MOODY'S RATINGS

CREDIT OPINION

11 August 2025

Update

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RATINGS

Groupe Crelan

Domicile	Brussels, Belgium
Long Term CRR	Not Assigned
Long Term Issuer Rating	Not Available
Type	Not Available
Outlook	Not Available

Please see the ratings section at the end of this report for more information. The ratings and outlook shown reflect information as of the publication date.

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Groupe Crelan

Update to credit analysis

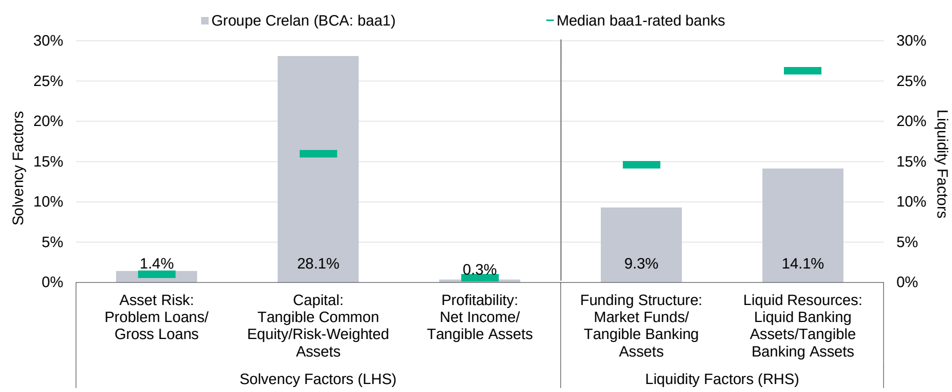
Summary

Crelan SA/NV's long-term deposit of A1 and issuer rating of A2 reflect (1) the bank's Baseline Credit Assessment (BCA) of baa1; (2) an uplift from our Advanced Loss Given Failure (LGF) analysis of two notches and one notch respectively reflecting the very low and low loss-given-failure of the respective instruments; and (3) one notch of rating uplift resulting from a moderate probability of government support in view of Crelan's likely systemic importance in Belgium.

Crelan's baa1 BCA reflects its low asset risk, robust capitalization, modest but resilient profitability, and sound funding structure and liquidity. These strengths are partly offset by its limited business diversification.

Exhibit 1

Rating Scorecard - Key financial ratios



Source: Moody's Financial Metrics

Credit strengths

» Low asset risk profile resulting from the focus on the Belgian retail market

» Robust risk-weighted capitalisation partly offset by its relatively low leverage ratio

» Modest but resilient profitability commensurate with the group's low risk profile

» Large and granular deposit base providing stable funding resources

Credit challenges

» Relatively limited business diversification

Rating outlook

The outlook on Crelan SA/NV's long-term issuer rating is stable, reflecting our view that asset quality and profitability will remain resilient and that the bank will preserve a sound level of capital and liquidity.

The outlook on the long-term deposit rating is negative and reflects the negative outlook on the rating of the government of Belgium. If the sovereign rating were downgraded, the moderate government support assumption will likely no longer result in any support uplift for deposits as is typically the case when such support would lead bank ratings to be in line with or above the sovereign debt rating.

Factors that could lead to an upgrade

» Although unlikely in the short-term, the BCA could be upgraded if Crelan's asset risk and capital, including its leverage ratio were to improve substantially. An upgrade of the BCA would result in an upgrade of all the long-term ratings except for the long-term deposit ratings.

» The long-term issuer rating could also be upgraded if further MREL-eligible debt issuance of subordinated and/or junior senior debt were to result in lower loss-given-failure for the instrument.

Factors that could lead to a downgrade

» The BCA could be downgraded if Crelan's asset quality, capital or profitability were to materially decline or if its funding structure or liquidity were to deteriorate. A downgrade of the BCA would result in a downgrade of all the long-term ratings and the short-term issuer rating.

» A downgrade of the long-term deposit rating could also result from a downgrade of the rating of the government of Belgium, or if its loss-given-failure were to increase as a result of a decrease in subordinated instruments.

