## FFIC FLUSHING <br> Financial Corporation


"Small Enough To Know You.
Large Enough To Help You."

## 2Q21 Earnings Conference Call

July 28, 2021

## Safe Harbor Statement

"Safe Harbor" Statement under the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995: Statements in this Presentation relating to plans, strategies, economic performance and trends, projections of results of specific activities or investments and other statements that are not descriptions of historical facts may be forwardlooking statements within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995, Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933 and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. Forward-looking information is inherently subject to risks and uncertainties, and actual results could differ materially from those currently anticipated due to a number of factors, which include, but are not limited to, risk factors discussed in the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2020 and in other documents filed by the Company with the Securities and Exchange Commission from time to time. Forwardlooking statements may be identified by terms such as "may", "will", "should", "could", "expects", "plans", "intends", "anticipates", "believes", "estimates", "predicts", "forecasts", "goals", "potential" or "continue" or similar terms or the negative of these terms. Although we believe that the expectations reflected in the forwardlooking statements are reasonable, we cannot guarantee future results, levels of activity, performance or achievements. The Company has no obligation to update these forward-looking statements.

## Emerging from the Pandemic a Stronger Company

- Since the end of 2019 (the last pre-pandemic year):
- Closed the Empire National Bank acquisition; adding $\$ 1$ billion of assets
- Enhanced earnings power
- NIM expansion
- Improved efficiency
- Asset quality remains pristine with minimal credit losses
- Tangible book value has increased, even with the dilution from the Empire Bank acquisition
- Significantly enhanced digital banking platforms
- GAAP and Core EPS in 1 H 21 running at $84 \%$ and $76 \%$, respectively, of full year 2019 levels
- The Board of Directors authorized a 1MM share increase in share repurchase authorization


## Executing Strategic Objectives

GAAP ROAA and ROAE 0.93\% and 11.95\%; Core ROAA and ROAE 1.11\% and 14.27\% in 2Q21


Ensure appropriate risk-adjusted returns for loans while optimizing costs of funds

Maintain strong historical loan growth
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- Fifth consecutive quarter of record net interest income
- GAAP NIM decreased 4 bps; Core NIM up 8 bps QoQ
- Tangible book value per share exceeds TBV/share at both announcement and consummation dates of the Empire National Bank acquisition
- Period end loans, excluding PPP, grew $\mathbf{1 0 . 7 \%}$ YoY, 1.7\% annualized QoQ
- Loan pipeline increased $39 \%$ YoY to $\$ 433 M M$
- $\quad \sim \$ 113 M M$ of PPP forgiveness over life of program; \$197MM PPP loans remain
- GAAP EPS $\$ 0.61$ vs $\$ 0.63$ YoY
- Record Core EPS $\$ 0.73$ vs $\$ 0.36$ YoY
- Continued digital adoption gains
- Efficiency ratio improved YoY to 53.4\%; Noninterest expense to average assets of $1.65 \%$
- 22 bps NPAs/Assets
- 5 bps of NCOs
- Average real estate LTV is $38 \%$
- \$1.6MM benefit for loan losses


## Deposit Costs Continue to Fall; More Favorable Mix

## Deposits Rise While Costs Fall

Total Average Deposits ${ }^{1}$ (\$MM)


- Average deposits ${ }^{1}$ increased 29.1\% YoY
- Average deposit ${ }^{1}$ growth, excluding Empire was ~13\% YoY
- Non-interest bearing deposits are $14.2 \%$ of average deposits ${ }^{1}$, up from $11.1 \%$ a year ago
- Core deposits increased to $84.0 \%$ of average deposits ${ }^{1}$, up from 76.5\% a year ago
- The cost of deposits declined 5 bps during the quarter and 45 bps year over year


## Record Core Net Interest Income for the Fifth Consecutive Quarter



## Disciplined Underwriting Standards; Pipelines Rise

- Gross loans increased 12.5\% YoY, but declined 1.7\% linked quarter (annualized) primarily due to PPP forgiveness
- Loan pipeline totaled $\$ 432.6 \mathrm{MM}$ at June 30, 2021, up 15.1\% QoQ and 39.2\% YoY
- Loan growth set to improve in 2H21 as New York City fully reopens
- Base loan yields were up 1 bp in 2Q21, but down 11 bps year over year
- Yield on originations versus the yield on loan satisfactions (excluding PPP loans) narrowed to a decrease of 34 bps from a decrease of 109 bps in 1Q21


