Kereskedelmi és Hitelbank Zártkörűen Működő Részvénytársaság

CONSOLIDATED ANNUAL REPORT

31 December 2014

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Statement of the Issuer

K&H Bank Zrt., as the Issuer (represented by Hendrik Scheerlinck, CEO and Attila Gombás, CFO) hereby declare that the Year 2014 Annual Report and the Year 2014 Consolidated Annual Report of K&H Bank Zrt. have been prepared to the best of the Issuer's knowledge, in compliance with the applicable accounting laws and regulations, and the financial details contained therein reflect a true and reliable status of the assets, liabilities, financial position and profitability of K&H Bank Zrt. and the companies involved in the consolidation, and the Management Report and Consolidated Management Report show a true and fair picture of the position, development and performance of K&H Bank Zrt. and the companies involved in the consolidation, including the major risks and uncertainties factors.

Budapest, April 30 2015

Hendrik Scheerlinck	Attila Gombás
Chief Executive Officer	Chief Financial Officer

KERESKEDELMI ÉS HITELBANK ZÁRTKÖRŰEN MŰKÖDŐ RÉSZVÉNYTÁRSASÁG

CONSOLIDATED ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
PREPARED IN ACCORDANCE WITH
INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARDS
AS ADOPTED BY THE EUROPEAN UNION

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2014

WITH THE REPORT OF INDEPENDENT AUDITORS

EY
Building a better working world

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This is a translation of the Hungarian Report

Independent Auditors' Report

To the Shareholder of Kereskedelmi és Hitelbank Zártkörűen Működő Részvénytársaság

Report on consolidated financial statements

1.) We have audited the accompanying 2014 consolidated annual financial statements of Kereskedelmi és Hitelbank Zártkörűen Működő Részvénytársaság ("the Company"), which comprise the consolidated statement of financial position as at 31 December 2014 - showing a balance sheet total of HUF 2,442,836 million and a loss for the year of HUF 28,290 million -, the related consolidated income statement, consolidated statement of comprehensive income, consolidated statement of changes in equity, consolidated statement of cash flows for the year then ended and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Management's responsibility for the consolidated financial statements

2.) Management is responsible for the preparation and presentation of consolidated financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by EU, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of consolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's responsibility

3.) Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these consolidated financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with International and the Hungarian National Auditing Standards and with applicable laws and regulations in Hungary. Those standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements are free from material misstatement.

4.) An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the consolidated financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation of consolidated financial statements that give a true and fair view in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the consolidated financial statements.

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5.) We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Opinion

6.) In our opinion the consolidated annual financial statements give a true and fair view of the equity and financial position of Kereskedelmi és Hitelbank Zártkörűen Működő Részvénytársaság as at 31 December 2014 and of the results of its operations for the year then ended in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by EU.

Emphasis of matter

7.) We draw attention to note 36 of these consolidated financial statements. In 2003 a significant fraud was discovered at K&H Equities Rt., a member of the Group. As at 31 December 2014 the Group has a provision of HUF 31,795 million for its potential liability to clients as a result of the fraud, and an asset of HUF 23,210 million for expected reimbursements. The ultimate outcome of this matter cannot presently be determined and due to its fundamental uncertainty the actual loss incurred by the Group might be significantly different from the provision and the asset created. Our opinion is not qualified in respect of this matter.

Other reporting requirement - Report on the consolidated business report

8.) We have reviewed the consolidated business report of Kereskedelmi és Hitelbank Zártkörűen Működő Részvénytársaság for 2014. Management is responsible for the preparation of the consolidated business report in accordance with the Hungarian legal requirements. Our responsibility is to assess whether the consolidated business report is consistent with the consolidated financial statements for the same financial year. Our work regarding the consolidated business report has been restricted to assessing whether the consolidated business report is consistent with the consolidated annual financial statements and did not include reviewing other information originated from non-audited financial records. In our opinion, the consolidated business report of Kereskedelmi és Hitelbank Zártkörűen Működő Részvénytársaság for 2014 corresponds to the disclosures in the 2014 consolidated annual financial statements of Kereskedelmi és Hitelbank Zártkörűen Működő Részvénytársaság.

Budapest, 17 April 2015

Szabó Gergely	Sulyok Krisztina
Ernst & Young Kft.	Registered auditor
Registration No.: 001165	Chamber membership No.: 006660

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CONSOLIDATED INCOME STATEMENT

	Notes	2014	Restated 2013
		MHUF	MHUF
Interest income		118 952	140 421
Interest expense		(36 994)	(63 228)
Net interest income	3;4	81 958	77 193
Fee and commission income		67 685	64 858
Fee and commission expense		(16 471)	(15 995)
Net fee and commission income	3;5	51 214	48 863
Net gains / (losses) from financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss and from foreign exchange	3;6	22 874	19 008
Net realised gains / (losses) from available-for-sale assets	3;7	3 982	1 689
Dividend income	3;8	-	3
Adjustment of carrying amount of loans and advances due to re-estimation of future cash flows	9	(55 742)	-
Other net income / (expense)	3;10	(13 900)	3 281
Total income		90 386	150 037
Operating expenses	3	(103 604)	(106 104)
Staff expenses	13	(29 113)	(29 065)
General administrative expenses	11	(51 975)	(54 923)
Depreciation and amortisation of tangible and intangible assets	34;35	(6 676)	(6 275)
Bank tax	12	(15 840)	(15 841)
Impairment:	3;14	(15 105)	(22 788)
Loans and receivables	28	(14 677)	(22 606)
Other		(428)	(182)
Share in results of associated companies	3;15	41	294
Profit / (loss) before tax		(28 282)	21 439
Income tax expense	3;16	(8)	(3 803)
Profit / (loss) after tax		(28 290)	17 636
Earnings / (loss) per share in HUF (basic)	17	(0.2006696)	0.1250975

The figures of earnings / (loss) per share calculated for basic and diluted shares do not differ.

For changes in the presentation of the consolidated income statement see note 2.7.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

	Notes	2014 MHUF	Restated 2013 MHUF
Profit / (loss) after tax		(28 290)	17 636
Other comprehensive income			
Available-for-sale equity instruments			
Amounts to be reclassified subsequently to the income statement:			
Net gain / (loss) from fair value changes	18	-	210
Deferred tax impact on fair value changes	31	-	(43)
Transfer from available for sale reserve to net profit:			
(Losses)/ gains on disposal	7	-	(1 152)
Deferred income tax	31	-	238
Available for sale debt instruments			
Amounts to be reclassified subsequently to the income statement:			
Net gain / (loss) from fair value changes	18	13 864	289
Deferred tax impact on fair value changes	31	(2 859)	(60)
Transfer from available for sale reserve to net profit:			
(Losses)/ gains on disposal	7	(3 982)	(537)
Amortisation of reclassified assets		2 269	3 124
Deferred income tax	31	353	(533)
Cash flow hedge			
Amounts to be reclassified subsequently to the income statement:			
Net gain / (loss) from fair value changes		12 968	1 082
Deferred tax impact on fair value changes	31	(2 674)	(224)
Transfer from cash flow hedge reserve to net profit:			
Ineffective part	6;29	239	(70)
Gross amount	6;29	(5 575)	739
Deferred income tax	31	1 100	(138)
Total other comprehensive income		15 703	2 929
Total comprehensive income		(12 587)	20 565

Approved by the Board of Directors on 17 April 2015.

Hendrik Scheerlinck
Chief Executive Officer
Member of the Board

Attila Gombás
Chief Financial Officer

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

	Notes	2014	Restated 2013	Restated as at 1 January 2013
		MHUF	MHUF	MHUF
ASSETS				
Cash and cash balances with central banks		423 651	153 104	78 784
Financial assets	18	1 917 743	2 314 700	2 279 367
Held for trading	29	99 529	125 411	159 634
Designated at fair value through profit or loss	23	2 571	2 505	3 022
Available for sale	27	126 579	462 426	293 014
Loans and receivables	25	1 256 381	1 251 974	1 315 946
Held to maturity	18	421 915	468 976	507 751
Hedging derivatives	29	10 768	3 408	-
Tax assets		13 465	3 394	3 750
Current tax assets		1 691	685	3 223
Deferred tax assets	31	11 774	2 709	527
Investments in associated companies	32	542	2 142	2 201
Investment property	33	850	593	472
Property and equipment	34	39 324	41 932	45 569
Intangible assets	35	10 048	9 285	7 875
Other assets	30	37 213	34 081	40 620
Total assets		2 442 836	2 559 231	2 458 638
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY				
Financial liabilities	18	2 176 854	2 283 047	2 165 429
Held for trading	29	46 142	30 902	46 042
Designated at fair value through profit or loss	23	196 709	217 763	241 826
Measured at amortised cost	18	1 933 865	1 985 683	1 810 096
Hedging derivatives	29	138	48 699	67 465
Fair value changes of hedged item under portfolio hedge of interest rate risk	29	1 236	-	-
Tax liabilities		12	602	-
Current tax liabilities		12	602	-
Deferred tax liabilities	31	-	-	-
Provisions for risks and charges and credit commitments	28;36	53 249	36 816	35 507
Other liabilities	37	31 769	29 316	45 020
Total liabilities		2 263 120	2 349 781	2 245 956
Total equity	38;47	179 716	209 450	212 682
Total liabilities and equity		2 442 836	2 559 231	2 458 638

Approved by the Board of Directors on 17 April 2015.

Hendrik Scheerlinck *Chief Executive Officer* *Member of the Board*	*Attila Gombás* *Chief Financial Officer*

For breakdown of assets and liabilities by remaining maturity see Note 26.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

	Share capital MHUF	Share premium MHUF	Statutory risk reserve MHUF	Available for sale reserve MHUF	Cash flow hedge reserve MHUF	Restated Retained earnings MHUF	Restated Total equity MHUF
2013							
Balance at the beginning of the period	140 978	48 775	18 517	(2 519)	(3 444)	13 563	215 870
Restatement	-	-	-	-	-	(3 188)	(3 188)
Restated balance at the beginning of the period	140 978	48 775	18 517	(2 519)	(3 444)	10 375	212 682
Net profit for the year	-	-	-	-	-	17 636	17 636
Other comprehensive income for the period (Note 6;7)	-	-	-	1 536	1 393	-	2 929
Total comprehensive income	-	-	-	1 536	1 393	17 636	20 565
Dividend	-	-	-	-	-	(23 797)	(23 797)
Transfer from retained earnings to statutory risk reserve (Note 47)	-	-	1 905	-	-	(1 905)	-
Total change	-	-	1 905	1 536	1 393	(8 066)	(3 232)
Balance at the end of the period	140 978	48 775	20 422	(983)	(2 051)	2 309	209 450
of which revaluation reserve for bonds (Note 18)	-	-	-	(983)	-	-	(983)
2014							
Balance at the beginning of the period	140 978	48 775	20 422	(983)	(2 051)	2 309	209 450
Net profit for the year	-	-	-	-	-	(28 290)	(28 290)
Other comprehensive income for the period (Note 6;7)	-	-	-	9 645	6 058	-	15 703
Total comprehensive income	-	-	-	9 645	6 058	(28 290)	(12 587)
Dividend (Note 47)	-	-	-	-	-	(17 147)	(17 147)
Transfer from statutory risk reserve to retained earnings (Note 47)	-	-	(14 881)	-	-	14 881	-
Total change	-	-	(14 881)	9 645	6 058	(30 556)	(29 734)
Balance at the end of the period	140 978	48 775	5 541	8 662	4 007	(28 247)	179 716
of which revaluation reserve for bonds (Note 18)	-	-	-	8 662	-	-	

The dividend paid on ordinary shares was HUF 17 147 million – 0.121629 HUF/share in 2014 (HUF 23 797 million – 0.168799 HUF/share in 2013). There is no dividend proposed on ordinary shares in 2014.

Approved by the Board of Directors on 17 April 2015.

Hendrik Scheerlinck
Chief Executive Officer
Member of the Board

Attila Gombás
Chief Financial Officer

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

	Notes	2014 MHUF	Restated 2013 MHUF
OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Profit / (loss) before tax		(28 282)	21 439
Adjustments for:			
Net transfer from available for sale reserve	7	(1 713)	1 435
Net transfer from cash flow hedge reserve	6	(5 336)	669
Depreciation and impairment of property, plant and equipment, intangible assets, available-for-sale financial assets and other assets	34;35	7 108	6 471
(Profit)/Loss on the disposal of property and equipment	10	15	6
(Profit)/Loss on the disposal of investment property	10	(10)	5
(Profit)/Loss on the disposal of subsidiaries	10	(644)	-
Change in impairment on loans and advances*	14;28	14 677	22 606
Change in other provisions	36	16 448	(263)
Adjustment of carrying amount of loans and advances due to re-estimation of future cash flows	2.8;28	55 742	-
Unrealised valuation differences	6	(35 791)	(51 998)
Income from associated companies	15	(41)	(294)
Cash flows from operating profit / (loss) before tax and before changes in operating assets and liabilities		22 173	76
Changes in financial assets held for trading		64 093	65 372
Changes in financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss		(87)	681
Changes in financial assets held to maturity		(787)	1 310
Changes in financial assets available for sale		349 711	(168 913)
Changes in loans and receivables		(95 615)	45 308
Changes in other assets		(3 838)	12 080
Changes in operating assets		313 477	(44 162)
Changes in financial liabilities held for trading		17 446	(12 300)
Changes in financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss		(22 106)	(26 025)
Changes in financial liabilities measured at amortised cost		(30 383)	141 218
Changes in other liabilities		(47 475)	(13 946)
Changes in operating liabilities		(82 518)	88 947
Income taxes paid		(13 153)	(9 818)
Net cash from/(used in) operating activities		239 979	35 043

* Including impairments on loans and receivables and loan commitments.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS (continued)

	Notes	2014 MHUF	Restated 2013 MHUF
INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Purchase of held-to-maturity securities		(25 672)	(93 405)
Proceeds from the disposal of held-to-maturity securities		25 000	12 092
Proceeds from the repayment of held-to-maturity securities at maturity		48 521	118 777
Dividends received from associated companies	8	-	353
Purchase of intangible fixed assets	35	(3 241)	(3 302)
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	34	(3 398)	(2 575)
Proceeds from the sale of shares in associated companies	10	2 173	-
Proceeds from the sale of property, plant and equipment	34	830	991
Net cash from/(used in) investing activities		44 213	32 931
FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Dividends paid*		(17 147)	(23 797)
Net cash from/(used in) financing activities		(17 147)	(23 797)
CHANGE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS			
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		267 045	44 177
Net foreign exchange difference		2 986	(1 279)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the period		29 510	(13 388)
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the period		299 541	29 510

*For dividends paid see consolidated statement of changes in equity.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS (continued)

	Notes	2014 MHUF	2013 MHUF
OPERATING CASH FLOWS FROM INTEREST AND DIVIDENDS			
Interest received	4	121 232	146 713
Interest paid	4	(45 618)	(76 401)
Dividend received*	8	-	356
COMPONENTS OF CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS			
Cash and cash balances with central banks		423 651	153 104
Loans and advances to banks repayable on demand and term loans to banks < 3 months	18	36 328	58 279
Deposits from banks repayable on demand and redeemable at notice	18	(160 438)	(181 873)
Total cash and cash equivalents		299 541	29 510

Most of the interest cash flows results from the Group's banking activity and are part of the operating cash flow. For further information see Note 4.

*Dividends received also includes dividends received from associated companies.

Loans and advances to banks repayable on demand and term loans to banks < 3 months are recorded as Loans and receivables in the consolidated statement of financial position. Deposits from banks repayable on demand and redeemable at notice are presented as financial liabilities measured at amortised cost.

The Group uses the indirect method for presentation of cash flows resulting from operating activities.

Approved by the Board of Directors on 17 April 2015.

Hendrik Scheerlinck
Chief Executive Officer
Member of the Board

Attila Gombás
Chief Financial Officer

NOTE 1 – GENERAL

Kereskedelmi és Hitelbank Zártkörűen Működő Részvénytársaság (“K&H Bank Zrt.” or “the Bank”) is a limited liability company incorporated in Hungary. K&H Bank Zrt. and its subsidiaries (“the Group”) provide a full range of banking services through a nation-wide network of 210 branches. As at 31 December 2014 K&H Bank Zrt.’s registered office was at Lechner Ödön Fasor 9, Budapest.

The parent company of K&H Bank Zrt. is KBC Bank N.V. The ultimate parent is KBC Group N.V.

NOTE 2 – ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The significant accounting policies adopted in the preparation of these financial statements are summarised below.

2.1 Basis of presentation

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for held-for trading financial instruments, financial instruments designated at fair value through profit or loss, available-for-sale financial assets and hedging derivatives, which have been measured at fair value. The carrying values of recognized assets and liabilities that are hedged items in fair value hedges, and otherwise carried at amortized cost, are adjusted to record changes in fair value attributable to the risk that are being hedged.

The Group maintains its accounting records and prepares its statutory accounts in accordance with commercial banking and fiscal regulations prevailing in Hungary. The Group's functional currency is the Hungarian Forint ("HUF"). All balances are presented in millions of Hungarian Forints ("MHUF") unless otherwise stated.

