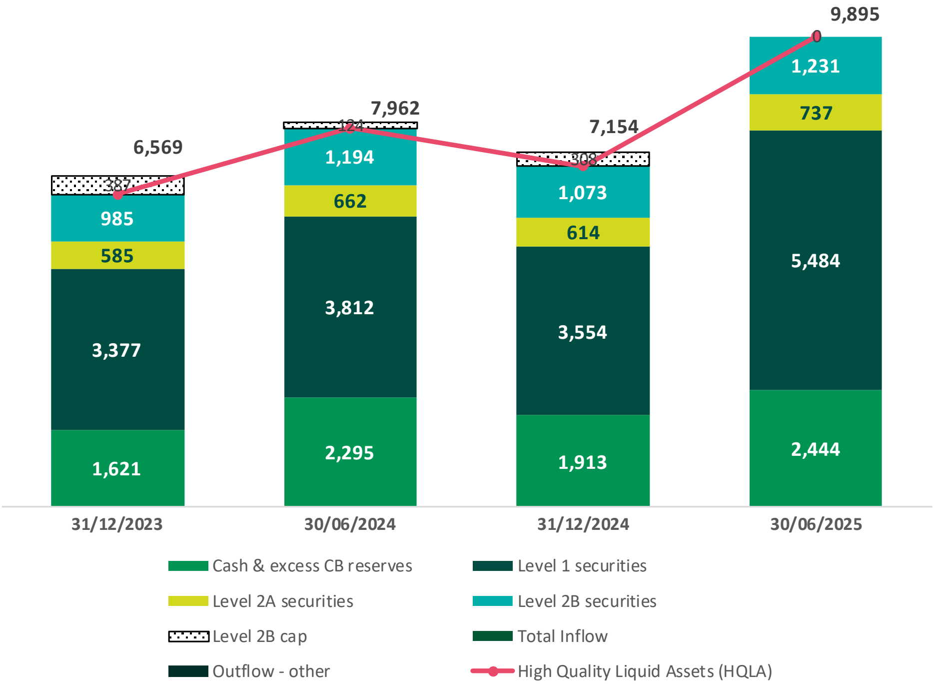
Zoom on Impairments

In millions of EUR	31.12.2024	30.06.2025
Stage 1	**7.1**	**7.0**
Mortgages BE	0.9	1.2
Mortgages NL	0.8	0.9
Other	5.4	4.9
Stage 2	**29.7**	**28.9**
Mortgages BE	6.4	6.5
Mortgages NL	6.5	6.8
Other	16.8	15.5
Stage 3	**23.6**	**27.2**
Mortgages BE	13.7	13.7
Mortgages NL	3.1	7.0
Other	6.8	6.5
Total Impairments	**60.4**	**63.1**

