KBC Group
Quarterly Report
2Q2026

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KBC Group – 2Q2026 report

Forward-looking statements

The expectations, forecasts and statements regarding future developments that are contained in this report are, of course, based on assumptions and are contingent on a number of factors that will come into play in the future. Consequently, the actual situation may turn out to be (substantially) different.

Management certification

'I Bartel Puelinckx, Chief Financial Officer of the KBC Group, certify on behalf of the Executive Committee of KBC Group NV that, to the best of my knowledge, the abbreviated financial statements included in the quarterly report are based on the relevant accounting standards and fairly present in all material respects the financial condition and results of KBC Group NV including its consolidated subsidiaries, and that the quarterly report provides a fair view of the main events, the main transactions with related parties in the period under review and their impact on the abbreviated financial statements, and an overview of the main risks and uncertainties for the remainder of the current year.'

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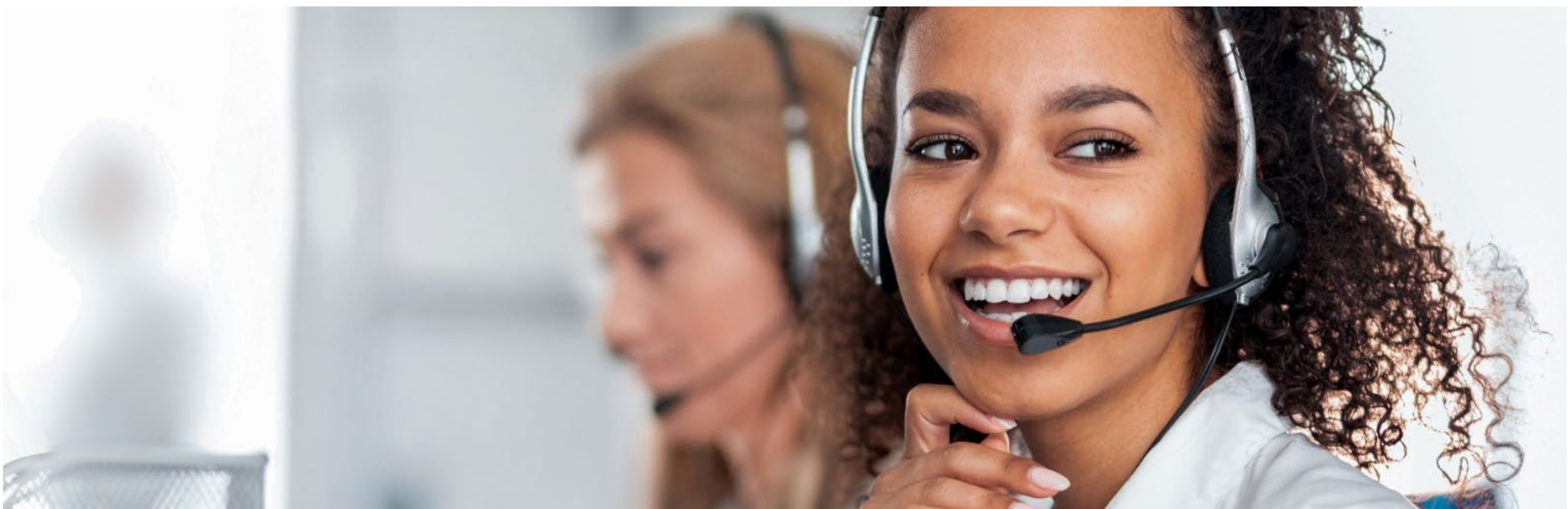
This report contains information that is subject to transparency regulations for listed companies. Date of release: 6 August 2026



Second-quarter result of 1 152 million euros

KBC Group – overview (consolidated, IFRS)	2Q2026	1Q2026	2Q2025	1H2026	1H2025
Net result (in millions of EUR)	1 152	557	1 018	1 709	1 564
Basic earnings per share (in EUR)	2.83	1.32	2.50	4.15	3.82
Breakdown of the net result by business unit (in millions of EUR)					
Belgium	*747*	*317*	*607*	*1 063*	*888*
Czech Republic	*272*	*223*	*240*	*494*	*447*
International Markets	*240*	*99*	*237*	*339*	*372*
Group Centre	*-106*	*-82*	*-65*	*-188*	*-143*
Parent shareholders' equity per share (in EUR, end of period)	64.3	64.7	58.9	64.3	58.9

'We recorded an excellent net profit of 1 152 million euros in the second quarter of 2026. Compared to the previous quarter, our total income benefitted from higher levels of net interest income, insurance revenues, trading and fair value income, net fee and commission income and the seasonal peak in dividend income, while only net other income decreased. Our loan portfolio grew organically by 3% quarter-on-quarter and by as much as 7% year-on-year. Customer deposits – excluding volatile, low-margin short-term deposits at KBC Bank's foreign branches – were up organically by 2% quarter-on-quarter and by 4% year-on-year. Operating expenses were down significantly on their level in the previous quarter, due to the fact that the bulk of the bank and insurance taxes for the entire year was recorded – as usual – in the first quarter. Disregarding bank and insurance taxes, operating expenses were down slightly quarter-on-quarter. On a year-to-date basis, operating expenses were in line with our full-year 2026 guidance. Insurance service expenses after reinsurance were up, as were non-loan-loss-related impairments. Loan loss impairment charges on the other hand fell significantly quarter-on-quarter. As a result, our year-to-date credit cost ratio stood at a favourable level of 11 basis points in the first half of 2026, when excluding the reserve for geopolitical and macroeconomic uncertainties and the recent acquisition of 365.bank.

Consequently, when adding up the results for the first and second quarters of the year, our net profit for the first half of 2026 amounted to 1 709 million euros, up 9% on the year-earlier figure. The recent acquisitions of 365.bank in Slovakia and Business Lease in the Czech Republic and Slovakia contributed 29 million euros to our half-year profit figure.

Our solvency position remained strong, with an unfloored fully loaded common equity ratio under Basel IV of 14.4% at the end of June 2026. We also successfully completed our second significant risk transfer (SRT) transaction on a 1.25-billion-euro corporate loan portfolio, leading to a saving of 0.7 billion euros in risk weighted assets. Our liquidity position remained very solid too, as illustrated by an LCR of 158% and an NSFR of 133%. In line with our dividend policy, we will pay out an interim dividend of 1 euro in November 2026 as an advance on the total dividend for financial year 2026. Furthermore, we decided to increase, among other things, our 2026 guidance for net interest income to 'approximately 7.05 billion euros', up from our previous guidance of 'at least 6 725 million euros', and our 2026 guidance for total income to 'approximately +11.0% year-on-year', up from 'at least +9.9% year-on-year' previously.

We continue to lead the way in digital innovation, with Kate playing a pivotal role in delivering faster, smarter and more personal services to our customers. To date, Kate has already reached 6.2 million customers across our core markets, with an average of around 75% of customer queries being solved autonomously. That translates into a workload of over 400 full-time commercial employees, allowing our teams to spend more time on assisting our customers with more complex questions and providing valuable advice at key life moments. Our ultimate aim is to be there for our customers whenever it matters, supporting them with solutions for housing, mobility, travel and the many moments in between. To date, our 'MyMobility' ecosphere has already onboarded close to 390 000 customers in Belgium (leading to a roughly 40% market share increase for car loans since November 2025) and the Czech Republic, while 60 000 customers have already onboarded the 'MyHome' ecosphere in Belgium. These ecospheres allow customers to retrieve useful information, guidance, support and simulations – increasingly powered by Kate – for their mobility and housing-related questions, while the digital interaction with the customer provides useful leads for KBC to reach out and set up a further dialogue. To provide additional insight into this journey, we will extend the usual conference call regarding the fourth quarter and full-year 2026 results with a topical event on Thursday 11 February 2027, providing more insights into the digital transformation of our group, leading to new financial and non-financial guidance.

In closing, I would like to sincerely thank all our customers, employees, shareholders and other stakeholders for their trust and support. More than anything else, that trust and support is and remains fundamental to the success of our group both now and in the future.'

Johan Thijs
Chief Executive Officer

The cornerstones of our strategy

- We place our customers at the centre of everything we do
- We look to offer our customers a unique bank-insurance experience
- We focus on our group's long-term development and aim to achieve sustainable and profitable growth
- We assume our role in society and local economies
- We build upon the PEARL+ values, while focusing on the joint development of solutions, initiatives and ideas within the group

Financial highlights in 2Q2026

Net interest income increased by 8% quarter-on-quarter and by 20% year-on-year (17% year-on-year on an organic basis, i.e. excluding the recent acquisitions of 365.Bank and Business Lease). The net interest margin for the quarter under review amounted to 2.23%, up 6 basis points on the previous quarter and 15 basis points year-on-year (13 basis points on an organic basis). Customer loan volumes increased organically by 3% quarter-on-quarter and by 7% year-on-year. Customer deposits – excluding volatile, low-margin short-term deposits at KBC Bank's foreign branches – were up organically by 2% quarter-on-quarter and by 4% year-on-year.

The insurance service result (insurance revenues before reinsurance - insurance service expenses before reinsurance + net result from reinsurance contracts held) amounted to 170 million euros, compared to 172 million euros in the previous quarter and 166 million euros in the year-earlier quarter. The insurance service result for the quarter under review breaks down into 111 million euros for non-life insurance and 58 million euros for life insurance. The non-life insurance combined ratio for the first half of 2026 came to an excellent 85%, compared to 87% for full-year 2025. Sales of non-life insurance products grew by 10% year-on-year, while life insurance sales were down 30% on the very high level recorded in the previous quarter and up 24% on the level in the year-earlier quarter. In the first half of 2026, non-life and life insurance sales were up 9% and 18% year-on-year, respectively.

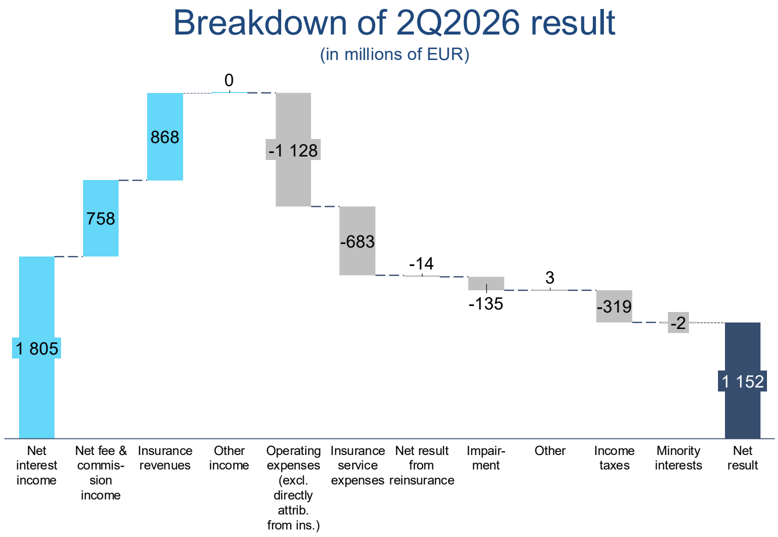
Net fee and commission income was up 4% quarter-on-quarter and 14% year-on-year (11% on an organic basis). Assets under management increased by 10% quarter-on-quarter and by 17% year-on-year.

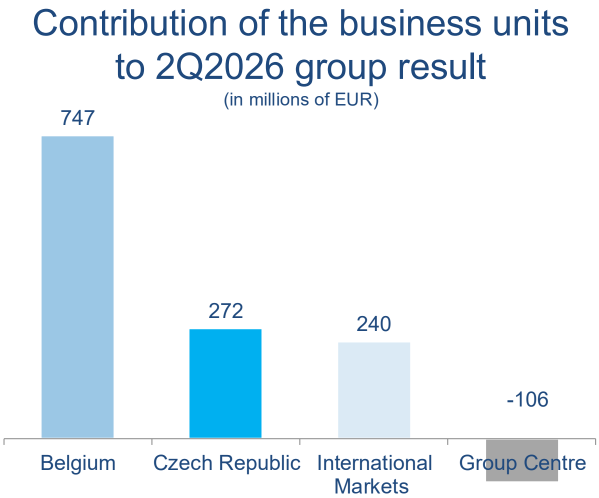
Trading & fair value income and insurance finance income and expense was up 26 million euros and down 58 million euros on the figure for the previous and year-earlier quarters, respectively. **Net other income** was in line with its normal run rate. **Dividend income** was up on the previous quarter's level, since the bulk of dividend income is traditionally received in the second quarter of the year.

Excluding the forex effect, **operating expenses excluding bank and insurance taxes** were down 1% quarter-on-quarter and up 6% year-on-year (5% on an organic basis). Bank and insurance taxes amounted to 64 million euros, significantly less than the 549 million euros recorded in the previous quarter, since the first quarter of the year traditionally includes the bulk of the bank and insurance taxes for the entire year. The cost/income ratio for the first half of 2026 came to 43%, compared to 46% for full-year 2025. In that calculation, certain non-operating items have been excluded, and bank and insurance taxes spread evenly throughout the year. When excluding all bank and insurance taxes, the cost/income ratio for the first half of 2026 amounted to 40%, compared to 41% for full-year 2025.

Loan loss impairment charges amounted to 66 million euros in the quarter under review and included 53 million euros for the loan book (down on the 89 million euros recorded in the previous quarter), and a 13-million-euro increase in the reserve for geopolitical and macroeconomic uncertainties (significantly less than the 75-million-euro increase in the previous quarter, which was due to the booking of a management overlay in relation to geopolitical turmoil). Excluding the reserve for geopolitical and macroeconomic uncertainties and the impact of the acquisition of 365.bank, the credit cost ratio for the first half of 2026 amounted to 0.11%, compared to 0.13% for full-year 2025. Impairment on assets *other than loans* amounted to 69 million euros in the quarter under review (related primarily to software in Belgium and to modification losses in Hungary – see below), compared to 1 million euros in the previous quarter and 8 million euros in the year-earlier quarter.

Our **liquidity position** remained strong, with an LCR of 158% and NSFR of 133%. Our **capital base** remained robust, with an unfloored fully loaded common equity ratio of 14.4%*.





* Unfloored fully loaded common equity ratio: taking into account the total impact of Basel IV on risk-weighted assets, excluding the output floor impact.

Overview of results and balance sheet

Consolidated income statement, IFRS, KBC Group (simplified; in millions of EUR)	2Q2026	1Q2026	4Q2025	3Q2025	2Q2025	1H2026	1H2025
Net interest income	1 805	1 672	1 608	1 527	1 509	3 477	2 930
Insurance revenues before reinsurance	868	843	830	810	788	1 711	1 561
Non-life	*731*	*706*	*705*	*688*	*667*	*1 437*	*1 316*
Life	*136*	*137*	*125*	*122*	*121*	*273*	*246*
Dividend income	42	11	23	12	33	53	42
Net result from financial instruments at fair value through P&L[1] and Insurance finance income and expense	-92	-118	-22	-62	-34	-211	-79
Net fee and commission income	758	729	725	707	667	1 487	1 357
Net other income	50	89	39	47	77	139	143
Total income	3 431	3 225	3 203	3 041	3 041	6 656	5 955
Operating expenses (excl. directly attributable from insurance)	-1 128	-1 599	-1 133	-1 055	-1 020	-2 727	-2 518
Total operating expenses excluding bank and insurance taxes	*-1 209*	*-1 214*	*-1 224*	*-1 143*	*-1 125*	*-2 423*	*-2 232*
Total bank and insurance taxes	*-64*	*-549*	*-51*	*-49*	*-27*	*-613*	*-566*
Minus: operating expenses allocated to insurance service expenses	*145*	*164*	*142*	*138*	*132*	*309*	*280*
Insurance service expenses before reinsurance	-683	-644	-638	-643	-608	-1 328	-1 230
Of which Insurance commission paid	*-113*	*-110*	*-114*	*-109*	*-105*	*-223*	*-206*
Non-Life	*-606*	*-561*	*-573*	*-578*	*-541*	*-1 168*	*-1 084*
Life	*-77*	*-83*	*-65*	*-66*	*-67*	*-160*	*-146*
Net result from reinsurance contracts held	-14	-27	-26	-25	-15	-42	-24
Impairment	-135	-165	-120	-51	-124	-300	-162
Of which: on financial assets at amortised cost and at fair value through other comprehensive income[1]	*-66*	*-164*	*-73*	*-45*	*-116*	*-231*	*-155*
Share in results of associated companies & joint ventures	3	2	3	2	1	4	2
Result before tax	1 473	791	1 289	1 269	1 275	2 264	2 022
Income tax expense	-319	-235	-285	-267	-257	-554	-458
Result after tax	1 153	557	1 003	1 003	1 018	1 710	1 564
attributable to minority interests	2	0	0	1	0	1	0
attributable to equity holders of the parent	**1 152**	**557**	**1 003**	**1 002**	**1 018**	**1 709**	**1 564**
Basic earnings per share (EUR)	2.83	1.32	2.44	2.44	2.50	4.15	3.82
Diluted earnings per share (EUR)	2.83	1.32	2.44	2.44	2.50	4.15	3.82

Key consolidated balance sheet figures, IFRS, KBC Group (in millions of EUR)	30-06-2026	31-03-2026	31-12-2025	30-09-2025	30-06-2025
Total assets	412 249	396 820	397 372	383 338	390 669
Loans & advances to customers	221 636	214 487	208 612	206 113	202 031
Securities (equity and debt instruments)	96 100	93 757	88 980	85 310	85 490
Deposits from customers	251 478	246 450	237 868	232 462	236 626
Insurance contract liabilities	18 118	17 559	17 423	17 152	17 022
Liabilities under investment contracts, insurance	18 688	16 877	16 998	16 433	15 757
Total equity	28 147	28 285	27 985	27 019	26 229

Selected ratios for KBC Group (consolidated)	1H2026	FY2025
Return on equity (excluding non-operating items and evenly spreading bank and insurance taxes throughout the year)[2]	16%	15%
Cost/income ratio, group - excl. non-operating items and evenly spreading bank and insurance taxes throughout the year	43%	46%
- excl. all bank and insurance taxes	40%	41%
Combined ratio, non-life insurance	85%	87%
Common equity ratio (CET1), fully loaded (Basel IV, Danish Compromise, unfloored[3])	14.4%	14.9%
Credit cost ratio - *excluding* the reserve for geopolitical and macroeconomic uncertainties and the recent acquisition of 365.bank	0.11%	0.13%
- *including* the reserve for geopolitical and macroeconomic uncertainties and the recent acquisition of 365.bank	0.17%	0.13%
Impaired loans ratio	1.8%	1.8%
for loans more than 90 days past due	1.0%	0.9%
Net stable funding ratio (NSFR)	133%	138%
Liquidity coverage ratio (LCR)	158%	159%

1 Net result from financial instruments at fair value through P&L is also referred to as 'Trading & fair value income' and Impairment on financial assets at amortised cost and at fair value through other comprehensive income is also referred to as 'Loan loss impairment'.
2 Based on tangible equity, this was 18% for the first half of 2026 and 16% for full-year 2025.
3 Unfloored fully loaded common equity ratio: taking into account the total impact of Basel IV on risk-weighted assets, excluding the output floor impact.

Analysis of the quarter (2Q2026)

Total income: 3 431 million euros

+6% quarter-on-quarter and +13% year-on-year

Net interest income amounted to 1 805 million euros, up 8% quarter-on-quarter and 20% year-on-year (17% year-on-year on an organic basis, i.e. excluding the impact of the recently acquired 365.bank and Business Lease).

The 8% quarter-on-quarter growth was thanks mainly to a higher commercial transformation result, a higher level of income from lending activities (positive effect of increasing loan volume and a one-off item in Hungary, largely offset by the negative effect of pressure on margins in most core markets), significantly higher interest income related to inflation-linked bonds and a higher number of days in the quarter, and partly offset by higher wholesale funding costs. The 20% year-on-year increase was attributable primarily to a much higher commercial transformation result, a higher level of income from lending activities, higher interest income related to inflation-linked bonds, higher interest income from the dealing room, and, to a lesser extent, higher interest income from short-term cash management activities, lower costs related to the minimum required reserves held with the central banks and higher interest income on customer term deposits.

The net interest margin for the quarter under review amounted to 2.23%, up 6 basis points quarter-on-quarter and 15 basis points year-on-year (13 basis points on an organic basis). At 222 billion euros, customer loan volume was up 3% quarter-on-quarter and 10% year-on-year. Excluding the recent acquisitions, the loan volume was up organically by 3% quarter-on-quarter and by 7% year-on-year, with increases in every core country. Customer deposits amounted to 251 billion euros and, at first glance, were up 2% quarter-on-quarter and 6% year-on-year. However, on an organic basis and excluding volatile, low-margin short-term deposits at KBC Bank's foreign branches (driven by short-term cash management opportunities), customer deposits were up 2% quarter-on-quarter and 4% year-on-year.

For guidance regarding expected net interest income in 2026 (updated) and the years to come, please refer to the 'Our guidance' section.

The insurance service result (insurance revenues before reinsurance - insurance service expenses before reinsurance + net result from reinsurance contracts held; the two latter items are not part of total income) amounted to 170 million euros and breaks down into 111 million euros for non-life insurance and 58 million euros for life insurance.

The **non-life** insurance service result was down 6% quarter-on-quarter, due essentially to higher insurance service expenses (including higher claims related to storms and industrial fires, among other things), but offset to a large extent by higher insurance revenues and a better reinsurance result. It was down 1% year-on-year, as the higher insurance service expenses were almost fully offset by the increase in insurance revenues. The **life** insurance service result was up 9% quarter-on-quarter, owing mainly to lower insurance service expenses, and up 10% year-on-year due to the fact that the increase in insurance revenues more than offset the higher insurance service expenses.

The combined ratio of the non-life insurance activities amounted to 85% in the first six months of the year, compared to 87% for full-year 2025. At 739 million euros, non-life insurance sales (gross written premiums) were up 10% year-on-year, with growth in all countries and all main insurance classes. Sales of life insurance products amounted to 813 million euros, down 30% on the very high level recorded in the previous quarter, due primarily to lower sales of unit-linked insurance products, and, to a lesser extent, lower sales of guaranteed-interest products. Life insurance sales were up 24% on the level recorded in the year-earlier quarter, thanks in large to increased sales of unit-linked life insurance products. Overall, the share of guaranteed-interest products and unit-linked products in our life insurance sales in the quarter under review amounted to 40% and 53%, respectively, with hybrid products (mainly in Belgium and the Czech Republic) accounting for the remainder.

For guidance regarding expected insurance revenues in 2026 (updated) and the years to come, as well as the combined ratio, please refer to the 'Our guidance' section.

Net fee and commission income amounted to 758 million euros, up 4% quarter-on-quarter and 14% year-on-year (11% on an organic basis).

The 4% quarter-on-quarter increase was mainly attributable to higher fees from asset management activities (due largely to increased management fees and, to a lesser extent, increased entry fees and higher distribution fees received for mutual funds) and higher fees from banking activities (thanks in part to increased fees for payment services and network income). The 14% year-on-year increase was accounted for mainly by significantly higher fees from asset management activities, and, to a lesser extent, higher fees from banking activities (increased fees from payment services, network income and securities services, partly offset by SRT-related coupon expenses, among other factors).

At the end of June 2026, our total assets under management amounted to 328 billion euros, up 10% quarter-on-quarter due to the positive market performance in the quarter (+10 percentage points) and the positive effect of net entries (+1 percentage point). Assets under management grew by 17% year-on-year, with net inflows accounting for 4 percentage points and the positive market performance during the past 12 months for 13 percentage points.

Trading & fair value income and insurance finance income and expense amounted to -92 million euros, up 26 million euros quarter-on-quarter but down 58 million euros year-on-year. The quarter-on-quarter increase came about mainly because of a higher result from derivatives used for asset/liability management purposes (offset to a small extent by somewhat lower dealing room income and more negative market value adjustments (xVA)), whereas the year-on-year decrease was due in part to lower dealing room income and more negative market value adjustments.

The **other remaining income items** included dividend income of 42 million euros (up significantly on the previous quarter since the bulk of dividend income is traditionally received in the second quarter) and net other income of 50 million euros (in line with its normal run rate).