Key Indicators

Exhibit 2

Groupe Crelan (Consolidated Financials) [1]

	12-24[2]	12-23[2]	12-22[2]	12-21[2]	12-20[2]	CAGR/Avg.[3]
Total Assets (EUR Million)	55,803.0	53,988.0	53,842.3	53,011.9	22,819.2	25.1[4]
Total Assets (USD Million)	57,783.8	59,638.1	57,463.0	60,068.1	27,920.6	19.9[4]
Tangible Common Equity (EUR Million)	2,551.7	2,214.6	2,003.3	1,902.2	1,273.4	19.0[4]
Tangible Common Equity (USD Million)	2,642.3	2,446.4	2,138.1	2,155.4	1,558.1	14.1[4]
Problem Loans / Gross Loans (%)	1.4	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.6	1.3[5]
Tangible Common Equity / Risk Weighted Assets (%)	28.1	26.3	22.5	16.4	--	23.3[6]
Problem Loans / (Tangible Common Equity + Loan Loss Reserve) (%)	24.4	23.3	24.7	23.5	20.4	23.3[5]
Net Interest Margin (%)	1.5	1.8	1.3	0.7	1.2	1.3[5]
PPI / Average RWA (%)	2.4	4.4	2.2	--	--	3.0[6]
Net Income / Tangible Assets (%)	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.3[5]
Cost / Income Ratio (%)	76.5	64.0	72.5	69.5	77.5	72.0[5]
Market Funds / Tangible Banking Assets (%)	9.3	10.3	9.6	11.0	4.9	9.0[5]
Liquid Banking Assets / Tangible Banking Assets (%)	14.1	12.7	16.1	12.6	17.6	14.6[5]
Gross Loans / Due to Customers (%)	110.5	114.8	112.0	110.3	89.0	107.3[5]

[1] All figures and ratios are adjusted using Moody's standard adjustments. [2] Basel III - fully loaded or transitional phase-in; IFRS. [3] May include rounding differences because of the scale of reported amounts. [4] Compound annual growth rate (%) based on the periods for the latest accounting regime. [5] Simple average of periods for the latest accounting regime. [6] Simple average of Basel III periods.

Sources: Moody's Ratings and company filings

Profile

Crelan is a Belgian cooperative banking group headquartered in Brussels and fully owned by 296,751 individual cooperative shareholders. The cooperative group, constituting a "federation of credit institutions" (referred to in the rest of the report as the federation) under the Belgian law, includes (i) the cooperative company CrelanCo, issuing cooperative shares to private individuals, and (ii) Crelan SA/NV, acting as the central body and refinancing vehicle for the whole group. CrelanCo and Crelan SA/NV are both credit institutions which conduct banking activities, but the daily management of CrelanCo is delegated to Crelan SA/NV's executive committee. Both CrelanCo and Crelan SA/NV book loans on their respective balance sheets, but this has no particular bearing for our analysis and only reflects historical and practical reasons.

The federation of credit institutions is governed under the Belgian law by articles 239 to 241 of the Act of 25 April 2014 on the status and supervision of credit institutions and by the rules of affiliation of the federation. Under the Belgian law, the obligations of the affiliated institution (CrelanCo) and the central institution (Crelan SA/NV) are joint and several. For regulatory purposes, CrelanCo and Crelan SA/NV are therefore considered as one reporting entity.

The group offers loans and deposit products to individuals, professionals and farmers. It also offers insurance and asset management products through various partnerships[1].

On 31 December 2021, Crelan SA/NV acquired 100% of ABB from French insurance group AXA (A2 stable). Concurrently, Crelan transferred 100% of Crelan Insurance to AXA Belgium, AXA's insurance subsidiary in Belgium. Crelan and AXA also concluded a long-term distribution agreement under which Crelan distribute AXA's property and casualty (P&C) insurance and loan insurance products in Belgium.

After a 2.5 year integration process, the merger by absorption of ABB into Crelan SA/NV was completed on 10 June 2024 and ABB ceased to exist. Since the merger, the former ABB's activities are carried out under the Crelan brand. Data migration of the customers and branches from ABB's systems to those of Crelan and the digital re-onboarding of the customers to Crelan's platform were executed concurrently.

In May 2025, Crelan announced a partnership with Groupe Crédit Agricole (GCA). The partnership entails an equity investment in which GCA will acquire new shares to be issued by Crelan SA/NV equating to 9.9% of its capital, as well as commercial partnerships in asset management, leasing and private banking. Crelan expects the transaction to close within a few months. Please refer to the issuer comment Partnership with Groupe Crédit Agricole will diversify revenue and strengthen capital of 23 May 2025 for more details.

As of year-end 2024, the consolidated group had a network of 727 retail branches in Belgium (down from 770 as of year-end 2023), including 680 Crelan branches and 47 branches owned by its subsidiary Europabank. Crelan's branches are operated by independent agents. Total consolidated assets as of year-end 2024 amounted to €55.8 billion. The group currently ranks as the fifth bank measured in terms of market shares of deposits and residential mortgages in Belgium.

Detailed credit considerations

Crelan's asset quality is strong

The assigned asset risk score of a1, one notch below the macro-adjusted score of aa3 takes account of the risk of some deterioration in asset quality as a result of uncertainties related to inflation and subdued economic growth outlook. Salary indexation in Belgium as well as the fact that mortgages are essentially fixed-rate shield mortgage borrowers' creditworthiness from inflationary pressures.