2.1.1 Statement of compliance

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (“IFRS”) and all applicable IFRSs that have been adopted by the EU.

Effective 1 January 2005, the change in the Hungarian Accounting Act allows the Group to prepare its consolidated financial statements in accordance with IFRS that have been adopted by the EU. At this particular time, due to the endorsement process of the EU, and the activities of the Group, there is no difference in the policies applied by the Group between IFRS and IFRS that have been adopted by the EU.

Certain accounting principles prescribed for statutory purposes are different from IFRS. In order to present the financial position and results of operations of the Group in accordance with IFRS certain adjustments have been made to the Group’s Hungarian consolidated statutory accounts. Details on these adjustments are presented in note 44.

2.1.2 Basis of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements comprise the financial statements of the Bank and all entities it controlled as at 31 December 2014. The Bank and the entities which it controls are referred to collectively as “the Group”. Control is presumed to exist if all of the following conditions are met:

- the Bank has power over the entity
- the Bank has exposure, or rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee
- the Bank has the ability to use its power over the investee to affect the amount of the investor’s returns.

In case of the Bank’s exclusive control the effects of all material intercompany balances and transactions are eliminated. Subsidiaries under liquidation are consolidated using the equity method.

NOTE 2 – ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

An investment in an associate is one in which the Bank holds, directly or indirectly, more than 20% of the voting rights and over which the Group exercises significant influence but which it does not control. Associates are accounted for under the equity method of accounting, and the pro-rata share of their income (loss) is included in the consolidated income statement. The Group's interest in an associate is carried in the consolidated statement of financial position at an amount that reflects its share of the net assets of the associate.
Joint ventures are companies where the Bank and another party exercise joint control. Joint control is the contractually agreed sharing of control of an arrangement, which exists only when decisions about the relevant activities require the unanimous consent of the parties sharing control. Joint ventures are accounted for using the proportionate consolidation method.

The Group consolidates the entity if one from its financial data exceeds the following limits:

- the Group’s share in the entity’s own funds HUF 150 million
- the Group’s share in the entity’s profit after tax HUF 150 million
- the balance sheet total of the entity HUF 2 000 million,

with the exception of investment funds, where two of the above limits shall be exceeded.

A list of subsidiary and associated companies is provided in Note 43.

2.2 Significant accounting judgements and estimates

In the process of applying the Group’s accounting policies, Management has used its judgements and made estimates in determining the amounts recognized in the consolidated financial statements. The most significant use of judgements and estimates are as follows:

Going concern

The Group’s management has made an assessment of the Group’s ability to continue as a going concern and is satisfied that the Group has the resources to continue in business for the foreseeable future. Furthermore, the management is not aware of any material uncertainties that may cast significant doubt upon the Group’s ability to continue as a going concern. Therefore, the consolidated financial statements continue to be prepared on the going concern basis.

Fair value of financial instruments

Where the fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded on the consolidated statement of financial position cannot be derived from active markets, they are determined using a variety of valuation techniques that include the use of mathematical models. The input to these models is taken from observable markets where possible, but where this is not feasible, a degree of judgement is required in establishing fair values. The judgements include considerations of liquidity and model inputs such as correlation and volatility for longer dated derivatives.

Allowance for impairment of loans and receivables and provision for commitments and contingent liabilities

The Group regularly reviews its loans and receivables its commitments and contingent liabilities to assess impairment. The Group applies its judgement on the basis of experience to estimate the amount of any impairment loss in cases where a borrower is in financial difficulties and where there is little available historical data relating to similar borrowers. Similarly, the Group estimates changes in future cash flows based on the observable data indicating that there has been an adverse change in the payment status of borrowers in a group, or national or local economic conditions that correlate with defaults on assets in the group. Management uses estimates based on historical loss experience for assets with credit risk characteristics and objective evidence of impairment similar to those in the group of loans and receivables.

NOTE 2 – ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Provision for litigations and claims

The amount of provision required to meet losses incurred as a result of litigations and claims is another principal area of estimation uncertainty in these financial statements. Refer to note 36 for further details.

Allowance for impairment of available-for-sale investments

The Group treats available-for-sale investments as impaired if the fair value is significantly or permanently lower than the cost of the instrument or where other objective evidence of impairment exists. The determination of what is “significant” or “prolonged” requires judgement. “Significant” means generally 15% or more and “permanent” means more than 1 year.
Deferred tax assets

Deferred tax assets are recognized for all unused tax losses to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the losses can be utilised. Significant management judgement is required to determine the amount of deferred tax assets that can be recognized, based upon the likely timing and level of future taxable profits together with future tax planning strategies.

2.3 Changes in accounting policies

Changes in the accounting treatment of intangible assets

The Group has changed the accounting treatment of customized software. By ‘customized software‘ is meant purchased software and software models that are customized before being delivered or taken into use, with software having been developed in addition to existing standard software.

In 2014 the Group implemented a limit to be applied at the initial recognition of customized software. From 1 January 2014 on customized software are capitalized only if the development costs exceed HUF 140 million. Below this threshold the development costs are expensed when they occur.

With the introduction of the above mentioned threshold the financial report provides more relevant information about the amortization of the intangible assets that generate probable future economic benefit, because only those customized software are capitalized which are large in scale.

The Group applied this change in the accounting policy retrospectively and presented as restatement of previous years in the Consolidated Financial Statements. For the general overview of the effect for previous years and the list of restated notes see Note 2.7.

Changes in IFRSs

The International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) has issued new accounting Standards and has introduced numerous changes to the Standards that became effective in 2014.

NOTE 2 – ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

The changes in accounting policies result from adoption of the following new or revised standards:

- *IFRS 10 Consolidated Financial Statements (new)*
- *IFRS 11 Joint Arrangements (new)*
- *IFRS 12 Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities (new)*
- *IAS 27 Separate Financial Statements (amendment)*
- *IAS 28 Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures (amendment)*
- *IAS 32 Offsetting Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities (amendment)*
- *IAS 36 Impairment of Assets (Amendment) - Recoverable Amount Disclosures for Non-Financial Assets*
- *Investment Entities (Amendments to IFRS 10, IFRS 12 and IAS 27)*
- *IFRIC 21 Interpretation Levies (new – Clarifying the IAS 37 interpretation)*
- *IAS 39 Novation of Derivatives and Continuation of Hedge Accounting (Amendments to IAS 39)*

Where transition provisions in IFRSs adopted give an entity a choice of whether to apply the new standard prospectively or retrospectively the Group has elected to apply the standard prospectively from the date of transition.

The principal effects of these changes are as follows:

IFRS 10 Consolidated Financial Statements (new)

IFRS 10 establishes principles for the presentation and preparation of consolidated financial statements when an entity controls one or more entities. IFRS 10 replaces the consolidation requirements in SIC-12 Consolidation – Special Purpose Entities and IAS 27 Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements. IFRS 10 builds on existing principles by identifying the concept of control as determining factor in whether an entity should be included within the consolidated financial statements of the parent company. The standard provides additional guidance to assist in the determination of control where it is difficult to assess.

The amendment has no major impact on the consolidated financial statement.

IFRS 11 Joint Arrangements (new)

IFRS 11 provides for a more realistic reflection of joint arrangements by focusing on the rights and obligations of the arrangement, rather than its legal form. The standard addresses inconsistencies in the reporting of joint arrangements by requiring a single method to account for interest in jointly controlled entities.

The amendment has no major impact on the consolidated financial statement.

IFRS 12 Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities (new)

IFRS 12 is a new and comprehensive standard on disclosure requirements for all forms of interests in other entities, including subsidiaries, joint arrangements, associates and unconsolidated structure entities.

The objective of IFRS 12 is to require the disclosure of information that enables users of financial statements to evaluate the nature of, and risks associated with, its interests in other entities, the effects of those interests on its financial position, financial performance and cash flows.

The amendment has no major impact on the consolidated financial statement.

NOTE 2 – ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

IAS 27 Separate Financial Statements (amendment)

This standard shall be applied in the preparation and presentation of consolidated financial statements for a group of entities under the control of a parent. This standard does not deal with methods of accounting for business combinations and their effects on consolidation, including goodwill arising on a business combination (see IFRS 3 Business combinations). This standard shall also be applied in accounting for investments in subsidiaries, jointly controlled entities and associates when an entity elects, or is required by local regulations, to present separate financial statements.

The amendment on 2011 May applying IAS 27 related to disclosures on transition to IFRS 10.

The amendment has no major impact on the consolidated financial statement.

IAS 28 Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures (amendment)

This standard shall be applied in accounting for investments in associates. However, it does not apply to investments in associates held by: venture capital organisations; or mutual funds, unit trusts and similar entities, including investment-linked insurance funds; that upon initial recognition are designated as at fair value through profit or loss or are classified as held for trading and accounted for in accordance with IAS 39 Financial instruments shall be measured at fair value in accordance with IAS 39, with changes in fair value recognised in profit or loss in the period of the change.

The amendment on 2011 May applying IAS 28 related to disclosures on transition to IFRS 10 and IFRS 11.

The amendment has no major impact on the consolidated financial statement.

IAS 32 Offsetting Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities (amendment)

The objective of this standard is to establish principles for presenting financial instruments as liabilities or equity and for offsetting financial assets and financial liabilities. It applies to the classification of financial instruments, from the perspective of the issuer, into financial assets, financial liabilities and equity instruments; the classification of related interest, dividends, losses and gains; and the circumstances in which financial assets and financial liabilities should be offset.
The principles in this standard complement the principles for recognising and measuring financial assets and financial liabilities in IAS 39, and for disclosing information about them in IFRS 7 disclosures.

The amendments on December 2011 clarify the meaning of the “currently has a legally enforceable right of set-off” and that some gross settlement system may be considered equivalent to net settlement.

The amendment has no major impact on the consolidated financial statement.

IAS 36 Impairment of Assets (Amendment) - Recoverable Amount Disclosures for Non-Financial Assets

These amendments remove the unintended consequences of IFRS 13 on the disclosures required under IAS 36.
In addition, these amendments require disclosure of the recoverable amounts for the assets or cash generating units for which impairment loss has been recognised during the period.

The amendment has no major impact on the consolidated financial statement.

NOTE 2 – ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Investment Entities (Amendments to IFRS 10, IFRS 12 and IAS 27)

The amendments to IFRS 10 Consolidated Financial Statements, IFRS 12 Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities and IAS 27 Separate Financial Statements provide 'investment entities' an exemption from the consolidation of particular subsidiaries and instead require that an investment entity measure the investment in each eligible subsidiary at fair value through profit or loss in accordance with IFRS 9 Financial Instruments or IAS 39 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement. The amendment require additional disclosure about why the entity is considered an investment entity, details of the entity's unconsolidated subsidiaries, and the nature of relationship and certain transactions between the investment entity and its subsidiaries and require an investment entity to account for its investment in a relevant subsidiary in the same way in its consolidated and separate financial statements.

The amendment has no major impact on the consolidated financial statement.

IFRIC 21 Interpretation Levies (new – Clarifying the IAS 37 interpretation)

IFRIC 21 clarifies that an entity recognises a liability for a levy when the activity that triggers payment, as identified by the relevant legislation, occurs.

The amendment has no major impact on the consolidated financial statement.

IAS 39 Novation of Derivatives and Continuation of Hedge Accounting (Amendments to IAS 39)

These amendments provide relief from discontinuing hedge accounting when novation of a derivative designated as a hedging instrument meets certain criteria.

The amendment has no major impact on the consolidated financial statement.

2.4 Summary of significant accounting policies

2.4.1 Foreign currency translation

Assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into HUF at exchange rates quoted by the National Bank of Hungary as at the date of the consolidated statement of financial position. Income and expenses arising in foreign currencies are converted at the rate of exchange on the transaction date. Resulting foreign exchange gains or losses are recorded in the consolidated income statement.

2.4.2 Financial instruments

Financial instruments are classified for measurement purposes as either financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss, financial assets and financial liabilities measured at amortized cost or available-for-sale financial instruments, as appropriate. When financial instruments are recognized initially, they are measured at fair value, plus, in the case of financial instruments not at fair value through profit or loss, directly attributable transaction costs. The Group determines the classification of its financial instruments after initial recognition and, where allowed and appropriate, re-evaluates this designation at each financial year-end.

2.4.2.1 Trade and settlement date accounting

All “regular way” purchases and sales of financial assets are recognized on the settlement date, i.e. the date the asset is delivered to the counterparty. Regular way purchases or sales are those that require delivery of assets within the time frame generally established by regulation or convention in the market place.

NOTE 2 – ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

2.4.2.2 Financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets and financial liabilities classified in this category are designated by Management on initial recognition when the following criteria are met:

- the designation eliminates or significantly reduces the inconsistent treatment that would otherwise arise from measuring the assets or liabilities or recognising gains or losses on them on a different basis; or
- the assets and liabilities are part of a group of financial assets, financial liabilities or both which are managed and their performance evaluated on a fair value basis, in accordance with a documented risk management or investment strategy; or
- the financial instrument contains an embedded derivative, unless the embedded derivative does not significantly modify the cash flows or it is clear, with little or no analysis, that it would not be separately recorded.

Financial instruments classified as held-for-trading instruments are also included in the category 'financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss'. Financial instruments are classified as held-for-trading instruments if they are acquired for the purpose of selling in the near term. Derivatives are also classified as held for trading unless they are designated and effective hedging instruments.

Instruments classified as financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss subsequently are measured at fair value, whereby in case of interest-bearing assets the change of the difference between the fair value and the amortized cost is recorded in the consolidated income statement as Net gains / (losses) from financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss and from foreign exchange. The interest component is recognized as interest income using the effective interest rate method.

The change in the fair value of non-interest-bearing assets is recorded in the consolidated income statement as Net gains / (losses) from financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss and from foreign exchange.

2.4.2.3 Derivatives

The Group enters into derivative instruments including FRA's, forwards, swaps and options in the foreign exchange and money markets. Derivatives are stated at fair value. The fair value of a derivative is the equivalent of the unrealised gain or loss from marking to market the derivative using prevailing market rates or internal pricing models. Derivatives with positive fair values (unrealised gains) are included in assets and derivatives with negative fair values (unrealised losses) are included in liabilities in the consolidated statement of financial position.

Derivatives are classified as either trading or hedging. For the purposes of hedge accounting, hedges are classified into two categories: (a) fair value hedges which hedge the exposure to changes in the fair value of a recognized asset or liability; and (b) cash flow hedges which hedge exposure to variability in cash flows that is either attributable to a particular risk associated with a recognized asset or liability or a forecasted transaction.

At inception of the hedge relationship, the Group formally documents the relationship between the hedged item and the hedging instrument, including the nature of the risk, the objective and strategy for undertaking the hedge and the method that will be used to assess the effectiveness of the hedging relationship.

Also at the inception of the hedge relationship, a formal assessment is undertaken to ensure the hedging instrument is expected to be highly effective in offsetting the designated risk in the hedged item. Hedges are formally assessed regularly. The frequency is defined in the hedging document. A hedge is regarded as highly effective if the changes in fair value or cash flows attributable to the hedged risk during the period for which the hedge is designated are expected to offset in a range of 80% to 125%. For situations where that hedged item is a forecast transaction, the Group assesses whether the transaction is highly probable and presents an exposure to variations in cash flows that could ultimately affect the consolidated income statement.

NOTE 2 – ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

In relation to fair value hedges which meet the conditions for hedge accounting, any gain or loss from re-measuring the hedging instrument to fair value are recognized immediately in the consolidated income statement. The hedged item is adjusted for fair value changes relating to the risk being hedged and the difference is recognized in the consolidated income statement.

In relation to cash flow hedges which meet the conditions for hedge accounting, the portion of the gain or loss on the hedging instrument that is determined to be an effective hedge is recognized initially in the consolidated other comprehensive income in the cash flow hedge reserve and the ineffective portion is recognized in the consolidated income statement. The gains or losses on effective cash flow hedges recognized initially in the consolidated other comprehensive income are either transferred to the consolidated income statement in the period in which the hedged transaction impacts the consolidated income statement or included in the initial measurement of the cost of the related non-financial asset or liability.

For hedges which do not qualify for hedge accounting and trading derivatives, any gains or losses arising from changes in the fair value of the hedging instrument are taken directly to the consolidated income statement for the period.

Hedge accounting is discontinued when the hedging instrument expires or is sold, terminated or exercised, or no longer qualifies for hedge accounting. At that point in time, the cumulative gain or loss on a cash flow hedge recognized in the consolidated other comprehensive income remains in the consolidated other comprehensive income until the forecasted transaction occurs, when it is then transferred to the consolidated income statement for the period. Also at that time an item subject to a fair value hedge ceases to be revalued.

Cash flows from hedging activities are classified in the same line in the consolidated statement of cash flows as the item being hedged. When a forecasted transaction is no longer expected to occur, the cumulative gain or loss on the hedging instrument is recognized immediately in the consolidated income statement in Net gains / (losses) from financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss and from foreign exchange.