Operating expenses excluding bank and insurance taxes: 1 209 million euros

slightly down quarter-on-quarter and +7% year-on-year (+6% excluding forex effect)

Operating expenses excluding bank and insurance taxes amounted to 1 209 million euros in the quarter under review. Excluding the forex effect, they were down 1% on their level in the previous quarter and up 6% year-on-year (5% year-on-year on an organic basis). The small quarter-on-quarter decrease was due to a combination of lower staff expenses (the negative impact of wage drift and indexation was more than offset by the fact that the previous quarter had included an exceptional bonus for staff related to the excellent results for 2025) and higher ICT, facilities and marketing costs, professional fees and depreciation charges. The year-on-year increase was driven by higher staff costs, ICT expenses, marketing costs, professional fees and depreciation charges.

Excluding forex effects, the recent acquisitions and the one-off profit bonus for employees, like-for-like operating expenses excluding bank and insurance taxes in the first half of the year rose by 3.4% year-on-year, fully in line with our guidance. For further guidance regarding expected operating expenses in 2026 and the years to come, please refer to the 'Our guidance' section.

Bank and insurance taxes in the quarter under review amounted to 64 million euros, significantly less than the 549 million euros recorded in the previous quarter, as the bulk of the bank and insurance taxes for the full year is traditionally recorded in the first quarter of the year. Year-on-year, bank and insurance taxes were up by 37 million euros, due mainly to higher national levies (mainly in Hungary) and a higher contribution to the deposit guarantee schemes (mainly in Bulgaria).

When certain non-operating items are excluded and bank and insurance taxes are spread evenly throughout the year, the cost/income ratio for the first half of 2026 amounted to 43%, compared to 46% for full-year 2025. When excluding all bank and insurance taxes, the cost/income ratio amounted to 40%, compared to 41% for full-year 2025.

Loan loss impairment: 66-million-euro net charge

versus a 164-million-euro net charge in the previous quarter and a 116-million-euro net charge in the year-earlier quarter

In the quarter under review, we recorded a 66-million-euro net **loan loss impairment** charge, compared to a net charge of 164 million euros in the previous quarter and 116 million euros in the year-earlier quarter. Excluding the recent acquisitions, net loan loss impairment charges amounted to 57 million euros in the quarter under review.

The 66-million-euro net charge in the quarter under review included:

- A 53-million-euro impairment charge related to the loan book, down on the 89 million euros recorded in the previous quarter
- A 13-million-euro increase in the reserve for geopolitical and macroeconomic uncertainties, compared to a much higher management overlay-driven increase of 75 million euros in the previous quarter (see also the risk statement below and Note 3.9 in the financial statements of the quarterly report). Consequently, the remaining reserve for geopolitical and macroeconomic uncertainties amounted to 188 million euros at the end of June 2026.

The resulting **credit cost ratio** came to 0.11% for the first half of 2026 (excluding the changes in the reserve for geopolitical and macroeconomic uncertainties, as well as the acquisition of 365.bank) compared to 0.13% for full-year 2025. Including the reserve for geopolitical and macroeconomic uncertainties and 365.bank, the credit cost ratio amounted to 0.17% for the first half of 2026. At the end of June 2026, 1.8% of our total loan book was classified as impaired ('Stage 3'), the same level as at year-end 2025. Impaired loans that are more than 90 days past due amounted to 1.0% of the loan book, compared to 0.9% at year-end 2025.

For guidance regarding the expected credit cost ratio in 2026 and the years to come, please refer to the 'Our guidance' section.

Impairment charges on assets *other than loans* amounted to 69 million euros in the quarter under review, compared to 1 million euros in the previous quarter and 8 million euros in the year-earlier quarter. The quarter under review mainly included impairment on software in Belgium and impairment related to modification losses in Hungary (due to the current uncertainty regarding the lifetime extension of the interest cap regulation, of which part might be recovered in the coming quarters),

Net result by business unit

Belgium 747 million euros; Czech Rep. 272 million euros; International Markets 240 million euros; Group Centre -106 million euros

Belgium: the net result (747 million euros) was, at first glance, up 136% quarter-on-quarter. However, when excluding bank and insurance taxes (the bulk of which for the entire year is recorded in the first quarter and hence distorts the quarter-on-quarter comparison), the net result was up 25% quarter-on-quarter, due to the combined effect of:

- Higher total income (increase in every major income line, except for 'net other income')
- A slightly lower level of costs (note that the previous quarter had included an exceptional bonus for staff)
- Lower insurance service expenses after reinsurance
- Much lower impairment charges (large decrease in loan loss impairment, partially offset by an increase in other impairment)

Czech Republic: the net result (272 million euros) was, at first glance, up 22% quarter-on-quarter. However, when excluding bank and insurance taxes (the full-year amount being largely booked upfront in the first quarter), the net result was up 12% quarter-on-quarter, due to the combined effect of:

- Higher total income (increase in every major income line, except for 'net other income')
- A slightly lower level of costs (note that the previous quarter had included an exceptional bonus for staff)
- Higher insurance service expenses after reinsurance
- Much lower impairment charges

International Markets: the 240-million-euro net result breaks down as follows: 47 million euros in Slovakia (with the recent acquisitions in this country accounting for 16 million euros), 90 million euros in Hungary and 103 million euros in Bulgaria. For the business unit as a whole, the net result was, at first glance, up 142% quarter-on-quarter. However, when excluding the bank and insurance taxes (the majority of the full-year amount being booked upfront in the first quarter), the net result of the business unit was down 6% quarter-on-quarter, due to the combined effect of:

- Higher total income (in every major income line, except for 'net other income' and 'trading & fair value income')
- A roughly stable level of costs (note that the previous quarter had included an exceptional bonus for staff)
- Roughly stable insurance service expenses after reinsurance
- Much higher impairment charges (mainly regarding modification losses related to the interest cap lifetime extension in Hungary - see above)

Group Centre: the net result (-106 million euros) was 24 million euros more negative quarter-on-quarter, due to:

- Slightly more negative total income
- Higher costs
- Higher insurance service expenses after reinsurance
- A smaller release of impairments

A full results table is provided in the 'Additional information' section of the quarterly report. A short analysis of the results per business unit is provided in the analyst presentation (available at www.kbc.com).

	Belgium		Czech Republic		International Markets	
Selected ratios by business unit	**1H2026**	**FY2025**	**1H2026**	**FY2025**	**1H2026**	**FY2025**
Cost/income ratio						
- excl. non-operating items and evenly spreading bank and insurance taxes throughout the year	39%	43%	41%	42%	45%	45%
- excl. all bank and insurance taxes	37%	39%	40%	41%	37%	37%
Combined ratio, non-life insurance	83%	86%	83%	87%	91%*	90%*
Credit cost ratio						
- excluding the reserve for geopolitical and macroeconomic uncertainties and the recent acquisition of 365.bank	0.11%	0.15%	0.07%	0.07%	0.19%	0.16%
- including the reserve for geopolitical and macroeconomic uncertainties and the recent acquisition of 365.bank	0.16%	0.13%	0.13%	0.10%	0.27%	0.18%
Impaired loans ratio	1.9%	1.8%	1.2%	1.3%	1.9%	1.7%

* Excluding windfall insurance taxes in Hungary, the combined ratio amounted to 87% for the first half of 2026 and 88% for full-year 2025.

Solvency and liquidity

Common equity ratio of 14.4%, LCR of 158%, NSFR of 133%

At the end of June 2026, **total equity** came to 28.1 billion euros and comprised 25.5 billion euros in parent shareholders' equity, 2.5 billion euros in additional tier-1 instruments and 0.1 billion euros in minority interests. Total equity was up 0.2 billion euros on its level at the end of 2025. This was due to the combined effect of:

- The inclusion of the profit for the first half of 2026 (+1.7 billion euros)
- The payment of the final dividend for 2025 in May 2026 (-1.6 billion euros)
- Higher revaluation reserves (+0.1 billion euros)
- A number of smaller items

We have provided details of these changes under 'Consolidated statement of changes in equity' in the 'Consolidated financial statements' section of the quarterly report.

At the end of June 2026, our unfloored fully loaded **common equity ratio** (CET1) amounted to 14.4%. Excluding the impact of the recent acquisitions, our CET1 remained roughly stable compared to the situation at the end of December 2025. The recent SRT transaction relating to a 1.25-billion-euro corporate loan portfolio led to a saving of 0.7 billion euros in risk weighted assets and had a positive CET1 impact of approximately 7 basis points in the second quarter of 2026. The solvency ratio for KBC Insurance under the Solvency II framework was 231% at the end of June 2026, compared to 227% at the end of 2025. We have provided more details on solvency under 'Solvency' in the 'Additional information' section of the quarterly report.

Our **liquidity position** also remained excellent, as reflected in an LCR ratio of 158% and an NSFR ratio of 133%, compared to 159% and 138%, respectively, at the end of 2025, well above the regulatory minima of 100%.

In line with our **dividend** policy, we will pay out an interim dividend of 1 euro on 6 November 2026 as an advance on the total dividend for financial year 2026.

Analysis of the year-to-date period (1H2026)

Net result for 1H2026:1 709 million euros

up 9% year-on-year

Highlights (compared to the first six months of 2025, unless otherwise stated):

- **Net interest income**: up 19% to 3 477 million euros. This was mainly attributable to the much higher commercial transformation result, an increased level of interest income from lending activities, higher interest income from the dealing room, and, to a lesser extent, lower costs related to the minimum required reserves held with central banks, higher interest income on customer term deposits, higher interest income from short-term cash management activities, higher interest income related to inflation-linked bonds and higher interest income form ALM activities. The volume of customer loans rose by 7% on an organic basis, while customer deposits (excluding KBC Bank's foreign branches) increased by 4% year-on-year on an organic basis. The net interest margin in the first six months of 2026 came to 2.20%, up 14 basis points year-on-year.
- **Insurance service result** (insurance revenues before reinsurance - insurance service expenses before reinsurance + net result from reinsurance contracts held): up 11% to 341 million euros (229 million euros for non-life insurance and 112 million euros for life insurance). The non-life combined ratio for the first six months of 2026 amounted to 85%, compared to 87% for full-year 2025. Non-life insurance sales (gross written premiums) were up 9% to 1 588 million euros, with increases in all main insurance classes, while life insurance sales were up 18% to 1 974 million euros, thanks to higher sales of unit-linked and guaranteed-interest life insurance products, while sales of hybrid products fell somewhat.
- **Net fee and commission income**: up 10% to 1 487 million euros. This was attributable to higher fees for asset management services and, to a lesser extent, for banking services (increased fee income for payment services and securities services, partly offset by SRT-related coupon expenses, among other factors). At the end of June 2026, total assets under management were up 17% to 328 billion euros due to a combination of net inflows (+4 percentage points) and the effect of a positive year-on-year market performance (+13 percentage points).
- **Trading & fair value income and insurance finance income and expense**: down 132 million euros to -211 million euros. This was due in part to lower dealing room income and, to a lesser extent, a lower result from derivatives used for asset/liability management purposes and more negative market value adjustments (xVA).
- **All other income items combined**: up 3% to 192 million euros, due mainly to higher dividend income and a slightly lower level of net other income.
- **Operating expenses excluding bank and insurance taxes:** up 9% to 2 423 million euros, attributable to higher staff costs (wage drift and an exceptional bonus for staff related to the excellent results for 2025), higher costs related to ICT, marketing, professional fees and depreciation. Excluding forex effects, the impact of the new acquisitions and the exceptional bonus for staff, operating expenses rose by 3.4%, fully in line with our guidance. Bank and insurance taxes amounted to 613 million euros, up 8% year-on-year, due in part to higher national levies (mainly in Hungary and Belgium), though partly offset by a lower contribution to deposit guarantee schemes (mainly in Belgium). The cost/income ratio for the first six months of 2026 amounted to 43% when certain non-operating items are excluded and bank and insurance taxes are spread evenly throughout the year (46% for full-year 2025). When bank and insurance taxes are fully excluded, the cost-income ratio for the period under review amounted to 40% (41% for full-year 2025).
- **Loan loss impairment**: net charge of 231 million euros, compared to a net charge of 155 million euros in the reference period. The first six months of 2026 included a charge of 143 million euros for the loan book and an increase of 88 million euros in the reserve for geopolitical and macroeconomic uncertainties (compared to a charge of 159 million euros and a release of 5 million euros, respectively, in the reference period). As a result, the credit cost ratio came to 0.11% for the first half of 2026, when the changes in the reserve for geopolitical and macroeconomic uncertainties, as well as the acquisition of 365.bank, are excluded. When they are included, the credit cost ratio amounted to 0.17% for the first half of 2026. Impairment charges on assets other than loans amounted to 70 million euros (mainly impairment on software in Belgium and impairment related to modification losses for the interest cap lifetime extension in Hungary – see above), compared to 8 million euros in the reference period.
- **The 1 709-million-euro net result for the first six months of 2026** breaks down as follows:
  - 1 063 million euros for the Belgium Business Unit, up 176 million euros on its year-earlier level
  - 494 million euros for the Czech Republic Business Unit, up 47 million euros
  - 339 million euros for the International Markets Business Unit, down 32 million euros. However, excluding the significant windfall bank and insurance taxes and the impairment on modification losses in Hungary, the net result would have been 81 million euros higher.
  - -188 million euros for the Group Centre, down 46 million euros.

ESG developments, risk statement and economic views

ESG developments

KBC continues to advance its sustainability strategy across its core activities, supporting customers and stakeholders in the transition towards a more sustainable economy. Further insights into our approach, performance and progress are provided in our Sustainability Statement (included in the Annual Report) and in our voluntary Sustainability Report (available at www.kbc.com). As highlighted in the latest Sustainability Report, we provided a total of 34 billion euros in loans to support various environmental objectives in 2025, underlining the growing contribution of sustainable financing within our portfolio.

Our efforts continue to be recognised by leading external organisations. The group was once again included in the S&P Global Sustainability Yearbook and was recognised for 25 years of consecutive participation in the S&P Global Corporate Sustainability Assessment (CSA). KBC also continues to be included in leading sustainability indices, including the FTSE4Good Index Series, and boasts several robust ESG ratings. This widespread recognition bears testament to our consistent focus on sustainability and our commitment to creating long-term value for all stakeholders.

Risk statement

As we are mainly active in banking, insurance and asset management, we are exposed to a number of typical risks for these financial sectors such as – but not limited to – credit default risk, counterparty credit risk, concentration risk, movements in interest rates, currency risk, market risk, liquidity and funding risk, insurance underwriting risk, changes in regulations, operational risk, customer litigation, competition from other and new players, as well as the economy in general. KBC closely monitors and manages each of these risks within a strict risk framework, but they may all have a negative impact on asset values or could generate additional charges beyond anticipated levels.

At present, a number of factors are considered to constitute the main challenges for the financial sector. These stem primarily from geopolitical risks which have increased significantly over the past few years, including the war in Ukraine, conflicts in the Middle East (see next paragraph), trade wars as a consequence of US tariff policies and, more generally, increasing tensions between the US and Europe. These risks result or may result in shocks for the global economic system (e.g., GDP and inflation) and the financial markets (including interest rates). European economies, including KBC's home markets, are affected too, creating an uncertain business environment, including for financial institutions. Regulatory and compliance risks, for example in relation to capital requirements, anti-money laundering regulations, GDPR and ESG/sustainability, also remain a dominant theme for the sector, as does enhanced consumer protection. Digitalisation (with technology, including AI, as a catalyst) presents both opportunities and threats to the business model of traditional financial institutions, while climate and environmental-related risks are becoming increasingly prevalent. Cyber risk has become one of the main threats during the past few years, not just for the financial sector, but for the economy as a whole. This is partly driven by geopolitical tensions (state-sponsored cyberattacks), but is also increasingly supported by new technologies, such as the recent developments surrounding several frontier AI companies which enable AI-driven vulnerability discovery. KBC has already taken necessary actions to increase vigilance and capacity to process a certain upcoming increase of zero day vulnerabilities. Finally, we have seen governments across Europe taking additional measures to support their budgets (via increased tax contributions from the financial sector), their citizens and corporate sector (by, for instance, implementing interest rate caps on loans or by pushing for higher rates on savings accounts).

Recent months have been dominated by an armed conflict between the United States, Israel and Iran that began in late February 2026. The conflict has resulted in regional and increasingly global instability, disrupting trade routes and supply chains, especially in energy and other fossil-fuel-related markets, and causing significant volatility on financial markets. Financial conditions have tightened, at times putting pressure on funding markets. As a consequence, global and European economic growth projections have been revised downwards, while inflation expectations have moved higher. This has also increased uncertainty around the future path of interest rates, which have already risen over recent months. KBC's direct exposure to the Middle East region is very limited. Nevertheless, KBC is closely monitoring the macroeconomic impact of the conflict and potential spillover effects for the group and its customers, both financially and operationally, with particular attention to energy-related and energy-sensitive sectors and counterparties. Geopolitically driven cyber threats are an additional point of attention, including heightened threats directed at large US-based technology companies, which play an important role as suppliers of critical digital infrastructure to the financial sector, including KBC.

We provide risk management data in our annual reports, quarterly reports and dedicated risk reports, all of which are available at www.kbc.com.

Our view on economic growth, interest rates and foreign exchange rates

The second quarter of 2026 was dominated by the geopolitical events surrounding the Strait of Hormuz, as well as by their impact on global energy prices.

In the second quarter, US economic activity grew by 0.4% (non-annualised), slightly lower than the growth rate in the first quarter. Domestic economic growth and especially the labour market and business investment remained resilient.

Second quarter growth in the euro area economy (0.4%) was surprisingly resilient and improved compared to zero growth (0.0%) in the first quarter (although first quarter growth excluding the volatile Irish data was positive). Growth in our core countries of Belgium, the Czech Republic, Hungary, Slovakia and Bulgaria amounted to 0.0%, 0.4%, 0.4%, 0.1% (estimate) and 0.7% (estimate), respectively. Overall, growth in the euro area and our core markets is expected to remain relatively subdued in 2026 as a result of elevated energy prices and economic uncertainty.

In the euro area, headline and core inflation in June amounted to 2.8% and 2.2%, respectively. After a temporary ceasefire between the US and Iran, which – at least briefly – led to lower oil and gas price futures, the subsequent resumption of hostilities caused energy prices to rise again. Amidst a broadening of underlying inflation pressures, the ECB raised its deposit rate in June by 25 basis points to 2.25% and left it unchanged at its July meeting. Given the upward inflation risks, we expect another rate hike by 25 basis points to 2.50% in September.

The Fed kept its policy rate unchanged at 3.625% in the second quarter. It is expected to raise this rate once in the third quarter by 25 basis points, due to elevated inflation against the background of a resilient labour market.

Since the start of the second quarter, US and German 10-year yields have risen by respectively 33 and 17 basis points, due mainly to the inflationary impact of the energy price shock, its implication for expected monetary policy and, for the US, solid domestic economic growth.

In June 2026, the Czech National Bank (CNB) raised its policy rate by 25 basis points to 3.75%. The CNB is likely to maintain this restrictive interest rate policy for some time to get the underlying upside inflation risk under control. As a result of the overall convergence process of the Czech economy, we expect the Czech koruna to appreciate further against the euro in the coming quarters.

In July 2026, the Hungarian central bank cut its policy rate to 5.75%. We expect another cut in the third quarter, with a continuation of the easing cycle in 2027. Still-restrictive monetary policy and a strong exchange rate for the Hungarian forint will reinforce the disinflationary trend.

Our guidance

Guidance for full-year 2026
(updated)

Guidance for full-year 2026*

Total income	approx.+11.0% y-o-y (up from at least +9.9% y-o-y previously)
Net interest income	approx. 7.05 billion euros (up from at least 6 725 million euros previously)
Organic loan volume growth	at least +6% y-o-y (up from approx. +5% y-o-y previously)
Insurance revenues (before reinsurance)	approx. +9.0% y-o-y (up from at least +7.5% y-o-y)
Operating expenses (excl. bank and insurance taxes)	approx. +7.7% y-o-y* (approx. +3.4% y-o-y* organically) (below +7.7% y-o-y* and below +3.4% y-o-y* previously)
Cost/income ratio (excl. bank and insurance taxes, but including insurance commissions paid)	approx. 40% (unchanged)
Combined ratio for non-life insurance	below 91% (unchanged)
Credit cost ratio	well below 25-30 basis points (unchanged)

* This does not include the 23-million-euro one-off profit bonus for staff.

Medium to long-term guidance
(as provided with the 4Q2025 results)

Guidance for full-year 2028

Total income	CAGR (2025-2028) at least +7.7%
Net interest income	CAGR (2025-2028) at least +8.6%
Insurance revenues (before reinsurance)	CAGR (2025-2028) at least +7.5%
Operating expenses (excl. bank and insurance taxes)	CAGR (2025-2028) below +4.3%
Cost/income ratio (excl. bank and insurance taxes, but including insurance commissions paid)	below 38%
Combined ratio for non-life insurance	below 91%
Credit cost ratio	well below 25-30 basis points

Dividend and capital deployment policy (as provided with the 1Q2025 results)

- **Dividend policy**:
  - Payout ratio (including AT1 coupon) between 50% and 65% of consolidated profit of the accounting year
  - Interim dividend of 1 euro per share in November of each accounting year as an advance on the total dividend
- **Capital deployment policy**:
  - We aim to remain 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
  - We see a 13% unfloored fully loaded common equity ratio as the minimum
  - We will fill up the AT1 and Tier 2 buckets within P2R and use SRTs (Significant Risk Transfers) as a part of a risk-weighted assets optimisation programme

Upcoming events and references

Agenda	Interim dividend of 1 euro: ex-coupon: 4 Nov.2026, record: 5 Nov.2026, payment 6 Nov.2026 3Q2026 earnings release: 12 November 2026 4Q2026/FY2026 earnings release and topical event: 11 February 2027 Other events: www.kbc.com / Investor Relations / Financial calendar
More information on the quarter under review	Quarterly report: www.kbc.com / Investor Relations / Reports Company presentation: www.kbc.com / Investor Relations / Presentations

KBC Group

Condensed interim consolidated financial statements according to IFRS

2Q 2026 and 1H 2026

Section reviewed by the auditor

Glossary:

AC: Amortised Cost
ALM: Asset Liability Management
AT1: Additional tier-1 instruments
BBA: Building block approach
CSM: Contractual service margin
ECL: Expected Credit Loss
FV: Fair Value
FVO: Fair Value Option (designated upon initial recognition at Fair Value through Profit or Loss)
FVOCI: Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income
FVPL: Fair Value through Profit or Loss
GCA: Gross Carrying Amount
HFT: Held For Trading
IFIE: Insurance finance income and expense
MFVPL: Mandatorily Measured at Fair Value through Profit or Loss (including HFT)
OCI: Other Comprehensive Income
OPEX: Operating expenses
P&L: Income statement
PAA: Premium allocation approach
POCI: Purchased or Originated Credit Impaired Assets
SPPI: Solely payments of principal and interest
SRB: Single Resolution Board
R/E: Retained Earnings
UL: Unit linked
VFA: Variable fee approach

Consolidated income statement

(in millions of EUR)	Note	1H 2026	1H 2025	2Q 2026	1Q 2026	2Q 2025
Net interest income	3.1	3 477	2 930	1 805	1 672	1 509
Interest income	*3.1*	*9 638*	*8 839*	*4 938*	*4 700*	*4 418*
Interest expense	*3.1*	*-6 161*	*-5 909*	*-3 133*	*-3 028*	*-2 909*
Insurance revenues before reinsurance	3.6	1 711	1 561	868	843	788
Non-life	*3.6*	*1 437*	*1 316*	*731*	*706*	*667*
Life	*3.6*	*273*	*246*	*136*	*137*	*121*
Dividend income		53	42	42	11	33
Net result from financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss & Insurance finance income and expense (for insurance contracts issued)	3.3	- 211	- 79	- 92	- 118	- 34
Net result from financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss	*3.3*	*8*	*62*	*71*	*- 63*	*50*
Insurance finance income and expense (for insurance contracts issued)	*3.6*	*- 219*	*- 141*	*- 163*	*- 55*	*- 83*
Net fee and commission income	3.4	1 487	1 357	758	729	667
Fee and commission income	*3.4*	*1 901*	*1 697*	*971*	*931*	*844*
Fee and commission expense	*3.4*	*- 414*	*- 341*	*- 212*	*- 202*	*- 177*
Net other income	3.5	139	143	50	89	77
TOTAL INCOME		6 656	5 955	3 431	3 225	3 041
Operating expenses (excluding opex allocated to insurance expenses)	3.7	-2 727	-2 518	-1 128	-1 599	-1 020
Total Opex without bank and insurance tax	*3.7*	*-2 423*	*-2 232*	*-1 209*	*-1 214*	*-1 125*
Total bank and insurance tax	*3.7*	*- 613*	*- 566*	*- 64*	*- 549*	*- 27*
Minus: Opex allocated to insurance service expenses	*3.7*	*309*	*280*	*145*	*164*	*132*
Insurance service expenses before reinsurance	3.6	-1 328	-1 230	- 683	- 644	- 608
Of which insurance commissions paid	3.6	*- 223*	*- 206*	*- 113*	*- 110*	*- 105*
Non-life	3.6	*-1 168*	*-1 084*	*- 606*	*- 561*	*- 541*
Of which Non-life - Claim related expenses	3.6	*- 723*	*- 679*	*- 386*	*- 337*	*- 342*
Life	3.6	*- 160*	*- 146*	*- 77*	*- 83*	*- 67*
Net result from reinsurance contracts held	3.6	- 42	- 24	- 14	- 27	- 15
Impairment	3.9	- 300	- 162	- 135	- 165	- 124
on FA at amortised cost and at FVOCI	*3.9*	*- 231*	*- 155*	*- 66*	*- 164*	*- 116*
on goodwill	*3.9*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*
other	*3.9*	*- 70*	*- 8*	*- 69*	*- 1*	*- 8*
Share in results of associated companies and joint ventures		4	2	3	2	1
RESULT BEFORE TAX		2 264	2 022	1 473	791	1 275
Income tax expense		- 554	- 458	- 319	- 235	- 257
Net post-tax result from discontinued operations		0	0	0	0	0
RESULT AFTER TAX		1 710	1 564	1 153	557	1 018
attributable to minority interests		1	0	2	0	0
attributable to equity holders of the parent		**1 709**	**1 564**	**1 152**	**557**	**1 018**
Earnings per share (in EUR)						
Ordinary		4.15	3.82	2.83	1.32	2.50
Diluted		4.15	3.82	2.83	1.32	2.50

- The breakdown of interest income and interest expense on financial instruments calculated using the effective interest rate method and on other financial instruments (not calculated using the effective interest rate method) is provided in Note 3.1.
- For a breakdown of the insurance results, see Note 3.6.
- For a breakdown of the operating expenses by nature, see Note 3.7.
- The impact of the most important acquisitions and disposals made in 2025 and 2026 is set out in Note 6.6.

