

3Q21 Earnings Conference Call



October 27, 2021

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Large enough to help you.®

FFIC FLUSHING
Financial Corporation

Safe Harbor Statement

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Executing Strategic Objectives Resulting In 3Q21 GAAP EPS \$0.81 and Record Core EPS of \$0.88

GAAP ROAA and ROAE 1.26% and 15.42%; Core¹ ROAA and ROAE 1.38% and 16.88% in 3Q21

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

- Sixth consecutive quarter of record net interest income totaling \$63.4MM; record core net interest income of \$62.1MM
- GAAP NIM increased 20 bps; Core NIM up 13 bps QoQ
- Average noninterest deposits increased 58% YoY
- Loan yields up 10 bps QoQ and 8 bps YoY; Core Loan yields stable

2 Maintain strong historical loan growth

- Loans, excluding PPP, grew 12% YoY and were flat QoQ
- Loan pipeline increased 35% YoY to a record \$530.7MM
- ~\$179MM of PPP forgiveness over life of program (\$67MM in 3Q21); \$131MM PPP loans remain

3 Enhance core earnings power by improving scalability and efficiency

- GAAP EPS \$0.81 vs \$0.50 YoY
- Record Core¹ EPS \$0.88 vs \$0.56 YoY
- PPNR² and Core PPNR² increased 17% and 4% QoQ, respectively
- Continued digital adoption gains
- Efficiency ratio improved YoY to 52.3%

4 Manage asset quality with consistently disciplined underwriting

- 25 bps NPAs/Assets
- 4 bps of net recoveries
- Average real estate LTV is <38%
- \$6.9MM benefit for loan losses

Achieved Empire Goals One Year After Closing

Announced Target	Results
EPS accretion of 20%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accretion target met
Earn back of 3.2 years	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tangible book value per share of \$21.13 increased 5% since 3Q20 • TCE exceeds 8%
Improved cost of deposits and loan to deposit ratio	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cost of deposits have decreased 28 bps YoY • Average non-interest bearing deposits increased 58% YoY • Loan to deposit ratio improved to 102% at 3Q21 from 120% in 3Q20
Cost saves of approximately 50% with 75% in year 1 and 100% thereafter	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Achieved costs saves slightly above announced goal within one year of closing
Expand Flushing Bank's presence into Suffolk County	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Suffolk County remains a focus market

Digital Banking Initiatives

39%

Increase in Monthly Mobile
Active Users
YoY



~22,000

Active Online Banking Users

51%

YoY Growth



23%

Digital Banking
Enrollment
YoY Growth



JAM FINTOP

Early Look at Emerging
Technology



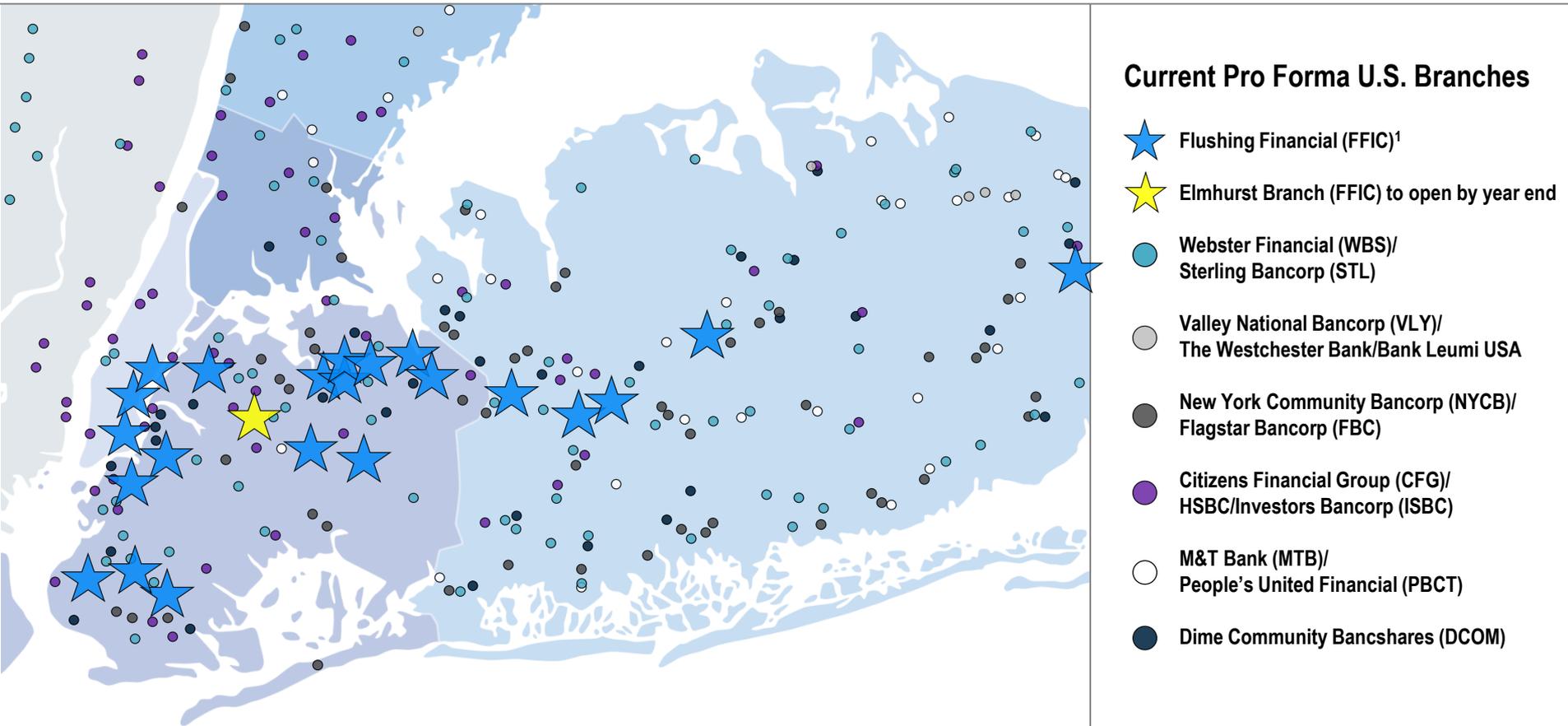
Numerated

Improving Customer
Experience through
Automated Approval and
Origination



More Technology Enhancements to Come

Well-positioned to Benefit from Industry Merger Disruption



- **8 bank mergers** have been announced or closed involving Long Island area Banks²
- **Out of the \$328B of total industry deposits** in Nassau, Queens, Kings, and Suffolk Counties, \$60B or 18% involve a merger participant³
- **93% of FFIC's deposits** are in the Long Island market.

