

## CORPORATE GOVERNANCE CHARTER

Latest amendments: September 2022

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### 1. Introduction

The National Bank of Belgium, established by the Law of 5 May 1850 to take on tasks in the public interest, has always had a special governance structure, deviating from ordinary law. Designed from the start to enable the Bank to perform its tasks in the public interest, this special system of governance has evolved in line with the role and objectives assigned to the Bank as the country's central bank.

Today, as the central bank of the Kingdom of Belgium, the Bank – together with the European Central Bank (ECB) and the central banks of the other European Union Member States – is one of the components of the European System of Central Banks (ESCB), set up by the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union (the Treaty).

By that token, it is governed first of all by the relevant provisions of the Treaty (Title VIII of Part Three) and by the Protocol on the Statute of the ESCB and of the ECB which is annexed to the Treaty, and then by the Law of 22 February 1998 establishing the Organic Statute of the National Bank of Belgium (Organic Law), and its own Statutes, approved by Royal Decree.

The provisions relating to public limited liability companies are applicable only additionally, i.e. in respect of subjects not governed by the Treaty, the Protocol annexed to it, the Organic Law and the Bank's Statutes, and provided the provisions on public limited liability companies do not clash with those higher level rules.

As a central bank, it shares the main objective which the Treaty assigns to the ESCB, namely maintaining price stability. It contributes towards the performance of the basic tasks of the ESCB which consist in defining and implementing the monetary policy of the European Union, conducting foreign exchange operations in accordance with Article 219 of the Treaty, holding and managing the official foreign exchange reserves of the Member States, and promoting the smooth operation of payment systems.

In addition, it is entrusted with microprudential supervision (governing credit institutions and investment firms with the status of stockbroking firm, insurance and reinsurance companies, central counterparties, settlement institutions, institutions equivalent to settlement institutions, payment institutions, electronic money institutions, central securities depositories, institutions providing support to central securities depositories, custodian banks and surety companies) as well as macroprudential policy in Belgium. The Bank has also been designated as national resolution authority. All these tasks are carried out under a European framework, in particular, the single supervisory mechanism (SSM) as regards prudential supervision of banks and the single resolution mechanism (SRM) for responsibilities in the field of resolution. Subject to compatibility with the tasks which come under the ESCB, the Bank is furthermore entrusted with carrying out other tasks in the public interest, on conditions laid down by law. The pre-eminence of its tasks in the public interest, present from the start and now anchored in the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, is reflected in a system of governance whose very objectives are different from those of the governance of a company incorporated under ordinary law.

First, in accordance with the Treaty, it has to ensure that the rules which govern it are compatible with those of the Treaty itself, and with the Statute of the ESCB, including the requirement concerning the independence of the Bank and of the members of its decision-making bodies in the exercise of their powers and the performance of their tasks, assigned to them by the Treaty and the Statute of the ESCB, in respect of the institutions and bodies of the European Union, governments and all other bodies.

Next, in its governance, the Bank has to reserve a dominant position for the expression of the interests of Belgian society as a whole. That explains, in particular, the arrangements for appointing members of its organs, the specific composition and role of the Council of Regency, the limited powers of the General Meeting of Shareholders, the special arrangements for the exercise of supervision, including the powers of the representative of the Minister of Finance, and the way in which the Bank reports on the performance of its tasks. That also explains the provisions governing the financial aspects of its activities, intended to give it a sound financial basis and to allocate to the State, as a sovereign State, any surplus seigniorage revenue, after covering costs, including the constitution of required reserves and return on capital.

The Bank's special tasks and its specific, unique role in Belgium caused the legislator to give this institution its own particular legal framework and a special form of governance.

This explains why a number of provisions in the Belgian corporate governance code obviously do not apply to the Bank.

Nevertheless, the Bank considers that the system of governance imposed on it partly by its own Organic Law and Statutes, and partly by EU rules, is just as exacting as the recommendations of the Belgian corporate governance code, or even more so in various respects, such as oversight.

It believes that, even though the Belgian corporate governance code is inappropriate to the Bank, it is its duty, in view of its dual status as a central bank and a listed company, to accept an obligation to provide extensive information and report on its activities to the public in general. That is the spirit in which it has drawn up this corporate governance charter.

## **2. Organisation, governance and supervision of the Bank**

### **2.1 Comparison of the allocation of powers at the Bank and in limited liability companies governed by ordinary law**

The table below shows the atypical character of the Bank's organisation.