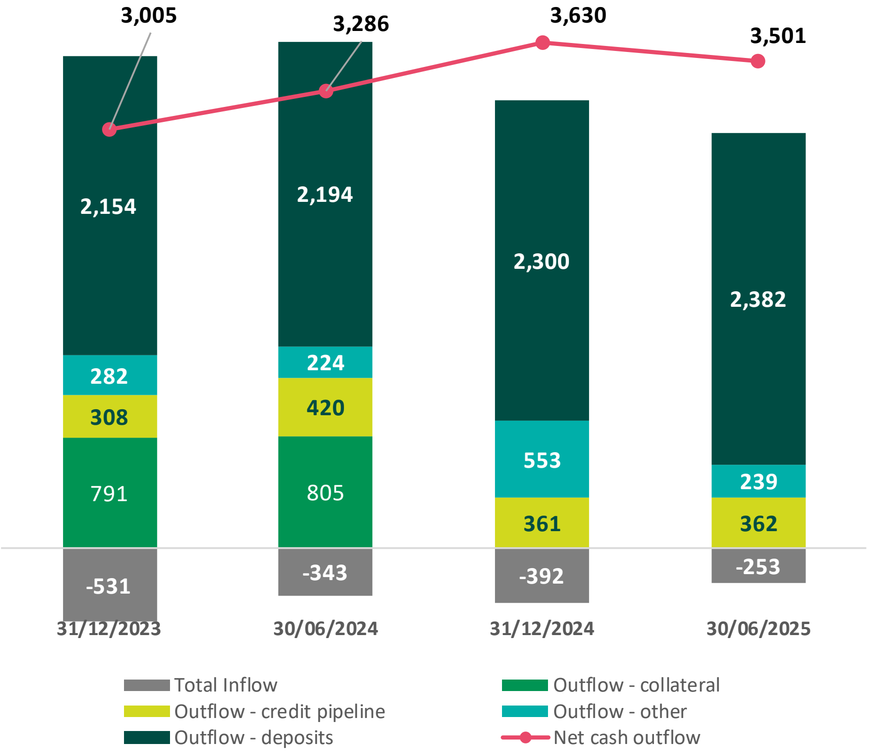
7. Appendix 13

Zoom on LCR

LCR – Evolution Liquidity Buffer (Aspa conso, m EUR)

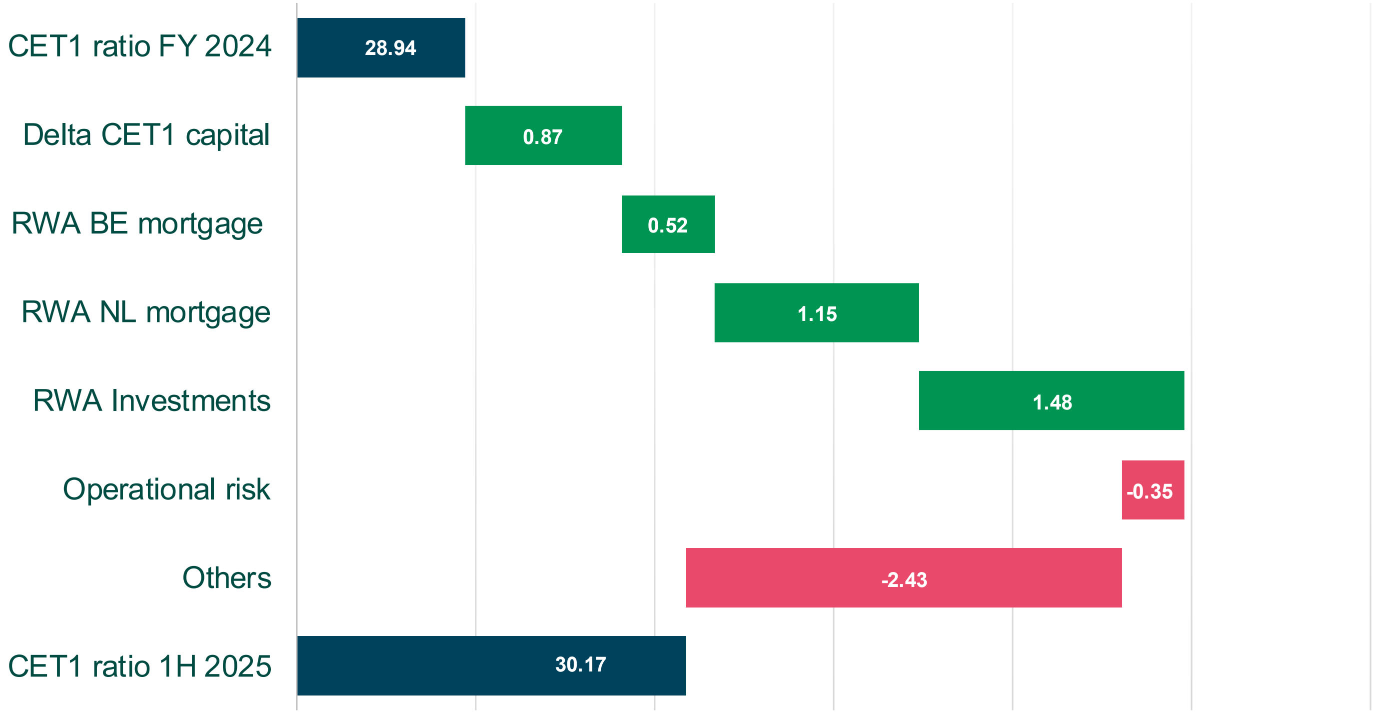


LCR – Evolution Net Cash Outflow (Aspa conso, m EUR)