Crelan's focus on lending to Belgian retail, professional and agricultural clients results in a very granular loan book and a low risk profile overall. As of year-end 2024, the consolidated loan book amounted to €48.9 billion (excluding loans to credit institutions) 84% of which were retail loans. Out of the retail loans, the vast majority were housing loans (around 79%). Loans to professionals and agricultural loans represented 11% and 4% respectively of the loan portfolio as of the same date.

Similar to other European markets, transaction volumes in the Belgian mortgage market dropped materially compared to the peaks of 2021 and 2022. Growth in house prices have also decelerated from the strong rise between 2019 and 2021. Crelan's retail loan production has followed the same trend with a drop of around 25% in 2023 compared to 2022 and a further decline of 5% in 2024. Although stabilizing since the beginning of the year, the origination of loans to entrepreneurs and SMEs was also down by 5% in 2024 (-10% in 2023). On the other hand, the production of agricultural loans recovered by 20% in 2024 (-17% in 2023). As a result of the overall slowdown in new origination, the increase in Crelan's loan book has been relatively limited over the past 2 years with a growth of 0.6% in 2024 and 2.5% in 2023, down from 4.5% in 2022 and 7.1% in 2021.

Although up from 1.2% at year-end 2023, the consolidated problem loan ratio of 1.4% of at year-end 2024[2] is still lower than the Belgian average of 1.7% and reflects the bank's good asset quality. As of the same date, the stage 3 ratio was 1% within the retail portfolio and 2.8% in the rest of the portfolio. We believe that these stage 3 ratios calculated on the consolidated loan portfolio of the group are somewhat higher than those on Crelan's standalone portfolio because of the higher risk profile of Europabank's customers.

Europabank is a fully-owned subsidiary of Crelan specialised in consumer loans, mortgages, leasing and other banking and payment services to a niche client base of individuals and SMEs with typically a lower credit profile than the group's core customers. Europabank's stage 3 ratio was 5.8% at year-end 2024, up from 3% at year-end 2023 (the peak over the past four years was 8.4% at year-end 2019). Although growing, Europabank's loan book is still very small relative to Crelan's aggregate loan book (€1.7 billion or 3.4% of Crelan's consolidated loans as of year-end 2024). Additionally, Europabank's revenues are commensurate with its risk profile, as reflected by its ability to consistently generate a return on asset exceeding 2% (net profit divided by outstanding loan book) since 2019 despite loan loss provisioning charges ranging from 39 basis points of gross loans to 107 basis points over the period to year-end 2024 (70 basis points in 2024).

The group's stage 2 ratio was 7.9% at year-end 2024, gradually down from year-end 2023 (8.1%) and year-end 2022 (9.6%).

Strong asset quality is also reflected in low cost of risk of 4 basis points of average loans in 2024 and 9 basis points in full-year 2023. At year-end 2024, the total stock of loan loss provisions of €225 million,[3] 36% of which were forward-looking provisions (stage 1 and stage 2), covered 33% of stage 3 loans.[4] These provisions include management overlay of €25 million at the level of Crelan and €4.5 million at the level of Europabank.

Capitalisation is robust on a risk-weighted basis and well above minimum requirements

The assigned capital score of aa3, two notches below the macro-adjusted score of aa1, reflects the robust risk-weighted capital ratio of the group, partly offset by its relatively low leverage ratio.

Crelan's consolidated Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) ratio was 27% at year-end 2024, up from 25.5% at year-end 2023 (year-end 2022: 21.3%). The increase in the ratio results from both the issuance of cooperative shares (+235 bps) and retained earnings (+167 bps), partly offset by the increase in risk-weighted assets (RWAs) stemming from organic growth (-96 bps), higher operational risk RWAs and other methodological changes (-156 bps). The ratio is well above its minimum CET1 requirement of 12% under the Supervisory Requirement and Evaluation Process (SREP), comprised of the Pillar 1 requirement (4.5%), the Pillar 2 requirement (1.69%), the capital conversation buffer (2.5%), the sectoral systemic risk buffer[5] (1.57%), the other systemic institution buffer[6] (O-SII, 0.75%) and the countercyclical buffer (CCyB, 1%).

Crelan's regulatory leverage ratio was 4.7% at year-end 2024, up from 4.3% at year-end 2023 3.9% at year-end 2022.