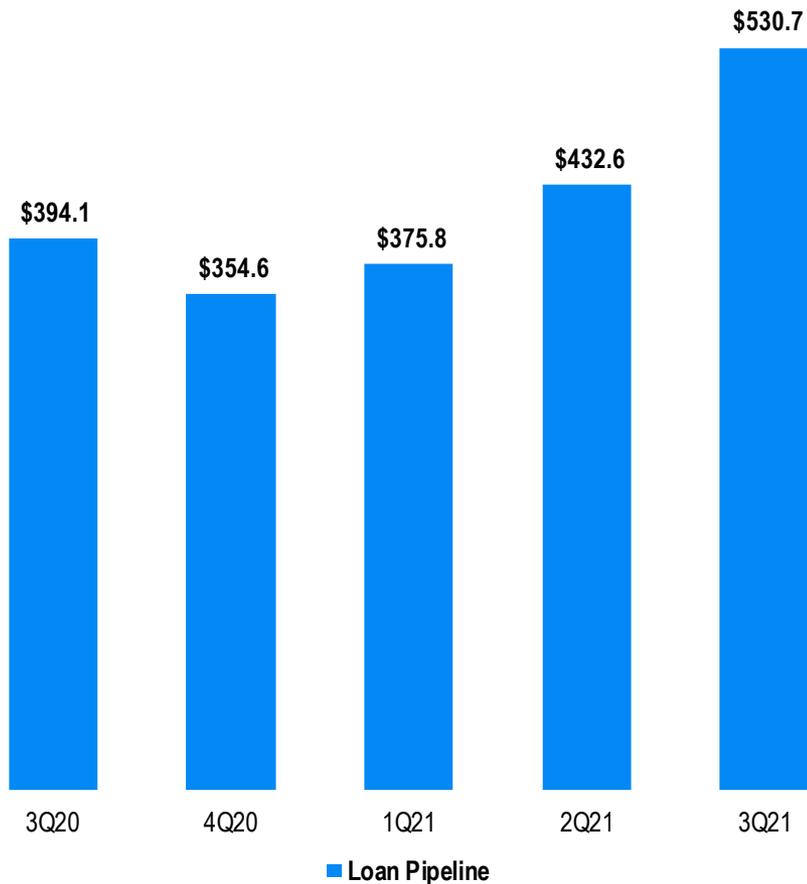
¹ 22 FFIC branches shown, for illustrative purposes only, Port Jefferson Station, NY and Shirley, NY locations not pictured

² Includes DCOM, MTB/PBCT, NYCB/FBC, CGF/ISBC/HSBC, VLY/The Westchester Bank/Bank Leumi USA, and WBS/STL

³ Based on most recent (June 30, 2021) S&P Global data

Positive Loan Growth Outlook

Loan Pipeline at Record Level; Up 34.7% YoY (\$MM)



Drivers of Future Growth:

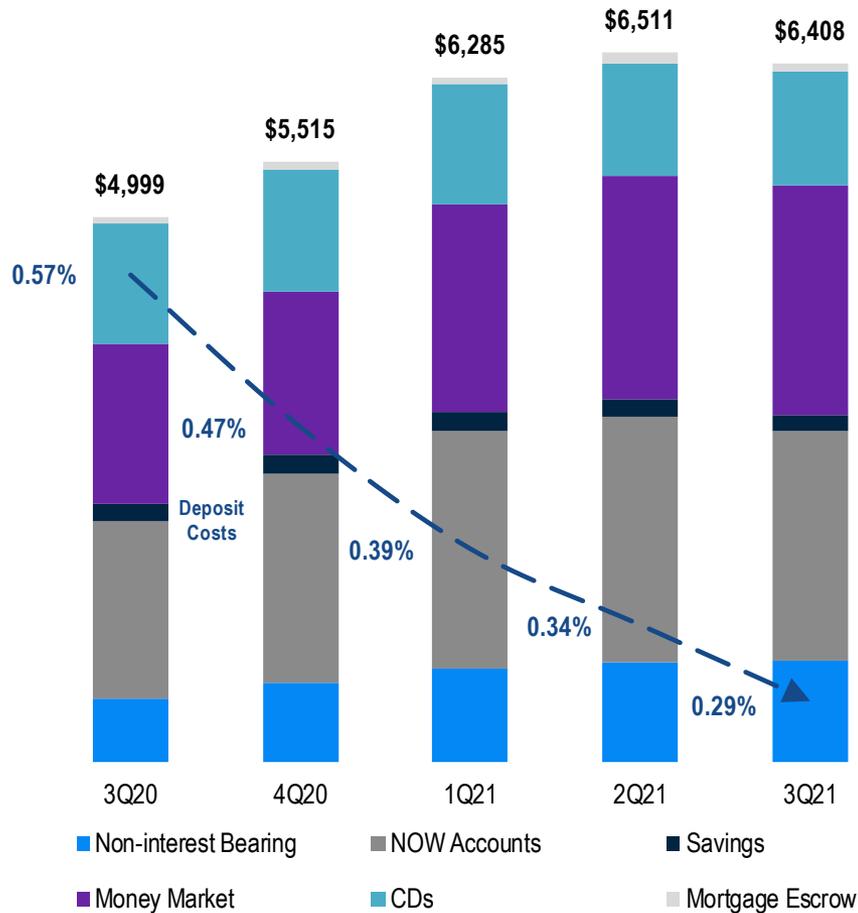
- **Expected market disruption**
 - 8 bank mergers announced within footprint
 - Strong organic growth opportunity
- **New York is coming back**
 - Asian market activities and events are restarting as restrictions are lifted
 - Full impact as workers return
- **Key lending areas accelerated post Great Recession**
 - 2010-2015 CAGRs:
 - Multifamily loans: 10.4%
 - Commercial Real Estate: 8.6%
 - Commercial Business: 22.0%

Significant Organic Growth Opportunity; Positive Loan Growth Expected

Deposit Mix Improves; Costs Continue to Fall

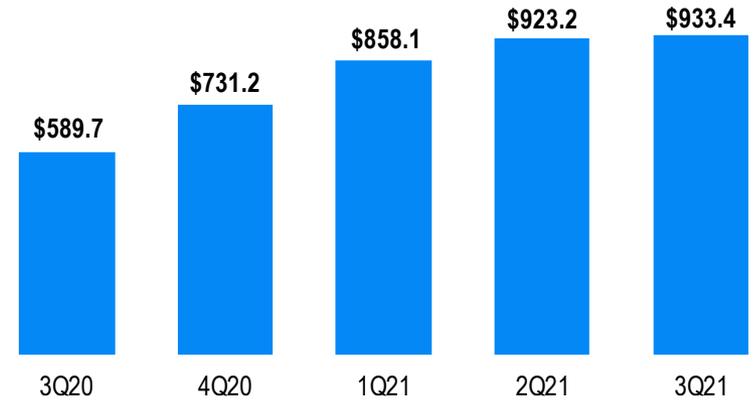
Deposits Rise While Costs Fall

Total Average Deposits¹ (\$MM)