## ALLOCATION OF POWERS AT THE BANK AND IN PUBLIC LIMITED LIABILITY COMPANIES GOVERNED BY ORDINARY LAW

The Bank		Public limited liability companies governed by ordinary law	
<b>King</b>	Appointment of the Governor Appointment of the Directors (on the proposal of the Council of Regency)	Appointment of the Directors	<b>General Meeting</b>
<b>General Meeting</b>	Election of the Regents (from a dual list of candidates) Appointment of the auditor (on the proposal of the Works Council and with the approval of the EU Council of Ministers, on the recommendation of the ECB Governing Council) Hearing of the Annual Report  Amendment of the Statutes except for Council of Regency prerogatives	Appointment of the auditors  Hearing of the Annual report, auditors' report and discharge of the auditors  Amendment of the articles of association	
<b>Council of Regency</b>	Amendment of the Statutes to bring them into line with the Organic Law and international obligations which are binding on Belgium Discussion and approval of the annual accounts Approval of the Annual Report Appropriation of the profits Discharge of the Board of Directors Setting the remuneration of the members of the Board of Directors  Approval of the budget	Discussion and approval of the annual accounts  Appropriation of the profits Discharge of the Directors Setting the remuneration of the Board of Directors	
<b>Board of Directors</b>	Definition of company policy - as central bank - as microprudential authority - as macroprudential authority Administration and management Drawing up of the annual accounts Preparation of the Annual Report	Definition of company policy  Administration and management Drawing up of the annual accounts Drawing up of the Annual report Optional delegation of day-to-day management (day-to-day managers)	<b>Board of Directors</b>
<b>Sanctions Committee</b>	Pronounces on the imposition by the Bank of the administrative fines laid down by the laws applicable to the institutions that it supervises		
<b>Resolution College</b>	Resolution authority authorised to apply the resolution instruments and to exercise the resolution powers		
<b>Representative of the Minister of Finance</b>	Monitoring of the Bank's operations (right to oppose any measure which is contrary to the law, the Statutes or the interests of the State), except for those which come under the ESCB		

## 2.2 Presentation of the Bank's organs and other institutions

The Bank's organs are the Governor, the Board of Directors, the Council of Regency, the Sanctions Committee and the Resolution College (cf. Article 17 of the Organic Law).

Other institutions of the Bank are the General Meeting, the representative of the Minister of Finance, the auditor and the Works Council.

The Bank's organs and their respective powers are fundamentally different from those of conventional public limited liability companies (see table).

## 2.3 Organs of the Bank

### 2.3.1 Governor

#### POWERS

The Governor exercises the powers conferred on him by the Statute of the ESCB, the Organic Law, and the Bank's Statutes and Rules of Procedure.

He directs the Bank and its staff with the assistance of the Directors. He presides over the Board of Directors, arranging the implementation of its decisions, and over the meetings of the Council of Regency when it exchanges views as provided for in Article 20, point 2, first paragraph of the Organic Law. He also presides over the Resolution College and chairs the General Meeting. He attends the meetings of the Remuneration and Appointments Committee in an advisory capacity. He exercises direct authority over the members of staff, whatever their grade and their function.

At the General Meeting, he presents the annual accounts and the Annual Report which have been approved by the Council of Regency. He submits to the Chairmen of the Chamber of Representatives and the Senate the Annual Report referred to in Article 284.3 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, as well as a yearly report on the activities of the Bank in the field of prudential supervision. He may be heard by the competent committees of the Chamber of Representatives and of the Senate, at the request of those committees or on his own initiative.

He represents the Bank in legal proceedings.

He submits proposals to the Board of Directors on the allocation of the Departments and Services among the Board's members, and on the representation of the Bank in national and international organisations and institutions.

He also has a seat on the ECB Governing Council, which decides *inter alia* on the monetary policy for the euro area.

#### APPOINTMENT

The Governor is appointed by the King for a renewable term of five years. He may be removed from office by the King only if he has been guilty of serious misconduct or if he no longer fulfils the conditions required for the performance of his duties. An appeal may be lodged with the Court of Justice against such a decision, on the initiative of the Governor or of the ECB Governing Council.

Thus, the EU and Belgian legislation ensures the personal independence of the Governor, both by the length of his term of office and by the restrictions on his removal from office.

### 2.3.2 Board of Directors

#### POWERS

The Governor and the Directors jointly exercise their powers as members of the Board of Directors.

The Board of Directors is a collegiate body, responsible for the administration and management of the Bank in accordance with the Organic Law, the Statutes and the Rules of Procedure, and is in charge of the direction of its policy.

The Governor and the Directors each have authority over one or more of the Bank's departments and services. They ensure that the latter implement, within the framework of their respective duties, the decisions taken by the organs.

The Board of Directors appoints and dismisses the members of staff and determines their salaries.

It has the right to make settlements and compromises. It exercises regulatory power in the cases laid down by law.

In Circulars or Recommendations, it lays down all measures with a view to clarifying the application of the legal or regulatory provisions whose application the Bank supervises. It provides opinions to the various authorities that exercise legal or regulatory power on all draft legislative or regulatory acts relating to the supervisory tasks with which the Bank is or may be charged.