Thanks to its cooperative nature, Crelan regularly issues cooperative shares in order to boost its capitalisation. The group benefited from a €198 million capital increase through issuance of mutual shares in 2024 (€28 million in 2023, €17 million in 2022, nil in 2021 and €25 million in 2020). The high increase in cooperative shares in 2024 is partly attributable to the change in March 2024 in the maximum investment amount per member to €7,500 from €5,000 previously and the rebranding of the former ABB's points of sale to Crelan. The sale of Crelan's cooperative shares to the customers of the former ABB had started in September 2022.

Crelan currently has about 296,750 cooperative shareholders out of its 1.7 million customers, with cooperative shares worth €1,138 million as of year-end 2024 (46% of the group's CET1 capital). The dividend the group can pay on cooperative shares is capped at 6% of the shares' nominal value, as set by the rules of the federation and by the law. The coupon on cooperative shares, which used to be 3.0% of nominal during the period 2017-2021, was progressively raised to 4% for 2022 and then to 4.25% for both 2023 and 2024. The payment to cooperative shareholders amounted to €43.8 million for 2024, which represents a payout ratio of 23% of the group's consolidated net income of the year. The group's earnings retention therefore remains materially higher than that of the non-cooperative Belgian peers.

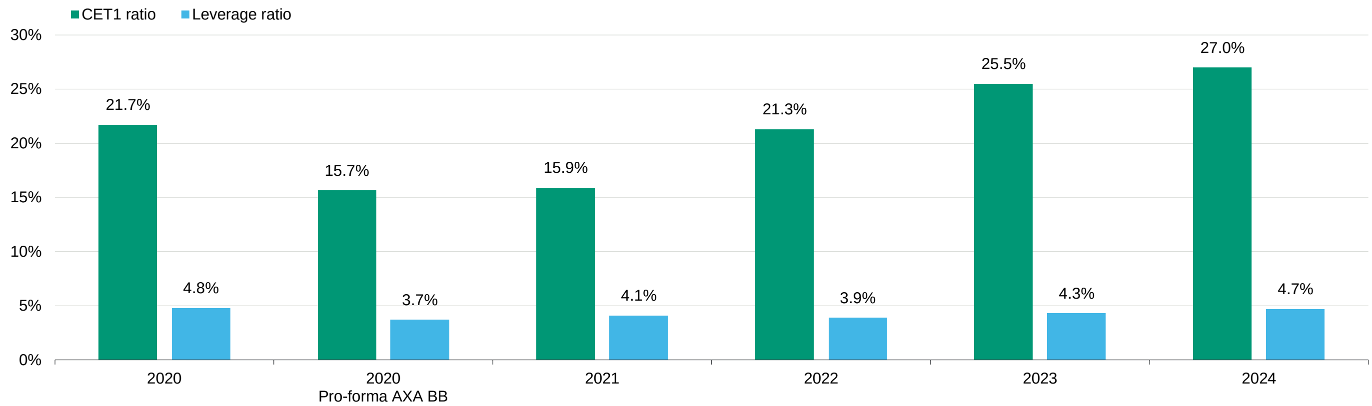
While the impact of the first-time application of Basel IV is limited (-51 bps on the CET1 ratio as of year-end 2024), Crelan indicates that the introduction of the output floor will have a material impact on its solvency ratio, mainly because of the treatment of Belgian mortgage mandates[7], which will very likely be treated as unsecured loans under Basel IV. This issue is not specific to Crelan and affects all Belgian banks.

Based on the figures as of year-end 2024, the estimated impact of a 50% output floor (applicable from 2025) is 4.18 percentage points, which combined with the aforementioned first-time application impact, would result in a Basel IV transitional CET1 ratio of 22.3%, down from the reported ratio of 27%. From 2025 until the end of 2029, the incremental impact of the phase-in of the output floor will be softened by the transitional measures whereby the total amount of RWAs will be capped at 125% of the revised RWA (i.e. before the application of the output floor)[8]. But the impact will become significant from 2030.

We do not adjust the assigned capital score for this issue because we believe that the bank will be able to preserve a high capital ratio through both capital generation[9] over the coming years and management actions to build buffers that will offset the expected increase in RWAs in 2030. In the meantime, the expected capital injection by Groupe Credit Agricole when the transaction announced in May 2025 is completed will have positive effect of around 2 percentage points on Crelan's transitional CET1 ratio and of 40 basis points on its leverage ratio as of year-end 2024.

Crelan's minimum requirement for own funds and eligible liabilities (MREL), to be met by 30 June 2025, was set at 6.58% of total exposure amount[10]. As of year-end 2024, Crelan already complies with this requirement with a ratio of 8.49% of total exposure amount solely met with junior liabilities (i.e. capital, AT1, Tier 2 and senior non-preferred debt). This also already complies with the subordinated MREL requirement of 7.66% of total exposure measure that will become applicable from 2 May 2026.