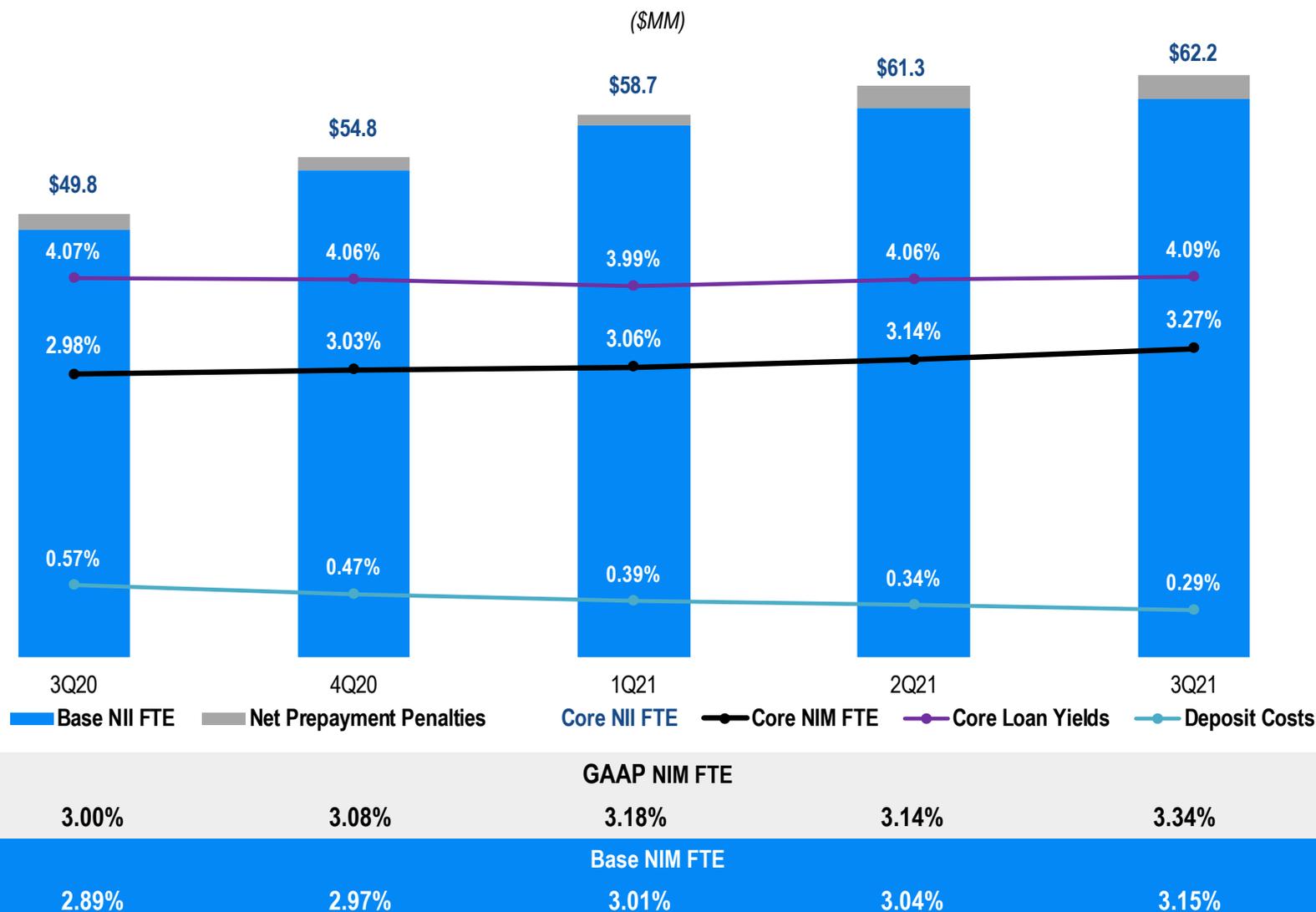
Average Non-interest Deposits

(\$MM)



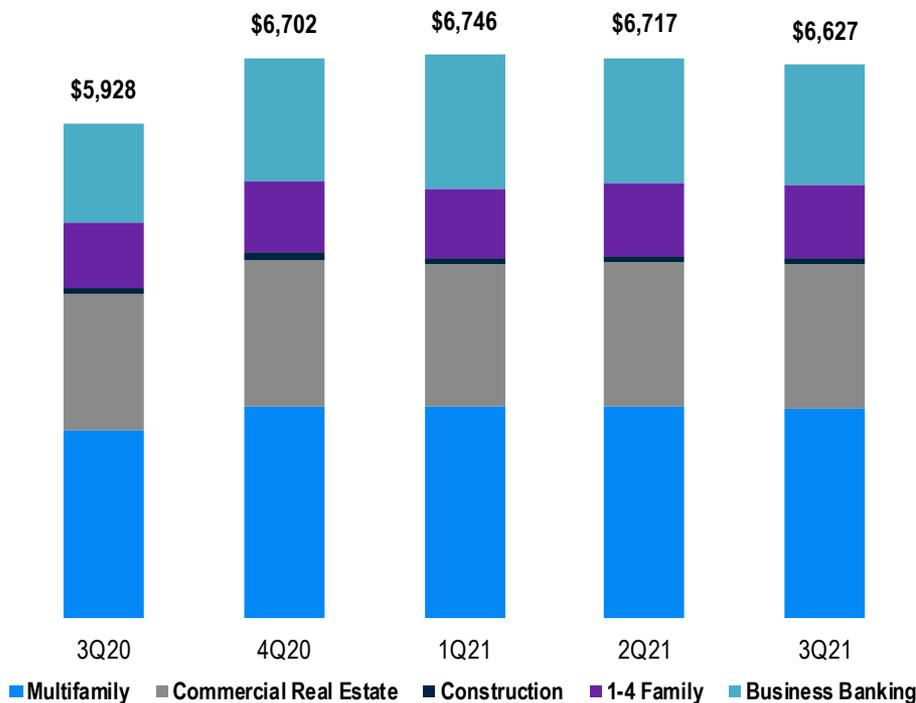
- Average non-interest bearing deposit up 58% YoY
- Non-interest bearing deposits are 14.6% of average deposits¹, up from 11.8% a year ago
- 3Q21 checking account openings exceeded pre-pandemic 3Q19 levels

Record Core Net Interest Income FTE for the Sixth Consecutive Quarter



Loans Flat QoQ Excluding PPP; Pipelines Rise

Loan Composition
Period End Loans (\$MM)