It pronounces on all matters which are not expressly reserved for another organ by law, the Bank's Statutes or Rules of Procedure.

It draws up the budget and prepares the Annual Report and the annual accounts, which it submits to the Council of Regency for approval.

It decides on the investment of the capital, the reserves and the amortisation accounts after consultation with the Council of Regency and without prejudice to the regulations adopted by the ECB.

It proposes the Bank's Rules of Procedure for the approval of the Council of Regency.

The Bank's Board of Directors therefore exercises the powers of administration, management and strategic direction of the enterprise which are delegated to the administrative board in public limited liability companies governed by ordinary law, as well as the actual management powers.

It is not accountable for its activities to the General Meeting, which has no power to give it a discharge; instead, it is accountable to the Council of Regency to which it submits the Annual Report and the annual accounts. The approval of the annual accounts by the Council of Regency constitutes a discharge for the members of the Board of Directors.

#### COMPOSITION

The Board of Directors is composed of the Governor and a maximum of five Directors. It includes an equal number of French and Dutch speakers. The members of the Board of Directors must be Belgians.

The Directors are appointed by the King, on the proposal of the Council of Regency. The method of nominating the Directors was specifically designed by law in 1948 to emphasise the character of the Bank's activities as tasks performed in the public interest.

The Directors are appointed for a renewable term of six years.

The King confers the title of Vice-Governor on one of the Directors. The Vice-Governor replaces the Governor if the latter is unable to perform his duties, without prejudice to Article 10.2. of the Statute of the ESCB.

In order to avoid any conflict of interests, the Organic Law stipulates that, except in a limited number of specified instances, the members of the Board of Directors may not perform duties in commercial companies or companies which are commercial in form, or in public institutions engaged in industrial, commercial or financial activities. They are also prohibited from taking on certain political posts (as members of a parliament, government or ministerial cabinet).

The members of the Board of Directors may be removed from office by the King only if they have been guilty of serious misconduct or if they no longer fulfil the conditions required for the performance of their duties.

Thus, the Organic Law ensures the personal independence of the members of the Board of Directors, both by the length of their term of office and by the restrictions on their removal from office.

#### FUNCTIONING

The functioning of the Board of Directors is governed by the Organic Law, the Statutes and the Rules of Procedure.

The Board of Directors meets whenever circumstances dictate, and at least once a week. It may take decisions by written procedure or via telecommunication tools allowing interactive deliberation, according to the terms laid down in the Bank's rules of procedure. The number of meetings in which all members attend exclusively via such a tool should be approximately 25% of the total number of meetings per year. Preference should be given to physical meetings.

If a member of the Board of Directors has, directly or indirectly, an interest relating to proprietary rights which conflicts with a decision or transaction within the sphere of competence of the Board of Directors, he informs the other members before the Board deliberates. He does not attend discussions concerning that transaction or decision and does not take part in the voting. His declaration and the reasons underlying the conflicting interest are entered in the minutes of the meeting. The Board of Directors describes in the minutes the nature of the decision or transaction, justifies the decision taken and specifies the implications in terms of proprietary rights of that decision for the Bank. Those minutes are included in the Annual Report for the year in question.

The Director concerned also informs the auditor of his conflicting interest. The auditor's report must contain a separate description of the implications in terms of proprietary rights for the Bank resulting from Board of Directors decisions involving a conflicting interest within the meaning of the previous paragraph.

### 2.3.3 Council of Regency

#### POWERS

The Council of Regency exchanges views on general issues relating to the Bank, monetary policy and the economic situation of the country and the European Union, supervisory policy with regard to each of the sectors subject to the Bank's supervision, Belgian, European and international developments in the field of supervision, as well as, in general, any development concerning the financial system subject to the Bank's supervision; without however having any competence to intervene at operational level or take note of individual dossiers. Every month it takes note of the institution's situation.

It has power to lay down the accounting rules for all aspects of the annual accounts which are not covered by the provisions of the Bank's Organic Law and are not mandatory for the compilation of the consolidated balance sheet of the Eurosystem. It approves the expenditure budget and the annual accounts. It has the power, as an independent body, to set the Bank's reserve and dividend policy. It determines the final distribution of the profits proposed by the Board of Directors and ensures that the financial interests of the Bank, its shareholders and the State, as a sovereign State, are taken into account in a balanced manner.

It approves the Annual Report.

It amends the Statutes of the Bank in order to bring them into line with the Organic Law and the international obligations which are binding on Belgium.

On a proposal from the Board of Directors, it lays down the Rules of Procedure, containing the basic rules for the operation of the Bank's organs and the organisation of its departments, services and outside offices, and the code of conduct which must be respected by the members of the Board of Directors and the staff.