Exhibit 3
Crelan's capitalisation is robust given its risk profile



Source: Bank's reports

Profitability is moderate but commensurate with the bank's low risk profile

The assigned score for profitability is ba2, in line with the macro-adjusted score. This reflects the average profitability that we expect Crelan to be able to sustainably generate over a credit cycle in the current interest rate environment. It incorporates our expectation of relatively stable net interest income and of slightly rising cost of risk from the extremely low levels reported since 2021. We also assume that the decrease in non-recurring costs resulting from the completion of the ABB-Crelan merger and the positive effects of post-merger synergies will be partly offset by the bank's further investment and transformation plan.

In 2024, Crelan reported a net profit of €192 million, 7.1% down from the peak reached in 2023, but still materially higher compared to 2022. Recurring revenue was down 9% from 2023 to €1,191 million as the decline in net interest income (NII) was only partly offset by higher fee and commission income. Underlying operating expenses remained flat (+0.2%) while cost of risk decreased by €33 million to €9 million. As a result, Crelan's underlying profit fell by 9.7% to €260 million from €288 million in 2023, but still allowed the bank to comfortably absorb the final material ABB-related IT migration costs (€67.5 million) while leaving a net income representing 34 bps of tangible assets.

NII (representing 75% of underlying revenue in 2024) decreased by 15% in 2024 from the very high level that the bank achieved in 2023 thanks to substantial improvement in deposit margins when interest rates were rising. The cost of deposits started to increase from the second half of 2023 as banks progressively rose the savings' rates and more customers moved their cash holdings to better remunerated term accounts. This exerted negative pressure on Crelan's net interest margins despite the stabilization of its deposit structure since the beginning of 2024[11]. The decrease in NII in 2024 is also attributable to (1) the higher cost of funding due to the increase in junior liabilities at the bank following the issuance of junior senior debt and Tier 2 securities, (2) the lowering of the remuneration of mandatory reserves to 0% by the European Central Bank from September 2023, and (3) the temporary negative effect of the mark-to-market of short term hedging swaps[12].

At 146 bps on average in 2024, NIM is materially down from the peak of €183 bps reached in 2023, but remains significantly higher than the NIM of 111 bps achieved prior to H2 2023, i.e. before the hike in interest rates. We expect NIM to stabilize at levels close to 2024 despite the expected decrease in interest rates. Belgian banks are starting to reduce the remuneration of deposits. Crelan had also extended the duration of its replicating portfolio[13] to 3.1 years in 2023 from 1.7 years in 2021, which will contribute to preserve comfortable deposit margins in a declining interest rate environment.

Underlying operating costs remained stable in 2024. General expenses excluding bank levies were up by 4.4% due to inflation, ICT and marketing spending. These were nonetheless offset by lower regulatory levies, reflecting the end of the contribution to the European Single Resolution Fund and a temporarily lower contribution to the Belgian Deposit Guarantee scheme (DGS)[14].

Following the completion of the merger between Crelan and the former ABB in 2024, the bank's results will no longer be impacted by non-recurring integration costs. The synergies of the merger will also materialize over the coming quarters. At the same time, Crelan maintains an ambitious investment plan aimed at improving its IT platform, further enhancing its digital capabilities and facilitating its commercial development. This plan will imply costs that will likely offset a portion of the positive effect of the completion of the merger.

The bank has a sound liquidity and funding structure

Crelan's sound liquidity and funding structure are reflected in a combined liquidity score of baa1.

Crelan's loan-to-deposit (LTD) ratio was 110% at year-end 2024, down from 115% at year-end 2023 and back to the levels of year-end 2022. The slight deterioration in the ratio at year-end 2023 was driven by the fact that deposit growth was hampered in 2023 by Belgian State bond issuance in September, which triggered deposit outflows at all Belgian banks.[15] In 2024, Crelan recovered the deposits that had flown out in 2023 when the State bonds were repaid in September 2024. During the year, customer deposits grew by 4.5% while loans to customers increased by only 1%, resulting in an improved LTD at year-end 2024.

Crelan's LTD ratio remains higher than that of the large Belgian banks who generally report ratios below 100%. This is mainly due to the acquisition of ABB, which used to have a material retail customer funding deficit.[16] We nonetheless consider that Crelan's higher LTD ratio is to a large extent mitigated by the quality of its deposits, which are retail by nature and very granular, providing the group with a stable funding source. As of year-end 2024, 74% of its €44.3 billion customer deposits were insured. Additionally, the gap is to a large extent funded with covered bonds.