Consolidated statement of comprehensive income

(in millions of EUR)	1H 2026	1H 2025	2Q 2026	1Q 2026	2Q 2025
RESULT AFTER TAX	**1 710**	**1 564**	**1 153**	**557**	**1 018**
Attributable to minority interests	1	0	2	0	0
Attributable to equity holders of the parent	1 709	1 564	1 152	557	1 018
ITEMS OF OCI THAT ARE OR MAY BE RECLASSIFIED SUBSEQUENTLY TO PROFIT OR LOSS	**- 79**	**715**	**117**	**- 196**	**264**
Net change in fair value reserve (FVOCI debt instruments)	**46**	**45**	**155**	**- 108**	**156**
Change in fair value before tax	61	62	205	- 144	205
Deferred tax on fair value changes	- 14	- 16	- 50	36	- 50
Transfer from reserve to net result	0	- 1	0	0	1
Impairment	*- 1*	*1*	*0*	*0*	*1*
Net gains/losses on disposal	*0*	*- 2*	*0*	*0*	*0*
Deferred taxes on income	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*
Net change in hedging reserve (cashflow hedges)	**- 11**	**274**	**- 15**	**4**	**49**
Change in fair value before tax	- 48	328	- 30	- 18	45
Deferred tax on fair value changes	10	- 81	10	0	- 11
Transfer from reserve to net result	27	27	4	22	15
Gross amount	*34*	*35*	*5*	*29*	*19*
Deferred taxes on income	*- 7*	*- 9*	*- 1*	*- 6*	*- 5*
Foreign operations - foreign currency translation difference	**198**	**82**	**256**	**- 57**	**13**
Gross amount	198	82	256	- 57	13
Deferred taxes on income	0	0	0	0	0
Hedge of net investments in foreign operations	**- 59**	**0**	**- 74**	**15**	**11**
Change in fair value before tax	- 81	- 5	- 99	17	11
Deferred tax on fair value changes	22	1	25	- 2	- 3
Transfer from reserve to net result	0	3	0	0	3
Gross amount	*0*	*4*	*0*	*0*	*4*
Deferred taxes on income	*0*	*- 1*	*0*	*0*	*- 1*
Net insurance finance income and expense from (re)insurance contracts issued and held	**- 253**	**317**	**- 203**	**- 50**	**34**
Present value adjustments before tax	- 338	424	- 271	- 67	45
Deferred taxes on present value changes	85	- 107	68	17	- 11
Transfer from reserve to net result (transfer/derecognition)	0	0	0	0	0
Gross amount	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*
Deferred taxes on income	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*
Net change in respect of associated companies and joint ventures	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Gross amount	0	0	0	0	0
Deferred taxes on income	0	0	0	0	0
Other movements	**0**	**- 3**	**- 1**	**1**	**1**
ITEMS OF OCI THAT WILL NOT BE RECLASSIFIED SUBSEQUENTLY TO PROFIT OR LOSS	**173**	**- 87**	**225**	**- 52**	**- 11**
Net change in fair value reserve (FVOCI equity instruments)	**155**	**- 54**	**189**	**- 34**	**- 4**
Change in fair value before tax	155	- 52	189	- 34	- 4
Deferred tax on fair value changes	0	- 2	0	1	0
Remeasurement of defined benefit liability, net of tax (as part of the change in the net DBO is recognized in P&L)	**18**	**- 33**	**36**	**- 18**	**- 7**
Remeasurements	23	- 48	47	- 24	- 9
Deferred tax on remeasurements	- 6	15	- 12	6	2
Net change in own credit risk	**0**	**- 1**	**0**	**0**	**- 1**
Change in fair value before tax	0	- 1	0	0	- 1
Deferred tax on fair value changes	0	0	0	0	0
Net change in respect of associated companies and joint ventures	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Remeasurements	0	0	0	0	0
Deferred tax on remeasurements	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME	**94**	**628**	**342**	**- 248**	**253**
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME	**1 804**	**2 192**	**1 496**	**309**	**1 271**
Attributable to minority interests	2	1	2	- 1	0
Attributable to equity holders of the parent	1 802	2 191	1 494	309	1 271

The largest movements in other comprehensive income (1H 2026 and 1H 2025):

- Net change in revaluation reserve (FVOCI debt instruments): the +46 million euros in 1H 2026 is mainly explained by the unwinding effect of the negative outstanding revaluation reserve and hedge accounting, while the slight interest rate increase in government bonds in most countries was largely compensated by a substantial interest rate decrease in Hungary. The +45 million euros in 1H 2025 is mainly explained by slightly lower short and mid-term interest rates chiefly in government bonds in most countries in combination with the unwinding effect of the negative outstanding revaluation reserve.
- Net change in hedging reserve (cash flow hedge): the -11 million euros in 1H 2026 can for a large part be explained by the negative MtM impact on payer swap positions (due to decreased long-term interest rates in 2Q 2026), partly offset by positive MtM on receiver swap positions. The 274 million euros in 1H 2025 can for a large part be explained by the positive MtM on the net payer swaps position due to higher long-term interest rates in combination with the unwinding effect of the negative outstanding cash flow hedge reserve.
- Foreign operations - foreign currency translation difference: the +198 million euros in 1H 2026 was mainly caused by the appreciation of the HUF and the USD versus the EUR. The change in the hedge of net investments in foreign operations of -59 million euros in 1H 2026 was also mainly caused by the above mentioned FX rate change versus the EUR. The +82 million euros in 1H 2025 was mainly caused by the appreciation of the CZK and HUF versus the EUR, partly offset by the depreciation of the USD versus the EUR and a partial realisation related to dividend payments. The hedge of net investments in foreign operations had a net zero impact, with compensating effects of the appreciation of the CZK and HUF versus the EUR offset by the depreciation of the USD versus the EUR. The hedging policy of FX participations aims to stabilize the group capital ratio (and not parent shareholders' equity).
- The net changes in net insurance finance income and expense from (re)insurance contracts issued and held of -253 million euros in 1H 2026 is mainly explained by the impact of the EUR long-term risk free interest rate (decrease for long tenors partly offset by increase for shorter tenors) and the unwinding effect. The +317 million euros in 1H 2025 is mainly explained by the EUR (very) long-term risk free interest rate increase.
- Net change in revaluation reserve (FVOCI equity instruments): the +155 million euros in 1H 2026 is mainly explained by the positive fair value movements driven by higher stock markets. The -54 million euros in 1H 2025 is mainly explained by the negative fair value movements related to depreciation of the USD versus the EUR for equity securities quoted in USD in combination with lower revaluations of non-quoted shares.
- Remeasurement of defined benefit liability: the +18 million euros in 1H 2026 is mainly explained by the positive return of the plan assets, partly offset by the effect of the higher expected inflation rate, a negative experience result and the lower discount curve in the tail (more than 10 years) applied on the obligations. The -33 million euros in 1H 2025 is mainly explained by the effect of the negative return of the plan assets and the higher expected inflation rate, partly compensated by the higher discount curve applied on the obligations.

Consolidated balance sheet

(in millions of EUR)	Note	30-06-2026	31-12-2025
ASSETS			
Cash, cash balances with central banks and other demand deposits with credit institutions		23 996	34 005
Financial assets	4.0	379 789	356 699
Amortised cost	*4.0*	*312 126*	*296 420*
Fair value through OCI	*4.0*	*30 635*	*28 728*
Fair value through profit or loss	*4.0*	*36 816*	*31 336*
of which held for trading	*4.0*	*14 809*	*11 830*
Hedging derivatives	*4.0*	*211*	*215*
Reinsurance assets		86	110
Accumulated profit/loss on positions in portfolios hedged for interest rate risk		-2 461	-2 676
Tax assets		682	599
Current tax assets		*200*	*68*
Deferred tax assets		*482*	*530*
Non-current assets held for sale and disposal groups		304	328
Investments in associated companies and joint ventures		45	63
Property, equipment and investment property		4 431	3 940
Goodwill and other intangible assets		3 076	2 699
Other assets		2 301	1 604
TOTAL ASSETS		412 249	397 372
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY			
Financial liabilities	4.0	362 363	348 777
Amortised cost	*4.0*	*336 182*	*324 714*
Fair value through profit or loss	*4.0*	*25 884*	*23 743*
of which held for trading	*4.0*	*6 110*	*5 775*
Hedging derivatives	*4.0*	*297*	*320*
Insurance contract liabilities	5.6	18 118	17 423
Non-life	*5.6*	*3 521*	*3 314*
Life	*5.6*	*14 597*	*14 109*
Accumulated profit/loss on positions in portfolios hedged for interest rate risk		- 149	- 288
Tax liabilities		625	637
Current tax liabilities		*114*	*113*
Deferred tax liabilities		*511*	*524*
Liabilities associated with disposal groups		113	115
Provisions for risks and charges		142	138
Other liabilities		2 890	2 585
TOTAL LIABILITIES		384 103	369 387
Total equity	5.10	28 147	27 985
Parent shareholders' equity	5.10	25 518	25 404
Additional tier-1 instruments included in equity	5.10	2 500	2 500
Minority interests		128	81
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		412 249	397 372

- The impact of the most important acquisitions and disposals made in 2025 and 2026 is set out in Note 6.6.
- The increase of total assets in 1H 2026 can for the largest part be explained the increase of loans and advances to customers and higher bond portfolio (both supported by the acquisition of 365.bank, see Note 6.6), partly offset by lower cash and cash balances with central banks.
- The increase of the total liabilities in 1H 2026 can for the largest part be explained by higher customer deposits (also supported by the acquisition of 365.bank) and higher deposits from credit institutions, partly offset by lower debt certificates.

Consolidated statement of changes in equity

(in millions of EUR)	Issued and paid up share capital	Share premium	Treasury shares	Retained earnings	Total other reserves	Parent shareholders' equity	AT1 instruments included in equity	Minority interests	Total equity
30-06-2026									
Balance at the beginning of the period	1 462	5 576	- 1 300	17 589	2 076	25 404	2 500	81	27 985
Net result for the period	0	0	0	1 709	0	1 709	0	1	1 710
Other comprehensive income for the period	0	0	0	0	93	94	0	1	94
Total comprehensive income	0	0	0	1 709	93	1 802	0	2	1 804
Dividends	0	0	0	- 1 626	0	- 1 626	0	0	- 1 626
Coupon on AT1 (after tax)	0	0	0	- 63	0	- 63	0	0	- 63
Issue/repurchase of AT1 included in equity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Capital increase	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Transfer from revaluation reserves to retained earnings on realisation	0	0	0	57	- 57	0	0	0	0
Change in scope	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	45	46
Change in minorities interests	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total change	0	0	0	78	36	115	0	47	162
Balance at the end of the period	1 462	5 576	- 1 300	17 668	2 112	25 518	2 500	128	28 147
2025									
Balance at the beginning of the period	1 462	5 564	- 1 300	15 724	997	22 447	1 864	0	24 311
Net result for the period	0	0	0	3 568	0	3 568	0	1	3 570
Other comprehensive income for the period	0	0	0	- 4	1 144	1 141	0	2	1 143
Total comprehensive income	0	0	0	3 565	1 144	4 709	0	3	4 712
Dividends	0	0	0	- 1 646	0	- 1 646	0	0	- 1 646
Coupon on AT1 (after tax)	0	0	0	- 114	0	- 114	0	0	- 114
Issue/repurchase of AT1 included in equity	0	0	0	- 4	0	- 4	636	0	632
Capital increase	0	12	0	0	0	13	0	0	13
Transfer from revaluation reserves to retained earnings on realisation	0	0	0	65	- 65	0	0	0	0
Change in scope	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	77	77
Change in minorities interests	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Total change	0	12	0	1 866	1 079	2 957	636	81	3 674
Balance at the end of the period	1 462	5 576	- 1 300	17 589	2 076	25 404	2 500	81	27 985
30-06-2025									
Balance at the beginning of the period	1 462	5 564	- 1 300	15 724	997	22 447	1 864	0	24 311
Net result for the period	0	0	0	1 564	0	1 564	0	0	1 564
OCI for the period	0	0	0	- 3	631	627	0	0	628
Total comprehensive income	0	0	0	1 560	631	2 191	0	1	2 192
Dividends	0	0	0	- 1 249	0	- 1 249	0	0	- 1 249
Coupon on AT1 (after tax)	0	0	0	- 46	0	- 46	0	0	- 46
Issue/repurchase of AT1 included in equity	0	0	0	- 4	0	- 4	1 000	0	996
Capital increase	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Transfer from revaluation reserves to retained earnings on realisation	0	0	0	15	- 15	0	0	0	0
Change in scope	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	26	26
Change in minorities interests	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total change	0	0	0	276	616	892	1 000	26	1 918
Balance at the end of the period	1 462	5 564	- 1 300	15 999	1 614	23 339	2 864	27	26 229

1H 2026

- The Annual General Meeting of shareholders on 7 May 2026 approved a final gross dividend of 5.10 euros per share related to the accounting year 2025, of which:
  - an interim dividend of 1.00 euro per share (397 million euros in total), as decided by KBC Group's Board of Directors of 6 August 2025 and paid on 7 November 2025 (was deducted from retained earnings in 3Q 2025)
  - a final ordinary dividend of 4.10 euros per share and paid on 20 May 2026 (1 626 million euros in total), which was deducted from retained earnings in 2Q 2026.

2025

- The 'Dividends' item in 2025 (1 646 million euros) includes the final dividend 2024 of 3.15 euros per share (1 249 million euros in total, paid in May 2025), and the interim dividend of 1.00 euro per share (397 million euros in total, paid in November 2025).
- Issue/repurchase of AT1 included in equity: on 27 May 2025, KBC Group NV issued 1 billion euros in AT1 Securities. The outstanding 364 million of the AT1 securities issued in April 2018 has been called on 24 October 2025.

Composition of the 'Total other reserves' column in the previous table (in millions of EUR)	30-06-2026	31-12-2025
Total	2 112	2 076
Fair value reserve (FVOCI debt instruments)	- 633	- 679
Fair value reserve (FVOCI equity instruments)	401	303
Hedging reserve (cashflow hedges)	- 21	- 10
Foreign exchange translation differences	15	- 182
Hedge of net investments in foreign operations	43	102
Remeasurement of defined benefit plans	517	500
Own credit risk through OCI	- 1	- 1
Insurance finance income and expense through OCI after reinsurance	1 792	2 045

Consolidated cash flow statement

(in millions of EUR)	Note	1H 2026	1H 2025
OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Result before tax	Cons. income stat.	2 264	2 022
Adjustments for :		- 487	284
Result before tax from discontinued operations	*Cons. income stat.*	*0*	*0*
Depreciation, impairment and amortisation of property, plant and equipment, intangible fixed assets, investment property and securities	*3.9*	*311*	*222*
Profit/Loss on the disposal of investments	—	*- 26*	*- 36*
Change in impairment on financial assets at AC	*3.9*	*231*	*154*
Change in insurance contract liabilities (before reinsurance)		*- 164*	*- 190*
Change in reinsurance contract assets held		*42*	*24*
Change in other provisions		*- 5*	*- 7*
Other unrealised gains/losses	—	*- 870*	*119*
Income from associated companies and joint ventures		*- 4*	*- 2*
Cashflows from operating profit before tax and before changes in operating assets and liabilities	—	1 778	2 306
Changes in operating assets (excluding cash and cash equivalents)		-14 813	-13 422
Financial assets at amortised cost (excluding debt securities)	*4.1*	*-8 154*	*-10 867*
Financial assets at fair value through OCI	*4.1*	*-1 487*	*-2 921*
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	*4.1*	*-4 465*	*373*
of which financial assets held for trading	*4.1*	*-2 130*	*551*
Hedging derivatives	*4.1*	*5*	*44*
Reinsurance assets		*- 53*	*- 29*
Operating assets associated with disposal groups, and other assets	—	*- 658*	*- 22*
Changes in operating liabilities (excluding cash and cash equivalents)		2 773	14 774
Financial liabilities at amortised cost	*4.1*	*- 162*	*12 964*
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	*4.1*	*2 042*	*904*
of which financial liabilities held for trading	*4.1*	*335*	*787*
Hedging derivatives	*4.1*	*- 76*	*319*
Insurance contracts liabilities		*656*	*500*
Operating liabilities associated with disposal groups and other liabilities	—	*312*	*86*
Income taxes paid		- 430	- 362
Net cash from or used in operating activities		-10 692	3 296
INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Purchase of debt securities at amortised cost	4.1	-7 372	-8 940
Proceeds from the repayment of debt securities at amortised cost	4.1	4 862	7 108
Acquisition of a subsidiary or a business unit, net of cash acquired (including increases in percentage interest held)	6.6	- 603	0
Proceeds from the disposal of a subsidiary or business unit, net of cash disposed of (including decreases in percentage interest held)		0	40
Purchase of shares in associated companies and joint ventures	—	0	1
Share in the result of associates and joint ventures	—	0	0
Dividends received from associated companies and joint ventures	—	23	58
Purchase of investment property	—	0	0
Proceeds from the sale of investment property	—	18	52
Purchase of other intangible fixed assets	—	- 195	- 159
Proceeds from the sale of other intangible fixed assets	—	0	0
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	—	- 107	- 92
Proceeds from the sale of property, plant and equipment	—	6	0
Net cash from or used in investing activities		-3 367	-1 932

(in millions of EUR)	Note	1H 2026	1H 2025
FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Purchase or sale of treasury shares	Cons. stat. of changes in equity	0	0
Issue of promissory notes and other debt securities	4.1	4 004	1 157
Repayment of promissory notes and other debt securities	4.1	-2 456	-2 664
Issue of subordinated liabilities	4.1	517	0
Repayment of subordinated liabilities	4.1	0	- 171
Issue of share capital	Cons. stat. of changes in equity	0	0
Issue of additional tier-1 instruments	Cons. stat. of changes in equity	0	996
Repayment of additional tier-1 instruments	Cons. stat. of changes in equity	0	0
Dividends paid	Cons. stat. of changes in equity	-1 626	-1 249
Coupon additional Tier-1 instruments	Cons. stat. of changes in equity	-83	-46
Net cash from or used in financing activities		356	-1 977
CHANGE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS			
Net increase or decrease in cash and cash equivalents		-13 703	- 614
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period		62 557	61 407
Effects of exchange rate changes on opening cash and cash equivalents		84	451
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period		48 939	61 244
ADDITIONAL INFORMATION			
Interest paid	3.1	-6 161	-5 909
Interest received	3.1	9 638	8 839
Dividends received (including equity method)		76	101
COMPONENTS OF CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS			
Cash	Cons. balance sheet	1 402	1 329
Cash balances with central banks	Cons. balance sheet	21 773	34 086
Demand deposits with credit institutions	Cons. balance sheet	821	624
Term loans to banks at not more than three months (excl. reverse repos)	4.1	906	625
Reverse repos with credit institutions at not more than three months	4.1	31 895	32 804
Deposits from banks repayable on demand	4.1	-7 858	-8 223
Cash and cash equivalents belonging to disposal groups		0	0
Total		48 939	61 244
of which not available		*0*	*0*

- The net cash from operating activities in 1H 2026 mainly includes an increase in loans and advances to customers, higher debt securities, the repayment of certificates of deposit and lower repos and other unrealized gains (a.o. fair value movements on financial instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss), partly offset by the result before tax and higher customer deposits. The net cash from operating activities in 1H 2025 mainly includes the result before tax, an increase in savings accounts, demand deposits and certificates of deposit, offset by lower time deposits and the increase of mortgage and term loans.
- The net cash from (used in) investing activities in 1H 2026 mainly includes additional net purchases of debt securities at amortised cost and the acquisitions of subsidiaries. The net cash from (used in) investing activities in 1H 2025 mainly includes additional net purchases of debt securities at amortised cost.
- The net cash flow from financing activities in 1H 2026 mainly includes the issuance of non-convertible bonds (including covered bonds for 1 250 million euros) and non-convertible subordinated liabilities for 500 million euros, offset by the dividend payment and the repayment of non-convertible bonds (including 750 million euros covered bonds). The net cash flow from financing activities in 1H 2025 mainly includes the dividend payment, the repayment of senior Holdco, of other smaller debt securities, and of subordinated loans partly offset by the issuance of new AT1 instrument and new senior Holdco.

Notes on the accounting policies

Statement of compliance (note 1.1 in the annual accounts 2025)

The condensed interim financial statements of the KBC Group for the period ended 30 June 2026 have been prepared in accordance with IAS 34, 'Interim financial reporting' . The condensed interim financial statements should be read in conjunction with the annual financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2025, which have been prepared in accordance with the IFRS Accounting Standards as adopted by the European Union ('endorsed IFRS').

The following IFRS standards became effective on 1 January 2026:

- Several limited amendments to IFRS 9 and 7, with limited disclosure impact for KBC.
- Several limited amendments to other existing IFRS standards, without impact for KBC.

The following IFRS standards were issued and will become effective on 1 January 2027. KBC will apply these standards when they become mandatory:

- IFRS 18 Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements, mainly limited presentation impact expected.
- IFRS 19 Subsidiaries without public accountability, no impact expected.

The IASB published limited amendments to IAS 21 which will become effective on 1 January 2027, without impact for KBC.

Summary of significant accounting policies (note 1.2 in the annual accounts 2025)

A summary of the main accounting policies is provided in the group's annual accounts as at 31 December 2025.

Main exchange rates used:

	Exchange rate at 30-06-2026		Average exchange rate in 1H 2026	
		Changes relative to 31-12-2025		Changes relative to the average 1H 2025
	1 EUR = …	Positive: appreciation relative to EUR	1 EUR = …	Positive: appreciation relative to EUR
	… currency	Negative: depreciation relative to EUR	… currency	Negative: depreciation relative to EUR
CZK	24.256	0%	24.330	3%
HUF	356.30	8%	371.91	9%

Notes on segment reporting

Segment reporting according to the management structure of the group (note 2.2 in the annual accounts 2025)

For a description on the management structure and linked reporting presentation, reference is made to Note 2.1 in the annual accounts 2025.