## PPP: Forgiveness Increases and Should Continue in 2H21

Average PPP Loans
(\$MM)


Period End PPP Loans (\$MM)
$\$ 93.2 \quad \$ 111.6 \quad \$ 151.9 \quad \$ 251.0 \quad \$ 197.3$

| PPP NIM Drag |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $0.01 \%$ | $0.02 \%$ | $0.03 \%$ | $0.04 \%$ | $0.00 \%$ |

- Lifetime originations and acquisitions of $\$ 310 \mathrm{MM}$ with a balance of \$197MM at 2Q21 and attendant fees of \$4MM
- Average monthly forgiveness was $\$ 15.5 \mathrm{MM}$ in 1 H 21 , and $\$ 23.1 \mathrm{MM}$ in 2Q21
- \$22MM of PPP loans are in the process of forgiveness as of June 30, 2021
- Lifetime forgiveness of \$113MM
- Forgiveness expected to continue in 2H21 and possibly into 2022
- SBA can take up to 90 days to approve forgiveness


## Scaling through Digital Banking Growth

## 38\%

Increase in Monthly Mobile Active Users YoY

## ~3,500

Monthly Mobile Deposit Items Processed 74\%
YoY Growth

## S6.6M+

Monthly Mobile Deposit Volume Processed
231\%
YoY Growth

## ~20,000

Active Online Banking Users 49\%

YoY Growth

## 21\%

Digital Banking Enrollment Growth YoY Growth


In Early Stages of Our Technology Enhancements - More to Come

## Historical Net Charge-offs Significantly Better Than the Industry

NCOs / Average Loans



- Over two decades and multiple credit cycles, Flushing has a history of better than industry credit quality
- Weighted Average LTVs on the Real Estate portfolio is $38 \%$
- Only $\$ 38.3 M M$ of real estate loans with an LTV of $75 \%$ or more


## Rising Reserve Coverage; Declining NPAs

Coverage Ratio Increases


2Q21 NPAs Have 30\% LTV


## Capital Levels Increase; ~3.8\% Dividend Yield

Book Value of \$21.16, Build Capital Ratios in 2021


## Recovered Empire National Bank TBV Acquisition Dilution



## Outlook and Key Messages

$\checkmark$ Loan growth, excluding PPP, poised to accelerate in 2 H 21

- New York City economy reopening; full reopening expected
- Loan pipeline up 39\% YoY; 15\% QoQ
- Line utilization has rebounded
- \$197MM PPP headwind as forgiveness continues
$\checkmark$ Core Net Interest Income to benefit from loan growth, redeployment of PPP forgiveness proceeds and investment of short term liquidity
- Interest-earning deposits and federal funds averaged \$242MM in 2Q21
- Current loan yields exceed the quarterly average for PPP loans
$\checkmark$ Ability to repurchase stock with additional 1MM share authorization
$\checkmark$ Tangible capital building as expected; on track to approach 8\% target
$\checkmark$ Low risk business model; 3.8\% ${ }^{1}$ dividend yield
- NCOs of 5 bps
- Average LTV on real estate loans totals 38\%
$\checkmark$ Exceeded through-the-cycle goals (ROAA $\geq 1 \%$ and ROAE $\geq 10 \%$ ) in 2Q21 with or without the benefit for credit losses


Appendix

## 2Q21 Highlights: Increased GAAP EPS and Record Core EPS



- GAAP diluted EPS \$0.61 compared to \$0.63 a year ago; Record Core diluted EPS of \$0.73, up 102.8\% YoY
- GAAP ROAA and ROAE $0.93 \%$ and $11.95 \%$, respectively; Core ROAA and ROAE were $1.11 \%$ and $14.27 \%$, respectively, and improved significantly YoY
- GAAP NIM decreased 4 bps QoQ; Core NIM rose 8 bps during 2Q21 to 3.14\%; net prepayment penalties and net PPP fees added 9 bps
- Period end loans, excluding Empire, increased $\sim 2 \%$ from a year ago
- Average deposits, including mortgage escrow, rose $29 \%$ YoY, $\sim 13 \%$ excluding Empire
- Credit quality remains solid with declining NPAs and only 5 bps of NCOs
- Tangible book value per share of $\$ 20.51$; TCE/TA of $7.80 \%$