Reliance on markets funds is relatively limited as reflected in a market funds-to-tangible-banking-asset ratio of 9.3%[17] at year-end 2024 (year-end 2023: 10.3%; year-end 2022: 9.6%). The vast majority of the group's wholesale funding consists of long-term resources including covered bonds issued through its issuing vehicle Crelan Home Loan SCF [18] (58% of total wholesale funding as of year-end 2024), senior non-preferred debt (SNP, 31%), savings bonds distributed by Crelan (2%) and ABB's European medium term notes (3%). Based on our estimations, the outstanding wholesale funding maturing by year-end 2024 is around three times covered by Crelan's liquidity portfolio.

Crelan's €7.9 billion on-balance-sheet liquid assets at year-end 2024[19] was 70% composed of cash at central banks, 18% of highly rated securities portfolio (of which the vast majority were government bonds) and 10% were amounts due from banks. The unrealised losses on the investment portfolio was negligible at €30.3 million at year-end 2024 or 1.2% of the group's CET1 capital.

The Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR) and the Net Stable Fund Ratio (NSFR) were at a comfortable 196% and 132% at year-end 2024.

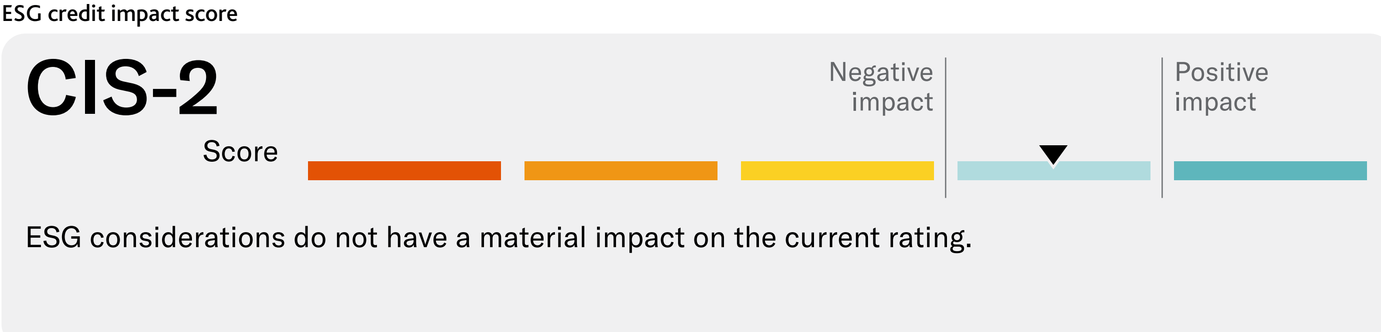
Qualitative adjustment

Crelan's baa1 BCA reflects its Financial Profile score of a3, which, however, is adjusted downward by one notch to reflect the group's limited business diversification and high dependence on net interest income.

ESG considerations

Crelan SA/NV's ESG credit impact score is CIS-2

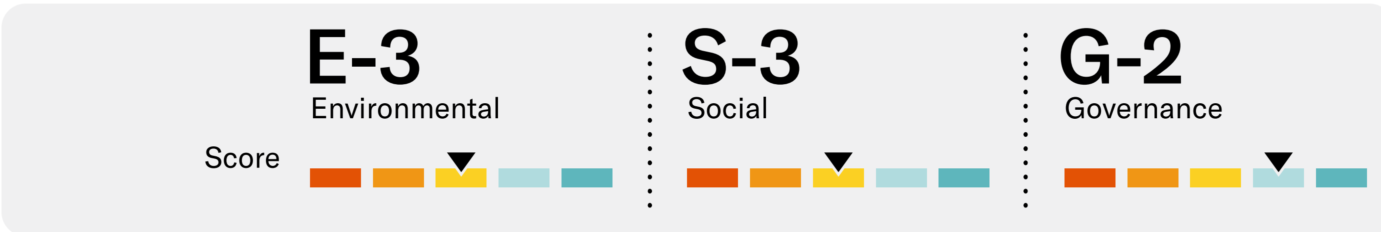
Exhibit 4
ESG credit impact score



Source: Moody's Ratings

Crelan's **CIS-2** reflects the fact that ESG considerations are not material to the rating.

Exhibit 5
ESG issuer profile scores



Source: Moody's Ratings

Environmental
Crelan faces moderate exposure to environmental risks primarily because of its exposure to carbon transition risk from its loan portfolio of small and medium-sized companies. Like its peers, Crelan is facing increasing business risks and stakeholders' pressure to meet more demanding carbon transition targets. Crelan has started directing its investment portfolio towards less carbon-intensive assets.

Social
Crelan faces moderate industrywide social risks related to regulatory risk, litigation exposure, requiring the bank to meet high compliance standards. The Belgian supervisor's focus on mis-selling and misrepresentation may have negative implications, which are mitigated by internal policies and procedures. Crelan's high cyber and personal data risks are mitigated by technology solutions and organizational measures to prevent data breaches.