(in millions of EUR)	Belgium Business unit	Czech Republic Business unit	International Markets Business unit	*Of which: Hungary*	*Slovakia*	*Bulgaria*	Group Centre	Total
1H 2026								
Net interest income	2 025	755	822	*333*	*224*	*266*	- 125	3 477
Insurance revenues before reinsurance	1 009	368	329	*123*	*61*	*145*	5	1 711
Non-life	838	307	287	*110*	*47*	*131*	5	1 437
Life	171	60	42	*14*	*14*	*14*	0	273
Dividend income	48	0	0	*0*	*0*	*0*	4	53
Net result from financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss & Insurance finance income and expense (for insurance contracts issued)	- 253	41	8	*5*	*4*	*- 1*	- 7	- 211
Net fee and commission income	955	202	345	*184*	*86*	*75*	- 15	1 487
Net other income	92	16	44	*31*	*11*	*2*	- 13	139
TOTAL INCOME	3 875	1 382	1 549	*676*	*386*	*487*	- 150	6 656
Operating expenses (excluding opex allocated to insurance service expenses)	-1 409	- 465	- 755	*- 419*	*- 194*	*- 142*	- 98	-2 727
Total Opex without banking and insurance tax	*-1 288*	*- 508*	*- 528*	*- 183*	*- 198*	*- 146*	*- 100*	*-2 423*
Total Banking and insurance tax	*- 292*	*- 24*	*- 297*	*- 269*	*- 12*	*- 17*	*0*	*- 613*
Minus: Opex allocated to insurance service expenses	*171*	*66*	*70*	*33*	*16*	*21*	*1*	*309*
Insurance service expenses before reinsurance	- 773	- 284	- 268	*- 118*	*- 49*	*- 101*	- 3	-1 328
Of which insurance commissions paid	- 131	- 51	- 41	*- 7*	*- 8*	*- 26*	0	- 223
Non-Life	*- 669*	*- 253*	*- 243*	*- 110*	*- 39*	*- 94*	*- 3*	*-1 168*
Of which Non-life - Claim related expenses	*- 444*	*- 150*	*- 127*	*- 53*	*- 22*	*- 52*	*- 2*	*- 723*
Life	*- 104*	*- 32*	*- 25*	*- 8*	*- 10*	*- 7*	*0*	*- 160*
Net result from reinsurance contracts held	- 25	- 2	- 13	*- 3*	*- 3*	*- 7*	- 2	- 42
Impairment	- 171	- 41	- 98	*- 59*	*- 21*	*- 19*	10	- 300
of which on FA at AC and at fair value through OCI	*- 145*	*- 41*	*- 55*	*- 17*	*- 21*	*- 17*	*10*	*- 231*
Share in results of associated companies and joint ventures	3	0	1	0	0	1	0	4
RESULT BEFORE TAX	1 502	590	416	*78*	*119*	*219*	- 243	2 264
Income tax expense	- 438	- 94	- 76	*- 18*	*- 26*	*- 32*	55	- 554
Net post-tax result from discontinued operations	0	0	0	*0*	*0*	*0*	0	0
RESULT AFTER TAX	1 063	495	340	*60*	*93*	*187*	- 188	1 710
attributable to minority interests	0	1	0	*0*	*0*	*0*	0	1
attributable to equity holders of the parent	**1 063**	**494**	**339**	***60***	***93***	***187***	**- 188**	**1 709**

(in millions of EUR)	Belgium Business unit	Czech Republic Business unit	International Markets Business unit	*Of which: Hungary*	*Slovakia*	*Bulgaria*	Group Centre	Total
1H 2025								
Net interest income	1 730	684	659	*290*	*143*	*227*	- 143	2 930
Insurance revenues before reinsurance	941	321	292	*109*	*57*	*127*	7	1 561
Non-life	784	269	256	*97*	*45*	*115*	7	1 316
Life	157	53	36	*12*	*12*	*12*	0	246
Dividend income	41	0	0	*0*	*0*	*0*	2	42
Net result from financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss & Insurance finance income and expense (for insurance contracts issued)	- 164	42	26	*19*	*8*	*- 1*	18	- 79
Net fee and commission income	884	182	293	*166*	*46*	*80*	- 1	1 357
Net other income	132	4	12	*4*	*6*	*3*	- 5	143
TOTAL INCOME	3 564	1 234	1 283	*588*	*260*	*435*	- 125	5 955
Operating expenses (excluding opex allocated to insurance service expenses)	-1 452	- 429	- 556	*- 297*	*- 126*	*- 133*	- 81	-2 518
Total Opex without banking and insurance tax	*-1 255*	*- 465*	*- 433*	*- 161*	*- 135*	*- 137*	*- 78*	*-2 232*
Total Banking and insurance tax	*- 356*	*- 21*	*- 185*	*- 166*	*- 6*	*- 14*	*- 4*	*- 566*
Minus: Opex allocated to insurance service expenses	*160*	*57*	*62*	*30*	*14*	*18*	*1*	*280*
Insurance service expenses before reinsurance	- 745	- 246	- 239	*- 95*	*- 49*	*- 95*	- 1	-1 230
Of which insurance commissions paid	- 127	- 43	- 36	*- 7*	*- 7*	*- 22*	0	- 206
Non-Life	*- 650*	*- 218*	*- 216*	*- 89*	*- 39*	*- 88*	*- 1*	*-1 084*
Of which Non-life - Claim related expenses	*- 437*	*- 130*	*- 113*	*- 37*	*- 24*	*- 52*	*1*	*- 679*
Life	*- 95*	*- 28*	*- 23*	*- 7*	*- 9*	*- 7*	*0*	*- 146*
Net result from reinsurance contracts held	- 19	- 3	- 9	*- 2*	*- 2*	*- 4*	8	- 24
Impairment	- 103	- 26	- 38	*- 8*	*- 9*	*- 21*	4	- 162
of which on FA at AC and at fair value through OCI	*- 101*	*- 26*	*- 32*	*- 4*	*- 8*	*- 21*	*4*	*- 155*
Share in results of associated companies and joint ventures	3	- 1	0	0	0	0	0	2
RESULT BEFORE TAX	1 248	528	441	*184*	*74*	*183*	- 194	2 022
Income tax expense	- 360	- 81	- 69	*- 28*	*- 15*	*- 27*	52	- 458
Net post-tax result from discontinued operations	0	0	0	*0*	*0*	*0*	0	0
RESULT AFTER TAX	888	447	372	*157*	*59*	*156*	- 143	1 564
attributable to minority interests	0	0	0	*0*	*0*	*0*	0	0
attributable to equity holders of the parent	**888**	**447**	**372**	***157***	***59***	***156***	**- 143**	**1 564**

Other notes

Net interest income (note 3.1 in the annual accounts 2025)

(in millions of EUR)	1H 2026	1H 2025	2Q 2026	1Q 2026	2Q 2025
Total	3 477	2 930	1 805	1 672	1 509
Interest income	9 638	8 839	4 938	4 700	4 418
Interest income on financial instruments calculated using the effective interest rate method					
Financial assets at AC	5 190	4 747	2 649	2 541	2 405
Financial assets at FVOCI	352	348	196	156	189
Hedging derivatives	2 677	2 588	1 390	1 287	1 283
Financial liabilities (negative interest)	0	1	0	0	1
Other	292	571	128	164	273
Interest income on other financial instruments					
Financial assets MFVPL other than held for trading	67	44	45	23	23
Financial assets held for trading	1 060	541	531	529	245
Of which economic hedges	*852*	*438*	421	*431*	*192*
Other financial assets at FVPL	0	0	0	0	0
Interest expense	-6 161	-5 909	-3 133	-3 028	-2 909
Interest expense on financial instruments calculated using the effective interest rate method					
Financial liabilities at AC	-2 569	-2 882	-1 293	-1 276	-1 437
Financial assets (negative interest)	0	- 1	0	0	0
Hedging derivatives	-2 721	-2 568	-1 411	-1 309	-1 278
Other	- 3	- 3	- 1	- 1	- 1
Interest expense on other financial instruments					
Financial liabilities held for trading	- 855	- 441	- 421	- 434	- 184
Of which economic hedges	*- 824*	*- 421*	- 404	*- 420*	*- 174*
Other financial liabilities at FVPL	- 18	- 20	- 8	- 10	- 10
Net interest expense relating to defined benefit plans	5	4	2	2	2

The interest income on financial instruments calculated using the effective interest rate method – other, is mainly related to interest income on cash balances with central banks. These cash and cash balances are mainly funded with short term liabilities, such as certificates of deposit and repos. The interest expense related to this funding is part of interest expense on financial liabilities at AC. Net interest margin on this activity is narrow, resulting in limited net interest income.

The impact on net interest income of central banks' Minimum Reserve Requirements (MRR) (and their remuneration on these deposits) was about -33 million euros in 2Q 2026, -32 million euros in 1Q 2026 and -44 million euros in 2Q 2025 (-65 million euros in 1H 2026 and -88 million euros in 1H 2025). The decrease in 1H 2026 is mainly due to the Euro adoption in Bulgaria.

Net result from financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss and Insurance finance income and expense (for insurance contracts issued) (note 3.3 in the annual accounts 2025)

(in millions of EUR)	1H 2026	1H 2025	2Q 2026	1Q 2026	2Q 2025
Total	- 211	- 79	- 92	- 118	- 34
Breakdown by driver					
Dealing room income	52	137	22	30	60
MTM ALM derivatives and other	- 100	- 81	- 29	- 71	- 27
Market value adjustments (xVA)	- 9	- 1	- 8	- 1	0
Result on investment backing UL contracts - under IFRS 17 & Insurance finance income and expense	- 153	- 133	- 77	- 76	- 67

The result from financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss and Insurance finance income and expenses in 2Q 2026 is 26 million euros less negative compared to 1Q 2026.

- The quarter-on-quarter evolution is explained as follows:
  - Less negative MTM ALM derivatives and other income in 2Q 2026, compared to highly negative MTM ALM derivatives and other income in 1Q 2026, mainly driven by positive evolution in hedge accounting ineffectiveness.

- Partly offset by
  - Lower dealing room income in Belgium, partly compensated by increase in Czech Republic and Hungary
  - More negative impact from market value adjustments (xVA) in 2Q 2026 compared to 1Q 2026, mainly the result of decreased KBC funding spreads and decreased long-term yield curves (EUR, CZK and HUF), partly compensated by decreased counterparty credit spreads.
  - Slightly more negative result on investments backing unit-linked contracts under IFRS 17 & Insurance Finance Income and Expense, due to increased interest accretion (growth in insurance portfolio).

The result from financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss and Insurance finance income and expenses in 1H 2026 is 132 million euros more negative compared to 1H 2025.

- The year-on-year evolution is for a large part explained by:
  - Lower dealing room income in Belgium and Hungary, partly compensated by slight increase in Czech Republic
  - More negative MTM ALM derivatives and other income
  - More negative impact from market value adjustments (xVA)
  - More negative result on investments backing unit-linked contracts under IFRS 17 & Insurance finance income and expense, due to increased interest accretion on the strong growing insurance portfolio

Net fee and commission income (note 3.4 in the annual accounts 2025)

(in millions of EUR)	1H 2026	1H 2025	2Q 2026	1Q 2026	2Q 2025
Total	1 487	1 357	758	729	667
Fee and commission income	1 901	1 697	971	931	844
Fee and commission expense	- 414	- 341	- 212	- 202	- 177
Breakdown by type					
Asset Management Services	856	743	437	419	364
Fee and commission income	*882*	*765*	*450*	*432*	*374*
Fee and commission expense	*- 26*	*- 23*	*- 13*	*- 13*	*- 11*
Banking Services	604	589	308	297	291
Fee and commission income	*989*	*904*	*505*	*484*	*456*
Fee and commission expense	*- 385*	*- 315*	*- 198*	*- 187*	*- 165*
Other	*27*	*25*	*14*	*13*	*13*
Fee and commission income	*30*	*28*	*15*	*15*	*14*
Fee and commission expense	*- 3*	*- 3*	*- 1*	*- 2*	*- 1*

- Asset Management Services include management fees, entry fees and distribution fees on mutual funds and unit-linked life products (under IFRS 9).
- Banking Services include credit- and guarantee related fees, paid fees on Significant Risk Transfer (SRT) (for more information see Note 4.1), payment service fees, network income, securities related fees, distribution fees banking products and other banking services.
- The distribution commissions paid regarding insurance contracts (life and non-life under IFRS 17) are presented in the income statement as Insurance Service Expenses (for more information, see Note 3.6).
- The line Other includes distribution fees from third party insurance companies (not under IFRS 17) and platformication revenues.

Net other income (note 3.5 in the annual accounts 2025)

(in millions of EUR)	1H 2026	1H 2025	2Q 2026	1Q 2026	2Q 2025
Total	139	143	50	89	77
of which gains or losses on					
Sale of financial assets measured at amortised cost	- 16	- 16	- 5	- 11	- 7
Sale of debt securities at FVOCI	0	2	0	0	0
Repurchase of financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	0	0	0	0	0
of which other, including:	156	158	56	100	84
Income from operational leasing activities	404	329	199	205	167
Expenses from operational leasing activities	- 322	- 262	- 160	- 161	- 131
Legal cases	29	0	0	29	0
Income from Groep VAB	93	91	49	44	48
Expenses from Groep VAB	- 81	- 63	- 45	- 36	- 34

Special items in 1H 2026:

- Legal case in Hungary (+29 million euros in 1Q 2026) (unused amount reversed of the created provision in 4Q 2024).
- Acquisition of Business Lease Czech Republic and Slovakia (+7 million euros both in 1Q and 2Q 2026, for more information see Note 6.6).

Special items in 1H 2025:

- Net other income was higher than the normal run rate of 50 million euros per quarter both in 1Q and 2Q 2025 due mainly to higher-than-average gains on the sale of real estate.

Breakdown of the insurance results (note 3.6 in the annual accounts 2025)

The table below includes intragroup transactions between bank and insurance entities (the results for insurance contracts concluded between the group's bank and insurance entities, interest that insurance companies receive on their deposits with bank entities, distribution commissions intra-group…) in order to give a more accurate view of the profitability of the insurance business.

(in millions of EUR)	Life	*of which life direct participating (VFA)*	Non-life	Non-technical	Total
1H 2026					
Insurance service result	**113**	***8***	**274**	**—**	**388**
Insurance revenues before reinsurance	*273*	*16*	*1 444*	*—*	*1 717*
Insurance service expenses	*- 160*	*- 8*	*- 1 169*	*—*	*- 1 329*
Of which Non-life - Claim related expenses	*—*	*—*	*- 725*	*—*	*- 725*
Investment result and insurance finance income and expenses	**68**	***0***	**43**	***15***	***126***
Investment result	**262**	***66***	**69**	**15**	***345***
Net interest income	*179*	*0*	*67*	*4*	*251*
Dividend income	*13*	*0*	*3*	*9*	*25*
Net result from financial instruments at fair value through P&L	*71*	*66*	*- 1*	*0*	*71*
Net other income	*- 2*	*0*	*- 1*	*1*	*- 2*
Impairment	*1*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*1*
Total insurance finance income and expenses before reinsurance	**- 194**	***- 66***	***- 25***	**—**	**- 219**
Interest accretion	*- 128*	*0*	*- 26*	*—*	*- 154*
Effect of changes in financial assumptions and foreign exchange differences	*0*	*0*	*1*	*—*	*1*
Changes in fair value re. liabilities of IFRS 17 unit linked contracts	*- 66*	*- 66*	*—*	*—*	*- 66*
Net insurance and investment result before reinsurance	**181**	***8***	***318***	**15**	**514**
Net result from reinsurance contracts held	**- 1**	**—**	**- 40**	**—**	**- 42**
Premiums paid to the reinsurer	*- 18*	*—*	*- 53*	*—*	*- 71*
Commissions received	*0*	*—*	*5*	*—*	*5*
Amounts recoverable from reinsurer	*17*	*—*	*8*	*—*	*26*
Total (ceded) reinsurance finance income and expense	*0*	*—*	*- 1*	*—*	*- 1*
Net insurance and investment result after reinsurance	**180**	***8***	**277**	**15**	**472**
Non-directly attributable income and expenses	**15**	***- 1***	**- 31**	**28**	**12**
Net fee and commission income	*45*	*0*	*- 1*	*18*	*62*
Net other income	*—*	*—*	*—*	*44*	*44*
Operating expenses (incl. banking and insurance tax)	*- 29*	*- 1*	*- 29*	*- 33*	*- 91*
Impairment - Other	*- 1*	*0*	*- 1*	*0*	*- 3*
Share in results of assoc. comp & joint-ventures	*—*	*—*	*—*	*0*	*0*
Income tax	**—**	**—**	**—**	**- 112**	**- 112**
Result after tax	**196**	***7***	**246**	**- 69**	***373***
Attributable to minority interest	*—*	*—*	*—*	*—*	*0*
Attributable to equity holders of the parent	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	***373***

(in millions of EUR)	Life	of which life direct participating (VFA)	Non-life	Non-technical	Total
1H 2025					
Insurance service result	**100**	***7***	**236**	**—**	**335**
Insurance revenues before reinsurance	*246*	*14*	1 321	—	1 567
Insurance service expenses	*- 146*	*- 8*	*- 1 085*	—	*- 1 231*
Of which Non-life - Claim related expenses	—	—	*- 680*	—	*- 680*
Investment result and insurance finance income and expenses	**69**	***0***	**32**	***8***	***109***
Investment result on assets	**185**	***7***	**56**	**8**	**250**
Net interest income	*166*	*0*	54	4	224
Dividend income	*13*	*0*	2	3	18
Net result from financial instruments at fair value through P&L	*5*	*7*	0	1	6
Net other income	*1*	*0*	1	0	3
Impairment	*0*	*0*	0	0	0
Total insurance finance income and expenses before reinsurance	**- 116**	***- 7***	**- 24**	**—**	**- 141**
Interest accretion	*- 109*	—	- 25	—	- 134
Effect of changes in financial assumptions and foreign exchange differences	*0*	*0*	0	—	0
Changes in fair value re. liabilities of IFRS 17 unit linked contracts	*- 7*	*- 7*	—	—	- 7
Net insurance and investment result before reinsurance	**168**	***7***	**268**	**8**	**444**
Net result from reinsurance contracts held	**- 1**	**—**	**- 23**	**—**	**- 24**
Premiums paid to the reinsurer	*- 18*	—	- 52	—	- 70
Commissions received	*0*	—	5	—	5
Amounts recoverable from reinsurer	*17*	—	26	—	42
Total (ceded) reinsurance finance income and expenses	*0*	—	0	—	- 1
Net insurance and investment result after reinsurance	**167**	***7***	**245**	**8**	**420**
Non-directly attributable income and expenses	**14**	***- 1***	**- 28**	**10**	**- 4**
Net fee and commission income	*41*	*0*	- 1	15	56
Net other income	—	—	—	45	45
Operating expenses (incl. banking and insurance tax)	*- 27*	*- 1*	- 27	- 49	- 104
Impairment - Other	*0*	*0*	0	- 1	- 1
Share in results of assoc. comp & joint-ventures	—	—	—	0	0
Income tax	**—**	**—**	**—**	**- 96**	**- 96**
Result after tax	**181**	***6***	**217**	**- 78**	**320**
Attributable to minority interest	—	—	—	—	0
Attributable to equity holders of the parent	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**320**

The non-technical account includes also results of non-insurance companies such as VAB group and ADD.

The column 'of which life direct participating (VFA)' relates to results of long-term unit-linked contracts in Central and Eastern Europe.

Total insurance finance income and expenses before reinsurance includes changes in fair value of underlying assets of contracts measured under VFA, which represents the fair value movement of unit-linked liabilities, valued under IFRS 17 (variable fee approach), with the offsetting impact in fair value movement of underlying unit-linked assets in net result from financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss (see also Note 3.3, result on investment backing UL contracts - under IFRS 17).

Amounts recoverable from reinsurer for Life also contains profit sharing (if any).

The insurance service expenses Non-life in 1H26 are impacted by hailstorms in Belgium and industrial fires (mainly in the Czech Republic and to a lesser extent in Belgium) and provisions related to inflation and other updates of third party liabilities in Belgium.

Operating expenses – income statement (note 3.7 in the annual accounts 2025)

The total Operating expenses by nature include also Opex allocated to insurance service expenses (directly attributable from insurance) in order to provide a comprehensive overview of the total cost evolution.

(in millions of EUR)	1H 2026	1H 2025	2Q 2026	1Q 2026	2Q 2025
Total Operating expenses by nature	**-3 036**	**-2 798**	**-1 273**	**-1 763**	**-1 152**
Staff Expenses	-1 493	-1 394	- 744	- 749	- 704
General administrative expenses	-1 316	-1 206	- 413	- 902	- 349
ICT Expenses	*- 340*	*- 316*	*- 171*	*- 169*	*- 162*
Facility Expenses	*- 123*	*- 120*	*- 62*	*- 60*	*- 60*
Marketing & communication expenses	*- 57*	*- 42*	*- 31*	*- 25*	*- 24*
Professional fees	*- 76*	*- 65*	*- 40*	*- 36*	*- 34*
Bank and insurance tax	*- 613*	*- 566*	*- 64*	*- 549*	*- 27*
Other	*- 108*	*- 98*	*- 45*	*- 63*	*- 43*
Depreciation and amortisation of fixed assets	- 227	- 198	- 115	- 112	- 99

- The operating expenses for 2Q 2026 include -64 million euros related to bank and insurance levies (-549 million euros in 1Q 2026, -27 million euros in 2Q 2025). Application of IFRIC 21 (Levies) has as a consequence that the majority of the levies are taken upfront in expense of the first quarter of the year.
- The increase of bank and insurance tax in 1H 2026 compared to 1H 2025 is primarily driven by higher national taxes in most countries (mainly in Belgium and Hungary), partly compensated by lower Deposit Guarantee Scheme contribution in Belgium.
- The staff expenses in 1H 2026 include a -23 million euros one-off profit bonus (booked in 1Q 2026).

Impairment – income statement (note 3.9 in the annual accounts 2025)

(in millions of EUR)	1H 2026	1H 2025	2Q 2026	1Q 2026	2Q 2025
Total	**- 300**	**- 162**	**- 135**	**- 165**	**- 124**
Impairment on financial assets at AC and at FVOCI	- 231	- 155	- 66	- 164	- 116
By IFRS category					
Impairment on financial assets at AC	*- 231*	*- 154*	*- 66*	*- 165*	*- 116*
Impairment on financial assets at FVOCI	*1*	*- 1*	*0*	*0*	*- 1*
By product					
Loans and advances	*- 223*	*- 149*	*- 77*	*- 146*	*- 108*
Debt securities	*- 1*	*- 2*	*6*	*- 7*	*- 2*
Off-balance-sheet commitments and financial guarantees	*- 7*	*- 4*	*5*	*- 11*	*- 7*
By type					
Stage 1 (12-month ECL)	*- 9*	*- 33*	*5*	*- 14*	*- 28*
Stage 2 (lifetime ECL)	*- 88*	*7*	*- 22*	*- 66*	*- 39*
Stage 3 (non-performing; lifetime ECL)	*- 111*	*- 111*	*- 47*	*- 64*	*- 49*
Purchased or originated credit impaired assets	*- 22*	*- 19*	*- 2*	*- 21*	*- 1*
By division/country					
Belgium	*- 145*	*- 101*	*- 34*	*- 111*	*- 77*
Czech Republic	*- 41*	*- 26*	*- 8*	*- 33*	*- 12*
International Markets	*- 55*	*- 32*	*- 27*	*- 28*	*- 28*
Slovakia	*- 21*	*- 8*	*- 13*	*- 8*	*- 10*
Hungary	*- 17*	*- 4*	*- 5*	*- 12*	*- 3*
Bulgaria	*- 17*	*- 21*	*- 9*	*- 8*	*- 15*
Group Centre	*10*	*4*	*3*	*8*	*1*
Impairment on goodwill	0	0	0	0	0
Impairment on other	- 70	- 8	- 69	- 1	- 8
Intangible fixed assets (other than goodwill)	- 28	- 2	- 28	0	- 2
Property, plant and equipment (including investment property)	1	0	1	0	0
Associated companies and joint ventures	0	0	0	0	0
Other	- 43	- 6	- 42	- 1	- 6

- The impairment on financial assets at AC and at FVOCI in 1H 2026 include:
    - A net impairment charge for the geopolitical and macroeconomic uncertainties (ECL and management overlay) of 88 million euros (13 million in 2Q 2026 and 75 million euros in 1Q 2026), compared to a net impaiment release of 5 million euros in 1H 2025 (40 million euros charge in 2Q 2025 and 45 million euros release in 1Q 2025).