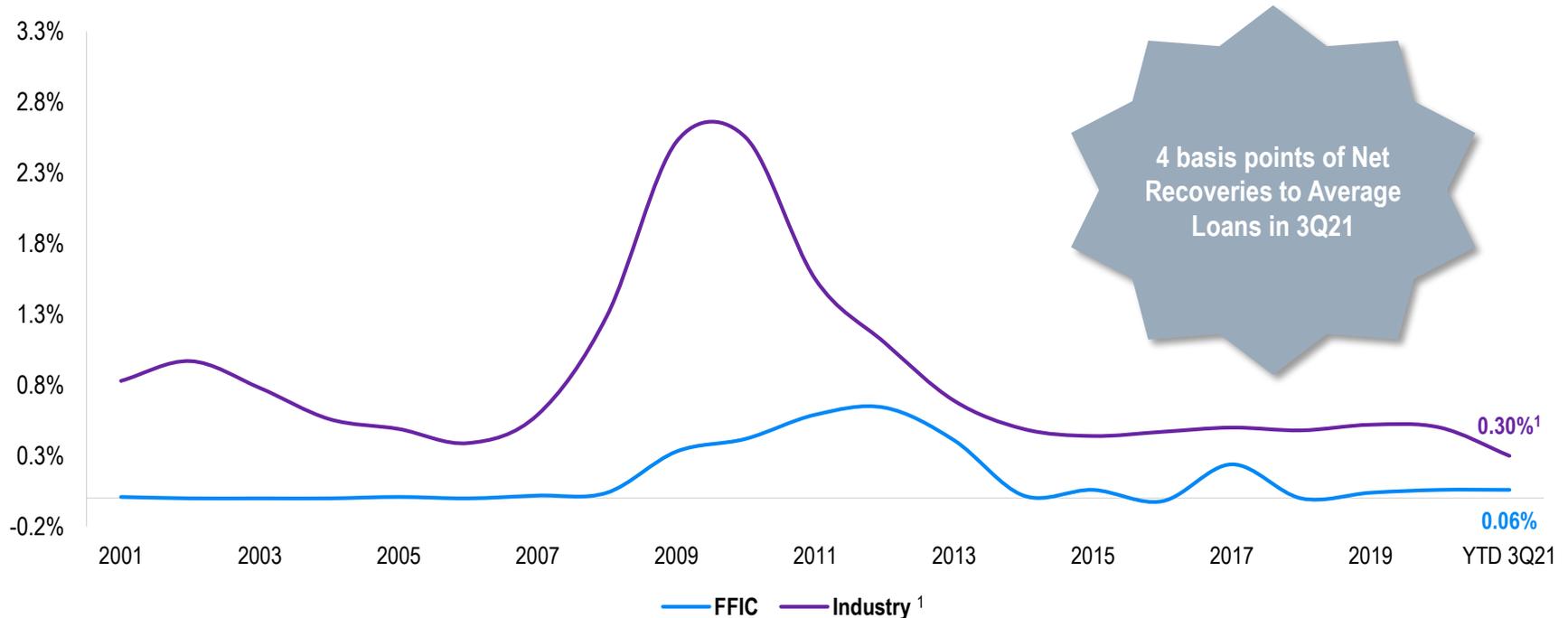


Core Loan Yields				
4.07%	4.06%	3.99%	4.06%	4.09%
Base Loan Yields				
3.98%	3.99%	3.93%	3.94%	3.96%

- Gross loans, excluding PPP, increased 11.6% YoY and were flat QoQ
- PPP loans declined to \$130.8MM QoQ
- Loan pipeline totaled \$530.7MM at September 30, 2021, up 22.7% QoQ and 34.7% YoY; pipeline rates stable versus 2Q21
- Loan growth set to improve in 4Q21 as New York reopens
- Base loan yields were stable QoQ
- Rates on loan closings increased 13 bps to 3.64% from 3.51% in 2Q21

Net Charge-offs Significantly Better Than the Industry

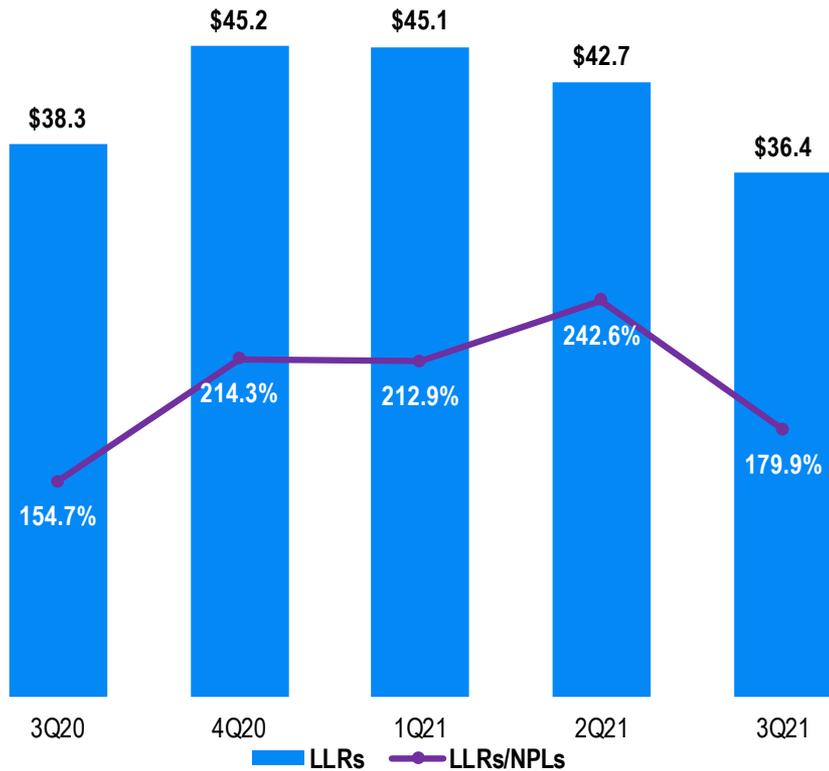
NCOs / Average Loans



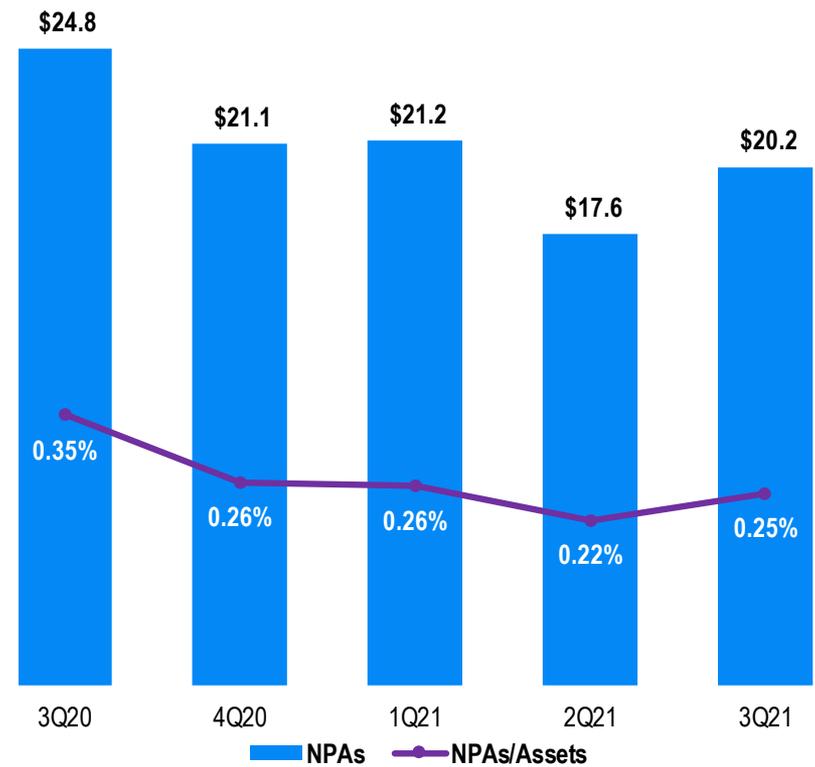
- Over two decades and multiple credit cycles, Flushing has a history of better than industry credit quality
- Average LTVs on the Real Estate portfolio is <38%²
 - Only \$30.1MM of real estate loans (0.5% of loans) with an LTV of 75% or more²