The Group assesses whether an embedded derivative needs to be separated from the host contract and accounted for as a derivative when it first becomes a party to a contract. There is no subsequent reassessment.

2.4.2.4 Financial assets and financial liabilities measured at amortized cost

2.4.2.4.1 Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. Such assets are carried at amortized cost using the effective interest method. Gains and losses are recognized in the consolidated income statement when the loans and receivables are derecognized or impaired, as well as through the amortisation process.

2.4.2.4.2 Financial liabilities at amortised cost

All money market and customer deposits are initially recognized at fair value plus transaction costs. After initial recognition, all interest bearing deposits, other than liabilities held for trading and other than financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss, are subsequently measured at amortized cost, less amounts repaid. Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on settlement. Premiums and discounts are amortized on a systematic basis to maturity using the effective interest method and taken to interest expense. For liabilities carried at amortized cost (which are not part of a hedging relationship), any gains or losses from revaluation to fair value are recognized in the consolidated income statement when liability is derecognized or impaired.

NOTE 2 – ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

2.4.2.4.3 Held-to-maturity instruments

Non-derivative financial instruments with fixed or determinable payments and fixed maturity are classified as held-to-maturity when the Group has the positive intention and ability to hold to maturity. Instruments intended to be held for an undefined period are not included in this classification. Held-to-maturity instruments are subsequently measured at amortized cost. This cost is computed as the amount initially recognized minus principal repayments, plus or minus the cumulative amortisation using the effective interest method of any difference between the initially recognized amount and the maturity amount. This calculation includes all fees and points paid or received between parties to the contract that are an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs and all other premiums and discounts. For instruments carried at amortized cost, gains and losses are recognized in the consolidated income statement when the instruments are derecognized or impaired, as well as through the amortisation process.

The Group is not allowed to classify any financial assets as held to maturity if the Group has, during the current financial year or during the two preceding financial years, sold or reclassified more than an insignificant amount of held-to-maturity investments before maturity (more than insignificant in relation to the total amount of held-to-maturity investments) other than sales or reclassifications that:

- are so close to maturity or the financial asset's call date (less than three months before maturity) that changes in the market rate of interest would not have a significant effect on the financial asset's fair value;

- occur after the Group has collected substantially all of the financial asset's original principal through scheduled payments or prepayments; or

- are attributable to an isolated event that is beyond the Group's control, is non-recurring and could not have been reasonably anticipated by the Group.

Sales out of held-to-maturity instruments can be considered insignificant if on a yearly basis, the sales do not exceed 5% of the carrying amount of held-to-maturity instruments on 1 January of that financial year.

2.4.2.5 Available-for-sale financial instruments

Available-for-sale financial instruments are those non-derivative financial instruments that are designated as available-for-sale or are not classified as:

- financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss, or
- loans and advances and financial liabilities measured at amortized cost, or
- held-to-maturity instruments.

After initial recognition available-for sale financial instruments are measured at fair value with gains or losses being recognized as a separate component of equity until the instrument is derecognized or until the instrument is determined to be impaired at which time the cumulative gain or loss previously reported in the consolidated other comprehensive income is included the consolidated income statement. However, interest calculated using the effective interest method is recognized in the consolidated income statement.

The fair value of instruments that are actively traded in organised financial markets is determined by reference to quoted market bid prices at the close of business on the statement of financial position date. For instruments where there is no active market, fair value is determined using valuation techniques. Such techniques include using recent arm's length market transactions, reference to the current fair value of another instrument, which is substantially the same and discounted cash flow analysis.

Available-for-sale investments include investments in equity instruments that do not have a quoted market price in an active market, and whose fair value cannot be reliably measured. These investments are measured at cost less impairment.

NOTE 2 – ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

2.4.2.6 Fair value hierarchy of financial instruments

The fair value measurements are classified into the levels of fair value hierarchy that reflects the significance of the inputs used in making the measurements. The fair value hierarchy has the following levels:

Level 1	quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities
Level 2	inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices)
Level 3	inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

The level in the fair value hierarchy within which the fair value measurement is categorised in its entirety shall be determined on the basis of the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement in its entirety. For this purpose, the significance of an input is assessed against the fair value measurement in its entirety. If a fair value measurement uses observable inputs that require significant adjustment based on unobservable inputs, that measurement is a Level 3 measurement.

The Group assesses the significance of fair value adjustments at portfolio level in function of the proportion of the fair value adjustment relative to the size of the underlying portfolio.

A fair value adjustment related to the unobservable input is considered to be material for the Group if this fair value adjustment makes up at least 5% of the nominal exposure of the underlying portfolio.

Changes to the fair value classification

The classification of a financial instrument into the fair value hierarchy is not static. Financial instruments can shift between different fair value levels for various reasons, for instance:

- Market changes: The market can become inactive. As a result, previously observable parameters can become unobservable (possible shift from level 1 to level 2 or 3);
- Model changes: The application of a new refined model that takes more observable input factors into account or reduces the fair value impact of unobservable inputs (possible shift from level 3 to level 2);
- Change in sensitivity: The sensitivity of a valuation input to the entire fair value may change over time. An unobservable input that used to be significant to the entire fair value measurement may become insignificant (or vice versa). The fair value classification in the hierarchy would consequently change from level 3 to level 2 (or vice versa).

The above examples illustrate that defining the fair value classification of a financial instrument can only be made taking into account changing market circumstances, upgraded models and the sensitivity of the valuation inputs. With this regard, the fair value classification per instrument/portfolio is reassessed by the Group on a regular basis.

2.4.3 Day 1 profit

For financial instruments at fair value the difference between the transaction price and the fair value is recognised immediately in the consolidated income statement or in the consolidated other comprehensive income at initial recognition. For other financial instruments, for which the transaction price is calculated using a valuation technique, the difference is amortised as profit or loss during the maturity of the instrument.

NOTE 2 – ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

2.4.4 Repo and reverse repo agreements

Assets sold with a simultaneous commitment to repurchase at a specified future date (repos) continue to be recognized in the consolidated statement of financial position and are measured in accordance with accounting policies for trading securities or investment securities if the repurchase price is not fair value at the time of reacquisition. The counterparty liability for amounts received under these agreements is included in financial liabilities measured at amortised cost. The difference between sale and repurchase price is treated as interest expense and accrued over the life of the repo agreement. Assets purchased with a corresponding commitment to resell at a specified future date (reverse repos) are not recognized in the consolidated statement of financial position, as the Group does not obtain control over the assets. Amounts paid under these agreements are included in loans and receivables. The difference between purchase and resale price is treated as interest income and accrued over the life of the reverse repo agreement.

2.4.5 Securities lending and borrowing

Securities lending and borrowing transactions are usually collateralised by securities or cash. The transfer of the securities to counterparties is only reflected on the consolidated statement of financial position if the risks and rewards of ownership are also transferred. Cash advanced or received as collateral is recorded as an asset or liability.

Securities borrowed are not recognized on the consolidated statement of financial position, unless they are sold to third parties, in which case the obligation to return the securities is recorded as a trading liability and measured at fair value with any gain or losses included in Net gains / (losses) from financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss and from foreign exchange.

2.4.6 Allowances for impairment of financial assets

The Group assesses at each statement of financial position date whether there is any objective evidence that a financial asset or group of financial assets is impaired. A financial asset or group of financial assets is deemed to be impaired if, and only if, there is objective evidence of impairment as a result of one or more events that has occurred after the initial recognition of the asset (an incurred “loss event”) and that loss event (or events) has an impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset or the group of financial assets that can be reliably estimated.

Evidence of impairment may include indications that the borrower or a group of borrowers is experiencing significant financial difficulty, default or delinquency in interest or principal payments, the probability that they will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation and where observable data indicate that there is a measurable decrease in the estimated future cash flows, such as changes in arrears or economic conditions that correlate with defaults.

Impairment of financial assets shall be utilized at derecognition due to uncollectibility or transfer of ownership.

In case of equity instruments objective evidence of impairment exists if the fair value is significantly or permanently lower than the cost of the instrument. “Significant” means generally 15% or more and “permanent” means more than 1 year.

Once interests are overdue for more than three months, the interest accruals are reversed and interest is recognized using the contractual interest rate to discount the future cash flows for the purpose of measuring the impairment loss (unwinding).

NOTE 2 – ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

2.4.6.1 Financial assets measured at amortized cost

The Group first assesses whether objective evidence of impairment exists for financial assets.

If there is objective evidence that an impairment loss on individually significant financial assets carried at amortized cost has been incurred, the amount of the loss is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows (excluding future credit losses that have not been incurred) discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate (i.e. the effective interest rate computed at initial recognition). The carrying amount of the asset shall be reduced through use of an allowance account. The amount of the loss shall be recognized in the consolidated income statement.

The calculation of the present value of the estimated future cash flows of a collateralised financial asset reflects the cash flows that may result from foreclosure less costs for obtaining and selling the collateral, whether or not the foreclosure is probable.

If there is objective evidence that an impairment loss on individually not significant financial assets at amortized cost has been incurred or no objective evidence of impairment exists, whether the asset is significant or not, the asset is included in a group of financial assets with similar credit risk characteristics and that group of financial assets is assessed collectively for impairment. Assets that are individually assessed for impairment and for which an impairment loss is or continues to be recognized are not included in a collective assessment of impairment.

For the purpose of a collective evaluation of impairment, financial assets are grouped on the basis of the Group's internal credit grading system that considers credit risk characteristics such as asset type, industry, geographical location, collateral type, past-due status and other relevant factors.

Impairment on a group of financial assets that are evaluated collectively for impairment is estimated on the basis of historical loss experience for assets with credit risk characteristics similar to those in the group. Historical loss experience is applied on current observable data to reflect the effect of current conditions not existing in the past.

If, in a subsequent period, the amount of the impairment loss decreases and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognized, the previously recognized impairment loss is reversed. Any subsequent reversal of an impairment loss is recognized in the consolidated income statement, to the extent that the carrying value of the asset does not exceed its amortized cost at the reversal date.

When a loan is uncollectible, it is written off against the related allowance for loan impairment. Such loans are written off after all necessary procedures have been completed and the amount of the loss has been determined. Subsequent recoveries of amounts previously written off decrease the amount of allowance for loan impairment in the consolidated income statement.

2.4.6.2 Available-for-sale financial assets

If an available-for-sale asset is impaired, an amount comprising the difference between its cost (net of any principal payment and amortisation) and its current fair value, less any impairment loss previously recognized in the consolidated income statement, is transferred from equity to the consolidated income statement. Reversals in respect of equity instruments classified as available-for-sale are not recognized in the consolidated income statement. Reversals of impairment losses on debt instruments are reversed through the consolidated income statement if the increase in fair value of the instrument can be objectively related to an event occurring after the impairment loss were recognized in the consolidated income statement.

Interest continues to be accrued at the original effective interest rate on the reduced carrying amount of the asset and is recorded as part of the interest income.

NOTE 2 – ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

2.4.6.3 Renegotiated loans

Where possible, the Group seeks to renegotiate loans rather than to take possession of collateral.

The Group considers a loan (receivable) renegotiated if the loan or credit arrangements are renegotiated, rescheduled (prolonged) and renegotiated upon the debtor's or the financial institution's initiative, within the framework of the amendment of the underlying contract, where the underlying contract is amended with a view to avoiding default because of the considerable deterioration in the financial condition or solvency of the borrower, on account of which he is unable to meet the obligations of repayment as originally contracted.

Such amendments result in significant changes in the terms and conditions of the underlying contract, bringing considerably more favourable terms for the client - by way of derogation from the market conditions pertaining to contracts of the same type bearing similar terms and conditions.

The amendments are representing, among others, the deferral of repayments (interest and/or principal) temporarily for a specific period (grace period), payment by instalments, modification of interest rates (for example repricing in the form of discount rates), capitalization of interest, changing the type of currency of denomination, extending the term of the loan, rescheduling instalment payments, reducing the level of collateralization or the level of security requested, or allowing other form of collateral or security, waiving the collateral or security requirement (non-collateralization), introducing new contract terms and conditions or eliminating certain existing terms and conditions.

Furthermore a supplementary agreement or a new contract may be concluded between the debtor and the Group, or between the borrower and an affiliate of the original lender, for a new loan for refinancing the debts (interest and principal) outstanding on account of the existing contract, or for undertaking additional commitments with a view to avoiding any further increase in risk exposure or to cutting losses, upon which the claims of the Group (including the financial institution participating as the affiliate of the original lender) arising on account of the aforesaid supplementary agreement or new contract are also recognized as renegotiated loans (receivables).

Loans where the relevant contract had to be amended due to changes in market conditions are not considered as renegotiated loans (receivables), furthermore, where the parties agree in market conditions pertaining to similar agreements and where the solvency of the debtor is such as to ascertain his ability to comply with his ensuing contractual obligations.

Derecognition of renegotiated loans

For the derecognition of the renegotiated loans the Group applies the following criteria. An exchange between an existing borrower and lender of debt instruments with substantially different terms shall be accounted for as an extinguishment of the original financial asset and the recognition of a new financial asset. A substantial modification of the terms of an existing financial asset or a part of it is accounted for as an extinguishment of the original financial asset and the recognition of a new financial asset.

The terms are considered as substantially different in any case if the discounted present value of the cash flows under the new terms, including any fees paid net of any fees received and discounted using the original effective interest rate, is at least 10% different from the discounted present value of the remaining cash flows of the original financial asset.

If an exchange of debt instruments or modification of terms is accounted for as an extinguishment, any costs or fees incurred are recognised as part of the gain or loss on the extinguishment. If the exchange or modification is not accounted for as an extinguishment, any costs or fees incurred adjust the carrying amount of the asset and are amortised over the remaining term of the modified liability.

NOTE 2 – ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

2.4.7 Offsetting

Financial assets and financial liabilities are only offset and the net amount reported in the consolidated statement of financial position when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognized amounts and the Group intends to either settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

2.4.8 Derecognition of financial assets

A financial asset (or, where applicable a part of a financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets) is derecognized where:

- the rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired; or
- the Group has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass-through' arrangement; and
- either (a) the Group has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or (b) the Group has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

When the Group has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from an asset or has entered into a pass-through arrangement, and has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset nor transferred control of the asset, the asset is recognized to the extent of the Group's continuing involvement in the asset. Continuing involvement that takes the form of a guarantee over the transferred asset is measured at the lower of the original carrying amount of the asset and the maximum amount of consideration that the Group could be required to repay.

2.4.9 Derecognition of financial liabilities

A financial liability is derecognized when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires. Where an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as a derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability, and the difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognized in the consolidated income statement.

2.4.10 Leases

Determination of whether an arrangement contains a lease

The determination of whether an arrangement is, or contains a lease is based on the substance of the arrangement and requires an assessment of whether the fulfilment of the arrangement is dependent on the use of a specific asset or assets and the arrangement conveys a right to use the asset.

2.4.10.1 Where the Group is the lessee

Finance leases, which effectively transfer to the Group substantially all the risks and benefits incidental to ownership of the leased item, are capitalized at the present value of the minimum lease payments at the inception of the lease term. Lease payments are apportioned between the finance charges and reduction of the lease liability so as to achieve a constant rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability. Finance charges are charged directly against income in the consolidated income statement.

Capitalized leased assets are depreciated over the shorter of the estimated useful life of the asset and the lease term.

Leases where the lessor effectively retains substantially all the risks and benefits of ownership of the leased asset, are classified as operating leases. Operating lease payments are recognized as an expense in the consolidated income statement on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

NOTE 2 – ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

2.4.10.2 Where the Group is the lessor

When assets held are subject to a finance lease, the present value of lease payments and the unguaranteed residual value are recognized as a receivable. The difference between the gross receivable and the present value of the receivable is recognized as unearned finance income.

Lease income is recognized over the term of the lease so as to achieve a constant rate of interest on the remaining balance of the receivable.

Assets subject to operating leases are included in bank premises and equipment in the consolidated statement of financial position and lease payments received are presented as income in the consolidated income statement.

In case of financing the purchase of a vehicle or other equipment, the main collateral is the vehicle or the other equipment, on which the Group has got the right to buy. When the contract is extraordinarily terminated the assets received in the debt settlement are measured at cost which is defined as the fair value of the vehicle or other the equipment. If the carrying amount of the received asset differs from the value defined at the subsequent valuation of the asset then impairment is accounted for or the formerly booked impairment is fully or partially released.

2.4.11 Revenue recognition

Interest income and fees related to financial instruments are recognized as part of the effective interest of the instrument, other fees (related to transactions and provided or rendered services) receivable or payable are recognized when earned, i.e. at completion of the transaction or after performing the service. Dividend income is recognized when the right to receive payment is established.

2.4.12 Net gains / (losses) from financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss and from foreign exchange

Net gains / (losses) from financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss and from foreign exchange include net realised gains from buying and selling financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value excluding available-for-sale investments, changes in their fair value and the effect of foreign currency translation.