      The outstanding reserve for the geopolitical and macroeconomic uncertainties (ECL and management overlay) amounts to 188 million euros at the end of 1H 2026. This is predominantly driven by the management overlay in combination with sectors deemed to have incurred an increase in credit risk because they are either exposed to macroeconomic risks (e.g. high(er) inflation, high(er) interest rates, high(er) energy prices, …) or indirectly exposed to military conflicts, such as the one in Ukraine and Iran. For more information on the impact of the armed conflict in Iran, see the Risk Statement on page 10.
    - Additionally, the impairments on financial assets at AC and at FVOCI in 1H 2026 include 143 million euros net charge (53 million euros in 2Q 2026 and 89 million euros in 1Q 2026), compared to 159 million euros net charge in 1H 2025 (76 million euros in 2Q 2025 and 83 million euros in 1Q 2025), both for a large part in stage 3 mainly for a limited number of large corporate files. The impairments on financial assets at AC and at FVOCI in 1H 2026 include -16 million euros additional impairments reducing the backstop shortfall for non-performing loans, mainly in Belgium (compared to -41 million euros in 1H 2025), both in 1Q.
- 1H 2026 include -28 million euros impairments on intangible assets (other than goodwill), mainly related to software impairments in Belgium (compared to -2 million euros in 1H 2025, also related to software impairments).
- The impairment on other (Other) in 1H 2026 amount to -43 million euros (almost fully booked in 2Q 2026), compared to -6 million euros in 1H 2025 (booked in 2Q 2025), both mainly related to modification losses, following the extension of the interest cap regulation for mortgages in Hungary (and for 1H 2025 additionally to the mortgage loan support scheme in Slovakia). As at 30 June 2026, the legislation in force no longer contained an expiry date, implying that the cap would remain in place for the remaining contractual life of the affected loans. Although the new Hungarian government had announced its intention to phase out the measure, no change in the legislation has been enacted so far. Consequently, K&H Bank reflected the resulting reduction in expected future interest cash flows through a lifetime modification loss (-42 million euros) (of which part might be recovered in the coming quarters).

Financial assets and liabilities: breakdown by portfolio and product (note 4.1 in the annual accounts 2025)

(in millions of EUR)	Measured at amortised cost (AC)	Measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI)	Mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss (MFVPL) excl. HFT	Held for trading (HFT)	Designated at fair value (FVO)	Hedging derivatives	Total	*Pro Forma excl. 365.bank/BL*
FINANCIAL ASSETS, 30-06-2026								
Loans and advances to credit institutions (excl. reverse repos)	2 654	0	0	1	0	0	2 655	*2 644*
of which repayable on demand and term loans at not more than three months							*906*	*902*
Loans and advances to customers (excl. reverse repos)	219 713	0	1 923	0	0	0	221 636	*218 308*
Trade receivables	*3 338*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*3 338*	*3 321*
Consumer credit	*10 185*	*0*	*882*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*11 067*	*10 159*
Mortgage loans	*87 763*	*0*	*1 041*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*88 804*	*86 638*
Term loans	*102 821*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*102 821*	*102 616*
Finance lease	*8 525*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*8 525*	*8 524*
Current account advances	*5 982*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*5 982*	*5 964*
Other	*1 100*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*1 100*	*1 086*
Reverse repos	33 222	0	0	855	0	0	34 078	*34 031*
with credit institutions	*32 822*	*0*	*0*	*855*	*0*	*0*	*33 678*	*33 678*
with customers	*400*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*400*	*353*
Equity instruments	0	1 981	10	1 420	0	0	3 412	*3 394*
Assets of unit-linked contracts	0	0	19 888	0	0	0	19 888	*19 888*
Debt securities issued by	55 191	28 654	187	8 657	0	0	92 688	*91 819*
Public bodies	*48 654*	*24 259*	*0*	*4 365*	*0*	*0*	*77 279*	*76 496*
Credit institutions	*4 763*	*2 641*	*0*	*4 239*	*0*	*0*	*11 644*	*11 592*
Corporates	*1 773*	*1 753*	*187*	*52*	*0*	*0*	*3 765*	*3 731*
Derivatives	0	0	0	3 875	0	211	4 087	*4 082*
Other	1 346	0	0	0	0	0	1 346	*1 328*
Total	312 126	30 635	22 008	14 809	0	211	379 789	*375 495*
FINANCIAL ASSETS, 31-12-2025								
Loans and advances to credit institutions (excl. reverse repos)	3 059	0	0	0	0	0	3 060	
of which repayable on demand and term loans at not more than three months							*55*	
Loans and advances to customers (excl. reverse repos)	207 244	0	1 368	0	0	0	208 612	
Trade receivables	*3 094*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*3 094*	
Consumer credit	*9 114*	*0*	*781*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*9 895*	
Mortgage loans	*83 771*	*0*	*587*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*84 358*	
Term loans	*97 348*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*97 348*	
Finance lease	*8 467*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*8 467*	
Current account advances	*4 822*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*4 822*	
Other	*629*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*629*	
Reverse repos	33 083	0	0	8	0	0	33 090	
with credit institutions	*33 017*	*0*	*0*	*8*	*0*	*0*	*33 025*	
with customers	*66*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*66*	
Equity instruments	0	1 869	9	1 155	0	0	3 034	
Assets of unit-linked contracts	0	0	18 005	0	0	0	18 005	
Debt securities issued by	51 752	26 859	123	7 212	0	0	85 946	
Public bodies	*45 016*	*22 426*	*0*	*3 805*	*0*	*0*	*71 247*	
Credit institutions	*4 874*	*2 642*	*0*	*3 362*	*0*	*0*	*10 879*	
Corporates	*1 862*	*1 790*	*123*	*45*	*0*	*0*	*3 821*	
Derivatives	0	0	0	3 456	0	215	3 671	
Other	1 282	0	0	0	0	0	1 282	
Total	296 420	28 728	19 506	11 830	0	215	356 699	

(in millions of EUR)	Measured at amortised cost (AC)	Held for trading (HFT)	Designated at fair value (FVO)	Hedging derivatives	Total	*Pro Forma excl. 365.bank/BL*
FINANCIAL LIABILITIES, 30-06-2026						
Deposits from credit institutions (excl. repos)	16 112	0	0	0	16 112	*15 784*
of which repayable on demand					*7 858*	*7 855*
Deposits from customers and debt securities (excl. repos)	297 746	26	1 113	0	298 885	*295 236*
Demand deposits	*124 891*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*124 891*	*122 786*
Time deposits	*39 796*	*26*	*198*	*0*	*40 020*	*38 708*
Savings accounts	*86 557*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*86 557*	*86 519*
Savings certificates	*10*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*10*	*10*
Subtotal, customer deposits	*251 254*	*26*	*198*	*0*	*251 478*	*248 022*
Certificates of deposit	*17 841*	*0*	*5*	*0*	*17 846*	*17 846*
Non-convertible bonds	*24 787*	*0*	*910*	*0*	*25 698*	*25 504*
Non-convertible subordinated liabilities	*3 864*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*3 864*	*3 864*
Repos	19 005	293	0	0	19 297	*19 297*
with credit institutions	*8 026*	*189*	*0*	*0*	*8 215*	*8 215*
with customers	*10 979*	*103*	*0*	*0*	*11 082*	*11 082*
Liabilities under investment contracts	26	0	18 661	0	18 688	*18 688*
Derivatives	0	4 436	0	297	4 733	*4 731*
Short positions	0	1 356	0	0	1 356	*1 356*
In equity instruments	*0*	*11*	*0*	*0*	*11*	*11*
In debt securities	*0*	*1 344*	*0*	*0*	*1 344*	*1 344*
Other	3 293	0	0	0	3 293	*3 235*
Total	336 182	6 110	19 774	297	362 363	*358 326*
FINANCIAL LIABILITIES, 31-12-2025						
Deposits from credit institutions (excl. repos)	12 571	0	0	0	12 571	
of which repayable on demand					*3 247*	
Deposits from customers and debt securities (excl. repos)	287 748	23	997	0	288 769	
Demand deposits	*115 552*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*115 552*	
Time deposits	*37 027*	*23*	*166*	*0*	*37 216*	
Savings accounts	*85 088*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*85 088*	
Savings certificates	*12*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*12*	
Subtotal, customer deposits	*237 679*	*23*	*166*	*0*	*237 868*	
Certificates of deposit	*23 561*	*0*	*5*	*0*	*23 567*	
Non-convertible bonds	*23 130*	*0*	*826*	*0*	*23 956*	
Non-convertible subordinated liabilities	*3 378*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*3 378*	
Repos	22 053	108	0	0	22 161	
with credit institutions	*7 059*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*7 059*	
with customers	*14 994*	*108*	*0*	*0*	*15 102*	
Liabilities under investment contracts	27	0	16 971	0	16 998	
Derivatives	0	4 425	0	320	4 745	
Short positions	0	1 219	0	0	1 219	
In equity instruments	*0*	*12*	*0*	*0*	*12*	
In debt securities	*0*	*1 207*	*0*	*0*	*1 207*	
Other	2 314	0	0	0	2 315	
Total	324 714	5 775	17 968	320	348 777	

More information on the acquisition of 365.bank and Business Lease CZ and SK in 1Q 2026 is provided in Note 6.6.

Non-convertible bonds in 2026 also include new credit-linked notes issued by KBC in June 2026 (100 million euros), after a first issue in 2025 (273 million euros): in line with the capital deployment policy of KBC and the strategy to optimise RWA in order to strengthen the capital ratio and support further growth, KBC has successfully completed a second significant risk transfer transaction covering first loss exposure on a 1.25 billion euros corporate loan portfolio. This transaction has led to a risk-weighted assets saving of approximately 0.7 billion euros and as such strengthens the unfloored fully loaded CET1 ratio of KBC Group by approximately 7 basis points as of the second quarter of 2026.

Impaired financial assets (note 4.2.1 in the annual accounts 2025)

(in millions of EUR)	Carrying value before impairment	Impairment	Carrying value after impairment
30-06-2026			
FINANCIAL ASSETS AT AMORTISED COST			
Loans and advances *	258 321	- 2 732	255 590
Stage 1 (12-month ECL)	237 607	- 225	237 382
Stage 2 (lifetime ECL)	16 492	- 423	16 068
Stage 3 (lifetime ECL)	3 658	- 1 934	1 724
Purchased or originated credit impaired assets (POCI)	564	- 150	415
Debt Securities	55 202	- 11	55 191
Stage 1 (12-month ECL)	55 133	- 7	55 126
Stage 2 (lifetime ECL)	64	0	63
Stage 3 (lifetime ECL)	5	- 4	2
Purchased or originated credit impaired assets (POCI)	0	0	0
FINANCIAL ASSETS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH OCI			
Debt Securities	28 658	- 4	28 654
Stage 1 (12-month ECL)	28 656	- 4	28 652
Stage 2 (lifetime ECL)	2	0	2
Stage 3 (lifetime ECL)	0	0	0
Purchased or originated credit impaired assets (POCI)	0	0	0
31-12-2025			
FINANCIAL ASSETS AT AMORTISED COST			
Loans and advances *	245 878	- 2 492	243 386
Stage 1 (12-month ECL)	225 157	- 196	224 960
Stage 2 (lifetime ECL)	16 827	- 320	16 507
Stage 3 (lifetime ECL)	3 420	- 1 837	1 582
Purchased or originated credit impaired assets (POCI)	475	- 139	336
Debt Securities	51 761	- 9	51 752
Stage 1 (12-month ECL)	51 716	- 7	51 709
Stage 2 (lifetime ECL)	41	0	40
Stage 3 (lifetime ECL)	5	- 2	3
Purchased or originated credit impaired assets (POCI)	0	0	0
FINANCIAL ASSETS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH OCI			
Debt Securities	26 863	- 5	26 859
Stage 1 (12-month ECL)	26 854	- 5	26 850
Stage 2 (lifetime ECL)	9	0	9
Stage 3 (lifetime ECL)	0	0	0
Purchased or originated credit impaired assets (POCI)	0	0	0

(*) The carrying value after impairment in this note is equal to the sum of the lines Loans and advances to credit institutions (excl. reverse repos), Loans and advances to customers (excl. reverse repos) and Reverse repos in note 4.1 (in the column Measured at amortised cost)

Acquisition of 365.bank: the carrying value before impairment at 30 June 2026 includes 4.4 billion euros for 365.bank, of which 3.5 billion euros in loans and advances, 0.7 billion euros in debt securities at amortised cost and 0.1 billion euros in debt securities at fair value through OCI. The impairments at 30 June 2026 amounted to 153 million euros for 365.bank.

Financial assets and liabilities not measured at fair value – fair value (note 4.4 in the annual accounts 2025)

Fair value of financial assets and liabilities that are not measured at fair value in the balance sheet	30-06-2026		31-12-2025	
(in millions of EUR)	Carrying value	Fair value	Carrying value	Fair value
Total financial assets at amortised cost adjusted for FV portfolio hedge	309 665	305 157	293 744	288 544
Of which debt securities	*55 191*	*53 903*	*51 752*	*50 267*
Total financial liabilities at amortised cost	336 182	336 206	324 714	324 897

- The negative difference between the fair value and the carrying value of debt securities measured at amortised cost decreased from 1.5 billion euros at 31 December 2025 to 1.3 billion euros at 30 June 2026. This 0.2 billion euros improvement was mainly driven by the unwinding effect.
- Similarly, the negative difference between the fair value and the carrying value of the remaining financial assets measured at amortised cost narrowed by 0.5 billion euros, from 3.7 billion euros to 3.2 billion euros, primarily for the same reasons. As a hold-to-collect business model is applied on assets at amortised cost, interim changes in fair value are less relevant.
- The positive difference between the fair value and the carrying value of total financial liabilities measured at amortised cost narrowed from 0.2 billion euros at 31 December 2025 to almost nil at 30 June 2026. This evolution mainly reflects the combined impact of the unwinding effect, increasing short-term interest rates and a modest increase in KBC's credit spread. Note that the fair value of demand and savings deposits is presumed to be equal to their carrying value.

Financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value – fair value hierarchy (note 4.5 in the annual accounts 2025)

For more details on how KBC defines and determines (i) fair value and the fair value hierarchy and (ii) level 3 valuations reference is made to notes 4.4 up to and including 4.7 of the annual accounts 2025.

(in millions of EUR) Fair value hierarchy	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	30-06-2026 Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	31-12-2025 Total
FINANCIAL ASSETS AT FAIR VALUE								
Mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss (other than held for trading)	19 816	85	2 107	22 008	17 938	93	1 475	19 506
Held for trading	4 505	8 807	1 497	14 809	3 988	5 945	1 898	11 830
Designated at fair value	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
At fair value through OCI	28 480	1 489	666	30 635	26 104	2 031	593	28 728
Hedging derivatives	0	211	0	211	0	215	0	215
Total	52 802	10 592	4 269	67 663	48 030	8 284	3 965	60 279
FINANCIAL LIABILITIES AT FAIR VALUE								
Held for trading	1 336	2 702	2 072	6 110	1 221	2 669	1 884	5 775
Designated at fair value	18 661	251	863	19 774	16 971	213	785	17 968
Hedging derivatives	0	260	36	297	0	279	41	320
Total	19 997	3 213	2 971	26 181	18 192	3 161	2 710	24 063

Financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value – transfers between level 1 and 2 (note 4.6 in the annual accounts 2025)

During 1H 2026, KBC transferred about 428 million euros worth of financial assets and liabilities out of level 1 and into level 2. It also reclassified approximately 554 million euros worth of financial assets and liabilities from level 2 to level 1. Most of these reclassifications were carried out due to a change in the liquidity of government and corporate bonds.

Financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value – focus on level 3 (note 4.7 in the annual accounts 2025)

In 1H 2026 significant movements in financial assets and liabilities classified in level 3 of the fair value hierarchy included the following:

- Financial assets measured at fair value through profit and loss (other than HFT): the fair value of loans and advances increased by 555 million euros, mostly due to new acquisitions, partly offset by deals that reached maturity. The fair value of debt securities increased by 76 million euros, mostly due to new acquisitions.
- Financial assets held for trading: the fair value of derivatives increased by 199 million euros, mostly due to changes in market parameters and new acquisitions, partly offset by sales of existing positions. The fair value of debt securities decreased by 600 million euros due to transfers out of level 3.
- Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income: the fair value of equity instruments increased by 43 million euros, mostly due to new acquisitions and changes in market parameters, partly offset by sales of existing positions. The fair value of debt securities increased by 30 million euros, mostly transfers into level 3.
- Financial liabilities held for trading: the fair value of derivatives increased by 188 million euros, mostly due to changes in market parameters and new acquisitions, partly offset by sales of existing positions.
- Financial liabilities designated at fair value: the fair value of debt securities issued increased by 78 million euros, mostly due to new acquisitions and changes in market parameters, partly offset by deals that reached maturity.

Insurance contract liabilities (note 5.6 in the annual accounts 2025)

The Contractual Service Margin (CSM) as included in the insurance contract liabilities, evolved from 2 460 million euros at 31 December 2025 to 2 584 million euros at 30 June 2026, or an increase of 124 million euros. This increase is mainly explained by CSM of new business (+110 million euros) which was higher compared to the CSM release in the income statement (-91 million euros), reinforced by an increase in positive experience variances and a change in non-economic parameters (+82 million euros), positive interest accretion (time value) on the CSM (+16 million euros) and FX impact (+7 million euros).

Details of provisions for other risks and charges (note 5.7.3 in the annual accounts 2025)

Possible outflow: on 6 October 2011, Irving H. Picard, trustee (the 'trustee') for the liquidation of Bernard L. Madoff Investments Securities LLC (& Bernard L. Madoff), sued KBC Investments Ltd (a full subsidiary of KBC Bank) before the bankruptcy court in New York to claw back approximately 110 million US dollars' worth of transfers made to KBC entities by Madoff (through a feeder fund that KBC had lent to Harley International). For more information, we refer to the annual report.

Currently, an investigation of the facts in still ongoing. The initial end date for this investigation (22 September 2025) was postponed to 30 June 2026 but has now been postponed again to 21 August 2026. By 21 August 2026 KBC's defence case should be sufficiently well developed. The parties will proceed with expert discovery in 4Q 2026, which will progress into 1Q 2027.

KBC believes it has good and credible defenses, including demonstrating its good faith. The procedure may still take several years.

Parent shareholders' equity and AT1 instruments (note 5.10 in the annual accounts 2025)

Quantities	30-06-2026	31-12-2025
Ordinary shares	417 662 783	417 662 783
of which ordinary shares that entitle the holder to a dividend payment	*396 681 960*	*396 681 960*
of which treasury shares	*20 980 864*	*20 980 864*
Additional information		
Par value per share (in EUR)	3.51	3.51
Number of shares issued but not fully paid up	0	0

- The ordinary shares of KBC Group NV have no nominal value and are quoted on Euronext Brussels.
- The treasury shares almost entirely relate to shares bought in the share buyback programme.

Main changes in the scope of consolidation (note 6.6 in the annual accounts 2025)

Purchase of 365.bank in Slovakia

- On 14 May 2025, J&T Finance Group SE, based in the Czech Republic and the majority shareholder of 365.bank a.s., and KBC Bank reached an agreement under which KBC acquires a 98.45% stake in 365.bank (in cash). The agreement was still subject to regulatory approval and was finalised on 15 January 2026.
- The transaction price was subject to limited adjustments on completion and finals at 708 million euros for 98.45% of the shares.
- KBC has recognized a goodwill for an amount of 176 million euros in 1H2026, taking into account fair value adjustments. These fair value adjustments include the recognition of other intangible assets for an amount of 91 million euros, mainly customer relationships, amortized over mostly 15 years. These customer relationships (related to core deposits, asset management and insurance customers) have mostly been calculated based on the Multi-Period Excess Earnings Methodology, whereby the projected future cash flows attributable to existing customers (after deducting contributory asset charges for the use of other necessary assets (such as workforce, IT, fixed assets) and after tax) are discounted to present value using the expected internal rate of return of the acquisition business plan. A Tax amortization benefit has been added to the calculation.
- The goodwill is justified by the quality of the acquired entity reflected in its qualitative loan portfolio and profitability (based on the results of recent years and the business plan for the coming years) and the professionalism of its employees. This allows KBC to expand its client base and thus benefit from economies of scale (through significant cost synergies related to the branch network and head office in Slovakia and revenue synergies including through increased sales of insurance products from ČSOB Poist'ovňa a.s.) and greater visibility. Goodwill is not deductible for tax purposes.
- 365.bank, a commercial bank in Slovakia, holds a 3.7% market share by assets as of December 2024 with a notable strength in retail banking. The combination of ČSOB and 365.bank will establish a strong banking group in Slovakia, whereby 365.bank's unique distribution model, supported by its long-standing partnership with Slovak Post, will allow KBC to significantly expand ČSOB's customer reach across Slovakia. The acquisition of 365.bank will boost the scale of mainly retail operations, commanding a market share of approximately 20% in retail mortgages and other customer loans. Based on the group's bank-insurance model, other entities of ČSOB will also benefit from the acquisition through the cross-selling of products and services to 365.bank's retail customers.

Acquisition of Business Lease in the Czech Republic and Slovakia

- On 23 October 2025 Business Lease Group BV, part of AutoBinck Group NV and ČSOB Leasing Czech Republic and ČSOB Leasing Slovakia, both respective part of KBC Group's Czech and Slovak divisions announced the signing of a binding agreement for the acquisition of all shares (100%) of Business Lease s.r.o. ("Business Lease Czech Republic") and Business Lease Slovakia s.r.o. ("Business Lease Slovakia"). The acquisition was closed on 10 February 2026.
- The transaction price was subject to adjustments on completion and finals at 67 million euros.
- KBC has recognized a goodwill for an amount of 12 million euros in 1H2026. This is justified by the ability of the combined entities to further increase operational efficiency, optimize customer experience and unlock substantial synergy benefits, including cross-selling opportunities.
- With this strategic transaction, KBC Group significantly expands its leasing activities in Central Europe and strengthens its market position in both countries.

The effect of both acquisitions had a combined limited impact of approximately -50 basis points on KBC's unfloored fully loaded CET-1 ratio in 1Q 2026. For more information, please refer to the separate press releases and the General Investor Presentation on www.kbc.com.

Impact of the most important acquisitions and disposals (in millions of EUR) - balance sheet	2026: 365.bank	2026: Business Lease CZ and SK
Purchase of shares bought or sold in the relevant year	Purchase	Purchase
Percentage of shares after deal	98.46%	100.00%
For business unit	International Markets	Czech and International Markets
Deal date (month and year)	January 2026	February 2026
Incorporation of the result of the company in the result of the group as of:	January 2026	January 2026
Purchase price (D)	708	67
Cashflow for acquiring or selling companies less cash and cash equivalents acquired or sold	- 538	- 65
Amounts recognised for the purchased assets and liabilities (fair value):		
Cash and cash balances with central banks	107	1
Financial assets	4 245	17
At amortised cost	4 100	17
Gross contractual amounts receivable	4 244	17
Best estimate of contractual cash flows not expected to be collected	- 144	0
Fair value through OCI	113	0
Fair value through profit or loss	28	0
Hedging derivatives	4	0
Fair value adjustments of hedged items in portfolio hedge of interest rate risk	1	0
Tax assets	78	2
Investments in associated companies and joint ventures	1	0
Property and equipment	36	293
Goodwill and other intangible assets	102	7
Other assets	9	21
of which: cash and cash equivalents (included in the assets above)	*173*	*2*
TOTAL ASSETS (A)	4 578	340
Financial liabilities	4 013	239
At amortised cost	4 008	239
Hedging derivatives	5	0
Other liabilities	25	45
of which: cash and cash equivalents (included in the liabilities above)	*3*	*0*
TOTAL LIABILITIES (B)	4 038	284
ADJUSTED NET ASSET VALUE ((A) - (B))	540	56
Minority interest	8	0
ADJUSTED NET ASSET VALUE excl. Minority interest (C)	532	56
Goodwill ((D) - (C))	176	12

Impact of the most important acquisitions and disposals (in millions of EUR) - Income statement	2026: 365.bank	2026: Business Lease CZ and SK
1H 2026		
Total income	118	9
of which Net interest income	*80*	*- 5*
of which Net fee and commission income	*39*	*0*
of which Net other income	*0*	*14*
of which other	*0*	*0*
Operating expenses	- 61	- 7
Total Opex without bank and insurance tax	*- 55*	*- 7*
Total bank and insurance tax	*- 6*	*0*
Impairment	- 20	0
on financial assets at AC and at FVOCI	*- 20*	*0*
Income tax expense	- 10	0
RESULT AFTER TAX	27	1

Post-balance sheet events (note 6.8 in the annual accounts 2025)

Significant non-adjusting events between the balance sheet date (30 June 2026) and the publication of this report (6 August 2026):

- In line with our general dividend policy, the Board of Directors decided on the 5th of August 2026 to pay out an interim dividend of 1 euro per share in November 2026 as an advance on the total dividend for financial year 2026.