Reserve Coverage 180%; Low NPAs

High Coverage Ratio (\$MM)



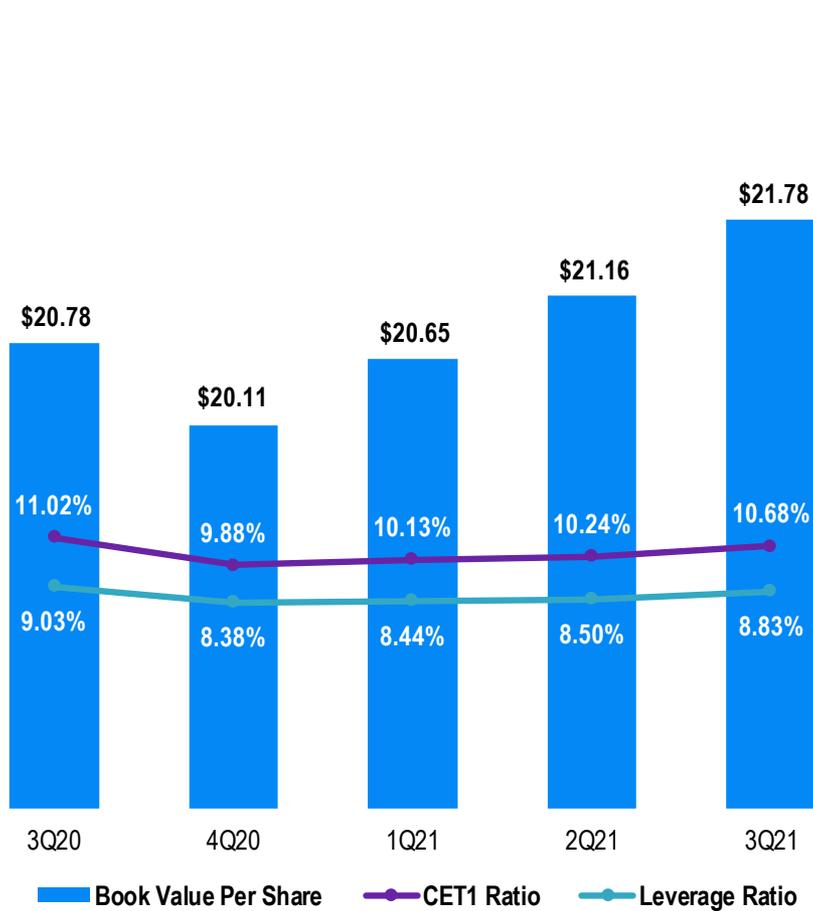
3Q21 NPAs Have a 34.6% LTV (\$MM)



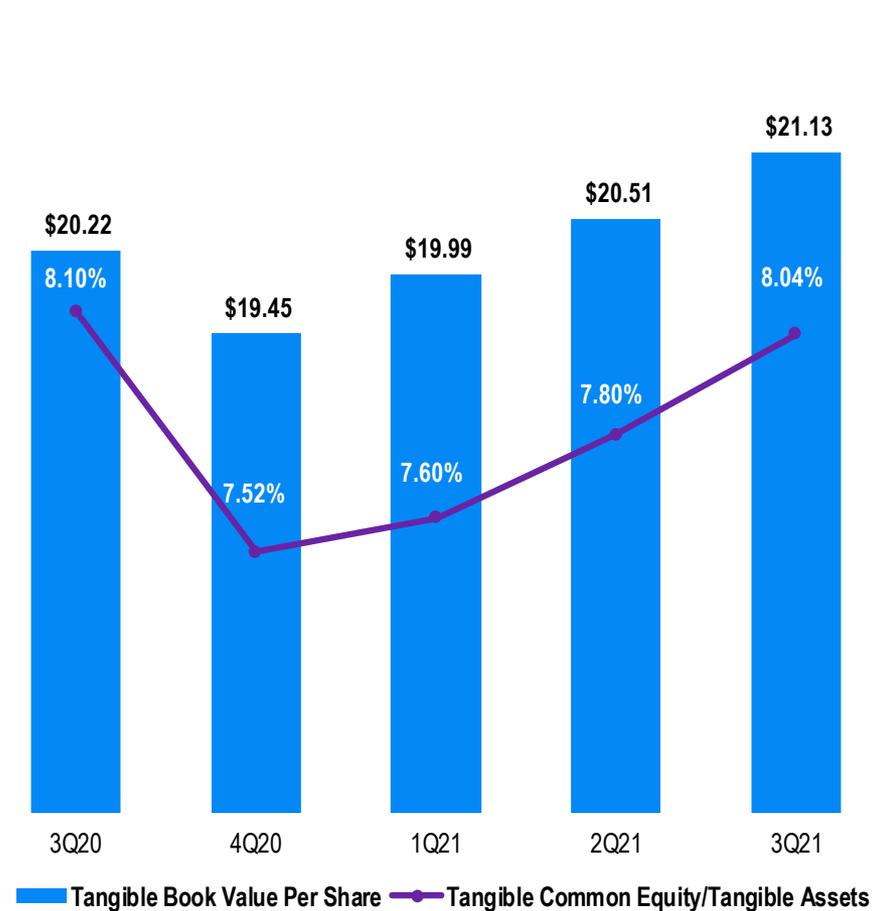
Stellar Credit Quality

Achieved 8% TCE Target Early; ~3.7% Dividend Yield¹

5% Book Value Per Share Growth YoY



TCE Target Achieved Within 1 Year



Share Repurchases Restarted; 51% of 3Q21 Earnings Returned

Outlook and Key Messages

- **Anticipated benefit from merger activity in market**
 - Approximately 18% of industry deposits are in our Long Island market
 - Opportunity to obtain lending business
 - Availability of lending teams and staff
- **Positive loan growth, excluding PPP, expected in 4Q21 and into 2022**
 - Loan pipeline at record levels
 - New York economy continues to normalize
- **Core Net Interest Income driven more by volume than rate**
 - Expect positive loan growth into 2022
 - Continue to manage cost of funds
 - Stable loan yields