It appoints and dismisses the Secretary and the Treasurer.

The Council of Regency has the power to set remuneration policy and fix the salaries of the members of the Board of Directors, including the Governor, and of the Council of Regency. More detailed information about the remuneration policy and salaries is provided on an annual basis in the remuneration report which forms part of the Governance Statement included in the Annual Report.

The Council of Regency therefore exercises certain powers which, in companies governed by ordinary law, are reserved for the Board of Directors, and others reserved for the General Meeting of Shareholders. This is a very special organ which introduces an element of duality into the Bank's governance structure. Composed predominantly of non-executive members, the Council of Regency plays a key role in the appointment of Directors, remuneration and supervision, and does so on a

more continuous basis than the special committees of ordinary companies, in view of the frequency of its meetings.

In regard to the budget, the Council of Regency is assisted by the Audit Committee, which has the power to examine the Bank's budget before it is submitted for approval to the Council of Regency.

The Audit Committee is established within the Council of Regency and is composed of three Regents appointed by the Council of Regency. The chair of the Audit Committee is appointed by the Council of Regency. The Audit Committee exercises the advisory powers referred to in Article 21bis of the Organic Law (specified in the Audit Committee Regulations) and supervises the preparation and implementation of the Bank's budget. The Audit Committee Regulations further define the powers, composition and functioning of that committee.

In the performance of its duties in relation to remuneration and appointments, the Council of Regency is assisted by the Remuneration and Appointments Committee, which comprises three Regents appointed by the Council of Regency. The Governor attends the meetings of this committee in an advisory capacity. The Remuneration and Appointments Committee Regulations define the powers, composition and functioning of that committee.

#### COMPOSITION

The Council of Regency is composed of the Governor, the Directors and fourteen Regents. It includes an equal number of French- and Dutch-speaking Regents.

At least one third of the members of the Council of Regency are of a different gender than the other members.

The Regents are elected by the General Meeting for a renewable term of three years, on the basis of dual lists of candidates. Two Regents are chosen on the proposal of the most representative labour organisations, three on the proposal of the most representative organisations from industry and commerce, from agriculture and from small and medium-sized enterprises and traders, and nine on the proposal of the Minister of Finance.

The method of appointing the Regents has been organised in a special way. In the preparations for the Law of 28 July 1948 which amended the Organic Law and reorganised the Bank, the legislator expressed its desire that the method of appointing the Directors and Regents should ensure both the Bank's total independence vis-à-vis individual interests and the technical competence of the candidates. The procedure for proposing the Regents was designed to ensure that the various Belgian socio-economic interests were fairly represented.

In order to avoid any conflict of interests, the Organic Law stipulates that the Regents may not be members of the administrative, management or supervisory bodies of an institution subject to the supervision of the Bank, a Belgian institution or institution established in Belgium subject to the supervision of the ECB or a subsidiary of one of these institutions subject to the supervision of the ECB, nor may they perform management duties in such an institution or take on certain political posts (as members of a parliament, government or ministerial cabinet).

The Regents may be dismissed by the General Meeting of Shareholders deciding by a majority of three-quarters of the votes of the shareholders present, holding at least three-fifths of the shares.

One of the Regents is appointed Chair of the Council of Regency by the King. The Chair of the Council of Regency is independent within the meaning of Article 7:78, first paragraph of the Companies and Associations Code, comes from a different linguistic group than the Governor and is of a different gender than the Governor. The Chair of the Council of Regency presides over the meetings of the Council of Regency except when it exchanges views on the general issues referred to in Article 20, point 2 of the Organic Law. These exchanges of views are presided over by the Governor.

#### FUNCTIONING

The functioning of the Council of Regency is governed by the Organic Law, the Statutes and the Rules of Procedure.

The Council of Regency meets at least twenty times a year and passes its decisions by a majority of the votes. It may take decisions by written procedure or via telecommunication tools allowing interactive deliberation, according to the terms laid down in the Bank's rules of procedure. The number of meetings in which all members attend exclusively via such a tool should be approximately 25% of the total number of meetings per year. Preference should be given to physical meetings.

If a member of the Council of Regency has, directly or indirectly, an interest relating to proprietary rights which conflicts with a decision within the sphere of competence of the Council of Regency, he informs the other members before the Council deliberates. He must not attend discussions concerning that decision, or take part in the voting. In particular, the Governor and the Directors are not permitted to attend the discussions and take part in the voting concerning the approval of the annual accounts.

#### 2.3.4. Sanctions Committee

##### POWERS

The Sanctions Committee pronounces on the imposition by the Bank of administrative fines laid down by the laws applicable to the institutions that it supervises. The rules of procedure for the imposition of administrative fines are set out in the Organic Law.