Governance
Crelan faces low governance risks. Crelan's risk management policies and procedures are in line with industry practices. Crelan has a proven track record of contained risk appetite in its lending and investment activities. The bank also plans to progressively reduce its financial leverage. Despite its cooperative nature which results in a specific governance set-up, Crelan has a relatively simple legal structure, reflecting its domestic retail franchise.

ESG Issuer Profile Scores and Credit Impact Scores for the rated entity/transaction are available on Moodys.com. In order to view the latest scores, please click here to go to the landing page for the entity/transaction on MDC and view the ESG Scores section.

Support and structural considerations

Loss Given Failure analysis
Crelan is subject to the European Union Bank Recovery and Resolution Directive, which we consider an operational resolution regime. We assume residual tangible common equity of 3% and post-failure losses of 8% of tangible banking assets, a 25% runoff in junior wholesale deposits and a 5% runoff in preferred deposits, and assign a 25% probability to deposits being preferred to senior unsecured debt. These are in line with our standard assumptions. Because Crelan's deposits are mainly retail in nature, we assume 90% of them will be preferred (and 10% being junior) in an event of failure.

Our advanced Loss Given Failure analysis as of year-end 2024 indicates a very low loss-given-failure for deposits and low loss-given failure for senior unsecured debt, resulting in two and one notches of uplift from the Adjusted BCA, respectively.

The loss-given-failure for the junior senior unsecured debt and the subordinated debt is low, resulting in a rating with zero notches and one notch below the baa1 Adjusted BCA, respectively.

Government support
We expect a moderate probability of government support in favour of deposits and senior unsecured debt, in view of Crelan's likely systemic importance in Belgium after its merger with ABB. This results in one notch of rating uplift.

Rating methodology and scorecard factors

Exhibit 6

Rating Factors

Macro Factors		
Weighted Macro Profile	**Strong +**	**100%**

Factor	Historic Ratio	Initial Score	Expected Trend	Assigned Score	Key driver #1	Key driver #2
Solvency						
Asset Risk						
Problem Loans / Gross Loans	1.4%	aa3	↔	a1	Expected trend	
Capital						
Tangible Common Equity / Risk Weighted Assets (Basel III - transitional phase-in)	28.1%	aa1	↔	aa3	Nominal leverage	
Profitability						
Net Income / Tangible Assets	0.3%	ba2	↔	ba2		
Combined Solvency Score		a1		a2		
Liquidity						
Funding Structure						
Market Funds / Tangible Banking Assets	9.3%	a1	↔	a1		
Liquid Resources						
Liquid Banking Assets / Tangible Banking Assets	14.1%	ba1	↔	ba1		
Combined Liquidity Score		baa1		baa1		
Financial Profile		a2		a3		
Qualitative Adjustments				Adjustment		
Business Diversification				-1		
Opacity and Complexity				0		
Corporate Behavior				0		
Total Qualitative Adjustments				-1		
Sovereign or Affiliate constraint				Aa3		
BCA Scorecard-indicated Outcome - Range				a3 - baa2		
Assigned BCA				baa1		
Affiliate Support notching				0		
Adjusted BCA				baa1		

Balance Sheet	in-scope (EUR Million)	% in-scope	at-failure (EUR Million)	% at-failure
Other liabilities	6,632	11.9%	9,734	17.5%
Deposits	44,312	79.5%	41,210	73.9%
Preferred deposits	39,880	71.5%	37,886	67.9%
Junior deposits	4,431	7.9%	3,323	6.0%
Senior unsecured bank debt	245	0.4%	245	0.4%
Junior senior unsecured bank debt	2,150	3.9%	2,150	3.9%
Dated subordinated bank debt	500	0.9%	500	0.9%
Preference shares (bank)	245	0.4%	245	0.4%
Equity	1,673	3.0%	1,673	3.0%
Total Tangible Banking Assets	55,756	100.0%	55,756	100.0%

Debt Class	De Jure waterfall		De Facto waterfall		Notching		LGF Notching Guidance vs. Adjusted BCA	Assigned LGF notching	Additional Notching	Preliminary Rating Assessment
	Instrument volume + subordination	Sub-ordination	Instrument volume + subordination	Sub-ordination	De Jure	De Facto				
Counterparty Risk Rating	14.6%	14.6%	14.6%	14.6%	3	3	3	3	0	a1
Counterparty Risk Assessment	14.6%	14.6%	14.6%	14.6%	3	3	3	3	0	a1 (cr)
Deposits	14.6%	8.2%	14.6%	8.6%	2	2	2	2	0	a2
Senior unsecured bank debt	14.6%	8.2%	8.6%	8.2%	2	1	2	1	0	a3
Junior senior unsecured bank debt	8.2%	4.3%	8.2%	4.3%	0	0	0	0	0	baa1