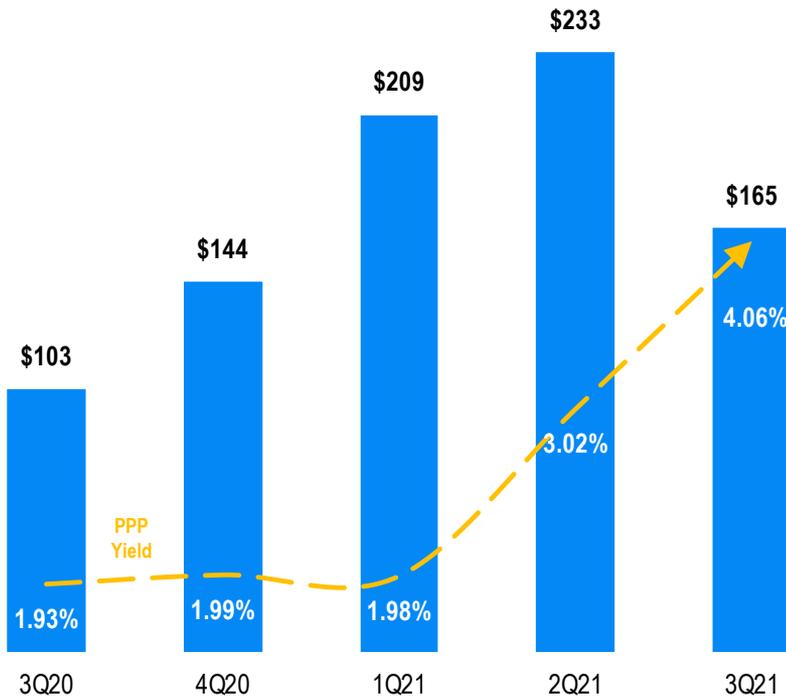
- **Tangible common equity reached 8% target**
 - Capital priorities remain:
 - Profitably grow the balance sheet
 - Return dividends to shareholders
 - Opportunistically repurchase shares
- **Low risk business model; 3.7%¹ dividend yield**
 - Average LTV on real estate loans totals <38%
 - Historical strong credit metrics
 - No changes to underwriting process
- **Exceeded through-the-cycle goals (ROAA ≥1% and ROAE ≥10%)**
 - GAAP and Core basis returns were above through-the-cycle goals without the benefit for credit losses

Appendix



PPP: 58% of Lifetime Originations and Acquisitions Forgiven

Average PPP Loans
(\$MM)

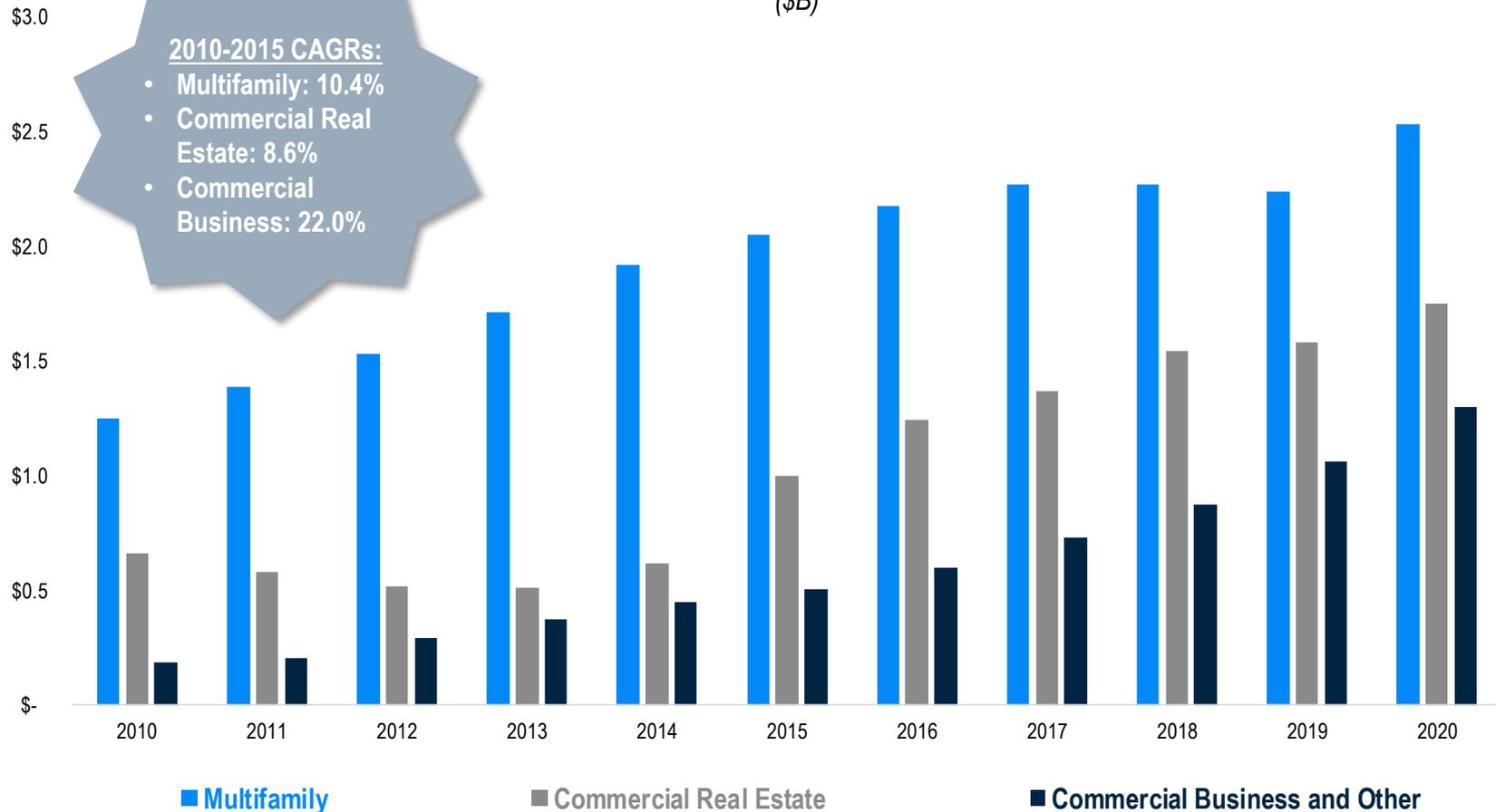


Period End PPP Loans (\$MM)				
\$111.6	\$151.9	\$251.0	\$197.3	\$130.8
PPP NIM Benefit/(Drag)				
(0.02)%	(0.03)%	(0.04)%	0.00%	0.02%

- Lifetime originations and acquisitions of \$310MM with a balance of \$130.8MM at 3Q21 and remaining fees of \$3.2MM
- Forgiveness totaled \$66.5MM in 3Q21, \$69.2MM in 2Q21 and \$24.1MM in 1Q21
- \$38.8MM of PPP loans are in the process of forgiveness as of September 30, 2021
- Forgiveness expected to continue in 4Q21 and into 2022
- SBA can take up to 90 days to approve forgiveness
- PPP benefited the NIM by 2 bps in 3Q21

Key Lending Areas Accelerated After Great Recession

Select Loan Balances
(\$B)