##### COMPOSITION

The Sanctions Committee is composed of six members appointed by the King:

- 1° a State counsellor or honorary State counsellor, appointed on a proposal from the First President of the Council of State;
- 2° a counsellor at the Court of Cassation or honorary counsellor at the Court of Cassation, appointed on a proposal from the First President of the Court of Cassation;
- 3° two magistrates who are neither counsellors at the Court of Cassation, nor at the Brussels Court of Appeal;
- 4° two other members.

The chairman is elected by the members of the Sanctions Committee from among the persons mentioned in 1°, 2° and 3°.

For the three years preceding their appointment, the members of the Sanctions Committee may not have been on either the Board of Directors of the Bank or the Resolution College of the Bank, or a member of the Bank's staff.

During the course of their mandate, members may not carry out any duties whatsoever or any mandate whatsoever in an institution subject to the supervision of the Bank or in a professional association representing institutions subject to the supervision of the Bank, nor may they provide services for a professional association representing institutions subject to the supervision of the Bank.

They are also prohibited from taking on certain political posts (as members of a parliament, government or ministerial cabinet).

The mandate of the members of the Sanctions Committee is six years and renewable. Members may be removed from office by the King only if they no longer fulfil the conditions for the performance of their duties or if they have been guilty of serious misconduct.

##### FUNCTIONING

The functioning of the Sanctions Committee is governed by the Organic Law, the Statutes and the Rules of Procedure which it has adopted.



The Sanctions Committee meets whenever the chairman deems necessary. Its decisions are passed by a majority of the votes.

Members of the Sanctions Committee may not deliberate in a case in which they have a personal interest that may influence their opinion.

### 2.3.5 Resolution College

#### POWERS

The Resolution College is the body competent to perform the tasks of the resolution authority authorised to apply the resolution instruments and to exercise the resolution powers in accordance with the legislation on the status and supervision of credit institutions.

#### COMPOSITION

The Resolution College is composed of the following persons:

- 1° the Governor;
- 2° the Vice-Governor;
- 3° the director of the department in charge of the prudential supervision of banks and stockbroking firms;
- 4° the director of the department in charge of prudential policy and financial stability;
- 5° the director designated by the Bank as the person responsible for resolution of credit institutions;
- 6° the President of the Management Committee of the Federal Public Service Finance;
- 7° the official in charge of the Resolution Fund;
- 8° four members designated by the King by Royal Decree deliberated in the Council of Ministers; and appointed in view of their particular expertise in banking and financial analysis; and
- 9° a magistrate designated by the King.

The Chairman of the Financial Services and Markets Authority attends Resolution College meetings in an advisory capacity.

The persons referred to in 8° and 9° are appointed for a renewable term of four years. These persons can be relieved of their duties by the authorities which have appointed them only if they no longer fulfil the conditions necessary for their role or in the event of serious misconduct.

Members of the Resolution College may not take on certain political posts (as members of a parliament, government or ministerial cabinet).

#### FUNCTIONING

The functioning of the Resolution College is governed by the Organic Law, the Royal Decree of 22 February 2015 and the Rules of Procedure which it has adopted.

Unless it is unable to do so, the Resolution College meets at least four times a year and whenever circumstances dictate or whenever three of its members request a meeting. Its decisions are passed by a majority of the votes. In urgent cases determined by its chairman, the Resolution College may take decisions by written procedure or by using a voice telecommunications system.

In the event of a conflict of interests, the member concerned refrains from taking part in the deliberations and the voting on the agenda items in question.

## 2.4 Other institutions of the Bank

### 2.4.1 General Meeting

#### POWERS

The Ordinary General Meeting hears the Annual Report on the past year and elects the Regents for the offices which have become vacant, in accordance with the stipulations of the Organic Law. It appoints the external auditor. It amends the Statutes in cases where that power is not reserved for the Council of Regency.

The General Meeting deliberates concerning the matters mentioned in the convening notice and those submitted to it by the Council of Regency.

The Organic Law does not confer organ status on the General Meeting, whose powers are limited.

#### COMPOSITION

The General Meeting is composed of the shareholders who have fulfilled the legal formalities for admission to the general meeting of a listed company.

The General Meeting represents the totality of the shareholders.

#### FUNCTIONING

The General Meeting is chaired by the Governor. The Ordinary General Meeting is held on the third Monday in May or, if that is a public holiday, on the next bank working day. An Extraordinary General Meeting may be convened whenever the Council of Regency deems fit. A meeting must be convened if the number of Regents falls below the absolute majority or if it is requested by shareholders representing one tenth of the capital stock.

Before the meeting is opened, the shareholders sign the attendance register.

The function of scrutineers shall be performed by the two shareholders present who own the largest number of shares, who do not form part of the administration and who accept this duty.

Each share confers entitlement to one vote.