2.4.13 Cash and cash equivalents

For the purposes of reporting cash flows, cash and cash equivalents comprise balances with an original maturity less than 90 days, including cash, balances due from banks and balances with the National Bank of Hungary (including obligatory reserves) decreased with deposits from banks repayable on demand.

2.4.14 Investment property

Real estate, received in debt settlement is classified as investment property. The investment property is measured initially at cost, including transaction costs, and subsequently measured at cost less any accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. It is depreciated according to the straight-line method over the economic life of the investment property concerned. The useful life of investment properties is 33 years.

NOTE 2 – ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

2.4.15 Bank premises and equipment

Bank premises and equipment are initially recorded at cost. Depreciation is provided on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of bank premises and equipment, other than freehold land which is deemed to have an indefinite life. The useful lives of bank premises and equipment are presented below:

Buildings	10-50 years
Leasehold improvements	5-20 years
Furniture, fixtures and equipment	3-7 years
System software	5 years
Leasehold rights	10-50 years

Replacements and improvements, which prolong the useful life or significantly improve the condition of the asset, are capitalized. Repairs and maintenance are charged to the consolidated income statement as incurred. The Group assesses at each reporting date whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any such indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Group makes an estimate of the asset's recoverable amount. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or cash-generating unit's fair value less costs to sell and its value in use and is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or groups of assets. Where the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset.

2.4.16 Intangible assets

The useful lives of intangible assets are assessed to be either finite or indefinite. Intangible assets with finite lives are amortized over the useful economic life; the amortisation expense is recorded as operating expense in the consolidated income statements. The impairment assessment of intangible assets with finite lives is the same as tangible assets. The intangible assets owned by the Group are classified as assets with finite lives.

Intangible assets are stated at cost less accumulated amortisation. Amortisation is computed using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the assets:

Standard software and other intangibles	5 years
Core banking software	8 years

According to the accounting policies of the Group

- licences and standard software are capitalized
- customized software are capitalized only if the development costs of that exceed HUF 140 million. Below this threshold the development cost are expensed when they occur.

By 'customized software' is meant purchased software and software models that are customized before being delivered or taken into use, with software having been developed in addition to existing standard software.

2.4.17 Commitments, contingent liabilities

In the ordinary course of its business, the Group enters into off-statement of financial position commitments such as guarantees, commitments to extend credit, letters of credit, warranties and transactions with financial instruments. These commitments are recorded in the consolidated financial statements if and when they become payable.

Financial guarantees are initially recognized in the consolidated financial statement at fair value, in 'Other liabilities', being the premium received. Subsequent to initial recognition, the Group liability under each guarantee is measured at the higher of the amortized premium and the best estimate of expenditure required to settle any financial obligation arising as a result of the guarantee.

NOTE 2 – ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Any increase in the liability relating to financial guarantees is taken to the consolidated income statement in 'Impairment on loans and receivables' including provisions for credit commitments. The premium received is recognized in the consolidated income statement in 'Net fee and commission income' on a straight line basis over the life of the guarantee.

The allowance for losses on commitments and contingent liabilities reflects Management's best estimate of incurred losses on this portfolio. Management determines the adequacy of the allowance based upon reviews of individual items, recent loss experience, current economic conditions, the risk characteristics of the various categories of transactions and other pertinent factors.

2.4.18 Provisions

Provisions are recognized when the Group has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, and it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. Any compensation that arises in relation to provisions for operational losses from claims and legal disputes regarding commercial activity are presented in other net income / (expense) when they become virtually certain.

2.4.19 Taxation

Current taxation is provided for in accordance with the fiscal regulations of Hungary.

Deferred taxation is provided using the liability method on all temporary differences at the reporting date. It is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the period when it is anticipated that the asset will be realised or the liabilities will be settled, and it is based on tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the statement of financial position date.

2.4.20 Fiduciary assets

Assets held in trust or in a fiduciary capacity are not assets of the Group and accordingly are not included in these financial statements.

2.4.21 Dividend on ordinary shares

Dividends on ordinary shares are recognized as a liability and deducted from equity when they are approved by the shareholders. Interim dividends are deducted from equity when they are declared and no longer at the discretion of the Group.

2.4.22 Equity reserves

The reserves recorded in equity on the Group's consolidated statement of financial position include:

Available-for-sale reserve which comprises changes in fair value of available-for-sale investments.

Cash flow hedge reserve which comprises the portion of the gain or loss on a hedging instrument in a cash flow hedge that is determined to be an effective hedge.

Statutory risk reserve which is set aside as 10% of the profit calculated in accordance with Hungarian Accounting standards for use against future losses.

NOTE 2 – ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

2.4.23 Share based payment transactions

A number of employees of the Group receive remuneration in the form of share-based payment transactions. They are granted share appreciation rights, which can only be settled in cash (“cash-settled transactions”). The cost of cash-settled transactions is measured at fair value at the grant date, using the KBC share price determining the fair value. The value of the share-based payment is expensed in the year of the remunerated performance with recognition of a corresponding liability. The liability is valued at the closing price of the underlying share at the end of the period. The liability is released at the date of pay-out.

2.5 Future changes in accounting policies

IASs, IFRSs and IFRIC interpretations not yet effective

The Group has not applied the following IASs, IFRSs and Interpretations of the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee (IFRIC) that have been issued but are not yet effective:

IAS 19 Employee Benefits (amendment)

The amendments of the IAS 19 are intended to provide relief in that entities are allowed to deduct contributions from service cost in the period in which the service is rendered. This was common practice prior to the 2011 amendments to IAS 19. In those cases the impact of retrospective application would be minimal.

Entities shall apply these amendments for annual periods beginning on or after 1 July 2014 and are required to be applied retrospectively.

IAS1 Disclosure Initiative (amendment)

The amendments clarify that information should not be obscured by aggregating or by providing immaterial information. Materiality considerations apply to all parts of the financial statements.

The amendment is applicable to annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2016.

Investment Entities: Applying the Consolidation Exception (Amendments to IFRS 10, IFRS 12 and IAS 28)

The amendments confirm that the exemption from preparing consolidated financial statements for an intermediate parent entity is available to a parent entity that is a subsidiary of an investment entity, even if the investment entity measures all of its subsidiaries at fair value.

Entities shall apply these amendments for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2016.

IFRS 11 Accounting for Acquisitions of Interests in Joint Operations (amendment)

The amendments of IFRS 11 such that the acquirer of an interest in a joint operation in which the activity constitutes a business, as defined in IFRS 3, is required to apply all of the principles on business combinations accounting in IFRS 3 and other IFRSs with the exception of those principles that conflict with the guidance in IFRS 11.

The amendment is applicable to an annual reporting period beginning on or after 1 January 2016. Early application is permitted.

IFRS 14 Regulatory Deferral Accounts (new)

IFRS 14 Regulatory Deferral Accounts permits an entity which is a first-time adopter of International Financial Reporting Standards to continue to account, with some limited changes, for 'regulatory deferral account balances' in accordance with its previous GAAP, both on initial adoption of IFRS and in subsequent financial statements. Regulatory deferral account balances, and movements in them, are presented separately in the statement of financial position and statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, and specific disclosures are required.

NOTE 2 – ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

IFRS 14 applies to an entity's first annual IFRS financial statements for a period beginning on or after 1 January 2016. Early application is permitted.

IAS 16 Property, Plant and Equipment (amendment)

The requirements of IAS 16 are amended to clarify that a depreciation method that is based on revenue that is generated by an activity that includes the use of an asset is not appropriate. This is because such method reflects of economic benefits that arise from the operation of the business of which an asset is part, rather than the pattern of consumption of an asset's expected future economic benefits.

The amendment is applicable to an annual reporting period beginning on or after 1 January 2016. Early application is permitted.

IAS 38 Intangible Assets (amendment)

The requirements of IAS 38 are amended to introduce a rebuttable presumption that a revenue-based amortisation method for intangible assets is inappropriate for the same reasons as in IAS 16. However, the amendments states that there are limited circumstances when the presumption can be overcome: that the intangible asset is expressed as a measure of revenue and it can be demonstrated that revenue and the consumption of economic benefits of the intangible asset are highly correlated.

The amendment is applicable to an annual reporting period beginning on or after 1 January 2016. Early application is permitted.

IAS 16 and IAS 41 Agriculture: Bearer Plants (amendment)

For the purpose of bringing bearer plants from the scope of IAS 41 into the scope of IAS 16 and therefore enabling entities to measure them at cost subsequent to initial recognition or at revaluation, a definition of a 'bearer plant' is introduced into both standards. A bearer plant is defined as "a living plant that: is used in the production or supply of agricultural produce; is expected to bear produce for more than one period; and has a remote likelihood of being sold as agricultural product, except for incidental scrap sales". The scope sections of both standards are then amended to clarify that biological assets except for bearer plants are accounted for under IAS 41 while bearer plants are accounted for under IAS 16.

The amendment is applicable to an annual reporting period beginning on or after 1 January 2016. Early application is permitted.

IAS 27 Separate Financial Statements (amendment)

The amendments allow an entity to account for investments in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates in its separate financial statements at cost in accordance with the IAS 39 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement for entities or using the equity method as described in IAS 28 Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures.

The amendments also clarify that when a parent ceases to be an investment entity, or becomes an investment entity, it shall account for the change from the date when the change in status occurred.

The amendment is applicable to an annual reporting period beginning on or after 1 January 2016. Early application is permitted.

IFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers (new)

IFRS 15 specifies how and when an IFRS reporter will recognise revenue as well as requiring such entities to provide users of financial statements with more informative, relevant disclosures.

IFRS 15 applies to an annual reporting period beginning on or after 1 January 2017. Early application is permitted.

NOTE 2 – ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

IFRS 9 Financial Instruments (new)

IFRS 9 is a new standard dealing with the accounting for financial instruments. IFRS 9 reflects the IASB's work on the replacement of IAS 39. The first phase of the standard applies to classification and measurement of financial assets and liabilities as defined in IAS 39. The second phase establishes new impairment methodology for financial assets. The third phase replaces the rule-based hedge accounting requirements in IAS 39 to more closely align the accounting with risk management activities.

The effective date of IFRS 9 is 1 January 2018. Early application is permitted.

IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures (amendment)

The amendments of the IFRS 7 is implementing additional disclosures (and consequential amendments) resulting from the introduction of the IFRS 9 Financial Instruments.

The amendments are effective for the same period as the IFRS 9 Financial Instruments principle.

The Group does not use early application for the standards and interpretations mentioned above.

The Group expects that the adoption of the pronouncements described above related to IFRS 7, IFRS 11, IFRS 14, IFRS 15, IAS 16, IAS 19, IAS 27, IAS 38 and IAS 41 will have no significant impact on the Group's consolidated financial statements in the period of initial application. The impact of the adoption of IFRS 9 cannot be estimated, yet.

2.6 Taxes and levies payable by financial institutions

In August 2010 the Hungarian Parliament approved an Act which provides a framework for the levying of a "bank tax" on financial institutions.

The basis and the rate of the bank tax that is payable differs depending on the type of financial institutions. The rates are uniformly based on statutory reported financial data of the reporting entity for the period ended 31 December 2009.

The actual bank tax and its reversal (if any) are recorded as expense in the financial period in which it is legally payable.

As the bank tax is payable based on non-net income measures of year 2009 it does not meet the definition of income tax under IFRS and is therefore presented as an operating expense in the consolidated income statement.

The IFRIC 21 Levies interpretation identifies the obligating event for the recognition of a liability as the activity that triggers the payment of the levy in accordance with the relevant legislation. Based on the interpretation of IFRIC 21 the "bank tax" amount is recognized at the beginning of the year in a lump sum in the Group's Consolidated Financial Statements.

As from 1 January 2013 a new tax called financial transaction levy (FTL) has been introduced. The FTL is payable based on specified type of transactions (including cash movements and money transfers). Subject of the levy are financial service providers (with seat or branch in Hungary). The FTL is recorded as part of general administrative expenses when the underlying business transaction occurs.

The Resolution Fund has been established and has started its activity in 2014 based on Act XXXVII. The Fund was established to shift the costs of crisis management in the financial sector to the members of the sector. The Fund is financed by credit institutions and investment firms from the annual fees paid by the members. According to IFRIC 21 the Group records the total annual fee at the beginning of the period.

NOTE 2 – ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

2.7 Restatement and reclassification

The Group has changed the accounting treatment of customized software (see Note 2.3).

The Group applied the change in the accounting policy retrospectively and presented as restatement of previous years in the Consolidated Financial Statements. The table below presents the effect of the restatement for previous years' consolidated statement of financial position and consolidated income statement.

	Previously reported as at 31 December 2013	Restatement	Restated as at 31 December 2013
	MHUF	MHUF	MHUF
Consolidated statement of financial position			
Assets			
Deferred tax assets	1 919	790	2 709
Property and equipment	41 981	(49)	41 932
Other intangible assets	13 066	(3 781)	9 285
Total assets (involved)	56 966	(3 040)	53 926
Liabilities			
Deferred tax liabilities	-	-	-
Total equity (accumulated result)	212 490	(3 040)	209 450
Total liabilities (involved) and equity	212 490	(3 040)	209 450

	Previously reported as at 1 January 2013	Restatement	Restated as at 1 January 2013
	MHUF	MHUF	MHUF
Consolidated statement of financial position			
Assets			
Deferred tax assets	67	460	527
Property and equipment	45 634	(65)	45 569
Other intangible assets	11 826	(3 951)	7 875
Total assets (involved)	57 527	(3 556)	53 971
Liabilities			
Deferred tax liabilities	368	(368)	-
Total equity (accumulated result)	215 870	(3 188)	212 682
Total liabilities (involved) and equity	216 238	(3 556)	212 682

NOTE 2 – ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

	As previously reported 2013	Restatement	Restated 2013
	MHUF	MHUF	MHUF
Consolidated income statement			
General administrative expenses	(53 751)	(1 172)	(54 923)
Depreciation and amortisation of fixed assets	(7 633)	1 358	(6 275)
Profit / (loss) before tax (restated)	(61 384)	186	(61 198)
Income tax expense	(3 765)	(38)	(3 803)
Profit / (loss) after tax (restated)	(65 149)	148	(65 001)

Some of the notes in the Consolidated Financial Statements were changed in comparison with the previous year's presentation. The new and the restated categories are marked in the concerned notes.

The restated notes are the following:

- Note 3 Segment information
- Note 11 General administrative expenses
- Note 16 Income taxes
- Note 17 Earning per share
- Note 26 Remaining maturity of assets and liabilities
- Note 31 Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities
- Note 34 Property and equipment
- Note 35 Intangible assets

Reclassifications

The reclassified notes are the following:

- Note 3 Segment information
- Note 18 Financial assets and liabilities, breakdown by portfolio and product
- Note 22 Fair value of financial assets and liabilities
- Note 39 Commitments, contingent assets and contingent liabilities
- Note 46 Risk management

The structure of the table presenting the industrial breakdown of loans and advances in Note 46 was harmonized with the information regularly reported towards the National Bank of Hungary and the European Banking Authority in the frame of the statutory reporting prescribed by the directive 680/2014/EU and 575/2013/EU.

In view of this harmonization credit card receivables were separated in the table presenting the breakdown of financial assets by portfolio and product in Note 18. Previously credit card receivables were reported as part of consumer credits.

Letter of credits are presented as other commitments in Note 39 separately from credit commitments and financial guarantees in 2014. The corresponding amounts for 2013 were reclassified.

Segment reporting information for 2013 was reclassified to align with the new business settlement rules from 2014.

NOTE 2 – ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

A part of current accounts with credit institutions and current account of the central bank were reported in category “Valuation techniques – non market observable inputs” in Note 22 – Fair value of assets and liabilities in 2013. The Group revised the fair value hierarchy classification of the loans and found that there were no significant difference between the conditions of interbank debts and therefore reclassified the concerned current accounts to the category of “Valuation techniques – market observable inputs”.

Management believes the above restatements and reclassifications relating to 2013 are immaterial to the consolidated financial statements taken as a whole.

2.8 Change in estimate

The Group has not changed the valuation methods used for valuation of the assets and liabilities presented in the Consolidated financial statement in 2014.

NOTE 3 – SEGMENT INFORMATION

Management monitors the operating result of its business units separately for the purpose of making decisions about resource allocation and performance assessment.

Definitions of customer segments:

Retail: private individuals, entrepreneurs and companies with an annual turnover of less than HUF 2 000 million. Services provided: loans and financing products, deposits and other savings products, transactional services, lease services, etc.

Corporate: companies with an annual turnover of higher than HUF 2 000 million, municipalities and related companies, structured and project financing, and non-banking institutions in the financial sector. Services: loans and other credit facilities, deposits and transactional services, lease services, etc.

Markets: market making.

Leasing: retail car loans.

General Management: consists of items which are not directly attributable to the business activity of the above defined segments. These include e.g. the result of tax and commercial litigations (see Note 36), adjustment of carrying amount of loans and advances due to re-estimation of future cash flows, bank tax, yield on real equity (result on the reinvestment on free equity) and fair value changes recognised under IFRS on derivatives used for hedging purposes that do not qualify for hedge accounting.