Coming Out of the Pandemic, Positive Loan Growth is Expected

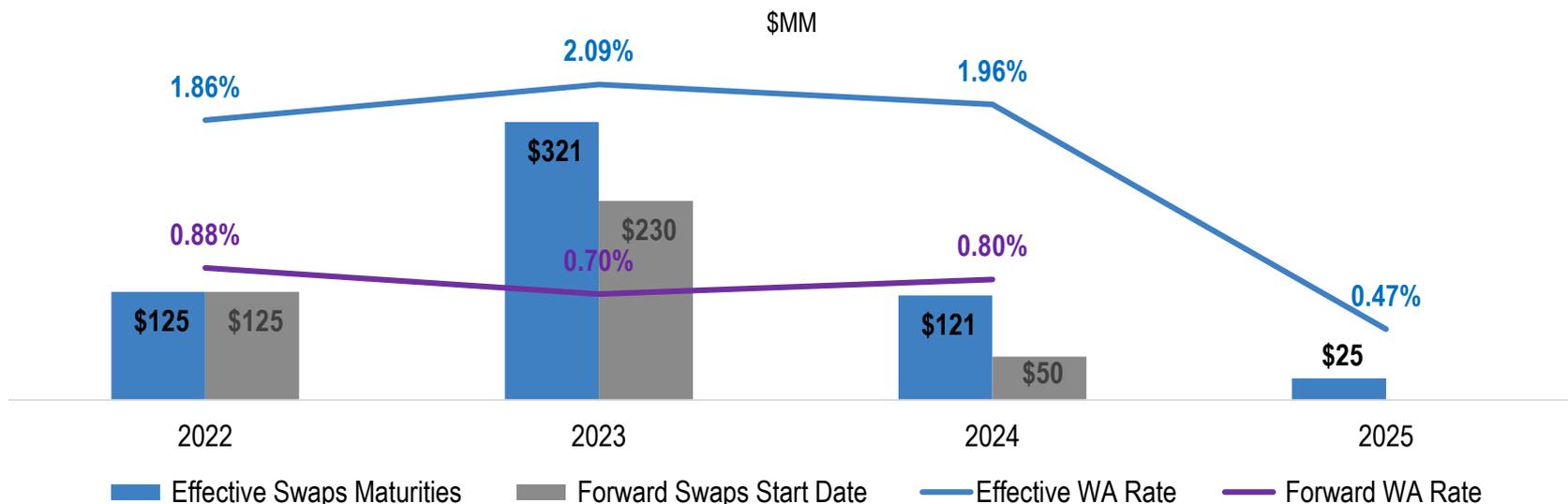
Forward Starting Swaps Help Protect NIM from Rising Short-Term Rates

- The balance sheet naturally improves over the next two years without any changes in rates

- \$592MM of effective swaps at 1.95%; current drag on NIM; the majority mature by the end of 2023
- \$405MM of forward starting swaps at 0.77% that largely replace the current effective swaps
- On average the forward starting swaps begin in January 2023, which is ahead of the Fed’s timing on rate increases

- NIM stability as assets reprice slower than liabilities

- Approximately 20% of the loan portfolio reprices every year



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, Pre-provision, Pre-tax Net Revenue, 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 Non-interest 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 NII & NIM to CORE and Base NII & NIM

(Dollars in thousands, except per share data)	For the three months ended					For the nine months ended	
	September 30, 2021	June 30, 2021	March 31, 2021	December 31, 2020	September 30, 2020	September 30, 2021	September 30, 2020
GAAP income before income taxes	\$ 34,812	\$ 25,416	\$ 26,224	\$ 3,878	\$ 18,820	\$ 86,452	\$ 41,304
Day 1, Provision for Credit Losses - Empire transaction (Provision for credit losses)	—	—	—	1,818	—	—	—
Net (gain) loss from fair value adjustments (Non-interest income (loss))	2,289	6,548	(982)	4,129	2,225	7,855	(1,987)
Net (gain) loss on sale of securities (Non-interest income (loss))	10	(123)	—	610	—	(113)	91
Life insurance proceeds (Non-interest income (loss))	—	—	—	—	—	—	(659)
Net gain on disposition of assets (Non-interest income (loss))	—	—	(621)	—	—	(621)	—
Net (gain) loss from fair value adjustments on qualifying hedges (Interest and fees on loans)	(194)	664	(1,427)	(1,023)	(230)	(957)	2,208
Prepayment penalty on borrowings (Non-interest expense)	—	—	—	7,834	—	—	—
Net amortization of purchase accounting adjustments (Various)	(958)	(418)	(789)	80	—	(2,165)	—
Merger (benefit) expense (Various)	2,096	(490)	973	5,349	422	2,579	1,545
Core income before taxes	38,055	31,597	23,378	22,675	21,237	93,030	42,502
Provision for income taxes for core income	10,226	8,603	6,405	4,891	5,069	25,234	10,537
Core net income	\$ 27,829	\$ 22,994	\$ 16,973	\$ 17,784	\$ 16,168	\$ 67,796	\$ 31,965
GAAP diluted earnings per common share	\$ 0.81	\$ 0.61	\$ 0.60	\$ 0.11	\$ 0.50	\$ 2.02	\$ 1.08
Day 1, Provision for Credit Losses - Empire transaction, net of tax	—	—	—	0.05	—	—	—
Net (gain) loss from fair value adjustments, net of tax	0.05	0.15	(0.02)	0.11	0.06	0.18	(0.05)
Net loss on sale of securities, net of tax	—	—	—	0.02	—	—	—
Life insurance proceeds	—	—	—	—	—	—	(0.02)
Net gain on disposition of assets, net of tax	—	—	(0.01)	—	—	(0.01)	—
Net (gain) loss from fair value adjustments on qualifying hedges, net of tax	—	0.02	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.01)	(0.02)	0.06
Prepayment penalty on borrowings, net of tax	—	—	—	0.20	—	—	—
Net amortization of purchase accounting adjustments, net of tax	(0.02)	(0.01)	(0.02)	—	—	(0.05)	—
Merger (benefit) expense, net of tax	0.05	(0.01)	0.02	0.14	0.01	0.06	0.04
NYS tax change	—	(0.02)	—	—	—	(0.02)	—
Core diluted earnings per common share ⁽¹⁾	\$ 0.88	\$ 0.73	\$ 0.54	\$ 0.58	\$ 0.56	\$ 2.14	\$ 1.11
Core net income, as calculated above	\$ 27,829	\$ 22,994	\$ 16,973	\$ 17,784	\$ 16,168	\$ 67,796	\$ 31,965
Average assets	8,072,918	8,263,553	8,147,714	7,705,407	7,083,028	8,161,121	7,131,850
Average equity	659,288	644,690	619,647	609,463	576,512	641,354	570,198
Core return on average assets ⁽²⁾	1.38 %	1.11 %	0.83 %	0.92 %	0.91 %	1.11 %	0.60 %
Core return on average equity ⁽²⁾	16.88 %	14.27 %	10.96 %	11.67 %	11.22 %	14.09 %	7.47 %