Statutory auditor's report to the board of directors of KBC Group NV on the review of the condensed consolidated interim financial information as at 30 June 2026 and for the six-month period then ended

Introduction

We have reviewed the accompanying consolidated balance sheet of KBC Group NV as at 30 June 2026, the consolidated income statement, the consolidated statement of comprehensive income, the consolidated statement of changes in equity and the consolidated cash flow statement for the six-month period then ended, and notes to the accounting policies, notes on segment reporting and other notes ("the condensed consolidated interim financial information"). The board of directors is responsible for the preparation and presentation of this condensed consolidated interim financial information in accordance with IAS 34, "Interim Financial Reporting" as adopted by the European Union. Our responsibility is to express a conclusion on this condensed consolidated interim financial information based on our review.

Scope of Review

We conducted our review in accordance with the International Standard on Review Engagements 2410, "Review of Interim Financial Information Performed by the Independent Auditor of the Entity". A review of interim financial information consists of making inquiries, primarily of persons responsible for financial and accounting matters, and applying analytical and other review procedures. A review is substantially less in scope than an audit conducted in accordance with International Standards on Auditing and consequently does not enable us to obtain assurance that we would become aware of all significant matters that might be identified in an audit. Accordingly, we do not express an audit opinion.

Conclusion

Based on our review, nothing has come to our attention that causes us to believe that the accompanying condensed consolidated interim financial information as at 30 June 2026 and for the six-month period then ended is not prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with IAS 34, "Interim Financial Reporting" as adopted by the European Union.

Zaventem, 5 August 2026

KPMG Bedrijfsrevisoren - Réviseurs d'Entreprises
Statutory Auditor
represented by

Kenneth Vermeire
Bedrijfsrevisor / Réviseur d'Entreprises

Stéphane Nolf
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KBC Group

Additional information

2Q 2026 and 1H 2026

This section is not reviewed by the auditor.

Credit risk

Snapshot of the loan portfolio (banking activities)

The main source of credit risk is the loan portfolio of the bank. It includes all the loans and guarantees that KBC has granted to individuals, companies, governments and banks. Debt securities in the investment portfolio are included if they are issued by companies or banks. Government bonds are not included. The loan portfolio as defined in this section differs from ‘Loans and advances to customers’ in Note 4.1 of the ‘Consolidated financial statements’ section of the annual accounts 2025. For more information, please refer to ‘Details of ratios and terms on KBC Group level’.

A snapshot of the banking portfolio is shown in the table below. Further on in this chapter, extensive information is provided on the credit portfolio of each business unit.

Credit risk: loan portfolio overview

Total loan portfolio (in millions of EUR)[1]	30-06-2026	31-12-2025
Total loan portfolio (in millions of EUR)		
Amount outstanding and undrawn	297 817	280 556
Amount outstanding	242 763	227 942
Loan portfolio breakdown by business unit (as a % of the outstanding portfolio)		
Belgium	61.5%	62.8%
Czech Republic	20.2%	20.5%
International Markets	18.1%	16.4%
Group Centre[2]	0.3%	0.3%
Loan portfolio breakdown by counterparty sector (as a % of the outstanding portfolio)		
Private individuals	41.5%	41.3%
Finance and insurance	6.0%	5.6%
Governments	2.8%	3.1%
Corporates	49.6%	50.0%
Services	*10.3%*	*10.5%*
Distribution	*7.5%*	*7.8%*
Real estate[3]	*7.0%*	*6.9%*
Building and construction	*4.9%*	*4.9%*
Agriculture, farming, fishing	*2.6%*	*2.7%*
Automotive	*2.4%*	*2.5%*
Food producers	*1.9%*	*1.9%*
Electricity	*1.9%*	*1.8%*
Metals	*1.5%*	*1.5%*
Chemicals	*1.3%*	*1.2%*
Machinery & heavy equipment	*0.9%*	*0.9%*
Shipping	*0.9%*	*0.9%*
Hotels, bars & restaurants	*0.8%*	*0.8%*
Oil, gas & other fuels[4]	*0.8%*	*0.8%*
Electrotechnics	*0.6%*	*0.6%*
Beverages	*0.5%*	*0.4%*
Other[5]	*3.6%*	*3.7%*
Loan portfolio breakdown by region (as a % of the outstanding portfolio)		
Belgium	51.9%	53.3%
Czech Republic	19.1%	19.3%
Slovakia	7.4%	6.2%
Hungary	4.9%	4.4%
Bulgaria	5.8%	6.0%
Rest of Western Europe	8.0%	7.4%
Rest of Central and Eastern Europe	0.2%	0.2%
North America	1.0%	1.1%
Asia	0.7%	0.8%
Other	1.0%	1.2%
Loan portfolio breakdown by counterparty (as % of the outstanding portfolio)		
Retail	41.3%	41.1%
Of which: mortgages	36.6%	36.9%
Of which: consumer finance	4.7%	4.2%
SME	21.6%	21.9%
Corporate	37.1%	37.0%

	30-06-2026	31-12-2025
Loan portfolio breakdown by IFRS 9 ECL stage (as % of the outstanding portfolio)		
Stage 1 (credit risk has not increased significantly since initial recognition)	90.9%	90.6%
Of which: PD 1 – 4	64.2%	64.5%
Of which: PD 5 – 9, including unrated	26.8%	26.1%
Stage 2 (credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition – not credit impaired), including POCI[6]	7.2%	7.6%
Of which: PD 1 – 4	2.1%	2.2%
Of which: PD 5 – 9, including unrated	5.1%	5.4%
Stage 3 (credit risk has increased significantly since recognition – credit impaired), including POCI[6]	1.8%	1.8%
Of which: PD 10, impaired loans	0.8%	0.9%
Of which: more than 90 days past due (PD 11 + 12)	1.0%	0.9%
Impaired loan portfolio (in millions of EUR)		
Impaired loans (PD10 + 11 + 12)	4 453	4 097
Of which: more than 90 days past due	2 447	2 103
Impaired loans ratio (%)		
Belgium	1.9%	1.8%
Czech Republic	1.2%	1.3%
International markets	1.9%	1.7%
Group Centre[2]	39.6%	34.2%
Total	1.8%	1.8%
Of which: more than 90 days past due	1.0%	0.9%
Loan loss impairment (in millions of EUR)		
Loan loss impairment for Stage 1 portfolio	256	229
Loan loss impairment for Stage 2 portfolio	432	326
Loan loss impairment for Stage 3 portfolio	2 118	2 002
Of which: more than 90 days past due	1 680	1 439
Cover ratio of impaired loans (%)		
Loan loss impairments for Stage 3 portfolio / impaired loans	47.6%	48.9%
Of which: more than 90 days past due	68.7%	68.4%
Cover ratio of impaired loans, mortgage loans excluded (%)		
Loan loss impairments for Stage 3 portfolio / impaired loans, mortgage loans excluded	50.5%	52.1%
Of which: more than 90 days past due	71.3%	71.3%
Credit cost ratio (%)		
Belgium	0.16%	0.13%
Czech Republic	0.13%	0.10%
International markets	0.27%	0.18%
Slovakia	0.26%	0.05%
Hungary	0.31%	0.06%
Bulgaria	0.26%	0.40%
Group Centre	-1.28%	-0.74%
Total	0.17%	0.13%

[1] Outstanding portfolio includes all on-balance sheet commitments and off-balance sheet guarantees but excludes off-balance sheet undrawn commitments: the amounts are measured in Gross Carrying Amounts.
[2] Business Unit Group Centre = part of non-legacy portfolio assigned to BU Group, activities in wind-down (e.g., ex-Antwerp Diamond Bank). The presence of the residential portfolios of the activities in wind-down explains the high share of impaired loans.
[3] Real estate includes income producing real estate to 3rd parties
[4] Oil, gas & other fuels includes the exploration, production, refining and distribution of oil, gas and other fuels, and biofuels
[5] Other includes corporate sectors not exceeding 0.5% concentration and unidentified sectors
[6] Purchased or originated credit impaired assets

Impaired loans are loans for which full (re)payment of the contractual cash flows is deemed unlikely. This coincides with KBC's Probability-of-Default-classes 10, 11 and 12 (see annual accounts FY 2025 - section on credit risk for more information on PD classification). These impaired loans are equal to 'non-performing loans' under the definition used by EBA.

Loan portfolio per Business Unit (banking activities)

Legend:

- **ind. LTV - Indexed Loan To Value:** current outstanding loan / current value of property
- **Impaired loans:** loans for which full (re)payment is deemed unlikely (coincides with KBC's PD-classes 10, 11 or 12)
- **Impaired loans that are more than 90 days past due:** loans that are more than 90 days overdue and/or loans which have been terminated/cancelled or bankrupt obligors (coincides with KBC's PD-classes 11 and 12)
- **Stage 1+2 impairments**: impairments for non-impaired exposure (i.e. exposure with PD < PD 10)
- **Stage 3 impairments**: loan loss impairments for impaired exposure (i.e. exposure with PD 10, 11 or 12)
- **Cover ratio impaired loans:** stage 3 impairments / impaired loans

Loan portfolio per Business Unit 30-06-2026, in millions of EUR	Business Unit Belgium[1]			Business Unit Czech Republic			Business Unit International Markets			Business Unit Group Centre[2]		
Total portfolio outstanding	**149 192**			**48 917**			**44 024**			**630**		
Counterparty breakdown		% outst.			% outst.			% outst.			% outst.	
Retail	50 248	34%		27 689	57%		22 388	51%		0	0%	
Of which: mortgages	48 373	32%		23 585	48%		16 852	38%		0	0%	
Of which: consumer finance	1 875	1%		4 104	8%		5 536	13%		0	0%	
SME	39 888	27%		7 120	15%		5 314	12%		0	0%	
Corporate	59 057	40%		14 108	29%		16 322	37%		630	100%	
Mortgage loans		% outst.	ind. LTV		% outst.	ind. LTV		% outst.	ind. LTV		% outst.	ind. LTV
Total	48 373	32%	55%	23 585	48%	53%	16 852	38%	58%	0	0%	0%
Of which: FX mortgages	0	0%	–	0	0%	–	0	0%	25%	0	0%	–
Of which: ind. LTV > 100%	443	0%	–	24	0%	–	65	0%	–	0	0%	–
Probability of default (PD)		% outst.			% outst.			% outst.			% outst.	
Low risk (PD 1 – 4, 0.00% - 0.80%)	110 147	74%		29 090	59%		21 328	48%		356	56%	
Medium risk (PD 5 – 7, 0.80% - 6.40%)	32 805	22%		17 107	35%		20 340	46%		25	4%	
High risk (PD 8 – 9, 6.40% - 100.00%)	3 186	2%		2 114	4%		1 481	3%		0	0%	
Impaired loans (PD 10 – 12)	2 777	2%		604	1%		823	2%		249	40%	
Unrated	278	0%		2	0%		53	0%		0	0%	
Overall risk indicators		Stage 3 imp.	% cover		Stage 3 imp.	% cover		Stage 3 imp.	% cover		Stage 3 imp.	% cover
Outstanding impaired loans	2 777	1 183	43%	604	266	44%	823	420	51%	249	248	100%
Of which: PD 10 impaired loans	1 469	304	21%	247	49	20%	288	84	29%	2	1	55%
Of which: more than 90 days past due (PD 11 + 12)	1 308	879	67%	357	218	61%	535	336	63%	247	247	0%
All impairments (Stage 1 + 2 + 3)	1 516			456			585			248		
Of which: Stage 1 + 2 impairments (incl. POCI)	332			190			165			0		
Of which: Stage 3 impairments (incl. POCI)	1 183			266			420			248		
2025 Credit Cost Ratio (CCR)[3]	0.13%			0.10%			0.18%			-0.74%		
2026 Credit Cost Ratio (CCR)[3] – YTD	0.16%			0.13%			0.27%			-1.28%		

[1] Business Unit Belgium = KBC Bank (all retail and corporate credit lending activities including the foreign branches, part of non-legacy portfolio assigned to BU Belgium), CBC Banque, KBC Lease Belgium, KBC Immolease, KBC Commercial Finance.

[2] Business Unit Group Centre = part of non-legacy portfolio assigned to BU Group and activities in wind-down (e.g., ex-Antwerp Diamond Bank).

[3] CRR at country level in local currency

Loan portfolio Business Unit International Markets

Legend:

- **ind. LTV - Indexed Loan To Value**: current outstanding loan / current value of property
- **Impaired loans**: loans for which full (re)payment is deemed unlikely (coincides with KBC's PD-classes 10, 11 or 12)
- **Impaired loans that are more than 90 days past due**: loans that are more than 90 days overdue and/or loans which have been terminated/cancelled or bankrupt obligors (coincides with KBC's PD-classes 11 and 12)
- **Stage 1+2 impairments**: impairments for non-impaired exposure (i.e. exposure with PD < PD 10)
- **Stage 3 impairments**: loan loss impairments for impaired exposure (i.e. exposure with PD 10, 11 or 12)
- **Cover ratio impaired loans**: stage 3 impairments / impaired loans

Loan portfolio - Business Unit International Markets 30-06-2026, in millions of EUR	Slovakia			Hungary			Bulgaria		
Total portfolio outstanding	**17 869**			**11 860**			**14 295**		
Counterparty breakdown		% outst.			% outst.			% outst.	
Retail	11 430	64%		4 540	38%		6 419	45%	
Of which: mortgages	9 779	55%		3 079	26%		3 995	28%	
Of which: consumer finance	1 651	9%		1 462	12%		2 424	17%	
SME	1 955	11%		140	1%		3 219	23%	
Corporate	4 484	25%		7 180	61%		4 657	33%	
Mortgage loans		% outst.	ind. LTV		% outst.	ind. LTV		% outst.	ind. LTV
Total	9 779	55%	62%	3 079	26%	46%	3 995	28%	55%
Of which: FX mortgages	0	0%	–	0	0%	25%	0	0%	0%
Of which: ind. LTV > 100%	37	0%	–	18	0%	–	10	0%	–
Probability of default (PD)		% outst.			% outst.			% outst.	
Low risk (PD 1 – 4, 0.00% - 0.80%)	9 954	56%		6 561	55%		4 813	34%	
Medium risk (PD 5 – 7, 0.80% - 6.40%)	6 723	38%		4 996	42%		8 622	60%	
High risk (PD 8 – 9, 6.40% - 100.00%)	765	4%		208	2%		507	4%	
Impaired loans (PD 10 – 12)	391	2%		79	1%		353	2%	
Unrated	36	0%		16	0%		0	0%	
Overall risk indicators		Stage 3 imp.	% cover		Stage 3 imp.	% cover		Stage 3 imp.	% cover
Outstanding impaired loans	391	215	55%	79	43	54%	353	161	46%
Of which: PD 10 impaired loans	99	27	27%	46	23	50%	143	34	24%
Of which: more than 90 days past due (PD 11 + 12)	291	188	65%	33	20	60%	210	127	61%
All impairments (Stage 1 + 2 + 3)	281			86			218		
Of which: Stage 1 + 2 impairments (incl. POCI)	66			43			56		
Of which: Stage 3 impairments (incl. POCI)	215			43			161		
2025 Credit Cost Ratio (CCR)[1]	0.05%			0.06%			0.40%		
2026 Credit Cost Ratio (CCR)[1] – YTD	0.26%			0.31%			0.26%		

[1] CCR at country level in local currency

In 1H 2026, the acquisition of 365.bank had an impact of 3 647 million euros on the total loan portfolio in Slovakia. This consists of 3 218 million euros allocated to retail (of which 2 172 million euros to mortgages and 1 046 million euros to consumer finance), 11 million euros to SME, and 418 million euros to corporate.

Solvency

KBC reports its solvency at group, banking and insurance level, calculating it on the basis of IFRS figures and the relevant guidelines issued by the competent regulator.

Solvency KBC Group

For the KBC group, we calculate our solvency ratios based on CRR/CRD. This regulation entered gradually into force as of 1 January 2014. In addition to the official transitional solvency ratios, KBC also reports ‘fully loaded’ figures, assuming the full application of all regulatory rules, without any transitional relief. In the figures below, ‘fully loaded’ is to be understood as ‘unfloored fully loaded’, which means no transitional relief except for the output floor (expected to become a constraint only as from 2033 onwards).”

Based on CRR/CRD, profit can be included in CET1 capital only after the profit appropriation decision by the final decision body, for KBC Group it is the General Meeting. ECB can allow to include interim or annual profit in CET1 capital before the decision by the General Meeting. In that case, the foreseeable dividend should be deducted from the profit that is included in CET1.

Our Dividend Policy includes a pay-out range of 50%-65% (pay-out ratio, including AT1 coupon), this allows KBC Group to request ECB approval to include the interim or annual profit in transitional CET1 capital before the decision by the General Meeting. The pay-out ratio to be applied in the transitional CET1 capital is the higher of the maximum pay-out ratio in the Dividend Policy (65%), the pay-out ratio (calculated as the dividend in % of net profit under the Danish Compromise) of previous year (62% for 2026 reporting) and the average pay-out ratio of the three previous years (69% for 2026 reporting). The foreseeable dividend that is included in the transitional CET1 capital cannot be lower than the interim dividend in the Dividend Policy (1 euro per share).

The *fully loaded* figures immediately reflect the interim or annual profit, taking into account 50% payout and/or any dividend proposal and/or decision by the Board of Directors.

The general rule under CRR/CRD for insurance participations is that an insurance participation is deducted from common equity at group level, unless the competent authority grants permission to apply a risk weighting instead (Danish compromise). As of the fourth quarter of 2020, the revised CRR/CRD requires the use of the equity method, unless the competent authority allows institutions to apply a different method. KBC Group has received ECB approval to continue to use the historical carrying value for risk weighting (250%), after having deconsolidated KBC Insurance from the group figures.

In addition to the solvency ratios under CRR/CRD, KBC is considered a financial conglomerate since it covers both significant banking and insurance activities. Therefore KBC also has to disclose its solvency position as calculated in accordance with the Financial Conglomerate Directive (FICOD; 2002/87/EC). This implies that available capital is calculated on the basis of the consolidated position of the group and the eligible items recognised as such under the prevailing sectorial rules, which are CRR/CRD for the banking business and Solvency II for the insurance business. The capital requirement for the insurance business based on Solvency II is multiplied by 12.5 to obtain a risk weighted asset equivalent.

The overall capital requirement (CET1) that KBC is to uphold is set at 10.94% (fully loaded, Danish Compromise which includes the CRR/CRD minimum requirement (4.50%), the Pillar 2 Requirement (1.10% P2R, taking into account CRD V Art 104a(4)) and the buffers set by national competent authorities (2.50% Capital Conservation Buffer, 1.50% buffer for other systemically important banks, and 1.34% Countercyclical Buffer). Furthermore ECB has set a Pillar 2 Guidance of 1.0%.

In line with CRD V Art. 104a(4), ECB allows banks to satisfy the P2R (1.95%) with additional tier-1 instruments (up to 1.5/8, so up to 0.37%) and tier-2 instruments (up to 2/8, so up to 0.49%) based on the same relative weights as allowed for meeting the 8% Pillar 1 Requirement.

Distributions (being dividend payments, payments related to additional tier 1 instruments or variable remuneration) are limited in case the combined buffer requirements described above are breached. This limitation is also referred to as “Maximum Distributable Amount” or “MDA” thresholds.

The next table provides an overview of the buffers KBC Group has compared to these thresholds, both on an actuals basis (i.e. versus the regulatory targets that apply at the reporting date) and a fully loaded basis (i.e. versus the regulatory targets that will apply going forward).

Buffer vs. Overall Capital Requirement (in millions of EUR) (consolidated, under CRR, Danish compromise method)	30-06-2026		31-12-2025	
	Fully loaded	Actuals	Fully loaded	Actuals
CET1 Pillar 1 minimum	4.50%	4.50%	4.50%	4.50%
Pillar 2 requirement to be satisfied with CET1	1.10%	1.10%	1.10%	0.98%
Capital conservation buffer	2.50%	2.50%	2.50%	2.50%
Buffer for systemically important institutions (O-SII)	1.50%	1.50%	1.50%	1.50%
Systemic Risk Buffer (SRyB)	0.00%	0.10%	0.00%	0.10%
Entity-specific countercyclical buffer	1.34%	1.16%	1.28%	1.15%
Overall Capital Requirement (OCR) - with P2R split, CRD Art. 104a(4)	**10.94%**	**10.85%**	**10.87%**	**10.74%**
CET1 used to satisfy shortfall in AT1 bucket[1]	0.05%	0.04%	-0.07%	-0.13%
CET1 used to satisfy shortfall in T2 bucket	0.00%	0.00%	0.10%	0.02%
CET1 requirement for MDA	**10.99%**	**10.89%**	**10.91%**	**10.74%**
CET1 capital	19 851	19 599	19 228	18 795
CET1 buffer (= buffer compared to MDA)	4 674	4 721	5 100	5 095

[1] The negative figures re. the AT1 bucket in above table refer to a surplus of AT1 instruments: this surplus can be used to offset a shortfall in Tier 2; it cannot bring the MDA threshold below the OCR threshold.

Following table groups the solvency on the level of KBC Group according to different methodologies and calculation methods, including the deduction method.

Overview of KBC Group's capital ratios (in millions of EUR) 30-06-2026		numerator (common equity)	denominator (total weighted risk volume)	ratio (%)
Common Equity ratio				
Danish Compromise	Fully loaded	19 851	138 062	14.38%
Deduction Method	Fully loaded	19 386	136 901	14.16%
Financial Conglomerates Directive	Fully loaded	22 530	161 312	13.97%
Danish Compromise	Transitional	19 599	136 641	14.34%
Deduction Method	Transitional	19 109	135 417	14.11%
Financial Conglomerates Directive	Transitional	22 278	159 891	13.93%

KBC's fully loaded CET1 ratio of 14.38% at the end of June 2026 represents a solid capital buffer of 3.39% compared with the Maximum Distributable Amount (MDA) of 10.99%.

The EBA Monitoring report on AT1, Tier 2 and TLAC / MREL eligible liabilities instruments (27 June 2024) recommends to use the carrying amounts (including accrued interest and hedge adjustments) instead of nominal amounts for own funds calculation. KBC has applied this EBA recommendation as from 30 September 2024. Implementation of this approach increases the volatility in the Tier 2 capital: as at 30 June 2026 it has a 26 million euros positive impact on Tier 2 capital at KBC Group level (compared to 49 million euros on 31 March 2026).