Intersegment transactions are transactions concluded between the different segments on an arm’s length basis comprising the costs of services and transactions related to corporate clients managed and incurred by retail branches (charged to the corporate segment on the basis of internally agreed settlement price).

Investment in associates accounted for by the equity method, deferred tax assets and non-current assets are presented as part of the segments’ total assets (allocation is based on the relative weight of the segments’ directly attributable assets within total assets).

The Group only operates in Hungary (therefore the geographical breakdown of revenues from external customers is not relevant).

All investments in associates, property, plant and equipment and intangible assets (including capital expenditures) are shown in “General management” segment.

Segment reporting information for 2013 was reclassified to align with the new business settlement rules from 2014. The impact of the restatement in the consolidated income statement described under Note 2.7 is included in the General Management segment.

NOTE 3 – SEGMENT INFORMATION (continued)

Segment reporting information by customer segments for 2014:

	Retail	Corporate	Markets	Leasing	General management	Total
	MHUF	MHUF	MHUF	MHUF	MHUF	MHUF
Net interest income / (expense)	55 141	21 054	4 966	1 339	(542)	81 958
Net fee and commission income / (expense)	39 943	11 203	388	(132)	(188)	51 214
Net gains / (losses) from financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss and from foreign exchange	6 059	5 123	(411)	262	11 841	22 874
Net realised gains / (losses) from available-for-sale assets	91	92	-	-	3 799	3 982
Dividend income	-	-	-	-	-	-
Adjustment of carrying amount of loans and advances due to re-estimation of future cash flows	-	-	-	-	(55 742)	(55 742)
Other net income / (expense)	(115)	191	-	167	(14 143)	(13 900)
Total income / (expense)	101 119	37 663	4 943	1 636	(54 975)	90 386
of which:						
external income / (expense)	100 860	37 922	4 943	1 636	(54 975)	90 386
internal income / (expense)	259	(259)	-	-	-	-
Operating expenses	(65 911)	(19 139)	(1 974)	(800)	(15 780)	(103 604)
Impairment	(9 675)	(3 841)	-	(1 575)	(14)	(15 105)
Share in results of associated companies	-	-	-	-	41	41
Profit / (loss) before tax	25 533	14 683	2 969	(739)	(70 728)	(28 282)
Income tax benefit / (expense)	(6 021)	(3 228)	(621)	86	9 776	(8)
Segment profit / (loss)	19 512	11 455	2 348	(653)	(60 952)	(28 290)
Total assets	733 429	666 507	163 395	29 165	849 078	2 442 836
Total liabilities and equity	1 287 865	782 475	9 167	519	362 810	2 442 836

NOTE 3 – SEGMENT INFORMATION (continued)

Segment reporting information by customer segments for 2013 after restatement:

	Reclassified				Restated and reclassified	Restated
	Retail	Corporate	Markets	Leasing	General management	Total
	MHUF	MHUF	MHUF	MHUF	MHUF	MHUF
Net interest income / (expense)	53 388	19 520	6 529	2 046	(3 290)	77 193
Net fee and commission income / (expense)	38 074	10 109	456	(83)	307	48 863
Net gains / (losses) from financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss and from foreign exchange	5 137	5 794	(2 288)	(92)	10 457	19 008
Net realised gains / (losses) from available-for-sale assets	225	18	-	-	1 446	1 689
Dividend income	-	-	-	-	3	3
Other net income / (expense)	(182)	92	(1 314)	293	4 392	3 281
Total income / (expense)	95 642	35 533	3 383	2 164	13 315	150 037
of which:						
external income / (expense)	95 375	35 799	3 383	2 164	13 315	150 037
internal income / (expense)	266	(266)	-	-	-	-
Operating expenses	(64 481)	(20 959)	(1 994)	(1 027)	(17 643)	(106 104)
Impairment	(18 987)	(1 586)	-	(1 862)	(353)	(22 788)
Share in results of associated companies	-	-	-	-	294	294
Profit / (loss) before tax	12 174	12 988	1 389	(725)	(4 387)	21 439
Income tax benefit / (expense)	(3 409)	(2 055)	(217)	(64)	1 942	(3 803)
Segment profit / (loss)	8 765	10 933	1 172	(789)	(2 445)	17 636
Total assets	684 725	616 947	248 062	38 045	971 452	2 559 231
Total liabilities and equity	1 391 339	756 802	10 769	519	399 802	2 559 231

NOTE 4 – NET INTEREST INCOME

	2014 MHUF	2013 MHUF
Loans and receivables	71 611	77 057
Held to maturity	29 466	34 809
Available-for-sale assets	10 378	16 731
Subtotal, interest income from financial assets not measured at fair value through profit or loss	111 455	128 597
Financial assets held for trading	3 112	5 620
Asset/liability management derivatives	831	1 464
Hedging derivatives	3 461	4 641
Other financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	93	99
Total interest income	118 952	140 421
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	(25 345)	(47 486)
Other liabilities not measured at fair value through profit or loss	(223)	(567)
Subtotal, interest income from financial assets not measured at fair value through profit or loss	(25 568)	(48 053)
Financial liabilities held for trading	(121)	(96)
Asset/liability management derivatives	(1 149)	(1 536)
Hedging derivatives	(611)	(97)
Other financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	(9 545)	(13 446)
Total interest expenses	(36 994)	(63 228)
Net interest income	81 958	77 193

The Group recorded HUF 726 million interest income (unwinding discount effect) on impaired assets in 2014 (HUF 966 million in 2013).

NOTE 5 – NET FEE AND COMMISSION INCOME

	2014	2013
	MHUF	MHUF
Brokerage services	9 188	7 132
Trust and fiduciary activities	5 625	5 121
Credit and guarantee fee income	3 170	3 247
Structured finance	147	237
Payment services	38 348	37 459
Card services	9 447	9 886
Other	1 760	1 776
Fee and commission income	67 685	64 858
Brokerage services	(1 775)	(1 251)
Credit and guarantee fee expense	(1 886)	(2 245)
Commissions to agents	(59)	(65)
Payment transactions	(5 374)	(5 274)
Card services	(5 802)	(5 496)
Insurance services	(1 530)	(1 554)
Other	(45)	(110)
Fee and commission expense	(16 471)	(15 995)
Net fee and commission income	51 214	48 863

Front-end fees related to loans and receivables are part of the effective interest rate method calculation and are recorded as interest income or expenses over the life of the underlying loan or receivable.

NOTE 6 – NET GAINS / (LOSSES) FROM FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS AND FROM FOREIGN EXCHANGE

	2014 MHUF	2013 MHUF
Trading securities	965	614
Interest rate derivatives (including interest and fair value changes in trading derivatives)	8 742	2 051
Other financial instruments designated at fair value through profit or loss at initial recognition	(941)	(1 974)
Foreign exchange trading (including interest and fair value changes in trading foreign exchange derivatives)	8 772	18 986
Fair value adjustments in hedge accounting*	5 336	(669)
Net gains / (losses) from financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss and from foreign exchange	22 874	19 008

* Results of cash flow hedge derivatives transferred from Consolidated other comprehensive income to the Consolidated income statement amounted to HUF 5 575 million gain in 2014 (HUF 739 million loss in 2013) and HUF 239 million loss was recorded as the unrealised revaluation of the ineffective cash flow hedge transactions (HUF 70 million gain in 2013).

The changes in the fair value of financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss attributable to credit risk amounted to HUF 325 million loss in 2014 (HUF 772 million loss in 2013) and HUF 138 million gain as at 31 December 2014 cumulatively (HUF 464 million gain as at 31 December 2013).

The change in the fair value of financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss, where the fair value calculation is based on non-observable parameters was HUF 13 million loss in 2014 (HUF 257 million loss in 2013).

NOTE 7 – NET REALISED GAINS FROM AVAILABLE-FOR-SALE

	2014 MHUF	2013 MHUF
Fixed-income securities	3 982	537
Listed equity instruments	-	1 152
Net realised gains from available for sale	3 982	1 689

The Group sold its investment in Visa Inc. in 2013. The realised gain of HUF 1 152 million resulting from the sale was recorded as net realised gains from available-for-sale listed equity instruments.

NOTE 8 – DIVIDEND INCOME

	2014 MHUF	2013 MHUF
Available-for-sale shares	-	3

The dividend in 2013 was paid by VISA Inc.

NOTE 9 – ADJUSTMENT OF CARRYING AMOUNT OF LOANS AND ADVANCES DUE TO REESTIMATION OF FUTURE CASH FLOWS

Overview on the government measures related to consumer loan contracts

On 16 June 2014, the Hungarian Supreme Court (Curia) rendered its decision regarding the legal assessment of foreign currency based loans ("FX loans") for consumers under Hungarian civil law. The main findings of the decision are the followings:

1. As a general rule, it is not unfair and, thus, not invalid if a loan agreement stipulates that the consumer has to bear the foreign exchange rate risk. However, the unfairness of such provision may be established if the content of the clause was not clear or was incomprehensible to the average consumer.
2. A provision allowing the banks to unilaterally amend the loan agreement is only regarded as fair (and thus, valid) under strict conditions, namely if i) the circumstances that may form the basis for such an amendment are clear and comprehensible for the consumer; ii) such circumstances are defined item by item; iii) such circumstances are objective and the amendment is proportional to the circumstances; iv) the grounds for amendment are transparent; and v) the consumer is provided with the right of termination.
3. When calculating the consumers' outstanding loan amounts versus payments credited, the usage of different sides of the exchange rate bid-ask spread (commonly referred to as the exchange rate margin) was unfair since no underlying service can be identified in relation to the bid-ask spread and its usage was not clear, understandable and transparent for the consumer. (According to the Hungarian Supreme Court, the official medium exchange rate quoted by the National Bank of Hungary shall be considered to be applicable for the related transactions.)

According to the Supreme Court ruling, the following legislatory changes have been promulgated:

I. The act on the '*Resolution of certain issues related to the Supreme Court's (Curia) uniformity decision on consumer loan agreements concluded by financial institutions*' (Act XXXVIII of 2014) was approved on 4 July 2014 by the Parliament. The scope of the act includes retail loans in both foreign currency and Hungarian forints. According to the act, the use of foreign-exchange-rate margins in consumer loans denominated in foreign currency is unfair and void and, therefore, bid-offer spreads applied to those foreign currency loans need to be retroactively corrected. Furthermore, as regards all consumer loans, the act installs a rebuttable assumption of unfairness and repeals unilateral changes to interest rates and fees applied by banks.

II. Act on Settlement (Act XL of 2014 on '*Rules of the settlement and certain other issues of Act XXXVIII of 2014 on Resolution of certain issues related to the Supreme Court's uniformity decision on consumer loan agreements concluded by financial institutions'*) has provided further clarifications to the provisions of Act XXXVIII of 2014 (among others specifying the related products subject to the settlement or the accounting and tax consequences of the settlement).

III. On 7 November 2014, the National Bank of Hungary and the Banking Association concluded an agreement over the technical details of the FX mortgages' conversion. Accordingly, the National Bank of Hungary provided the requested currency need for the banking sector' conversion need in November by means of a special EUR tender (through the combination of spot and swap deals).

IV. On 25 November, the Hungarian Parliament adopted the Conversion Act (Act LXXVII of 2014 on "*Settlement of certain issues concerning the modification of the currency and interest conditions of consumer loan agreements*") including regulations about the conversion of foreign currency mortgage loans into HUF legally effective on 1 February 2015 and the calculation methodology of interest on the HUF loan to be paid by the consumer following the conversion

NOTE 9 – ADJUSTMENT OF CARRYING AMOUNT OF LOANS AND ADVANCES DUE TO REESTIMATION OF FUTURE CASH FLOWS (continued)

Impact of government measures related to consumer loan contracts

The Group recorded a loss of HUF 65 573 million (pre-tax) (column A and B in the table below) in the 2014 financial statements for both the settlement of bid-offer spreads and unilateral changes to interest rates as imposed by the Acts I-II. as above.

From the above HUF 65 573 million total loss HUF 49 989 million losses (column A in the table below) have been incurred in relation to customers with still existing exposure with the Group (at settlement date of 01 February 2015). In such instances, the Group adjusted the carrying amount of loans and advances to reflect changes in estimated future cash flows as a result of the settlement (reimbursement to customers that reduce exposures as 01 February 2015).

The loss arising from the re-estimation of future cash flows was recorded in the consolidated income statement under the heading of „adjustment of carrying amount of loans and advances due to re-estimation of future cash flows".

Out of the total loss of HUF 65 573 million HUF 15 584 million loss (column B in the table below) was recognized in the consolidated income statement as other provision as it represents amounts due to clients without existing loan balances at 01 February 2015 (see Note 10).

In accordance with the Conversion Act (as referred above under point IV.) the Group is required to convert foreign currency and foreign currency-based consumer mortgage loan contracts into Hungarian Forints with the effect date of 1 February 2015. Applicable conversion rates have been set at HUF 256.47 in case of the CHF, at HUF 308.97 in the case of the Euro and at HUF 2.163 in the case of the Japanese yen. As the conversion at 01 February 2015 represents a fundamental change in the agreement (contract) with the customer, impacted exposures will have to be derecognized in 2015 with the same effective date when the conversion takes place. Expected results arising from the difference between the actual FX rate at conversion and the fixed conversion rate represent changes to future cash flows therefore those have been re-estimated by the Group. Differences from the re-estimation are recorded in this consolidated financial statement as "adjustment of carrying amount of loans and advances due to re-estimation of future cash flows" in the amount of HUF 5 753 million loss (column C in the table below).

As consequence of fair value gain on the derivatives concluded with the Hungarian National Bank on the EUR funding tender program (as described above under point III.) the above mentioned loss of HUF 5 753 million was compensated by the corresponding gain of 6 087 million (column D in the table below) which is recorded under the heading Net gains / (losses) from financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss and from foreign exchange in the consolidated financial statement.

Regarding the tax consequences, in accordance with the Act on Settlements (as referred above under point II.) the corporate tax payable for the tax year 2015 shall be decreased with the amount the Group would deduct from the total tax due to a related self-revision (if the deductible amount exceeds the corporate tax payable for 2015, the remaining amount shall be deducted from the corporate tax of the subsequent years). The deductible amount is based on the self revision of corporate tax, local business tax, innovation contribution, special tax and banking tax declared and paid for the tax years from 2008 to 2014. Based on the Group's financial plans for 2015-2017 the Group will utilize the calculated tax allowance until 2017 as such the related deferred tax was recorded in amount of HUF 9 374 million (column A and B in the table below) in the consolidated financial statement.

NOTE 9 – ADJUSTMENT OF CARRYING AMOUNT OF LOANS AND ADVANCES DUE TO REESTIMATION OF FUTURE CASH FLOWS (continued)

	Notes	A) Re-estimation (decrease) of future cash flows due to settlement with clients	B) Provision for future outflows	C) Re-estimation of future cash flows due to fixed conversion rate	D) Fair value change of derivatives concluded with the National Bank	Total
		MHUF	MHUF	MHUF	MHUF	MHUF
Consolidated income statement						
Net gains / (losses) from financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss and from foreign exchange		-	73	-	6 087	6 160
Adjustment of carrying amount of loans and advances due to re-estimation of future cash flows		(49 989)	-	(5 753)	-	(55 742)
Other net income / (expense)	10	-	(15 584)	-	-	(15 584)
Profit / (loss) before tax		(49 989)	(15 511)	(5 753)	6 087	(65 166)
Income tax expense		7 146	2 214	1 093	(1 157)	9 296
Profit / (loss) after tax		(42 843)	(13 297)	(4 660)	4 930	(55 870)

NOTE 9 – ADJUSTMENT OF CARRYING AMOUNT OF LOANS AND ADVANCES DUE TO REESTIMATION OF FUTURE CASH FLOWS (continued)

	Notes	A) Re-estimation (decrease) of future cash flows due to settlement with clients	B) Provision for future outflows	C) Re-estimation of future cash flows due to fixed conversion rate	D) Fair value change of derivatives concluded with the National Bank	Total
		MHUF	MHUF	MHUF	MHUF	MHUF
Consolidated statement of financial position						
Financial assets - held for trading		-	-	-	2 447	2 447
Financial assets - loans and receivables		(49 989)	-	(5 753)	-	(55 742)
Current tax assets		-	(14)	1 093	(1 157)	(78)
Deferred tax assets	31	7 146	2 228	-	-	9 374
Total assets		(42 843)	2 214	(4 660)	1 290	(43 999)
Provisions for risks and charges	36	-	15 511	-	-	15 511
Total equity		(42 843)	(13 297)	(4 660)	4 930	(55 870)
Total liabilities and equity		(42 843)	2 214	(4 660)	4 930	(40 359)

NOTE 10 – OTHER NET INCOME / (EXPENSE)

	2014 MHUF	2013 MHUF
Gain on property, plant and equipment	(6)	(11)
Gain on the sale of associated companies	644	-
Sale of goods	763	913
Gain/(loss) on the disposal of held-to -maturity debt instruments	260	(311)
Revenue on other services	439	458
Gain / (loss) due to operational risks	1 786	3 957
Provision for expected loss in relation to the Curia Act	(15 584)	-
Other	(2 202)	(1 725)
Other net income / (expense)	(13 900)	3 281

HUF 15 584 million loss was recorded in relation to the Curia Act on the expected loss arising from the reimbursement due to loans matured before 31 December 2014 (see Note 9 and Note 36).