All resolutions are passed by an absolute majority of the votes. If the votes are equally divided, the proposal is rejected. Voting will take place either electronically, by roll call, by a show of hands, or by ballot papers. Elections or dismissals take place by secret ballot.

Decisions passed in accordance with the rules are binding on all the shareholders.

Minutes are drawn up in respect of each meeting. They are signed by the tellers, the chairman and the other members of the bureau. They are published on the Bank's website. Exemplified copies and extracts to be issued to third parties are signed by the Secretary.

#### 2.4.2 Representative of the Minister of Finance

Except as regards the tasks and operations within the domain of the ESCB, the tasks of prudential supervision and the tasks of the Bank in contributing to the stability of the financial system, the representative of the Minister of Finance supervises the Bank's operations, and suspends and brings to the attention of the Minister of Finance any decision which is contrary to the law, the Statutes or the interests of the State. If the Minister of Finance has not given a decision within one week of the suspension, the decision may be implemented.

The representative of the Minister of Finance attends, *ex officio*, in an advisory capacity, the meetings of the Council of Regency, the Audit Committee and the Remuneration and Appointments Committee.

He attends the General Meetings when he deems fit.

He reports to the Minister of Finance each year on the performance of his duties.

Via his representative, the Minister of Finance thus exercises, on behalf of the sovereign State, supervision over the Bank's activities in regard to tasks in the national interest.

The salary of the representative of the Minister of Finance is set by the said Minister in consultation with the management of the Bank, and is paid by the Bank.

### 2.4.3 Auditor

The auditor performs the auditing functions prescribed by Article 27.1 of the Protocol on the Statute of the ESCB and of the ECB, and reports to the Council of Regency on those activities. He certifies the annual accounts. He also performs certification functions for the attention of the ECB auditor.

He reports to the Works Council once a year on the annual accounts and the Annual Report. He certifies the accuracy and completeness of the information supplied by the Board of Directors. He analyses and explains, particularly for the members of the Works Council appointed by the employees, the economic and financial information submitted to this Council, in terms of its significance in relation to the financial structure and the assessment of the Bank's financial position.

The auditor is appointed on the basis of a procedure in accordance with the public procurement legislation to which the Bank is subject. He is then appointed by the General Meeting of the Bank on the proposal of the Works Council. He must be approved by the EU Council of Ministers, on the recommendation of the ECB.

### 2.4.4 Works Council

Pursuant to the Law of 20 September 1948 on the organisation of the economy, the Bank has a Works Council, a joint consultation body composed of representatives of the employer and representatives of the staff, elected every four years.

The main function of the Works Council is to give its opinion and formulate any suggestions or objections in regard to all measures which could change the working arrangements, working conditions and efficiency of the enterprise.

Specific economic and financial information is made available by the Board of Directors, in accordance with the law.

## 2.5 Mechanisms for controlling the activities

A series of control mechanisms ranging from operational to external controls govern the Bank's activities and operations, ensuring that they proceed smoothly with due regard for the set objectives and in accordance with the dual concern for security and the economical use of resources.

The control requirements applicable to the Bank on account of its tasks as the country's central bank and its membership of the ESCB differ from, and extend beyond, those laid down in the Belgian corporate governance code recommended for public limited liability companies governed by ordinary law.

From the point of view of the general management of the enterprise, the Board of Directors is responsible for establishing an internal control system and for ensuring its adequacy.

This internal control system is based on the concept of three lines of defence.

The departments and autonomous services take on *primary responsibility* for the actual operation of the internal control system. That involves:

- identifying, assessing and attenuating the risks of their entities;
- establishing adequate internal control and management systems in order to control the risks of their entities within the risk tolerance limits set by the Board of Directors;
- ensuring that their entities respect the objectives, policies and internal control.

*Secondary responsibility* for the actual operation of the internal control system rests with the members of the Board of Directors designated for this purpose:

- as regards financial risks, the Director-Treasurer is responsible for the Middle Office, which is in charge of identifying, assessing, managing and reporting on the risks resulting from the Bank's portfolio management activities. The Middle Office reports monthly and quarterly to the Board of Directors via the Director-Treasurer.
- as regards non-financial risks, the member of the Board of Directors designated for this purpose is responsible for Operational Risk Management (ORM), Business Continuity

Management (BCM), the compliance function, information security, secondary aspects of physical security and of activities concerning banknotes.

The Internal Audit Service takes on *tertiary responsibility* for the actual operation of the internal control system.

The Internal Audit Service is tasked with giving the Board of Directors additional assurance, based on the highest degree of organisational independence and objectivity, concerning the effectiveness of the Bank's governance, risk management and internal control, including the attainment of the risk management and control objectives by the first and second lines of defence.