Solvency ratios KBC Group (Danish Compromise)

In millions of EUR	30-06-2026 Fully loaded	30-06-2026 Transitional	31-12-2025 Fully loaded	31-12-2025 Transitional
Total regulatory capital (after profit appropriation)	25 870	25 619	24 813	24 381
Tier-1 capital	22 351	22 099	21 728	21 295
Common equity	19 851	19 599	19 228	18 795
Parent shareholders' equity (after deconsolidating KBC Insurance)	23 789	23 789	23 813	23 813
Intangible fixed assets, incl deferred tax impact (-)	- 1 048	- 1 048	- 928	- 928
Goodwill on consolidation, incl deferred tax impact (-)	- 1 276	- 1 276	- 1 075	- 1 075
Minority interests	4	4	0	0
Hedging reserve (cash flow hedges) (-)	21	21	10	10
Valuation diff. in financial liabilities at fair value - own credit risk (-)	- 33	- 33	- 28	- 28
Value adjustment due to the requirements for prudent valuation (-)	- 50	- 50	- 41	- 41
Dividend payout (-)	- 792	- 1 049	- 1 626	- 2 064
Share buyback (part not yet executed) (-)	0	0	0	0
Coupon of AT1 instruments (-)	- 29	-29	- 29	- 29
Deduction re. financing provided to shareholders (-)	- 20	-20	- 20	- 20
Deduction re. Irrevocable payment commitments (-)	- 87	-87	- 87	- 87
Deduction re NPL backstops (-)	- 174	- 174	- 182	- 182
Deduction re pension plan assets (-)	- 238	- 238	- 208	- 208
IRB provision shortfall (-)	- 182	- 177	- 263	- 257
Deduction first loss SRT transactions (-)	0	0	- 7	- 7
Deferred tax assets on losses carried forward (-)	- 35	- 35	- 103	- 103
Transitional adjustments to CET1	0	0	0	0
Limit on deferred tax assets from timing differences relying on future profitability and significant participations in financial sector entities (-)	0	0	0	0
Additional going concern capital	2 500	2 500	2 500	2 500
CRR compliant AT1 instruments	2 500	2 500	2 500	2 500
Minority interests to be included in additional going concern capital	0	0	0	0
Tier 2 capital	3 520	3 520	3 085	3 086
IRB provision excess (+)	170	170	214	214
Transitional adjustments to T2	0	0	0	0
Subordinated liabilities	3 350	3 350	2 872	2 872
Subordinated loans non-consolidated financial sector entities (-)	0	0	0	0
Minority interests to be included in tier 2 capital	0	0	0	0
Total weighted risk volume	138 062	136 641	129 455	127 588
Banking	131 221	129 799	122 664	120 797
Insurance	6 171	6 171	6 171	6 171
Holding activities	710	710	662	662
Elimination of intercompany transactions	- 40	- 39	- 42	- 42
Solvency ratios				
Common equity ratio	14.38%	14.34%	14.85%	14.73%
Tier-1 ratio	16.19%	16.17%	16.78%	16.69%
Total capital ratio	18.74%	18.75%	19.17%	19.11%

Note:

- For the composition of the banking RWA, see section ‘Solvency banking and insurance activities separately’ further in this report.
- As at 30-06-2026, the difference between the fully loaded total own funds (25 870 million euros) and the transitional own funds (25 619 million euros) is mainly explained by the different foreseeable dividend that is deducted: 50% pay-out is applied in the fully loaded figures whereas the deduction in the transitional figures is in line with interim profit recognition rules as described above. Furthermore, there is small difference at the level of the IRB excess/shortfall.
- At year-end 2025, the difference between the fully loaded and the transitional figure is explained by the foreseeable final dividend (1 626 million euros as proposed to the General Meeting of shareholders in fully loaded versus 2 064 million euros based on interim profit recognition rules in the transitional figures) and the impact of the IRB excess/shortfall (-6 million euros higher in the fully loaded figures).
- Under our current policy (applicable as of 3Q 2025), we upstream the insurance dividend to the Group on a quarterly basis with one quarter delay. As such, we upstreamed 25 million euros in 2Q 2026.

Leverage ratio KBC Group

Leverage ratio KBC Group In millions of EUR	30-06-2026 Fully loaded	30-06-2026 Transitional	31-12-2025 Fully loaded	31-12-2025 Transitional
Tier-1 capital	22 351	22 099	21 728	21 295
Total exposures	400 550	400 550	386 869	386 869
Total Assets	412 249	412 249	397 372	397 372
Deconsolidation KBC Insurance	-38 659	-38 659	-36 155	-36 155
Transitional adjustment	0	0	0	0
Adjustment for derivatives	1 963	1 963	1 197	1 197
Adjustment for regulatory corrections in determining Tier-1 capital	-3 019	-3 019	-2 820	-2 820
Adjustment for securities financing transaction exposures	1 215	1 215	1 482	1 482
Central Bank exposure	0	0	0	0
Off-balance sheet exposures	26 800	26 800	25 793	25 793
Leverage ratio	5.6%	5.5%	5.6%	5.5%

Solvency banking and insurance activities separately

As is the case for the KBC group, the solvency of KBC Bank is calculated based on CRR/CRD. The solvency of KBC Insurance is calculated on the basis of Solvency II rules as they became effective on 1 January 2016.

The tables below show the tier-1 and CAD ratios calculated under CRR/CRD for KBC Bank, as well as the solvency ratio of KBC Insurance under Solvency II.

Regulatory capital requirements KBC Bank (consolidated) (in millions of EUR)	30-06-2026 Fully loaded	30-06-2026 Transitional	31-12-2025 Fully loaded	31-12-2025 Transitional
Total regulatory capital, after profit appropriation	23 440	23 446	22 618	22 341
Tier-1 capital	19 922	19 927	19 550	19 273
Common equity	17 422	17 427	17 050	16 773
Parent shareholders' equity	21 136	21 136	21 593	21 593
Solvency adjustments	-3 714	-3 710	-4 544	-4 820
Additional going concern capital	2 500	2 500	2 500	2 500
Tier-2 capital	3 518	3 519	3 068	3 068
Total weighted risk volume	131 243	129 821	122 664	120 797
Credit risk	110 016	109 094	101 908	100 541
Market risk	3 487	2 987	3 419	2 919
Operation risk	17 739	17 739	17 337	17 337
Common equity ratio	13.7%	13.9%	13.9%	13.9%

Solvency II, KBC Insurance consolidated (in millions of EUR)	**30-06-2026**	**31-12-2025**
Own Funds	5 432	5 154
Tier 1	4 909	4 630
IFRS Parent shareholders equity	4 202	4 064
Dividend payout	- 243	- 129
Deduction intangible assets and goodwill (after tax)	- 219	- 215
Valuation differences (after tax)	1 056	774
Volatility adjustment	111	112
Other	2	26
Tier 2	500	501
Subordinated liabilities	500	501
Tier 3	22	23
Deferred tax assets	22	23
Solvency Capital Requirement (SCR)	2 354	2 268
Market risk	1 659	1 593
Non-life	855	828
Life	1 401	1 352
Health	279	288
Counterparty	141	126
Diversification	-1 472	-1 427
Other	- 510	- 492
Solvency II ratio	231%	227%

Minimum requirement for own funds and eligible liabilities (MREL)

Besides the ECB and NBB, which supervise KBC on a going concern basis, KBC is also subject to requirements set by the Single Resolution Board (SRB). The SRB is developing resolution plans for the major banks in the euro area. The resolution plan for KBC is based on a Single Point of Entry (SPE) approach at the level of KBC Group with 'bail-in' as the primary resolution tool. MREL measures the amount of own funds and eligible liabilities that can be credibly and feasibly bailed-in.

In April 2026, the SRB formally communicated to KBC binding MREL targets (under BRRD2), expressed as a percentage of Risk Weighted Assets (RWA) and Leverage Ratio Exposure Amount (LRE):

- 27.51% of RWA as from 2Q 2026 (including transitional Combined Buffer Requirement(1) of 5.26% in 2Q 2026)
- 7.46% of LRE

Besides a total MREL amount, BRRD2 also requires KBC to maintain a certain part of MREL in subordinated format (i.e. instruments subordinated to liabilities, excluded from bail-in).

The binding subordinated MREL targets are:

- 22.41% of RWA as from 2Q 2026 (including the Combined Buffer Requirement(1) of 5.26% in 2Q 2026)
- 7.46% of LRE

At the end of June 2026,

- The MREL ratio in % of RWA increased to 31.1% (versus 30.7% at the end of 1Q 2026), driven by mainly higher available MREL (chiefly due to higher CET1 capital, higher T2 capital (as a result of the external replacement of the intragroup T2 to KBC Insurance) and the issuance of a 1.3bn EUR new HoldCo Senior instruments, partly offset by the call of a 500m EUR HoldCo Senior instrument), partly offset by increased RWA;
- The MREL ratio in % of LRE increased to 10.6% (versus 10.5% at the end of 1Q 2026), driven by the increase of the available MREL, partly offset by higher LRE.

(1) Combined Buffer Requirement (transitional) = Conservation Buffer (2.50%) + O-SII Buffer (1.50%) + Countercyclical Buffer (1.16%) + Systemic Risk Buffer (0.10%) comes on top of the MREL target as a percentage of RWA.

Income statement, volumes and ratios of KBC Group and per business unit

Details on our segments or business units are available in the company presentation.

KBC Group (in millions of EUR)	2Q 2026	1Q 2026	4Q 2025	3Q 2025	2Q 2025
Breakdown P&L					
Net interest income	1 805	1 672	1 608	1 527	1 509
Insurance revenues before reinsurance	868	843	830	810	788
Non-life	731	706	705	688	667
Life	136	137	125	122	121
Dividend income	42	11	23	12	33
Net result from financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss & Insurance finance income and expense (for contracts issued)	- 92	- 118	- 22	- 62	- 34
Net fee and commission income	758	729	725	707	667
Net other income	50	89	39	47	77
TOTAL INCOME	3 431	3 225	3 203	3 041	3 041
Operating expenses (excluding opex allocated to insurance service expenses)	- 1 128	- 1 599	- 1 133	- 1 055	- 1 020
Total Opex without bank and insurance tax	- 1 209	- 1 214	- 1 224	- 1 143	- 1 125
Total bank and insurance tax	- 64	- 549	- 51	- 49	- 27
Minus: Opex allocated to insurance service expenses	145	164	142	138	132
Insurance service expenses before reinsurance	- 683	- 644	- 638	- 643	- 608
Of which Insurance commissions paid	- 113	- 110	- 114	- 109	- 105
Non-life	- 606	- 561	- 573	- 578	- 541
of which Non-life - Claim related expenses	- 386	- 337	- 355	- 370	- 342
Life	- 77	- 83	- 65	- 66	- 67
Net result from reinsurance contracts held	- 14	- 27	- 26	- 25	- 15
Impairment	- 135	- 165	- 120	- 51	- 124
on FA at amortised cost and at FVOCI	- 66	- 164	- 73	- 45	- 116
on goodwill	0	0	- 7	0	0
other	- 69	- 1	- 40	- 5	- 8
Share in results of associated companies and joint ventures	3	2	3	2	1
RESULT BEFORE TAX	1 473	791	1 289	1 269	1 275
Income tax expense	- 319	- 235	- 285	- 267	- 257
RESULT AFTER TAX	1 153	557	1 003	1 003	1 018
attributable to minority interests	2	0	0	1	0
attributable to equity holders of the parent	**1 152**	**557**	**1 003**	**1 002**	**1 018**
Banking	945	383	858	828	829
Insurance	203	170	164	161	181
Holding activities	5	3	- 20	13	9
Breakdown Loans and deposits					
Total customer loans excluding reverse repos (end of period)	221 636	214 487	208 612	206 113	202 031
of which Mortgage loans (end of period)	*88 804*	*86 877*	*84 358*	*82 911*	*81 109*
Customer deposits and debt certificates excl. repos (end of period)	298 885	290 230	288 769	279 090	284 861
Insurance related liabilities (including Inv. Contracts)					
Life insurance	33 285	31 013	31 107	30 253	29 499
Liabilities under investment contracts (IFRS 9)	*18 688*	*16 877*	*16 998*	*16 433*	*15 757*
Insurance contract liabilities (IFRS 17)	*14 597*	*14 137*	*14 109*	*13 820*	*13 742*
Non-life insurance	3 521	3 422	3 314	3 332	3 280
Performance Indicators					
Risk-weighted assets, banking fully loaded, end of period)	138 062	134 511	129 455	127 822	126 220
Required capital, insurance (end of period)	2 354	2 216	2 268	2 248	2 186
Allocated capital (end of period)	16 690	16 167	15 681	15 483	15 247
Return on allocated capital (ROAC, YTD)	21%	14%	24%	23%	21%
Cost/income ratio without banking and insurance tax (YTD)	40%	41%	41%	41%	41%
Combined ratio, non-life insurance (YTD)	85%	84%	87%	87%	85%
Net interest margin, banking (QTD)	2.23%	2.17%	2.12%	2.05%	2.08%

Note: The ECB approved to apply the IFRS9 transitional arrangements from 2Q 2020, as such the difference between fully loaded and the transitional measures are assigned to Group Centre. In other words, the RWA, allocated capital and the ROAC of the different countries remain based on fully loaded.

Business unit Belgium (in millions of EUR)	2Q 2026	1Q 2026	4Q 2025	3Q 2025	2Q 2025
Breakdown P&L					
Net interest income	1 064	961	956	898	900
Insurance revenues before reinsurance	509	500	492	478	470
Non-life	424	413	417	402	394
Life	84	87	75	75	76
Dividend income	38	10	22	10	32
Net result from financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss & Insurance finance income and expense (for contracts issued)	- 120	- 133	- 67	- 105	- 93
Net fee and commission income	481	474	469	458	430
Net other income	39	52	45	56	72
TOTAL INCOME	2 011	1 864	1 915	1 794	1 811
Operating expenses (excluding opex allocated to insurance service expenses)	- 563	- 846	- 589	- 564	- 552
Total Opex without bank and insurance tax	- 640	- 648	- 673	- 642	- 627
Total bank and insurance tax	- 3	- 289	0	0	0
Minus: Opex allocated to insurance service expenses	80	91	84	78	75
Insurance service expenses before reinsurance	- 386	- 387	- 365	- 378	- 362
Of which Insurance commissions paid	- 66	- 64	- 67	- 65	- 64
Non-life	- 337	- 332	- 329	- 337	- 320
of which Non-life - Claim related expenses	- 223	- 221	- 211	- 227	- 213
Life	- 49	- 55	- 36	- 41	- 41
Net result from reinsurance contracts held	- 8	- 17	- 15	- 17	- 15
Impairment	- 60	- 111	- 42	- 47	- 79
on FA at amortised cost and at FVOCI	- 34	- 111	- 28	- 46	- 77
on goodwill	0	0	- 7	0	0
other	- 26	0	- 7	0	- 2
Share in results of associated companies and joint ventures	2	1	2	2	1
RESULT BEFORE TAX	997	505	906	791	804
Income tax expense	- 250	- 188	- 232	- 201	- 198
RESULT AFTER TAX	747	317	674	589	607
attributable to minority interests	0	0	0	0	0
attributable to equity holders of the parent	**747**	**317**	**674**	**589**	**607**
Banking	589	206	554	479	487
Insurance	157	110	120	111	120
Breakdown Loans and deposits					
Total customer loans excluding reverse repos (end of period)	135 881	132 401	130 585	129 681	128 894
of which Mortgage loans (end of period)	*49 034*	*48 676*	*48 536*	*48 042*	*47 488*
Customer deposits and debt certificates excl. repos (end of period)	176 241	172 060	174 008	167 392	177 004
Insurance related liabilities (including Inv. Contracts)					
Life insurance	31 299	29 207	29 287	28 493	27 741
Liabilities under investment contracts (IFRS 9)	*18 688*	*16 877*	*16 998*	*16 433*	*15 757*
Insurance contract liabilities (IFRS 17)	*12 612*	*12 330*	*12 289*	*12 059*	*11 983*
Non-life insurance	2 605	2 551	2 423	2 464	2 441
Performance Indicators					
Risk-weighted assets, banking (fully loaded, end of period)	79 064	76 935	72 439	73 317	73 101
Required capital, insurance (end of period)	1 968	2 016	1 879	1 913	1 829
Allocated capital (end of period)	10 562	10 378	9 760	9 890	9 782
Return on allocated capital (ROAC, YTD)	21%	13%	22%	20%	19%
Cost/income ratio without banking and insurance tax (YTD)	37%	38%	39%	39%	39%
Combined ratio, non-life insurance (YTD)	83%	85%	86%	87%	86%
Net interest margin, banking (QTD)	2.06%	1.97%	1.98%	1.88%	1.92%

Business unit Czech Republic (in millions of EUR)	2Q 2026	1Q 2026	4Q 2025	3Q 2025	2Q 2025
Breakdown P&L					
Net interest income	379	376	367	356	348
Insurance revenues before reinsurance	188	180	179	176	165
Non-life	158	150	150	149	139
Life	30	30	29	28	27
Dividend income	0	0	1	0	0
Net result from financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss & Insurance finance income and expense (for contracts issued)	29	12	26	28	24
Net fee and commission income	103	99	97	97	88
Net other income	7	9	4	- 4	2
TOTAL INCOME	706	676	674	654	628
Operating expenses (excluding opex allocated to insurance service expenses)	- 217	- 248	- 222	- 218	- 201
Total Opex without bank and insurance tax	- 251	- 256	- 251	- 249	- 234
Total bank and insurance tax	0	- 23	- 1	- 1	4
Minus: Opex allocated to insurance service expenses	35	32	30	31	29
Insurance service expenses before reinsurance	- 162	- 122	- 132	- 145	- 131
Of which Insurance commissions paid	- 25	- 26	- 26	- 24	- 22
Non-life	- 146	- 106	- 117	- 131	- 118
of which Non-life - Claim related expenses	- 94	- 56	- 67	- 81	- 72
Life	- 16	- 15	- 15	- 14	- 14
Net result from reinsurance contracts held	7	- 10	- 16	- 2	1
Impairment	- 8	- 33	- 26	0	- 12
on FA at amortised cost and at FVOCI	- 8	- 33	- 19	1	- 12
on goodwill	0	0	0	0	0
other	0	0	- 6	- 1	0
Share in results of associated companies and joint ventures	0	0	0	0	0
RESULT BEFORE TAX	326	263	278	289	285
Income tax expense	- 53	- 41	- 46	- 45	- 45
RESULT AFTER TAX	273	222	232	245	240
attributable to minority interests	1	0	0	1	0
attributable to equity holders of the parent	**272**	**223**	**231**	**244**	**240**
Banking	240	181	204	217	208
Insurance	32	41	27	27	32
Breakdown Loans and deposits					
Total customer loans excluding reverse repos (end of period)	46 000	44 193	43 984	43 574	41 569
of which Mortgage loans (end of period)	*22 769*	*22 118*	*22 259*	*21 844*	*21 023*
Customer deposits and debt certificates excl. repos (end of period)	57 357	56 021	56 800	56 682	54 594
Insurance related liabilities (including Inv. Contracts)					
Life insurance	830	795	831	820	837
Liabilities under investment contracts (IFRS 9)	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*
Insurance contract liabilities (IFRS 17)	*830*	*795*	*831*	*820*	*837*
Non-life insurance	435	416	446	441	421
Performance Indicators					
Risk-weighted assets, banking (fully loaded, end of period)	24 936	23 286	22 931	22 091	21 119
Required capital, insurance (end of period)	208	201	199	210	185
Allocated capital (end of period)	2 919	2 732	2 694	2 614	2 482
Return on allocated capital (ROAC, YTD)	35%	33%	37%	38%	37%
Cost/income ratio without banking and insurance tax (YTD)	40%	42%	41%	41%	41%
Combined ratio, non-life insurance (YTD)	83%	77%	87%	85%	83%
Net interest margin, banking (QTD)	2.41%	2.44%	2.36%	2.39%	2.44%

Business unit International Markets (in millions of EUR)	2Q 2026	1Q 2026	4Q 2025	3Q 2025	2Q 2025
Breakdown P&L					
Net interest income	427	395	349	337	331
Insurance revenues before reinsurance	168	161	157	153	149
Non-life	147	140	137	134	131
Life	22	21	21	19	18
Dividend income	0	0	0	1	0
Net result from financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss & Insurance finance income and expense (for contracts issued)	3	5	20	9	17
Net fee and commission income	181	164	160	153	150
Net other income	9	35	2	3	7
TOTAL INCOME	789	760	688	656	654
Operating expenses (excluding opex allocated to insurance service expenses)	- 295	- 460	- 254	- 243	- 225
Total Opex without bank and insurance tax	- 265	- 263	- 231	- 222	- 221
Total bank and insurance tax	- 60	- 237	- 50	- 48	- 31
Minus: Opex allocated to insurance service expenses	30	40	27	27	27
Insurance service expenses before reinsurance	- 134	- 133	- 137	- 122	- 115
Of which Insurance commissions paid	- 22	- 19	- 21	- 19	- 19
Non-life	- 122	- 121	- 123	- 111	- 102
of which Non-life - Claim related expenses	- 68	- 59	- 75	- 63	- 56
Life	- 12	- 12	- 14	- 11	- 12
Net result from reinsurance contracts held	- 6	- 8	0	- 7	- 6
Impairment	- 70	- 29	- 56	- 5	- 34
on FA at amortised cost and at FVOCI	- 27	- 28	- 32	0	- 28
on goodwill	0	0	0	0	0
other	- 43	0	- 24	- 4	- 6
Share in results of associated companies and joint ventures	1	0	0	0	0
RESULT BEFORE TAX	285	131	242	279	276
Income tax expense	- 45	- 32	- 37	- 42	- 39
RESULT AFTER TAX	240	100	205	237	237
attributable to minority interests	0	0	0	0	0
attributable to equity holders of the parent	**240**	**99**	**205**	**237**	**237**
Banking	211	80	185	213	207
Insurance	29	20	20	24	29
Breakdown Loans and deposits					
Total customer loans excluding reverse repos (end of period)	39 755	37 893	34 043	32 858	31 568
of which Mortgage loans (end of period)	*17 001*	*16 083*	*13 564*	*13 026*	*12 599*
Customer deposits and debt certificates excl. repos (end of period)	42 737	40 288	36 231	34 466	33 271
Insurance related liabilities (including Inv. Contracts)					
Life insurance	1 156	1 012	989	941	921
Liabilities under investment contracts (IFRS 9)	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*
Insurance contract liabilities (IFRS 17)	*1 156*	*1 012*	*989*	*941*	*921*
Non-life insurance	454	428	424	405	394
Performance Indicators					
Risk-weighted assets, banking (fully loaded, end of period)	29 256	28 496	26 284	24 897	24 345
Required capital, insurance (end of period)	218	203	210	205	199
Allocated capital (end of period)	3 398	3 300	3 070	2 914	2 848
Return on allocated capital (ROAC, YTD)	20%	12%	28%	29%	27%
Cost/income ratio without banking and insurance tax (YTD)	37%	37%	37%	37%	37%
Combined ratio, non-life insurance (YTD)	91%	94%	90%	89%	89%
Net interest margin, banking (QTD)	3.14%	3.04%	2.94%	2.92%	3.01%

Note: The combined ratio, non-life insurance includes a significant windfall tax fully booked in first quarter. Excluding the windfall tax, the combined ratio amounted to 87% in 1H2026, 86% in 1Q 2026, 88% in 2025, 87% in 9M 2025, and 85% in 1H 2025.

Slovakia (in millions of EUR)	2Q 2026	1Q 2026	4Q 2025	3Q 2025	2Q 2025
Breakdown P&L					
Net interest income	113	111	73	72	71
Insurance revenues before reinsurance	31	30	31	30	29
Non-life	24	23	24	23	23
Life	7	7	7	6	6
Dividend income	0	0	0	0	0
Net result from financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss & Insurance finance income and expense (for contracts issued)	1	3	3	3	4
Net fee and commission income	45	41	23	21	23
Net other income	7	5	2	2	3
TOTAL INCOME	196	190	131	128	130
Operating expenses (excluding opex allocated to insurance service expenses)	- 96	- 99	- 64	- 65	- 63
Total Opex without bank and insurance tax	- 98	- 100	- 70	- 69	- 68
Total bank and insurance tax	- 5	- 6	- 1	- 3	- 2
Minus: Opex allocated to insurance service expenses	8	8	7	8	7
Insurance service expenses before reinsurance	- 25	- 24	- 26	- 25	- 24
Of which Insurance commissions paid	- 4	- 4	- 5	- 4	- 4
Non-life	- 20	- 19	- 22	- 21	- 19
of which Non-life - Claim related expenses	- 11	- 11	- 13	- 12	- 11
Life	- 5	- 5	- 5	- 5	- 5
Net result from reinsurance contracts held	- 2	- 2	- 1	- 3	- 1
Impairment	- 13	- 8	- 16	4	- 11
on FA at amortised cost and at FVOCI	- 13	- 8	- 4	5	- 10
on goodwill	0	0	0	0	0
other	0	0	- 12	- 1	- 1
Share in results of associated companies and joint ventures	0	0	0	0	0
RESULT BEFORE TAX	61	58	24	40	31
Income tax expense	- 14	- 13	- 7	- 8	- 6
RESULT AFTER TAX	47	46	17	31	25
attributable to minority interests	0	0	0	0	0
attributable to equity holders of the parent	**47**	**45**	**17**	**31**	**25**
Banking	44	41	14	30	22
Insurance	3	4	2	2	3
Breakdown Loans and deposits					
Total customer loans excluding reverse repos (end of period)	16 975	16 538	13 000	12 871	12 475
of which Mortgage loans (end of period)	*9 747*	*9 469*	*7 225*	*7 130*	*7 023*
Customer deposits and debt certificates excl. repos (end of period)	14 368	13 289	9 736	9 307	9 083
Insurance related liabilities (including Inv. Contracts)					
Life insurance	179	174	177	179	182
Liabilities under investment contracts (IFRS 9)	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*
Insurance contract liabilities (IFRS 17)	*179*	*174*	*177*	*179*	*182*
Non-life insurance	80	80	79	77	76
Performance Indicators					
Risk-weighted assets, banking (fully loaded, end of period)	10 579	10 488	8 045	7 814	7 694
Required capital, insurance (end of period)	37	35	35	35	35
Allocated capital (end of period)	1 187	1 175	911	886	872
Return on allocated capital (ROAC, YTD)	16%	16%	12%	14%	14%
Cost/income ratio without banking and insurance tax (YTD)	54%	55%	56%	55%	55%
Combined ratio, non-life insurance (YTD)	92%	92%	97%	96%	94%

More information on the impact in 1H 2026 of the acquisition of 365.bank and Business Lease SK can be found in Note 6.6.