¹ Core diluted earnings per common share may not foot due to rounding

² Ratios are calculated on an annualized basis

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

(Dollars in thousands)	For the three months ended					For the nine months ended	
	September 30, 2021	June 30, 2021	March 31, 2021	December 31, 2020	September 30, 2020	September 30, 2021	September 30, 2020
GAAP net interest income	\$ 63,364	\$ 61,039	\$ 60,892	\$ 55,732	\$ 49,924	\$ 185,295	\$ 139,467
Net (gain) loss from fair value adjustments on qualifying hedges	(194)	664	(1,427)	(1,023)	(230)	(957)	2,208
Net amortization of purchase accounting adjustments	(1,100)	(565)	(922)	(11)	—	(2,587)	—
Tax equivalent adjustment	113	113	111	114	117	337	394
Core net interest income FTE	<u>\$ 62,183</u>	<u>\$ 61,251</u>	<u>\$ 58,654</u>	<u>\$ 54,812</u>	<u>\$ 49,811</u>	<u>\$ 182,088</u>	<u>\$ 142,069</u>
Prepayment penalties received on loans and securities, net of reversals and recoveries of interest from non-accrual loans	(2,136)	(2,046)	(948)	(1,093)	(1,518)	(5,130)	(3,483)
Base net interest income FTE	<u>\$ 60,047</u>	<u>\$ 59,205</u>	<u>\$ 57,706</u>	<u>\$ 53,719</u>	<u>\$ 48,293</u>	<u>\$ 176,958</u>	<u>\$ 138,586</u>
Total average interest-earning assets ⁽¹⁾	\$ 7,616,332	\$ 7,799,176	\$ 7,676,833	\$ 7,245,147	\$ 6,675,896	\$ 7,697,229	\$ 6,734,979
Core net interest margin FTE	3.27 %	3.14 %	3.06 %	3.03 %	2.98 %	3.15 %	2.81 %
Base net interest margin FTE	3.15 %	3.04 %	3.01 %	2.97 %	2.89 %	3.07 %	2.74 %
GAAP interest income on total loans, net	\$ 69,198	\$ 67,999	\$ 69,021	\$ 66,120	\$ 60,367	\$ 206,218	\$ 182,033
Net (gain) loss from fair value adjustments on qualifying hedges	(194)	664	(1,427)	(1,023)	(230)	(957)	2,208
Net amortization of purchase accounting adjustments	(1,126)	(624)	(728)	(356)	—	(2,478)	—
Core interest income on total loans, net	<u>\$ 67,878</u>	<u>\$ 68,039</u>	<u>\$ 66,866</u>	<u>\$ 64,741</u>	<u>\$ 60,137</u>	<u>\$ 202,783</u>	<u>\$ 184,241</u>
Prepayment penalties received on loans, net of reversals and recoveries of interest from non-accrual loans	(2,135)	(2,046)	(947)	(1,093)	(1,443)	(5,128)	(3,408)
Base interest income on total loans, net	<u>\$ 65,743</u>	<u>\$ 65,993</u>	<u>\$ 65,919</u>	<u>\$ 63,648</u>	<u>\$ 58,694</u>	<u>\$ 197,655</u>	<u>\$ 180,833</u>
Average total loans, net ⁽¹⁾	\$ 6,642,434	\$ 6,697,103	\$ 6,711,446	\$ 6,379,429	\$ 5,904,051	\$ 6,683,412	\$ 5,881,858
Core yield on total loans	4.09 %	4.06 %	3.99 %	4.06 %	4.07 %	4.05 %	4.18 %
Base yield on total loans	3.96 %	3.94 %	3.93 %	3.99 %	3.98 %	3.94 %	4.10 %

Reconciliation of GAAP Revenue and Pre-provision Pre-tax Net Revenue

<i>(Dollars in thousands)</i>	For the three months ended					For the nine months ended	
	September 30, 2021	June 30, 2021	March 31, 2021	December 31, 2020	September 30, 2020	September 30, 2021	September 30, 2020
GAAP Net interest income	\$ 63,364	\$ 61,039	\$ 60,892	\$ 55,732	\$ 49,924	\$ 185,295	\$ 139,467
Net (gain) loss from fair value adjustments on qualifying hedges	(194)	664	(1,427)	(1,023)	(230)	(957)	2,208
Net amortization of purchase accounting adjustments	(1,100)	(565)	(922)	(11)	—	(2,587)	—
Core Net interest income	<u>\$ 62,070</u>	<u>\$ 61,138</u>	<u>\$ 58,543</u>	<u>\$ 54,698</u>	<u>\$ 49,694</u>	<u>\$ 181,751</u>	<u>\$ 141,675</u>
GAAP Non-interest income (loss)	\$ 866	\$ (3,210)	\$ 6,311	\$ (1,181)	\$ 1,351	\$ 3,967	\$ 12,224
Net (gain) loss from fair value adjustments	2,289	6,548	(982)	4,129	2,225	7,855	(1,987)
Net loss on sale of securities	10	(123)	—	610	—	(113)	91
Life insurance proceeds	—	—	—	—	—	—	(659)
Net gain on sale of assets	—	—	(621)	—	—	(621)	—
Core Non-interest income	<u>\$ 3,165</u>	<u>\$ 3,215</u>	<u>\$ 4,708</u>	<u>\$ 3,558</u>	<u>\$ 3,576</u>	<u>\$ 11,088</u>	<u>\$ 9,669</u>
GAAP Non-interest expense	\$ 36,345	\$ 34,011	\$ 38,159	\$ 46,811	\$ 29,985	\$ 108,515	\$ 91,120
Prepayment penalty on borrowings	—	—	—	(7,834)	—	—	—
Net amortization of purchase accounting adjustments	(142)	(147)	(133)	(91)	—	(422)	—
Merger (benefit) expense	(2,096)	490	(973)	(5,349)	(422)	(2,579)	(1,545)
Core Non-interest expense	<u>\$ 34,107</u>	<u>\$ 34,354</u>	<u>\$ 37,053</u>	<u>\$ 33,537</u>	<u>\$ 29,563</u>	<u>\$ 105,514</u>	<u>\$ 89,575</u>
Net interest income	\$ 63,364	\$ 61,039	\$ 60,892	\$ 55,732	\$ 49,924	\$ 185,295	\$ 139,467
Non-interest income (loss)	866	(3,210)	6,311	(1,181)	1,351	3,967	12,224
Non-interest expense	(36,345)	(34,011)	(38,159)	(46,811)	(29,985)	(108,515)	(91,120)
Pre-provision pre-tax net revenue	<u>\$ 27,885</u>	<u>\$ 23,818</u>	<u>\$ 29,044</u>	<u>\$ 7,740</u>	<u>\$ 21,290</u>	<u>\$ 80,747</u>	<u>\$ 60,571</u>
Core:							
Net interest income	\$ 62,070	\$ 61,138	\$ 58,543	\$ 54,698	\$ 49,694	\$ 181,751	\$ 141,675
Non-interest income	3,165	3,215	4,708	3,558	3,576	11,088	9,669
Non-interest expense	(34,107)	(34,354)	(37,053)	(33,537)	(29,563)	(105,514)	(89,575)
Pre-provision pre-tax net revenue	<u>\$ 31,128</u>	<u>\$ 29,999</u>	<u>\$ 26,198</u>	<u>\$ 24,719</u>	<u>\$ 23,707</u>	<u>\$ 87,325</u>	<u>\$ 61,769</u>
Efficiency Ratio	52.3 %	53.4 %	58.6 %	57.6 %	55.4 %	54.7 %	59.1 %

Contact Details

Susan K. Cullen

SEVP, CFO & Treasurer

Phone: (718) 961-5400

Email: scullen@flushingbank.com

Al Savastano, CFA

Director of Investor Relations

Phone: (516) 820-1146

Email: asavastano@flushingbank.com



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Financial Corporation