In order to guarantee its independence vis-à-vis the departments and services, the Internal Audit Service comes directly under the Governor and does not carry any direct operational responsibility. It reports to the Board of Directors and the Audit Committee.

The head of the Internal Audit Service is a member of the Internal Auditors Committee (IAC) of the ESCB. The Internal Audit Service conforms to the methodology, objectives, responsibilities and reporting procedure laid down within the ESCB, including those in the Eurosystem/ESCB Audit Charter approved by the ECB Governing Council. An Internal Audit Charter, approved by the Board of Directors and the Council of Regency on the proposal of the Audit Committee, describes the role of the audit function, its responsibilities and the powers conferred on it for the performance of its tasks.

Certain control functions are performed by specific administrative entities (e.g. the management of access to computer systems), while structural conflicts of interest are resolved by segregating the activities concerned (system of Chinese walls): thus, for example, the operation and oversight of the payment systems are entrusted to two different departments.

The Audit Committee supervises the preparation and implementation of the budget and takes note of the activities of the Internal Audit Service. Every year, its chair informs the Council of Regency and answers its questions.

The Audit Committee is responsible, in an advisory capacity, for the monitoring of the effectiveness of the internal control and risk management systems and the monitoring of the Bank's internal audit.

To that end, the Audit Committee periodically examines, in accordance with a plan which it draws up, the internal control and risk management systems set up by the various Departments and Services. It ensures that the main risks, including the risks relating to compliance with the current legislation and rules, are correctly identified, managed and drawn to its own attention and to that of the Board of Directors. The Audit Committee also examines the notes contained in the Annual Report concerning internal control and risk management.

The Audit Committee examines the effectiveness of the internal audit. It examines the internal audit charter and verifies whether the Internal Audit Service has the resources and expertise appropriate to the nature, size and complexity of the Bank. Where appropriate, it makes recommendations on this subject to the Board of Directors. Before the internal audit's programme of work is approved by the Board of Directors, the Audit Committee examines that programme, taking account of the complementarity with the work of the statutory auditor. The Audit Committee receives the periodic internal audit reports. It examines the extent to which the departments and services take account of the internal audit's findings and recommendations. At the request of the Board of Directors, the Audit Committee gives its opinion concerning the profile of the internal audit officer.

The Audit Committee also assesses the relevance and consistency of the accounting rules drawn up by the Council of Regency.

The Council of Regency approves the annual accounts, the annual budget, the accounting rules and the rules on the Bank's internal organisation. It consults the Audit Committee before approving the annual accounts, and may ask this committee to examine specific questions on that subject and report back to it.

The Bank is also subject to various external controls.

The first form of control is provided by the auditor, who verifies and certifies the Bank's accounts.

Except as regards the tasks and operations within the domain of the ESCB, the tasks of prudential supervision and the tasks of the Bank in contributing to the stability of the financial system, the representative of the Minister of Finance supervises the Bank's operations on the behalf of the Minister. The latter in fact has the right to monitor those operations and to oppose the implementation of any measure which would be contrary to the law, the Statutes or the interests of the State.

In addition, the Governor may be heard by the competent committees of the Chamber of Representatives and of the Senate, at the request of those committees or on his own initiative.

Finally, pursuant to the Statute of the ESCB and of the ECB, the Bank acts in accordance with the directions and instructions of the ECB. The Governing Council takes the necessary measures to ensure compliance with those directions and instructions, and requires all necessary information to be supplied to it.

## 2.6 Rules of conduct

A code of conduct imposes strict rules of behaviour on the members of the Board of Directors and on the Bank's employees.

The members of the Board of Directors maintain the highest standards of professional ethics.

The members of the Bank's organs and staff are subject to strict professional secrecy pursuant to Article 35 of the Organic Law. They are also subject to the legal rules on insider trading and market manipulation.

The members of the Council of Regency - namely, the Directors and the Regents - have a legal obligation to submit an annual list of their mandates, duties and occupations to the Court of Auditors. In addition, they are bound to make an annual wealth declaration, unless there have been no appointments, terminations or renewals in the past year with regard to the mandates, duties and occupations that they have to declare.

The Bank's code of conduct lays down rules for members of the Board of Directors and of its staff on the holding of and transactions in the Bank's shares and shares or parts issued by certain enterprises subject to supervision by the Bank or the ECB, and rules on urgent withdrawals concerning certain enterprises subject to supervision by the Bank or the ECB. The Chairman of the Sanctions Committee and the competent Director exercise supervision over compliance with these provisions, respectively by the members of the Board of Directors and by the members of staff.

The Regents do not effect any transactions, for their own account or on behalf of a third party, in shares of the Bank or financial instruments relating to those shares during the annual closed period of thirty calendar days before publication of the annual accounts. Outside of those fixed closed periods, they exercise prudence in trading in the Bank's shares and refrain at all times from any speculative transaction in those shares. They also respect the closed periods fixed *ad hoc* by the Board of Directors.