Gain on the sale of associated companies includes the result realised on the sale of Giro Elszámolásforgalmi Zrt. in 2014. The carrying amount of the investment derecognised amounted to HUF 1 625 million at the date of sale (see Note 32). The selling price of shares was HUF 2 173 million and it was settled in cash and cash equivalents.

The income of HUF 439 million reported as revenue on other services (HUF 458 million 2013) results from finance and accounting, business management, technical, logistics and bank security services granted by the Group to other KBC Group entities operating in Hungary, but not included in the consolidation. In 2014 gain / (loss) due to operational risks contained HUF 724 million compensation income for covering the losses resulting from operational risk (HUF 4 462 million in 2013) (see Note 36).

The Group and 11 other Hungarian banks were charged by the Hungarian Competition Office for alleged anticompetitive conduct obstructing the process of foreign currency mortgage debt repayment in 2013. The fine of HUF 992 million was presented as Other net income / (expense) - Other. The Group has challenged the decision of the Hungarian Competition Office before the Court.

NOTE 11 – GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

	2014	Restated 2013
	MHUF	MHUF
IT expenses	(11 044)	(12 339)
Rental expenses	(2 707)	(2 815)
Repair and maintenance	(1 217)	(1 054)
Marketing expenses	(1 521)	(1 724)
Professional fees	(2 561)	(2 654)
Other facilities expenses	(4 264)	(4 799)
Communication expenses	(189)	(228)
Travel expenses	(72)	(54)
Training expenses	(475)	(431)
Personnel related expenses	(263)	(245)
Financial transaction levy	(20 131)	(23 195)
Other administrative expenses	(7 159)	(5 463)
Other provision	(372)	78
Total general administrative expenses	(51 975)	(54 923)

NOTE 12 – BANK TAX

The Group paid a bank tax of HUF 15 840 million in 2014 (HUF 15 841 million in 2013). The basis and the tax rate of the tax payable by financial institutions can differ per group members, dependent on their activities.

The tables below present the details of the bank tax paid by the group members in 2014 and 2013.

2014	Activity	Tax base	Tax rate	Tax
		MHUF	%	MHUF
Group members:				
K&H Bank Zrt.	Credit institution	2 888 110	0.542*	15 648
K&H Befektetési Alapkezelő Zrt.	Asset management	685 070	0.028	192
Total		3 573 180	0.443	15 840

2013	Activity	Tax base	Tax rate	Tax
		MHUF	%	MHUF
Group members:				
K&H Bank Zrt.	Credit institution	2 888 110	0.542*	15 648
K&H Lízing Zrt.	Finance leasing	11	6.500	1
K&H Befektetési Alapkezelő Zrt.	Asset management	685 070	0.028	192
Total		3 573 191	0.443	15 841

*Effective rate

K&H Lízing Zrt. paid no banktax in 2014 (paid a banktax of HUF 1 million in 2013), since its liquidation started in 2013.

The bank tax payable by the Group members for the year 2014 is calculated as follows.

For credit institutions the tax base includes the total asset value as at 31 December 2009, less:

- Hungarian interbank loan receivables, including bank deposits and repo transactions
- bonds and shares issued by Hungarian credit institutions, financial enterprises and investment enterprises
- loan receivables, subordinated and supplementary subordinated loan receivables with respect to capital provided to Hungarian financial enterprises and investment enterprises (including receivables under repos, collateralized repos, repos settled in kind).
- receivables deriving from EU inter-bank credits, bonds and shares issued by other credit institutions.

The bank tax for credit institutions is payable at 0.15% on tax base below HUF 50 000 million and 0.53% on tax base above HUF 50 000 million in 2014 and 2013.

Tax base used by finance lease companies includes interest income and net fee and commission income as recorded in the entity's income statement in 2009.

NOTE 12 – BANK TAX (continued)

The tax rate applicable for finance lease companies is 6.5%.

The tax base of asset management companies is calculated based on the net asset value of all portfolios managed less all liabilities relating to these portfolios, as at 31 December 2009.

The tax rate used for asset management companies is 0.028%.

The Bank tax for the Group is expected to be HUF 15 840 million in 2015, which liability is established on January 1, 2015.

NOTE 13 – AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONNEL

	2014	2013
White-collar staff	3 136	3 218
Blue-collar staff	19	23
Management	177	179
Total average number of persons employed	3 332	3 420

NOTE 14 – IMPAIRMENT (income statement)

	2014 MHUF	2013 MHUF
Impairments and provisions on loans and receivables and credit commitments		
Specific impairments for loans and receivables	(15 392)	(27 931)
Specific provisions on credit commitments	(1 076)	(1 018)
Portfolio-based impairments and provisions	1 791	6 343
Total impairments and provisions on loans and receivables and credit commitments	(14 677)	(22 606)

For more detailed information on changes in the impairment loss see Note 28.

	2014 MHUF	2013 MHUF
Impairment on other		
Intangible assets	(22)	(95)
Investment property	(67)	(15)
Property and equipment	(366)	(86)
Other	27	14
Total impairment on other	(428)	(182)

NOTE 15 – SHARE IN THE RESULTS OF ASSOCIATED COMPANIES

	2014	2013
	MHUF	MHUF
Giro Elszámolásforgalmi Zrt.	42	294
HAGE Zrt.	-	-
K&H Lízingház Zrt. "v.a"	(1)	-
Share of the results of associates	41	294

The carrying amount of HAGE Zrt. amounted to HUF 542 as at 31 December 2014 (and 2013). Management believes that this carrying amount best represents the Group's share in the investment. The share in result of HAGE is fully impaired in 2014 similarly to previous years. The impairment recorded on HAGE Zrt. was HUF 118 million in 2014 (HUF 537 million reversal in 2013). The current year's result and the impairment of the associates are recorded net within the consolidated income statement as "Share in the results of associated companies". (For further information on the main financial figures of the associated companies see Note 32.)

NOTE 16 – INCOME TAXES

The components of income tax expense for the year ended 31 December 2014 and 2013 are:

	Notes	2014	Restated 2013
		MHUF	MHUF
Statutory income tax expense		(9 450)	(6 270)
Statutory income tax from self-revision of prior years		(3)	2 788
Local business tax expense		(3 700)	(3 219)
Deferred taxes on income	31	13 145	2 898
Income tax (expense) / benefit		(8)	(3 803)

Statutory income tax expense

In 2014 and 2013, corporate income tax is payable at 10% on yearly profits below a limit of HUF 500 million and 19% on profits above the limit.

Considered their non-turnover characteristics, local business taxes are presented as an income tax expense for IFRS purposes. Local business taxes include local government tax and innovation tax.

There is no procedure for final agreement of tax assessments in Hungary. The tax authorities may examine the accounting records and revise assessments for up to five years after the period to which they relate. Consequently, the Group may be subject to further assessments in the event of an audit by the tax authorities. The corporate tax returns for the Bank have been reviewed and closed off by the taxation authorities for the years up to 2010. Management is not aware of any additional significant non-accrued potential tax liability which might arise relating to years not audited by the tax authorities.

The amount of HUF 2 788 million statutory income tax from self-revision of prior years' in 2013 is the result of self-revision performed regarding the taxation of losses from operational risks in previous years.

NOTE 16 – INCOME TAXES (continued)

The effective income tax rate varied from the statutory income tax rate due to the following items:

	2014 MHUF	Restated 2013 MHUF
Profit / (loss) before tax	(28 282)	21 439
Income tax rate	19.00%	19.00%
Income tax calculated	5 374	(4 073)
Plus/minus tax effects attributable to:		
Tax base decreasing items	807	312
Adjustments related to prior years	(3)	2 788
Unused tax losses to reduce deferred tax expense	-	17
Reversal of previously recognised deferred tax on unused tax losses and tax credits	-	(30)
Local taxes	(3 700)	(3 219)
Tax base increasing items	(3 975)	(401)
Other	1 489	803
Total tax effects	(5 382)	270
Income tax expense (income tax calculated + total tax effects)	(8)	(3 803)

The effective income tax rate for 2014 is 0.03% (2013: 17.72%).

NOTE 17 – EARNINGS / (LOSS) PER SHARE

Earnings / (loss) per share is the profit attributable to shareholders of the Group divided by the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the period, excluding treasury shares. There were no other potentially dilutive securities in existence at 31 December 2014 and 2013. The following amounts were used in the calculation of earnings / (loss) per share:

	2014	Restated 2013
Net profit attributable to shareholders (MHUF)	(28 290)	17 636
Weighted average shares outstanding (in millions)	140 978	140 978
Earnings / (loss) per share in HUF (basic)	(0.2006696)	0.1250975

The figures of earnings / (loss) per share calculated for basic and diluted shares do not differ.

NOTE 18 – FINANCIAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES, BREAKDOWN BY PORTFOLIO AND PRODUCT

	Held for trading	Designated at fair value through profit or loss	Available for sale	Loans and receivables	Held to maturity	Hedging derivatives	Total
	MHUF	MHUF	MHUF	MHUF	MHUF	MHUF	MHUF
Financial assets as at 31 December 2014							
Loans and advances to credit institutions and investment firms*	-	-	-	57 398	-	-	57 398
Loans and advances to customers	-	-	-	1 196 590	-	-	1 196 590
Trading receivables	-	-	-	21 819	-	-	21 819
Consumer credit	-	-	-	19 598	-	-	19 598
Credit card	-	-	-	4 708	-	-	4 708
Mortgage loans	-	-	-	420 921	-	-	420 921
Term loans	-	-	-	605 945	-	-	605 945
Finance leasing	-	-	-	29 074	-	-	29 074
Current account advances	-	-	-	93 763	-	-	93 763
Other	-	-	-	762	-	-	762
Equity instruments	2 653	-	646	-	-	-	3 299
Debts instruments issued by public bodies	53 879	2 571	125 933	2 393	421 915	-	606 691
Derivatives	42 997	-	-	-	-	10 768	53 765
Total carrying value	99 529	2 571	126 579	1 256 381	421 915	10 768	1 917 743

Debt instruments issued by public bodies include Hungarian government and Hungarian municipality bonds.

*From the total balance of loans and advances to credit institutions and investment firms HUF 4 972 million is either repayable on demand or is maturing in less than 90 days. Loans and advances to credit institutions, investment firms and customers include reverse repo transactions of HUF 4 815 million.

NOTE 18 – FINANCIAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES, BREAKDOWN BY PORTFOLIO AND PRODUCT (continued)

	Held for trading	Designated at fair value through profit or loss	Available for sale	Loans and receivables	Held to maturity	Hedging derivatives	Total
	MHUF	MHUF	MHUF	MHUF	MHUF	MHUF	MHUF
Financial assets as at 31 December 2013							
Loans and advances to credit institutions and investment firms*	-	-	-	78 348	-	-	78 348
Loans and advances to customers	-	-	-	1 147 346	-	-	1 147 346
Trading receivables	-	-	-	21 805	-	-	21 805
Consumer credit	-	-	-	28 756	-	-	28 756
Credit card	-	-	-	4 364	-	-	4 364
Mortgage loans	-	-	-	459 722	-	-	459 722
Term loans	-	-	-	525 829	-	-	525 829
Finance leasing	-	-	-	27 243	-	-	27 243
Current account advances	-	-	-	77 826	-	-	77 826
Other	-	-	-	1 801	-	-	1 801
Equity instruments	5 325	-	646	-	-	-	5 971
Debts instruments issued by public bodies	77 042	2 505	461 780	26 280	468 976	-	1 036 583
Derivatives	43 044	-	-	-	-	3 408	46 452
Total carrying value	125 411	2 505	462 426	1 251 974	468 976	3 408	2 314 700

Debt instruments issued by public bodies include Hungarian government and Hungarian municipality bonds.

*From the total balance of loans and advances to credit institutions and investment firms HUF 20 160 million is either repayable on demand or is maturing in less than 90 days. Loans and advances to credit institutions, investment firms and customers include reverse repo transactions of HUF 15 828 million.

NOTE 18 – FINANCIAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES, BREAKDOWN BY PORTFOLIO AND PRODUCT (continued)

	Held for trading	Designated at fair value through profit or loss	Hedging derivatives	Measured at amortised cost	Total
	MHUF	MHUF	MHUF	MHUF	MHUF
Financial liabilities as at 31 December 2014					
Deposits from credit institutions and investment firms*	-	-	-	298 344	298 344
Deposits from customers and debt certificates	-	196 709	-	1 634 874	1 831 583
Deposits from customers	-	188 372	-	1 615 749	1 804 121
Demand deposits	-	-	-	724 233	724 233
Time deposits	-	188 372	-	634 541	822 913
Savings deposits	-	-	-	256 975	256 975
Debt certificates	-	8 337	-	19 125	27 462
Certificates of deposits	-	-	-	244	244
Non-convertible bonds	-	8 337	-	-	8 337
Non-convertible subordinated liabilities	-	-	-	18 881	18 881
Derivatives	41 083	-	138	-	41 221
Short positions	5 059	-	-	-	5 059
In debt instruments	5 059	-	-	-	5 059
Other	-	-	-	647	647
Total carrying value	46 142	196 709	138	1 933 865	2 176 854

*Of which HUF 160 438 million is deposits from banks repayable on demand.

Deposits from credit institutions and investment firms includes repo transactions of HUF 5 570 million.

NOTE 18 – FINANCIAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES, BREAKDOWN BY PORTFOLIO AND PRODUCT (continued)

	Held for trading	Designated at fair value through profit or loss	Hedging derivatives	Measured at amortised cost	Total
	MHUF	MHUF	MHUF	MHUF	MHUF
Financial liabilities as at 31 December 2013					
Deposits from credit institutions and investment firms*	-	-	-	290 350	290 350
Deposits from customers and debt certificates	-	217 763	-	1 694 915	1 912 678
Deposits from customers	-	209 759	-	1 672 149	1 881 908
Demand deposits	-	-	-	568 660	568 660
Time deposits	-	209 759	-	917 149	1 126 908
Savings deposits	-	-	-	186 340	186 340
Debt certificates	-	8 004	-	22 766	30 770
Certificates of deposits	-	-	-	252	252
Non-convertible bonds	-	8 004	-	-	8 004
Non-convertible subordinated liabilities	-	-	-	22 514	22 514
Derivatives	26 691	-	48 699	-	75 390
Short positions	4 211	-	-	-	4 211
In debt instruments	4 211	-	-	-	4 211
Other	-	-	-	418	418
Total carrying value	30 902	217 763	48 699	1 985 683	2 283 047

*Of which HUF 181 873 million is deposits from banks repayable on demand.

Deposits from credit institutions and investment firms includes repo transactions of HUF 21 724 million.

NOTE 18 – FINANCIAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES, BREAKDOWN BY PORTFOLIO AND PRODUCT (continued)

Assets pledged as collateral for liabilities and contingent liabilities

	2014	2013
	MHUF	MHUF
Assets pledged for:		
Repo liabilities	5 091	20 058
Refinancing credits with EIB	49 961	52 441
Funding for Growth Scheme launched by NBH	160 160	95 344
Derivative transactions	16 164	15 314
Clearing transactions	-	13 076
Total assets pledged as collateral	231 376	196 233

For the terms and conditions of assets pledged as collateral for repo liabilities see Note 19.

Assets pledged as collateral for refinancing credits, derivatives and clearing transactions contain cash and cash equivalents and securities. These assets are not transferred to the counterparty. In case of derivatives the terms and conditions of collateral settlement are defined in separate CSAs (Credit Support Annexes) between the counterparties. In case of securities the collateral requirement is defined on portfolio basis and it is held in custody at a central clearing house (KELER).

Details of financial instruments

Equity and debt instruments

The breakdown of equity and debt instruments is presented in the tables below.

	2014	2013
	MHUF	MHUF
Held for trading		
Treasury bills	16 995	62 845
Hungarian government bonds issued in HUF	25 519	6 375
Hungarian government bonds issued in foreign currency	11 365	7 822
Listed equity instruments	482	799
Unlisted equity instruments	2 171	4 526
Total held for trading securities	56 532	82 367

NOTE 18 – FINANCIAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES, BREAKDOWN BY PORTFOLIO AND PRODUCT (continued)

	2014 MHUF	2013 MHUF
Available for sale		
Treasury bills	-	10 177
Hungarian government bonds issued in HUF	122 994	451 603
Hungarian government bonds issued in foreign currency	2 939	-
Unlisted equity instruments	646	646
Total available for sale	126 579	462 426

Available-for-sale equity instruments contain as at 31 December 2014 unlisted equity instruments in a value of HUF 646 million (HUF 646 million at the end of 2013) for which a fair value cannot be measured reliably. These investments are not traded on active markets. Management believes that the carrying value of the investments held at cost approximates their fair value.