Dated subordinated bank debt	4.3%	3.4%	4.3%	3.4%	-1	-1	-1	-1	0	baa2

Instrument Class	Loss Given Failure notching	Additional notching	Preliminary Rating Assessment	Government Support notching	Local Currency Rating	Foreign Currency Rating
Counterparty Risk Rating	3	0	a1	0	A1	A1
Counterparty Risk Assessment	3	0	a1 (cr)	1	A1(cr)	
Deposits	2	0	a2	1	A1	A1
Senior unsecured bank debt	1	0	a3	1	(P)A2	(P)A2
Junior senior unsecured bank debt	0	0	baa1	0	Baa1	(P)Baa1
Dated subordinated bank debt	-1	0	baa2	0	Baa2	(P)Baa2

[1] Where dashes are shown for a particular factor (or sub-factor), the score is based on non-public information.
Source: Moody's Ratings

Ratings

Exhibit 7

Category	Moody's Rating
CRELAN SA/NV	
Outlook	Negative(m)
Counterparty Risk Rating	A1/P-1
Bank Deposits	A1/P-1
Baseline Credit Assessment	baa1
Adjusted Baseline Credit Assessment	baa1
Counterparty Risk Assessment	A1(cr)/P-1(cr)
Issuer Rating	A2
Senior Unsecured MTN	(P)A2
Junior Senior Unsecured -Dom Curr	Baa1
Junior Senior Unsecured MTN	(P)Baa1
Subordinate -Dom Curr	Baa2
ST Issuer Rating	P-1

Source: Moody's Ratings

Endnotes

1 Crelan has a partnership with Allianz for life insurance products, AXA for property and casualty insurance, and Amundi, AXA Investment Architas and Econopolis for asset management products.

2 In this ratio, impaired loans include both stage 3 loans and the non-performing loans classified as "purchased or originated credit-impaired" or POCIs. POCIs correspond to the net carrying value of ABB's impaired loans

3 Up from €210 million at year-end 2023 and €172 million at year-end 2022.

4 The coverage of stage 3 loans by total provisions was 44% at year-end 2023.

5 The sectoral systemic risk buffer, applicable since May 2022, is a macro-prudential tool aimed at ensuring that banks in Belgium have sufficient capital buffers when risks materialize in the domestic mortgage market. This buffer (which replaced the macro-prudential risk-weighted asset -RWAs - add-on that the Belgian banks had to apply until May 2022 on Belgian real estate exposures), is currently calculated as 6% of the risk-weighted exposures to Belgian mortgages.

6 As a bank supervised by the European Central Bank since the acquisition of ABB, an O-SII buffer of 0.75% has started to apply to Crelan from 1 January 2023.

7 In Belgium, a mortgage mandate is a legal arrangement that grants a lender the right to establish a mortgage on a property in the future without immediate registration. Unlike a traditional mortgage, the mandate does not involve an immediate transfer of rights or a registered lien on the property. Instead, it provides the lender with the option to activate a full mortgage at a later date if certain conditions are met, such as default on loan repayments.

8 This corresponds to the application of the institutional discretion of Article 465 paragraph 2 of the CRR3 to apply a 125% cap on the incremental increase in a bank's RWAs during the transitional period of the implementation period of the output floor.

9 Capital generation by retained earnings and issuance of cooperative shares.

10 The total exposure measure is more constraining than the risk-weighted measure in the case of Crelan.

11 At year-end 2024, Crelan's deposits were 24% composed of current accounts, 58% of savings accounts and 18% of term deposits (versus 24%, 60% and 16% respectively as of year-end 2023).

12 This refers to the swaps that are used for hedging but cannot be reported under hedge accounting

13 This means the bank has lengthened repricing periods retained in the modeling of customer deposits.

14 The lower contribution to the Belgian DGS is due to the temporary decline in the amount of deposit outstanding that followed the issuance of state bonds in 2023.

15 The Belgian state issued 1-year treasury notes issued in August 2023 in the context of the slow transmission of higher interest rates offered by Belgian banks to retail savers. Due to the high gross yield of 3.3% and a withholding tax of 15% (while products issued by the banks have a withholding tax of 30%.), the Belgian banks - unable to offer matching yields on their savings products - experienced material outflow of funds ranging from 2.5% to 3% of their deposit base.

16 Crelan's loan-to-deposit ratio was around 90% at year-end 2020, prior to the acquisition of ABB.

17 This is based on Moody's calculation.

18 Previously known as AXA Bank Europe SCF

19 Liquid resources as per Moody's calculation

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