## 2.7 The Secretary and the Treasurer

The Secretary draws up the minutes and the records of the meetings of the Board of Directors and of the Council of Regency. He draws up the minutes of the general meeting of shareholders and has them signed by the chairman of the general meeting, the scrutineers and the other members of the bureau. He certifies copies conforming to the original. He deals with changes to the Bank's Rules of Procedure.

Under the Bank's internal control system based on the concept of three lines of defence, the Treasurer carries secondary responsibility for the management of all financial risks.

## 3. Shareholders

### 3.1 Capital and shares

The Bank's share capital totals ten million euro. It is represented by four hundred thousand shares of no face value. Two hundred thousand registered, non-transferable shares are held by the Belgian

State. The two hundred thousand other registered, bearer or dematerialised shares are held by the public and listed on Euronext Brussels.

The share capital is fully paid up.

Except for those belonging to the State, the shares can be converted to registered or dematerialised shares, free of charge, at the owner's request.

Ownership of the registered shares is established by entry in the Bank's shareholders register. The registered shareholder receives a certificate which does not constitute a transferable instrument. Dematerialised shares are represented by an account entry in the name of their owner or holder with an authorised intermediary or with the settlement institution, S.A. Euroclear Belgium.

### 3.2 Shareholder structure

Since 1948, and pursuant to the Organic Law, the Belgian State has held two hundred thousand of the Bank's shares, or 50% of the total voting rights.

The Bank has no knowledge of other holdings of 5% or more of the voting rights.

### 3.3 Dividends

The setting of the dividends is organised by the Organic Law. A first dividend of 6% of the capital is guaranteed by all reserves. The second dividend corresponds to 50% of the net proceeds from the portfolio which the Bank holds as a counterpart to its total reserves. The second dividend is guaranteed by the available reserve, unless the level of the reserves were to fall too low as a result.

In view of the special nature of the Bank and its tasks in the public interest, including the primary objective of maintaining price stability, the dividend is largely dissociated from profit or loss. In this way, the shareholder is protected against the volatility of the Bank's results, which are influenced by the monetary policy of the Eurosystem and exogenous factors such as demand for banknotes or exchange rate movements.

## 4. Communication with shareholders and the public

### 4.1 Principles

As the country's central bank, the Bank performs special tasks in the public interest, on which it has to render account to the democratic institutions and to the public in general, and not only to its shareholders and employees.

### 4.2 Reports

Every year, the Bank publishes a Report providing the public with extensive information on recent economic and financial developments in Belgium and abroad. The summary presented by the Governor on behalf of the Council of Regency focuses on key events in the past year and delivers the Bank's main messages concerning economic policy.

Each year, the Bank also publishes a report on its activities in the field of prudential supervision, as well as a Corporate Report presenting for the shareholders' and the public's attention the Annual Report and the annual accounts for the preceding year and explaining the organisation and governance of the Bank.

These Reports are made available in printed form to the shareholders and the public. They are also published on the Bank's website, which offers all the Annual Reports issued since 1998.

The Bank is not subject to the rules governing the drawing up and issuing of periodical information.

### 4.3 Relations with parliament

Pursuant to the Organic Law and the Statutes, the Governor may be heard by the competent committees of the Chamber of Representatives and of the Senate, at their request or on his own

initiative. He shall send to the Chairmen of the Chamber of Representatives and the Senate the Annual Report on the activities of the Bank in the field of prudential supervision.

#### **4.4 General Meetings**

The Bank's Ordinary General Meeting provides an opportunity for shareholders and the Bank's management to meet. Every year at the meeting, the Board of Directors presents the Annual Report and the annual accounts for the past financial year.

#### **4.5 Website**

On its website, the Bank offers the public and the shareholders a large quantity of regularly updated information on its activities and operations, available at all times.

The Rules of Procedure, Audit Committee Regulations and Remuneration and Appointments Committee Regulations are available on the Bank's website.

### **5. Representation of the Bank and signing of acts**

#### **5.1 Representation of the Bank**

The Governor represents the Bank in legal proceedings.

The Governor and the Board of Directors may expressly or tacitly grant special authority to represent the Bank.

#### **5.2 Signing of acts**

All acts which are binding upon the Bank may be signed either by the Governor, or, in the absence of the latter, by the Vice-Governor, either by a majority of the members of the Board of Directors or by a Director together with the Secretary, without any need to substantiate their authority to third parties. They may also be signed by one or two persons mandated either by the Governor or by a majority of the members of the Board of Directors or by a Director together with the Secretary.

Moreover, routine administrative acts may be signed either by the Vice-Governor or a Director, or by the Secretary or the Treasurer or by one or two members of the staff mandated by the Board of Directors.