## \$201MM Office Real Estate Portfolio; WALTV of 54.8\%

Office CRE Geography


- ~3\% of Total Loans
- WALTV of 54.8\%
- Average loan size of $\$ 2.5 \mathrm{MM}$
- \$5.7MM in Manhattan
- Less than 3\% of Office CRE
- WALTV of $35.8 \%$
- $53 \%$ Healthcare or Medical Office
- WALTV of 53.1\%


# Reconciliation of GAAP Earnings and Core Earnings 

## Non-cash Fair Value Adjustments to GAAP Earnings

The variance in GAAP and core earnings is partly driven by the impact of non-cash net gains and losses from fair value adjustments. These fair value adjustments relate primarily to swaps designated to protect against rising rates and borrowing carried at fair value under the fair value option. As the swaps get closer to maturity, the volatility in fair value adjustments will dissipate. In a declining interest rate environment, the movement in the curve exaggerates our mark-to-market loss position. In a rising interest rate environment or a steepening of the yield curve, the loss position would experience an improvement.

Core Net Income, Core Diluted EPS, Core ROAE, Core ROAA, Core Net Interest Income FTE, Core Net Interest Margin FTE, Base Net Interest Income FTE, Base Net Interest Margin FTE, Core Interest Income and Yield on Total Loans, Base Interest Income and Yield on Total Loans, Core Non-interest Income, Core Noninterest Expense and Tangible Book Value per common share are each non-GAAP measures used in this presentation. A reconciliation to the most directly comparable GAAP financial measures appears below in tabular form. The Company believes that these measures are useful for both investors and management to understand the effects of certain interest and non-interest items and provide an alternative view of the Company's performance over time and in comparison to the Company's competitors. These measures should not be viewed as a substitute for net income. The Company believes that tangible book value per common share is useful for both investors and management as these are measures commonly used by financial institutions, regulators and investors to measure the capital adequacy of financial institutions. The Company believes these measures facilitate comparison of the quality and composition of the Company's capital over time and in comparison to its competitors. These measures should not be viewed as a substitute for total shareholders' equity.

These non-GAAP measures have inherent limitations, are not required to be uniformly applied and are not audited. They should not be considered in isolation or as a substitute for analysis of results reported under GAAP. These non-GAAP measures may not be comparable to similarly titled measures reported by other companies.

## Reconciliation of GAAP Earnings and Core Earnings

(Dollars In thousands, except per share data)

GAAP income before income taxes

Day 1, Provision for Credit Losses - Empire transaction (Provision for credit losses)
Net (gain) loss from fair value adjustments (Non-interest income (loss))
Net (gain) loss on sale of securities (Non-interest income
(loss)) (loss))
Life insurance proceeds (Non-interest income (loss))
Net gain on disposition of assets (Non-interest income (loss)) Net (gain) loss from fair value adjustments on qualifying hedges (Interest and fees on loans)
Prepayment penalty on borrowings (Non-interest expense)
Net amortization of purchase accounting adjustments (Various)
Merger (benefit) expense (Various)
Core income before taxes

Provision for income taxes for core income

## Core net income

GAAP diluted earnings per common share
Day 1, Provision for Credit Losses - Empire transaction, net of tax
Net (gain) loss from fair value adjustments, net of tax
Net loss on sale of securities, net of tax
Life insurance proceeds
Net gain on disposition of assets, net of tax
Net (gain) loss from fair value adjustments on qualifying hedges, net of tax
Prepayment penalty on borrowings, net of tax
Net amortization of purchase accounting adjustments, net of tax
Merger (benefit) expense, net of tax
NYS tax change
Core diluted earnings per common share ${ }^{(1)}$

Core net income, as calculated above
Average assets
Average equity
Core return on average assets ${ }^{(2)}$
Core return on average equity ${ }^{(2)}$


## Reconciliation of GAAP NII \& NIM to CORE and Base NII \& NIM



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