7. Appendix 14

CET1 evolution breakdown (%)



7. Glossary (1/2)

ABS	Asset-backed security
Argenta Assuranties	Consolidation scope of the legal entities Argenta Assuranties (parent) and Argenta-Life Nederland (subsidiary).
Argenta Group	Consolidation scope of the legal entities Argenta Bank- en Verzekeringsgroep (parent) and Argenta Spaarbank, Argenta Asset Management, Argenta Assuranties, Argenta-Life Nederland (subsidiaries).
Argenta Spaarbank	Consolidation scope of the legal entities Argenta Spaarbank (parent) and Argenta Asset Management (subsidiary).
Assets under Custody or AuC	Client investment products held on custody accounts.
Common Equity Tier 1 ratio or CET 1	[common equity tier 1 capital] / [total weighted risks]
Cost of Risk or CoR	[net changes in specific and portfolio-based impairments for credit risks] / [average outstanding loan portfolio]
Cost/income or C/I	[operating expenses of the period] / [financial and operational result of the period] Operating expenses include administration expenses, depreciation and provisions. Financial and operational result includes net interest income, dividend income, net income from commissions and fees, realised gains and losses on financial assets and liabilities not measured at fair value in the income statement, gains and losses on financial assets and liabilities held for trading, gains and losses from hedge accounting, gains and losses on derecognition of assets other than held for sale and other net operating income. The numerator is 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 relate to bank levies which are included pro rata and hence spread over all halves of the year instead of being recognised upfront (as required by IFRIC21).
Cost/income or C/I exl. Bank levies	[operating expenses of the period - bank levies of the period] / [financial and operational result of the period]
CRR	Capital Requirements Regulation
IFRIC	International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee
Leverage Ratio or LR	[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 or LCR	[stock of high quality liquid assets] / [total net cash outflow over the next 30 calendar days].
Loan-to-deposit or LTD	[loans-and-receivables] / [customer deposits and customer debt certificates]

7. Glossary (2/2)

MREL	Minimum requirement for own funds and eligible liabilities
Margin on mortgages	Gross margin or [Client rate] - [Swap rate]
Net interest income or NII	[revenues generated by interest-bearing assets] - [cost of servicing (interest-burdened) liabilities]
Net interest margin or NIM	[net interest income of the period] / [average total assets of the period] Total assets are used as a proxy for the total interest-bearing assets.
Net stable funding ratio or NSFR	[available amount of stable funding] / [required amount of stable funding]
NFCI	Net Fee and Commission Income
NHG	Nationale Hypotheek Garantie (National Mortgage Guarantee) is a guarantee scheme by the Dutch government on residential mortgages
Non-performing loans ratio or NPL ratio	[total outstanding non-performing loans] / [total outstanding loans]
NPS	Net Promotor Score
O-SII	Other systemic important institutions
Operating Expenses	Expenses excluding payroll, bank levies and commissions paid to independent branch agents
Return on equity or RoE	[net profit of the period] / [equity at the beginning of the period]
RMBS	Residential mortgage-backed security
SREP	Supervisory Review and Evaluation Process performed by the European Central Bank
Tier 2	Tier 2 capital is the secondary component of bank capital, in addition to Tier 1 capital
Total Capital ratio or TCR	[common equity tier 1 capital + additional tier 1 instruments + tier 2 instruments] / [total weighted risks]

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