The decrease in the carrying amount of Hungarian government bonds issued in HUF is related to the change in the National Bank of Hungary's monetary policy instruments: the 2 week bond instrument (reported as Hungarian government bonds issued in HUF) was replaced by the newly introduced 2 week deposit instrument since 1 August 2014 (the latter is reported as part of Cash and cash balances with central banks in the consolidated financial statements).

These available-for-sale investments contain long term investments in companies where the Group does not have significant influence. These participations are not consolidated as either a subsidiary or through equity consolidation.

Available-for-sale investments disclosed on their net carrying amount are:

	2014 MHUF	2013 MHUF
Garantiqa Hitelgarancia Zrt.	640	640
SWIFT S.C.	6	6
	646	646

The Group recorded HUF 11 005 million gain after tax in Other comprehensive income as a result of the fair value revaluation of available-for-sale debt instruments in 2014 (HUF 229 million gain after tax in 2013).

The unrealised result of available-for-sale debt instruments is cumulatively HUF 8 662 million gain after tax as at 31 December 2014 (HUF 983 million loss as at 31 December 2013).

NOTE 18 – FINANCIAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES, BREAKDOWN BY PORTFOLIO AND PRODUCT (continued)

	2014 MHUF	2013 MHUF
Loans and receivables		
Bonds issued by municipality - issued in foreign currency	2 393	26 280
Total loans and receivables debt instruments	2 393	26 280

A part of the municipality bonds was taken over by the Hungarian State, for more details see Note 20.

	2014 MHUF	2013 MHUF
Held to maturity		
Consolidation bonds issued in HUF	-	12 404
Hungarian government bonds issued in foreign currency	32 533	30 703
Hungarian government bonds issued in HUF	389 382	425 869
Total held to maturity	421 915	468 976

Consolidation bonds were acquired as part of the 1992-1994 consolidation programs. These bonds expired in 2013 and 2014, bore a market rate of interest equivalent to the State of Hungary's treasury bill rates and repriced annually or semi-annually. As there was no liquid market for these instruments in Hungary they were carried at amortized historical cost both in 2014 and 2013. As they were repriced regularly Management believed that amortized historical cost was the most appropriate estimation of their fair value.

Refinancing credits

The Bank has entered into several refinancing credit facilities with financial institutions (such as EIB, FHB – Mortgage Bank, MFB – Development Bank, EXIM Bank) for the purpose of funding portions of the Bank's activities. There are several covenants governing the determination of qualified recipients, the on-going monitoring process of the ultimate recipients and the repayment process. In all cases the Bank assumes all credit risk related to the ultimate borrower and must check compliance with all covenants.

The National Bank of Hungary (NBH) launched a new program called Funding for Growth Scheme in 2013. The aim of the program is the refinancing of small and medium entities (SME) through the Hungarian bank system. The NBH funds the credit institutions attending the program through below market rate refinancing loans during a temporary period and in a limited amount. These funds are used by the credit institutions for granting credits to SMEs with similar, favourable conditions for pre-determined purposes. The maximum maturity of the refinancing loans is 10 years at initiation and it corresponds to the maturity of the loans granted to the customers.

At 31 December 2014, Management believes that the Bank is in compliance with all significant covenants. Refinancing credits are presented as financial liabilities at amortised cost in the consolidated statement of financial position.

NOTE 18 – FINANCIAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES, BREAKDOWN BY PORTFOLIO AND PRODUCT (continued)

	2014 MHUF	2013 MHUF
Refinancing credits in the frame of the Funding for Growth Scheme	151 363	81 906
Other refinancing credits	125 359	137 396
Total refinancing credits	276 722	219 302

Non-convertible subordinated liabilities

	2014 MHUF	2013 MHUF
Subordinated loan from KBC Group	18 881	17 795
Bonds issued to the State	-	4 719
	18 881	22 514

In June 2006, the Group borrowed EUR 60 million of subordinated debt from KBC Bank N.V. Dublin branch, a member of the KBC Group. In 2014 KBC Bank N.V. has taken over the facility from its branch. The loan bears a variable interest rate of 3 month-EURIBOR plus 0.55 percent per annum and its maturity of 30 June 2016 was extended with 10 years in March 2015.

The Bank also issued subordinated debt in the form of bonds to the State in December 1994 and bought long-term state bonds from the proceeds. Interest on the bonds issued is the same as on the state bonds acquired. Both instruments matured in 2014. Non-convertible subordinated liabilities are presented as financial liabilities at amortised cost in the consolidated statement of financial position.

NOTE 19 – TRANSFERRED FINANCIAL ASSETS

The following table includes transferred financial assets continued to be recognised in their entirety.

	2014		2013	
	Carrying amount of transferred asset MHUF	Carrying amount of associated liability MHUF	Carrying amount of transferred asset MHUF	Carrying amount of associated liability MHUF
Held-for-trading debt instruments	-	-	5 190	5 669
Available-for-sale debt instruments	596	601	-	-
Held-to-maturity debt instruments	4 495	4 969	14 868	16 055
Total transferred assets and associated liabilities	5 091	5 570	20 058	21 724

NOTE 19 – TRANSFERRED FINANCIAL ASSETS (continued)

Repo and reverse repo agreements

Under reverse repo transactions, the Group obtains legal ownership of the respective collateral received and, thus, is permitted to utilise the collateral; however, the same collateral must be delivered back to the borrower of the funds on maturity, which generates a liability recorded as financial liability held at amortised cost in the consolidated financial position. The fair value of securities accepted as collateral in connection with reverse repo transactions as at 31 December 2014 was HUF 6 434 million, of which HUF 5 059 million (reported as short positions in the consolidated statement of financial position) has been sold (31 December 2013 HUF 15 118 million and HUF 4 211 million respectively).

The terms of repos and reverse repo transactions are less than three months and the interest rate is based on HUF interbank rates (BUBOR).

The Group has no associated liabilities which have recourse limited only to the transferred assets.

NOTE 20 – RECLASSIFICATION OF FINANCIAL ASSETS

The Group reclassified foreign currency denominated municipality bonds from available-for-sale to the loans and receivables portfolio, in order to eliminate the volatility in equity caused by the fair value changes of the instruments. The bonds have met the definition of loans and receivables and the Group has had both the intention and ability to hold the asset for the foreseeable future or until maturity as at the date of the reclassification (as of 1 July 2011).

The carrying value and the fair value of the assets classified out of the available-for-sale portfolio and classified to the Loan and receivables portfolio amounted to HUF 49 376 million as at 1 July 2011.

The following tables present the bonds' carrying amount and their impact before income tax on the comprehensive income as they are recognised after reclassification in the Consolidated Financial Statements and as they would be recognised, if no reclassification had been done.

	After reclassification MHUF	Without reclassification MHUF
Carrying amount as at 31 December 2014	2 393	2 330
Available for sale reserve (before tax)	-	(54)
Income statement (before tax)	438	-

	After reclassification MHUF	Without reclassification MHUF
Carrying amount as at 31 December 2013	19 892	21 501
Available for sale reserve (before tax)	(2 748)	(1 077)
Income statement (before tax)	346	510

NOTE 20 – RECLASSIFICATION OF FINANCIAL ASSETS (continued)

The fair value gain that the Group would have recognised in other comprehensive income if the financial assets had not been reclassified amounted to HUF 1 023 million gain in 2014 (HUF 7 753 million loss in 2013).

The reclassified bonds are valued at amortised cost after reclassification, their fair value adjustment recognised in other comprehensive income and included in the carrying amount as at the date of reclassification is amortised to the Income Statement.

Without reclassification these bonds would be valued at fair value and the changes in the fair value would be recognised in other comprehensive income.

The Group expected the following cash flows from reclassified assets as at 1 July 2011:

	Expected cash flows MHUF
Less than three months	363
More than three months but not more than one year	1 513
More than one but not more than five years	21 294
More than five years	48 270
Total	71 440

The average effective interest rate of the bonds was 5.21% as at 1 July 2011.

A part of the municipality bonds reclassified to the loans and receivables portfolio was taken over by the Hungarian State on the nominal amount of the bonds as at 28 February 2014 and 28 June 2013. The nominal amount of the bonds taken over amounted to HUF 21 066 million in 2014 (HUF 24 145 million in 2013). The Group derecognised a carrying amount of HUF 18 344 million (HUF 20 804 million in 2013) and decreased the loss recorded in the other comprehensive income by HUF 2 309 million in 2014 (HUF 3 038 million in 2013). The takeover resulted in a gain of HUF 413 million in 2014 (HUF 302 million in 2013) and was recorded as interest income.

NOTE 21 – OFFSETTING OF FINANCIAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

The following tables present the financial assets and liabilities which are subject to enforceable master netting agreements as at 31 December 2014:

	Amounts presented in the statement of financial position			Amounts not set off in the statement of financial position			
	Gross amount of recognised financial assets	Gross amount of financial liabilities set off	Net amounts of financial assets	Financial instruments	Cash collateral received	Securities collateral received	Net amount
	MHUF	MHUF	MHUF	MHUF	MHUF	MHUF	MHUF
Derivatives	53 765	-	53 765	35 495	588	1	17 681
Reverse repurchase agreements	6 470	-	6 470	-	-	6 434	36
Total financial assets subject to offsetting or master netting agreements	60 235	-	60 235	35 495	588	6 435	17 717

	Amounts presented in the statement of financial position			Amounts not set off in the statement of financial position			
	Gross amount of recognised financial liabilities	Gross amount of financial assets set off	Net amounts of financial liabilities	Financial instruments	Cash collateral pledged	Securities collateral pledged	Net amount
	MHUF	MHUF	MHUF	MHUF	MHUF	MHUF	MHUF
Derivatives	41 221	-	41 221	35 495	4 700	7	1 019
Repurchase agreements	5 570	-	5 570	-	-	5 091	479
Total financial liabilities subject to offsetting or master netting agreements	46 791	-	46 791	35 495	4 700	5 098	1 498

NOTE 21 – OFFSETTING OF FINANCIAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES (continued)

The following tables present the financial assets and liabilities which are subject to enforceable master netting agreements as at 31 December 2013:

	Amounts presented in the statement of financial position			Amounts not set off in the statement of financial position			
	Gross amount of recognised financial assets	Gross amount of financial liabilities set off	Net amounts of financial assets	Financial instruments	Cash collateral received	Securities collateral received	Net amount
	MHUF	MHUF	MHUF	MHUF	MHUF	MHUF	MHUF
Derivatives	46 452	-	46 452	38 942	2 084	-	5 426
Reverse repurchase agreements	15 828	-	15 828	-	-	15 053	775
Total financial assets subject to offsetting or master netting agreements	62 280	-	62 280	38 942	2 084	15 053	6 201

	Amounts presented in the statement of financial position			Amounts not set off in the statement of financial position			
	Gross amount of recognised financial liabilities	Gross amount of financial assets set off	Net amounts of financial liabilities	Financial instruments	Cash collateral pledged	Securities collateral pledged	Net amount
	MHUF	MHUF	MHUF	MHUF	MHUF	MHUF	MHUF
Derivatives	75 390	-	75 390	38 942	14 160	15	22 273
Repurchase agreements	21 724	-	21 724	-	-	20 058	1 666
Total financial liabilities subject to offsetting or master netting agreements	97 114	-	97 114	38 942	14 160	20 073	23 939

NOTE 21 – OFFSETTING OF FINANCIAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES (continued)

Derivatives, repurchase and reverse repurchase agreements are subject to different netting agreements as ISDA (International Swaps and Derivatives Association) Master Agreements, CSAs (Credit Support Annex) and GMRAs (Global Master Repurchase Agreement) in case of institutional clients (credit institutions and investment firms) or treasury limits in case of corporate customers.

Financial assets and liabilities subject to master netting agreements are not netted in the consolidated statements of financial position, since the Group has no intention to settle these instruments on a net basis in the normal course of business.

Given cash collaterals are recognised in the loans-and-receivables portfolio as loans and advances to credit institutions and investment firms repayable on demand. Cash collaterals received are included in financial liabilities held on amortised cost and are recognised as demand deposits from credit institutions and investment firms.

Securities collaterals received are not recorded in the consolidated statements of financial position. Securities collaterals pledged are recognised in the consolidated statements of financial position in the appropriate portfolio (and are presented as assets pledged as collateral for liabilities and contingent liabilities in Note 18).

NOTE 22 – FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

The table below presents information concerning the fair value of financial assets and liabilities for year 2014:

	Fair value						
	Quoted market price	Valuation techniques - market observable inputs	Valuation techniques - non market observable inputs	Total fair value	Total carrying amount	Unrecognised gain/(loss)	Recognised in profit or loss non market observable inputs*
	MHUF	MHUF	MHUF	MHUF	MHUF	MHUF	MHUF
Cash and cash balances with central banks	28 651	395 000	-	423 651	423 651	-	-
Financial assets	520 431	218 285	1 223 374	1 962 090	1 917 743	44 347	1 808
Held for trading	47 957	49 550	2 022	99 529	99 529	-	1 824
Designated at fair value through profit or loss	-	-	2 571	2 571	2 571	-	(16)
Available for sale	94 772	31 161	646	126 579	126 579	-	-
Loans and receivables	-	38 017	1 218 135	1 256 152	1 256 381	(229)	-
Held to maturity	377 702	88 789	-	466 491	421 915	44 576	-
Hedging derivatives	-	10 768	-	10 768	10 768	-	-
Total financial assets and cash and cash balances with central banks	549 082	613 285	1 223 374	2 385 741	2 341 394	44 347	1 808
Financial liabilities							
Held for trading	5 059	39 077	2 006	46 142	46 142	-	(1 837)
Designated at fair value through profit or loss	-	196 709	-	196 709	196 709	-	-
Measured at amortised cost	-	224 778	1 705 456	1 930 234	1 933 865	3 631	-
Hedging derivatives	-	138	-	138	138	-	-
Total financial liabilities	5 059	460 702	1 707 462	2 173 223	2 176 854	3 631	(1 837)

*Recognised as Net gains / (losses) from financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss and from foreign exchange in the Consolidated income statement.

NOTE 22 – FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES (continued)

The table below presents information concerning the fair value of financial assets and liabilities for year 2013:

	Fair value						
	Quoted market price	After reclassifi-cation Valuation techniques - market observable inputs	After reclassifi-cation Valuation techniques - non market observable inputs	Total fair value	Total carrying amount	Unrecognised gain/(loss)	Recognised loss non market observable inputs*
	MHUF	MHUF	MHUF	MHUF	MHUF	MHUF	MHUF
Cash and cash balances with central banks	31 748	121 356	-	153 104	153 104	-	-
Financial assets	532 652	612 962	1 191 555	2 337 169	2 314 700	22 469	533
Held for trading	56 843	67 299	1 269	125 411	125 411	-	1 050
Designated at fair value through profit or loss	-	-	2 505	2 505	2 505	-	(517)
Available for sale	41 898	419 882	646	462 426	462 426	-	-
Loans and receivables	-	58 463	1 187 135	1 245 598	1 251 974	(6 376)	-
Held to maturity	433 911	63 910	-	497 821	468 976	28 845	-
Hedging derivatives	-	3 408	-	3 408	3 408	-	-
Total financial assets and cash and cash balances with central banks	564 400	734 318	1 191 555	2 490 273	2 467 804	22 469	533
Financial liabilities							
Held for trading	4 211	25 693	998	30 902	30 902	-	(790)
Designated at fair value through profit or loss	-	217 763	-	217 763	217 763	-	-
Measured at amortised cost	-	244 610	1 739 549	1 984 159	1 985 683	1 524	-
Hedging derivatives	-	48 699	-	48 699	48 699	-	-
Total financial liabilities	4 211	536 765	1 740 547	2 281 523	2 283 047	1 524	(790)

*Recognised as Net gains / (losses) from financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss and from foreign exchange in the Consolidated income statement.

NOTE 22 – FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES (continued)

Hungarian government bonds have quoted market price except for bonds maturing within 3 months, which are valued based on BUBOR yield curve within 3 months maturity. In 2014 held-for- trading debt instruments in an amount of HUF 4 566 million were transferred from Quoted market price to Valuation techniques-market observable inputs category due to this change in valuation (HUF 16 808 million held-for- trading debt instruments and HUF 10 177 million available-for sale debt instruments in 2013).

The following evaluation tables present the change in the fair value of financial instruments for which no market observable inputs are available.

Financial assets	**Held-for trading-derivatives**	**Government bonds at fair value through profit or loss**	**Total**
	MHUF	**MHUF**	**MHUF**
Balance as at 31 December 2013	1 269	2 505	3 774
Net gains / (losses)			
In profit or loss	1 087	66	1 153
Settlement	(334)	-	(334)
Balance as at 31 December 2014	2 022	2 571	4 593

NOTE 22 – FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES (continued)

Financial assets	**Held-for trading-derivatives**	**Government and corporate bonds at fair value through profit or loss**	**Total**
	MHUF	**MHUF**	**MHUF**
Balance as at 31 December 2012	1 383	3 022	4 405
Net gains / (losses)			
In profit or loss	247	(1 002)	(755)
Acquisitions	-	485	485
Settlement	(361)	-	(361)
Balance as at 31 December 2013	1 269	2 505	3 774

Financial liabilities	**Held-for-trading derivatives**
	MHUF
Balance as at 31 December 2013	998
Net (gains) / losses	
In profit or loss	1 174
Settlement	(166)
Balance as at 31 December 2014	2 006

NOTE 22 – FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES (continued)

Financial liabilities	**Held-for-trading derivatives**
	MHUF
Balance as at 31 December 2012	1 274
Net (gains) / losses	
In profit or loss	(25)
In other comprehensive income	-
Acquisitions	-
Settlement	(251)
Balance as at 31 December 2013	998

Fair value of financial instruments

Financial instruments at fair value

Held-for-trading instruments, financial instruments designated at fair value through profit or loss, available-for-sale instruments and hedging derivatives are carried at their fair value.