Hungary **(in millions of EUR)**	**2Q 2026**	**1Q 2026**	**4Q 2025**	**3Q 2025**	**2Q 2025**
Breakdown P&L					
Net interest income	179	154	159	150	146
Insurance revenues before reinsurance	63	60	56	55	54
Non-life	56	54	50	49	48
Life	7	7	6	6	6
Dividend income	0	0	0	0	0
Net result from financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss & Insurance finance income and expense (for contracts issued)	3	3	17	6	13
Net fee and commission income	97	87	90	89	85
Net other income	0	31	- 2	0	3
TOTAL INCOME	342	335	320	300	301
Operating expenses (excluding opex allocated to insurance service expenses)	- 137	- 283	- 126	- 119	- 110
Total Opex without bank and insurance tax	- 94	- 89	- 88	- 84	- 82
Total bank and insurance tax	- 54	- 215	- 48	- 45	- 38
Minus: Opex allocated to insurance service expenses	11	22	10	10	10
Insurance service expenses before reinsurance	- 54	- 63	- 54	- 49	- 42
Of which Insurance commissions paid	- 4	- 3	- 4	- 4	- 4
Non-life	- 50	- 59	- 50	- 46	- 38
of which Non-life - Claim related expenses	- 27	- 25	- 31	- 26	- 18
Life	- 4	- 4	- 4	- 3	- 3
Net result from reinsurance contracts held	- 1	- 2	4	- 1	- 2
Impairment	- 46	- 12	- 10	- 2	- 8
on FA at amortised cost and at FVOCI	- 5	- 12	- 3	0	- 3
on goodwill	0	0	0	0	0
other	- 42	0	- 7	- 2	- 5
Share in results of associated companies and joint ventures	0	0	0	0	0
RESULT BEFORE TAX	103	- 25	133	129	140
Income tax expense	- 14	- 5	- 18	- 18	- 18
RESULT AFTER TAX	90	- 30	116	112	122
attributable to minority interests	0	0	0	0	0
attributable to equity holders of the parent	**90**	**- 30**	**116**	**112**	**122**
Banking	82	- 27	109	106	111
Insurance	7	- 3	6	5	11
Breakdown Loans and deposits					
Total customer loans excluding reverse repos (end of period)	9 429	8 199	8 118	7 593	7 299
of which Mortgage loans (end of period)	*3 043*	*2 626*	*2 474*	*2 237*	*2 104*
Customer deposits and debt certificates excl. repos (end of period)	12 438	11 309	10 920	10 312	10 011
Insurance related liabilities (including Inv. Contracts)					
Life insurance	415	333	338	314	309
Liabilities under investment contracts (IFRS 9)	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*
Insurance contract liabilities (IFRS 17)	*415*	*333*	*338*	*314*	*309*
Non-life insurance	168	145	141	129	122
Performance Indicators					
Risk-weighted assets, banking (fully loaded, end of period)	8 455	7 717	7 789	7 130	6 991
Required capital, insurance (end of period)	83	74	75	71	68
Allocated capital (end of period)	1 002	913	922	846	829
Return on allocated capital (ROAC, YTD)	13%	-13%	46%	44%	39%
Cost/income ratio without banking and insurance tax (YTD)	28%	28%	29%	29%	29%
Combined ratio, non-life insurance (YTD)	103%	114%	94%	94%	94%

Note: The combined ratio, non-life insurance includes a significant windfall tax fully booked in first quarter. Excluding the windfall tax, the combined ratio amounted to 93% in 1H2026, 93% in 1Q 2026, 90% in 2025, 88% in 9M 2025, and 84% in 1H 2025.

Bulgaria (in millions of EUR)	2Q 2026	1Q 2026	4Q 2025	3Q 2025	2Q 2025
Breakdown P&L					
Net interest income	136	131	117	114	114
Insurance revenues before reinsurance	75	70	71	68	67
Non-life	68	63	63	62	60
Life	7	7	7	6	6
Dividend income	0	0	0	0	0
Net result from financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss & Insurance finance income and expense (for contracts issued)	- 1	0	0	0	0
Net fee and commission income	39	35	46	43	41
Net other income	2	0	3	1	1
TOTAL INCOME	251	236	237	227	223
Operating expenses (excluding opex allocated to insurance service expenses)	- 63	- 79	- 64	- 60	- 52
Total Opex without bank and insurance tax	- 72	- 74	- 74	- 69	- 70
Total bank and insurance tax	- 1	- 15	0	0	9
Minus: Opex allocated to insurance service expenses	11	11	10	10	10
Insurance service expenses before reinsurance	- 55	- 46	- 57	- 48	- 49
Of which Insurance commissions paid	- 14	- 12	- 12	- 12	- 11
Non-life	- 52	- 42	- 51	- 45	- 45
of which Non-life - Claim related expenses	- 30	- 23	- 31	- 25	- 27
Life	- 3	- 4	- 6	- 3	- 3
Net result from reinsurance contracts held	- 3	- 4	- 2	- 4	- 2
Impairment	- 10	- 9	- 30	- 7	- 15
on FA at amortised cost and at FVOCI	- 9	- 8	- 25	- 5	- 15
on goodwill	0	0	0	0	0
other	- 1	0	- 5	- 1	0
Share in results of associated companies and joint ventures	0	0	0	0	0
RESULT BEFORE TAX	121	98	85	110	105
Income tax expense	- 18	- 14	- 12	- 16	- 15
RESULT AFTER TAX	103	84	72	94	90
attributable to minority interests	0	0	0	0	0
attributable to equity holders of the parent	**103**	**84**	**72**	**94**	**90**
Banking	85	65	61	77	75
Insurance	18	19	11	17	15
Breakdown Loans and deposits					
Total customer loans excluding reverse repos (end of period)	13 352	13 156	12 925	12 394	11 794
of which Mortgage loans (end of period)	*4 211*	*3 987*	*3 865*	*3 658*	*3 471*
Customer deposits and debt certificates excl. repos (end of period)	15 930	15 690	15 575	14 846	14 177
Insurance related liabilities (including Inv. Contracts)					
Life insurance	562	505	473	448	430
Liabilities under investment contracts (IFRS 9)	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*
Insurance contract liabilities (IFRS 17)	*562*	*505*	*473*	*448*	*430*
Non-life insurance	206	203	204	199	195
Performance Indicators					
Risk-weighted assets, banking (fully loaded, end of period)	10 222	10 291	10 450	9 953	9 660
Required capital, insurance (end of period)	98	94	101	99	96
Allocated capital (end of period)	1 209	1 213	1 237	1 182	1 147
Return on allocated capital (ROAC, YTD)	31%	27%	28%	29%	28%
Cost/income ratio without banking and insurance tax (YTD)	35%	36%	36%	36%	37%
Combined ratio, non-life insurance (YTD)	80%	77%	84%	82%	83%

Business unit Group Centre (in millions of EUR)	2Q 2026	1Q 2026	4Q 2025	3Q 2025	2Q 2025
Breakdown P&L					
Net interest income	- 65	- 61	- 64	- 64	- 70
Insurance revenues before reinsurance	3	3	2	3	4
Non-life	3	3	2	3	4
Life	0	0	0	0	0
Dividend income	4	0	0	1	1
Net result from financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss & Insurance finance income and expense (for contracts issued)	- 4	- 3	- 1	5	18
Net fee and commission income	- 7	- 7	- 1	0	0
Net other income	- 6	- 7	- 12	- 8	- 5
TOTAL INCOME	- 76	- 74	- 75	- 63	- 52
Operating expenses (excluding opex allocated to insurance service expenses)	- 52	- 46	- 68	- 29	- 43
Total Opex without bank and insurance tax	- 53	- 47	- 68	- 30	- 43
Total bank and insurance tax	0	0	0	0	0
Minus: Opex allocated to insurance service expenses	1	1	1	1	1
Insurance service expenses before reinsurance	- 1	- 2	- 4	1	- 1
Of which Insurance commissions paid	0	0	0	0	0
Non-life	- 1	- 2	- 4	1	- 1
of which Non-life - Claim related expenses	- 1	- 1	- 3	2	0
Life	0	0	0	0	0
Net result from reinsurance contracts held	- 9	7	5	1	4
Impairment	3	8	4	0	1
on FA at amortised cost and at FVOCI	3	8	6	0	1
other	0	0	- 2	0	0
Share in results of associated companies and joint ventures	0	0	0	0	0
RESULT BEFORE TAX	- 135	- 108	- 137	- 90	- 91
Income tax expense	29	26	30	21	25
RESULT AFTER TAX	- 106	- 82	- 107	- 68	- 65
attributable to minority interests	0	0	0	0	0
attributable to equity holders of the parent	**- 106**	**- 82**	**- 107**	**- 68**	**- 65**
Banking	- 95	- 84	- 85	- 80	- 73
Insurance	- 16	- 1	- 3	- 1	- 1
Holding activities	5	3	- 20	13	9
Breakdown Loans and deposits					
Total customer loans excluding reverse repos (end of period)	0	0	0	0	0
of which Mortgage loans (end of period)	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*
Customer deposits and debt certificates excl. repos (end of period)	22 550	21 861	21 730	20 551	19 992
Performance Indicators					
Risk-weighted assets, banking (end of period,fully loaded)	- 1 365	- 377	1 631	1 346	1 483
Risk-weighted assets, insurance (end of period, fully loaded)	6 171	6 171	6 171	6 171	6 171
Required capital, insurance (end of period)	- 40	- 203	- 20	- 81	- 27
Allocated capital (end of period)	- 189	- 244	157	66	134

Details of ratios and terms on KBC Group level

Basic and diluted earnings per share

Gives an idea of the amount of profit over a certain period that is attributable to one share (and, where applicable, including dilutive instruments).

Calculation (in millions of EUR)	Reference	1H 2026	2025	1H 2025
Result after tax, attributable to equity holders of the parent (A)	'Consolidated income statement'	1 709	3 568	1 564
+				
Coupon on the additional tier-1 instruments included in equity (B)	'Consolidated statement of changes in equity'	- 63	- 117	- 49
/				
Average number of ordinary shares less treasury shares (in millions) in the period (C)	Note 5.10	397	397	397
or				
Average number of ordinary shares plus dilutive options less treasury shares in the period (D)		397	397	397
Basic = (A+B) / (C) (in EUR)		4.15	8.70	3.82
Diluted = (A+B) / (D) (in EUR)		4.15	8.70	3.82

Combined ratio (non-life insurance – including reinsurance)

Gives insight into the technical profitability of the short-term non-life insurance business, more particularly the extent to which insurance premiums adequately cover claim payments and expenses. The combined ratio is defined net of reinsurance.

Calculation (in millions of EUR or %)	Reference note 3.6.1	1H 2026	2025	1H 2025
Non-life PAA - Claims and claim related costs net of reinsurance (A)		747	1 421	681
	Part of 'Of which Non-life - Claim related expenses'	754	1 446	705
	Part of 'Operating expenses (incl. banking and insurance tax)'	1	2	1
	Amounts recoverable from reinsurer	- 8	- 28	- 26
+				
Non-life PAA - Costs other than claims and commissions (B)		419	804	385
	Part of 'Of which Non-life - Claim related expenses'	398	760	364
	Part of 'Operating expenses (incl. banking and insurance tax)'	27	53	25
	Commissions received	- 5	- 9	- 5
/				
Non-life PAA - Net earned expected premiums received (C)		1 364	2 565	1 246
	Part of 'Insurance revenues before reinsurance'	1 417	2 672	1 299
	Premiums paid to reinsurer	- 53	- 107	- 52
= (A+B) / (C)		85%	87%	86%

Common equity ratio

A risk-weighted measure of the group's solvency based on common equity tier-1 capital (the ratios given here are based on the Danish compromise). Changes to the capital rules are gradually being implemented to allow banks to build up the necessary capital buffers. The capital position of a bank, when account is taken of the transition period, is referred to as the 'transitional' view. The capital position based on full application of all the rules – as would be the case after this transition period – is referred to as 'fully loaded'.

A detailed calculation can be found under 'Solvency KBC Group' section.

Cost/income ratio without bank and insurance tax (group)

Gives an impression of the relative cost efficiency (costs relative to income without bank and insurance tax, but including insurance commissions paid) of the group.

Calculation (in millions of EUR or %)	Reference	1H 2026	2025	1H 2025
Cost/income ratio				
Total Opex without bank and insurance tax (A) +	Consolidated income statement	2 423	4 599	2 232
Insurance commissions paid (B)	Consolidated income statement	223	429	206
/				
Total income (C)	Consolidated income statement	6 656	12 200	5 955
=(A+B) / (C)		39.8%	41.2%	40.9%

Where relevant, we also exclude the exceptional and/or non-operating items when calculating the cost/income ratio. This calculation aims to give a better idea of the relative cost efficiency of the pure business activities. The adjustments include: MTM ALM derivatives (fully excluded), bank and 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 IFRIC 21) and one-off items. The Cost/Income ratio adjusted for specific items is 43% in 1H 2026 (versus 46% in 2025).

Cover ratio

Indicates the proportion of impaired loans (see 'Impaired loans ratio' for definition) that are covered by impairment charges. The numerator and denominator in the formula relate to all impaired loans, but may be limited to impaired loans that are more than 90 days past due (the figures for that particular calculation are given in the ‘Credit risk’ section.

Calculation (in millions of EUR or %)	Reference	1H 2026	2025	1H 2025
Stage 3 impairment on loans (A)	'Credit risk: loan portfolio overview' table in the 'Credit risk' section	2 118	2 002	1 991
/				
Outstanding impaired loans (B)	'Credit risk: loan portfolio overview' table in the 'Credit risk' section	4 453	4 097	4 041
= (A) / (B)		47.6%	48.9%	49.3%

Credit cost ratio

Gives an idea of loan impairment charges recognised in the income statement for a specific period, relative to the total loan portfolio (see 'Loan portfolio' for definition). In the longer term, this ratio can provide an indication of the credit quality of the portfolio.

Calculation (in millions of EUR or %)	Reference	1H 2026	2025	1H 2025
Net changes in impairment for credit risks (A)	'Consolidated income statement': component of 'Impairment'	237	277	158
/				
Average outstanding loan portfolio (B)	'Credit risk: loan portfolio overview' table in the 'Credit risk' section	236 977	219 422	215 932
= (A) (annualised) / (B)		0.17%	0.13%	0.15%

In 1Q 2026, the increase in the ECL and management overlay for geopolitical and macroeconomic uncertainties is not annualized.

In 1H 2026, the credit cost ratio without ECL and management overlay for geopolitical and macroeconomic uncertainties and without the recent acquisitions, amounts to 0.11% (versus 0.13% in 2025).

Impaired loans ratio

Indicates the proportion of impaired loans in the loan portfolio (see 'Loan portfolio' for definition) and, therefore, gives an idea of the creditworthiness of the portfolio. Impaired loans are loans where it is unlikely that the full contractual principal and interest will be repaid/paid. These loans have a KBC default status of PD 10, PD 11 or PD 12. Where appropriate, the numerator in the formula may be limited to impaired loans that are more than 90 days past due (PD 11 + PD 12). Relevant figures for that calculation are given in the 'Credit Risk' section.

Calculation (in millions of EUR or %)	Reference	1H 2026	2025	1H 2025
Amount outstanding of impaired loans (A)	'Credit risk: loan portfolio overview' table in the 'Credit risk' section	4 453	4 097	4 041
/				
Total outstanding loan portfolio (B)	'Credit risk: loan portfolio overview in the 'Credit risk' section	242 763	227 942	220 962
= (A) / (B)		1.8%	1.8%	1.8%

Leverage ratio

Gives an idea of the group's solvency, based on a simple non-risk-weighted ratio.

A detailed calculation can be found under 'Solvency KBC Group' section.

Liquidity coverage ratio (LCR)

Gives an idea of the bank's liquidity position in the short term, more specifically the extent to which the group is able to overcome liquidity difficulties over a one-month period. It is the average of 12 end-of-month LCR figures.

Calculation (in millions of EUR or %)	Reference	1H 2026	2025	1H 2025
Stock of high-quality liquid assets (A)	Based on the European Commission's Delegated Act on LCR and the European Banking Authority's guidelines for LCR disclosure	101 680	101 296	100 551
/				
Total net cash outflows over the next 30 calendar days (B)		64 534	63 637	64 142
= (A) / (B)		158%	159%	157%

KBCs large stock of high-quality liquid assets (approximately 102 billion euros in 2Q 2026), which consist of cash and bonds which can be repoed in the private market and at the central banks. Note that the 102 billion euros consist of:

- 24 billion euros (or 24%) 'Cash & Central Bank receivables' (= liquidity that could at all times be used instantaneously to cover outflows)
- 78 billion euros (or 77%) 'LCR eligible bonds' which are reported at fair value at all times, independent of IFRS classification

Loan Portfolio

Gives an idea of the magnitude of (what are mainly traditional) lending activities.

Calculation (in millions of EUR or %)	Reference	1H 2026	2025	1H 2025
Loans and advances to customers (A)	Note 4.1, component of 'Loans and advances to customers'	221 636	208 612	202 031
+				
Reverse repos (not with Central Banks) (B)	Note 4.1, component of 'Reverse repos with credit institutions'	3 892	1 997	1 856
+				
Debt instruments issued by corporates and by credit institutions (not with Central Banks) (banking) (C)	Note 4.1, component of 'Debt instruments issued by corporates and by credit institutions'	4 315	5 007	5 390
+				
Other exposures to credit institutions (D)		3 676	3 656	3 218
+				
Financial guarantees granted to clients and other commitments (E)	Note 6.1, component of 'Financial guarantees given'	11 958	11 415	11 023
+				
Impairment on loans (F)	Note 4.2, component of 'Impairment'	2 496	2 501	2 489
+				
Insurance entities (G)	Note 4.1, component of 'Loans and advances to customers'	- 1 447	- 1 730	- 1 794
+				
Non-loan-related receivables (H)		- 1 098	- 402	- 684
+				
Other (I)	Component of Note 4.1	- 2 665	- 3 115	- 2 568
Gross Carrying amount = (A)+(B)+(C)+(D)+(E)+(F)+(G)+(H)+(I)		242 763	227 942	220 962

Net interest margin

Gives an idea of the net interest income of the banking activities (one of the most important sources of revenue for the group) relative to the average total interest-bearing assets of the banking activities.

Calculation (in millions of EUR or %)	Reference	1H 2026	2025	1H 2025
Net interest income of the banking activities (A)	'Consolidated income statement': component of 'Net interest income'	3 094	5 479	2 653
/				
Average interest-bearing assets of the banking activities (B)	'Consolidated balance sheet': component of 'Total assets'	279 648	260 754	255 714
= (A) (annualised x360/number of calendar days) / (B)		2.20%	2.07%	2.06%

The net interest margin is the net interest income of the banking activities, excluding dealing rooms and the net interest impact of ALM FX swaps and repos.

Net stable funding ratio (NSFR)

Gives an idea of the bank's structural liquidity position in the long term, more specifically the extent to which the group is able to overcome liquidity difficulties over a one-year period.

Calculation (in millions of EUR or %)	Reference	1H 2026	2025	1H 2025
Available amount of stable funding (A)	Regulation (EU) 2019/876 dd. 20-05-2019	242 932	234 686	226 899
/				
Required amount of stable funding (B)		182 850	170 629	168 465
= (A) / (B)		133%	138%	135%

Parent shareholders' equity per share

Gives the carrying value of a KBC share, i.e. the value in euros represented by each share in the parent shareholders' equity of KBC.

Calculation (in millions of EUR or number)	Reference	1H 2026	2025	1H 2025
Parent shareholders' equity (A)	'Consolidated balance sheet'	25 518	25 404	23 339
/				
Number of ordinary shares less treasury shares (at period-end) (B)	Note 5.10	397	397	397
= (A) / (B) (in EUR)		64.33	64.04	58.85

Return on allocated capital (ROAC) for a particular business unit

Gives an idea of the relative profitability of a business unit, more specifically the ratio of the net result to the capital allocated to the business unit.

Calculation (in millions of EUR or %)	Reference	1H 2026	2025	1H 2025
BELGIUM BUSINESS UNIT				
Result after tax (including minority interests) of the business unit (A)	Note 2.2: Results by segment	1 063	2 151	888
/				
The average amount of capital allocated to the business unit is based on the risk-weighted assets for the banking activities (CRR/CRD) and risk-weighted asset equivalents for the insurance activities (under Solvency II) (B)		10 231	9 662	9 553
= (A) annualised / (B)		20.8%	22.3%	18.6%
CZECH REPUBLIC BUSINESS UNIT				
Result after tax (including minority interests) of the business unit (A)	Note 2.2: Results by segment	494	922	447
/				
The average amount of capital allocated to the business unit is based on the risk-weighted assets for the banking activities (CRR/CRD) and risk-weighted asset equivalents for the insurance activities (under Solvency II) (B)		2 781	2 499	2 396
= (A) annualised / (B)		35.5%	36.9%	37.4%
INTERNATIONAL MARKETS BUSINESS UNIT				
Result after tax (including minority interests) of the business unit (A)	Note 2.2: Results by segment	339	814	372
/				
The average amount of capital allocated to the business unit is based on the risk-weighted assets for the banking activities (CRR/CRD) and risk-weighted asset equivalents for the insurance activities (under Solvency II) (B)		3 338	2 875	2 797
= (A) annualised / (B)		20.3%	28.3%	26.6%

Return on equity

Gives an idea of the relative profitability of the group, more specifically the ratio of the net result to equity.

Calculation (in millions of EUR or %)	Reference	1H 2026	2025	1H 2025
Result after tax, attributable to equity holders of the parent (A)	'Consolidated income statement'	1 709	3 568	1 564
-				
Coupon on the additional tier-1 instruments included in equity (B)	'Consolidated statement of changes in equity'	- 63	- 117	- 49
/				
Average parent shareholders' equity (C)	'Consolidated statement of changes in equity'	25 461	23 925	22 893
= (A+B) (annualised) / (C)		12.9%	14.4%	13.2%

When bank and insurance taxes are evenly spread throughout the year and excluding one-offs, the return on equity in 1H 2026 amounted to 16%. Similarly, the return on tangible equity in 1H 2026 amounted to 18%.

Sales Life (insurance)

Total sales of life insurance compromise new business of guaranteed interest contracts, unit-linked investment contracts and hybrid contracts.

Calculation (in millions of EUR or %)	Reference	1H 2026	2025	1H 2025
Guaranteed Interest products		749	1 501	632
+				
Unit-Linked products		1 107	1 801	900
+				
Hybrid products		118	274	136
Total sales Life (A) + (B) + (C)		1 974	3 576	1 668

Solvency ratio (insurance)

Measures the solvency of the insurance business, as calculated under Solvency II.

A detailed calculation can be found under 'Solvency banking and insurance activities separately' section.

Total assets under management

Total assets under management (AuM) consist of direct client money (Assets under Distribution towards retail, private banking and institutional clients), KBC Group assets (incl. pension fund), fund-of-funds assets and investment advice. Total AuM comprise assets managed by the group's various asset management companies (KBC Asset Management, ČSOB Asset Management, etc.), as well as assets under advisory management at KBC Bank. The size and development of total AuM are major factors behind net fee and commission income (generating entry and management fees) and hence determine a large part of any change in this income line.

Calculation (in billions of EUR or quantity)	Reference	1H 2026	2025	1H 2025
Belgium Business Unit (A)	Company presentation on www.kbc.com	288	265	248
+				
Czech Republic Business Unit (B)	Company presentation on www.kbc.com	24	22	21
+				
International Markets Business Unit (C)	Company presentation on www.kbc.com	17	13	12
(A)+(B)+(C)		328	300	280