Financial instruments which have an active market with regularly published price quotations are marked to market. Treasury bills, Hungarian government bonds, other listed bonds and listed equity instruments belong to this category, except for Hungarian government bonds denominated in HUF and maturing within 3 months, premium Hungarian government bonds denominated in EUR and USD and bonus Hungarian government bonds denominated in HUF. There are no price quotations for Hungarian government bonds denominated in HUF and maturing within 3 months therefore they are valued based on BUBOR yield curve within 3 months maturity. For premium Hungarian government bonds denominated in EUR and USD no active secondary market exists therefore they are valued at the price quoted at issuance. Since the Government grants the repurchase of the bonds at the issuance price management believes that the carrying amount of these bonds approximates their fair value.

If there is no active market or quoted prices for a financial instrument then valuation techniques based on observable market parameters are used, such as discounted cash flow analysis or option pricing models. Bonus Hungarian government bonds denominated in HUF, most of the financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss and most of the derivatives are valued based on these techniques, such as currency forwards and swaps, foreign exchange and interest rate options, cross currency- and interest rate swaps and forward rate agreements.

In 2013 the Group has modified the formerly applied fair value calculation methodology of the derivatives.

NOTE 22 – FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES (continued)

The method takes into account a new component, the debt value adjustment, in order to provide a more accurate fair value. The debt value adjustment represents the unrealised gain to be earned by the Group if it fails to settle its liabilities resulting from derivatives. The method change resulted in a HUF 381 million revaluation gain in 2013.

In 2013 the Group switched to use OIS yield curves for the fair value calculation of derivatives subject to CSA (Credit Support Annex) considering the collaterals behind these instruments. This change in the valuation resulted in a HUF 194 million gain as at the implementation date (22 November 2013) recognised as Net gains / (losses) from financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss and from foreign exchange in the consolidated income statement.

When market parameters are not available, the Group uses its best estimations and assumptions to determine the relevant circumstances which have to be taken into account during the model valuation. Valuation techniques based on unobservable market parameters are used in case of held-for-trading exotic derivatives, fixed rate corporate bonds at fair value through profit or loss, issued bonds at fair value through profit or loss linked to these instruments.

Exotic derivatives are primarily revalued by built-in models of the front office system using market observable parameters. For which no system model exists, there are two alternatives; (1) position is either back-to-back hedged, and the Group accepts the hedging partner prices (when hedging bank acts as valuation agent) or (2) valuation is based on internal model based best estimates (e.g. in case of municipality bonds embedded swaption valuation).

The Group provides exotic derivatives on back to back basis, accordingly no result is recorded on held-for-trading exotic derivatives in the consolidated income statement.

For valuation of JPY denominated Hungarian government bonds valued at fair value through profit or loss the Group uses internal valuation model where base curves are derived from the yield curves of EUR denominated Hungarian government bonds.

Shifting the yield curves of EUR denominated Hungarian government bonds with +10 basis points would reduce the current carrying value by HUF 2 million (HUF 5 million decrease in 2013).

The difference between the fair value and the transaction price of financial instruments not recognised in profit or loss as at the beginning and the end of the period was immaterial in 2014 and 2013.

The following describes the methodology and assumptions used to determine fair values for those financial instruments which are not recorded at fair value in the financial statements.

Available-for-sale equity instruments held at cost

Available-for-sale equity instruments contain as at 31 December 2014 equity instruments in a value of HUF 646 million (HUF 646 million at the end of 2013) which fair value cannot be measured reliably.

Management believes that the carrying value of the investments held at cost approximates their fair value (for more information see Note 18).

Underlying the definition of fair value is the presumption that the Group is a going concern without any intention or requirement to curtail materially the scale of its operations or to undertake a transaction on adverse terms.

Held-to-maturity instruments

Held-to-maturity instruments include treasury bills, Hungarian government bonds and consolidation bonds issued in HUF. The fair value of held-to-maturity treasury bills and Hungarian government bonds denominated in HUF and maturing over 3 months disclosed in this Note is calculated based on regularly quoted market prices, since these instruments have an active market. Hungarian government bonds denominated in HUF and maturing within 3 months are valued based on BUBOR yield curve within 3 months maturity.

NOTE 22 – FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES (continued)

For premium Hungarian government bonds denominated in EUR no active secondary market exists therefore held-to-maturity premium Hungarian government bonds are held at the price quoted at issuance in the consolidated financial position. Since the Government grants the repurchase of the bonds at an exit price of 98% the Group considers this exit price for calculation of the fair value in this note.

Bonus Hungarian government bonds denominated in HUF are valued by a valuation technique where the future cash flow is discounted by a curve calculated from IRS curves modified by asset swap and illiquidity spreads. Although illiquidity spread is non-market observable input, due to its immaterial effect in the fair value of the asset the bond is classified as financial instrument valued by valuation techniques – market observable inputs in the fair value hierarchy.

Consolidation bonds classified as held to maturity do not have observable market prices. As the interest rate of these securities follows the market rate for treasury bills and they reprice regularly the carrying value approximates their fair value. Consolidation bonds matured in 2014 therefore no fair value is reported as at 31 December 2014 in the Consolidated financial statements.

Loans and receivables and financial liabilities measured at amortized cost

For financial assets and financial liabilities that are liquid or have a short term remaining maturity (less than one year) it is assumed that the carrying amounts approximate to their fair value. This assumption is also applied to demand deposits, savings accounts without a specific maturity, and variable rate financial instruments. Fair value adjustments of refinanced loans with fixed or variable interest are included in unrecognised gain / (loss) of loans and receivables, fair value adjustments of refinancing liabilities with fixed or variable interest are included in unrecognised gain / (loss) of financial liabilities measured at amortised cost.

The estimated fair value of fixed interest bearing deposits and refinancing liabilities with more than one year remaining maturity (carried at amortized cost) is based on discounted cash flows using current interbank market yield curve appropriate for the remaining term to maturity.

The estimated fair value of fixed interest bearing assets and refinanced loans with more than one year remaining maturity (carried at amortized cost) is based on discounted cash flows using current interbank market yield curve appropriate for the remaining term to maturity which is adjusted with the average margin of the retail and corporate loan portfolio of the Bank to arrive at the estimated market yield curve of the asset.

The Group believes that the carrying amount of the impaired loans is the best estimation of their fair value and therefore does not present any unrecognised gain or loss on impaired loans and advances in this Note.

Municipality bonds in the Loans and receivables portfolio were issued either in HUF, EUR or in CHF. There is an embedded option which assures that the municipality can change the denomination of the bond at any point of time during its duration to EUR, CHF or HUF at the spot rate of the conversion date. Nevertheless, the interest spread remains unchanged over the reference rate.

This optionality corresponds to a sold, deferred premium, American type multicurrency differential swaption from the Group's point of view. Cross-currency swaption of this kind is an instrument for which no market value is available but its intrinsic value can be calculated from available market parameters. The value of the swaption is not material.

The municipality bond as such can be split to two components which fair values give the total fair value of the bond. The two instruments are (1) bonds and, (2) swaptions. The market value of the bonds is calculated using discounted present value of the future cash flows. The future cash flow of the bond is predicted by the default money market yield curve. The value of swaptions is calculated regularly.

NOTE 22 – FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES (continued)

There is no active market for these municipality bonds to get market observable parameters for the revaluation especially for credit spread which is a risk on the top of the Hungarian government bonds. To challenge the fair valuation model, the Group uses a reasonably possible alternative assumption to increase the applied credit spread.

NOTE 23 – FINANCIAL ASSETS AND FINANCIAL LIABILITIES DESIGNATED AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS

	2014 MHUF	2013 MHUF
Financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss		
Hungarian government bonds issued in foreign currencies	2 571	2 505
Loans to customers	-	-
	2 571	2 505

	2014 MHUF	2013 MHUF
Financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss		
Term deposits:		
- retail	4 052	8 283
- corporate	3 682	6 875
- investment funds	180 638	194 601
Other issued bonds	8 337	8 004
	196 709	217 763

Included in financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss are fixed rate Hungarian government bonds and a corporate loan which are economically hedged by interest derivatives starting from the acquisition.

The Group did not recognise any changes in the fair value of loans designated at fair value through profit or loss due to credit risk in the consolidated income statement in 2014 (nor in 2013).

The carrying amount of the loan designated at fair value through profit or loss was zero as at 31 December 2014 (and 2013). The loan had no credit risk exposure as at 31 December 2014 (and 2013).

In 2007 the Bank established a bond issuance program. The Bank, as issuer sells dematerialised bonds via public placement. The bonds may be denominated in HUF, EUR or USD. The maturities are between 60 days and 20 years with the interest rates being fixed or floating, linked to an index (equity, currency or commodity), or credit linked.

NOTE 23 – FINANCIAL ASSETS AND FINANCIAL LIABILITIES DESIGNATED AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS (continued)

Upon initial recognition the bonds are designated by the Bank at fair value through profit or loss as:

- one portion of the issued bonds was linked to purchased bonds which were fixed rate corporate bonds issued in a foreign currency. The fair value measurement significantly reduced the valuation inconsistency (the 'accounting mismatch') between the assets and the liabilities;
- another portion of the issued bonds are economically hedged by derivatives which do not achieve the criteria for hedge accounting.

Included in financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss are retail and corporate term deposits combined with currency options which are as accounted for as embedded derivatives. The fair value of the deposits and the options are not separated.

Based on the Group's treasury policy the long term fixed rate deposits from investment funds included in financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss are economically hedged by interest rate derivatives, and do not qualify for hedge accounting.

The amount that the Group would contractually be required to pay at maturity is HUF 8 109 million higher than the fair value of the deposits and issued bonds (HUF 10 398 million higher in 2013).

NOTE 24 – FINANCIAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES, BREAKDOWN BY PORTFOLIO AND GEOGRAPHIC LOCATION

The Group's financial assets, and financial liabilities before taking into account any collateral held or other credit enhancements as at 31 December 2014 can be analysed by the following geographical regions.

	Held for trading	Designated at fair value through profit or loss	Available for sale	Loans and receivables	Held to maturity	Hedging derivatives	Measured at amortised cost	Total
	MHUF	MHUF	MHUF	MHUF	MHUF	MHUF	MHUF	MHUF
Financial assets								
Hungary	74 755	2 571	126 573	1 196 963	421 915	-	-	1 822 777
EMU countries	22 604	-	6	22 996	-	10 637	-	56 243
East-European countries	58	-	-	12 988	-	-	-	13 046
Russia	-	-	-	10 538	-	-	-	10 538
Other European countries	2 112	-	-	2 867	-	131	-	5 110
Non-European countries	-	-	-	10 029	-	-	-	10 029
Total	99 529	2 571	126 579	1 256 381	421 915	10 768	-	1 917 743
Financial liabilities								
Hungary	9 800	196 472	-	-	-	-	1 630 844	1 837 116
EMU countries	33 585	237	-	-	-	138	266 230	300 190
East-European countries	62	-	-	-	-	-	11 599	11 661
Russia	-	-	-	-	-	-	15 069	15 069
Other European countries	2 695	-	-	-	-	-	4 934	7 629
Non-European countries	-	-	-	-	-	-	5 189	5 189
Total	46 142	196 709	-	-	-	138	1 933 865	2 176 854

NOTE 24 – FINANCIAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES, BREAKDOWN BY PORTFOLIO AND GEOGRAPHIC LOCATION (continued)

The geographical breakdown of financial assets and financial liabilities as at 31 December 2013 is presented below:

	Held for trading	Designated at fair value through profit or loss	Available for sale	Loans and receivables	Held to maturity	Hedging derivatives	Measured at amortised cost	Total
	MHUF	MHUF	MHUF	MHUF	MHUF	MHUF	MHUF	MHUF
Financial assets								
Hungary	87 338	2 505	462 420	1 183 367	468 976		-	2 204 606
EMU countries	33 384	-	6	25 274	-	3 408	-	62 072
East-European countries	12	-	-	13 589	-	-	-	13 601
Russia	-	-	-	11 487	-	-	-	11 487
Other European countries	4 677	-	-	15 016	-	-	-	19 693
Non-European countries	-	-	-	3 241	-	-	-	3 241
Total	125 411	2 505	462 426	1 251 974	468 976	3 408	-	2 314 700
Financial liabilities								
Hungary	7 951	216 847	-	-	-	-	1 675 176	1 899 974
EMU countries	13 782	718	-	-	-	42 299	284 656	341 455
East-European countries	15	148	-	-	-	-	4 194	4 357
Russia	-	-	-	-	-	-	12 166	12 166
Other European countries	9 154	-	-	-	-	6 400	2 629	18 183
Non-European countries	-	50	-	-	-	-	6 862	6 912
Total	30 902	217 763	-	-	-	48 699	1 985 683	2 283 047

NOTE 25 – FINANCIAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES, BREAKDOWN BY PORTFOLIO AND QUALITY

Credit quality per class of financial assets

The table below presents the credit quality by asset classes as at 31 December 2014:

	Held for trading	Designated at fair value through profit or loss	Available for sale	Loans and receivables	Held to maturity	Hedging derivatives	Total
	MHUF	MHUF	MHUF	MHUF	MHUF	MHUF	MHUF
Unimpaired assets	99 434	2 571	126 579	1 168 249	421 915	10 768	1 829 516
Impaired assets	95	-	-	208 761	-	-	208 856
Impairment	-	-	-	(120 629)	-	-	(120 629)
Total carrying value	99 529	2 571	126 579	1 256 381	421 915	10 768	1 917 743

The credit quality of assets as at 31 December 2013 can be presented as follows:

	Held for trading	Designated at fair value through profit or loss	Available for sale	Loans and receivables	Held to maturity	Hedging derivatives	Total
	MHUF	MHUF	MHUF	MHUF	MHUF	MHUF	MHUF
Unimpaired assets	125 403	2 505	462 426	1 142 461	468 976	3 408	2 205 179
Impaired assets	8	-	-	227 706	-	-	227 714
Impairment	-	-	-	(118 193)	-	-	(118 193)
Total carrying value	125 411	2 505	462 426	1 251 974	468 976	3 408	2 314 700

NOTE 25 – FINANCIAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES, BREAKDOWN BY PORTFOLIO AND QUALITY (continued)

The balance of individually impaired financial assets and commitments and contingent liabilities as at 31 December 2014 are shown in the following table.

	Available-for-sale equity instruments	Loans and receivables	Commitments and contingent liabilities	Total
	MHUF	MHUF	MHUF	MHUF
Individually impaired assets	-	57 438	11 714	69 152
Individually assessed impairment	-	(42 395)	(4 465)	(46 860)
Total	-	15 043	7 249	22 292

The balance of individually impaired financial assets and commitments and contingent liabilities as at 31 December 2013 are presented in the table below.

	Available-for-sale equity instruments	Loans and receivables	Commitments and contingent liabilities	Total
	MHUF	MHUF	MHUF	MHUF
Individually impaired assets	-	64 555	13 039	77 594
Individually assessed impairment	-	(41 760)	(3 196)	(44 956)
Total	-	22 795	9 843	32 638

NOTE 25 – FINANCIAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES, BREAKDOWN BY PORTFOLIO AND QUALITY (continued)

Aging analysis of past due but not impaired loans per class of financial assets

Aging analysis of past due but not impaired financial assets as at 31 December 2014 is as follows:

	Less than 30 days	30 days or more, but less than 90 days	Total
	MHUF	MHUF	MHUF
Loans to customers			
- Corporate	2 529	1 121	3 650
- Retail	40 513	8 613	49 126
Total	43 042	9 734	52 776

Aging analysis of past due but not impaired financial assets as at 31 December 2013 is as follows:

	Less than 30 days	30 days or more, but less than 90 days	Total
	MHUF	MHUF	MHUF
Loans to customers			
- Corporate	3 824	738	4 562
- Retail	66 578	14 639	81 217
Total	70 402	15 377	85 779

Past due assets include those that are past due even by one day.

Collaterals behind impaired or past due financial assets amounted to HUF 183 319 million as at 31 December 2014 (HUF 248 420 million as at 31 December 2013). The amount of the collaterals includes the indexed or reviewed collateral value limited to the carrying amount of the related asset.

NOTE 25 – FINANCIAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES, BREAKDOWN BY PORTFOLIO AND QUALITY (continued)

Maximum exposure to credit risk without taking into account of any collateral and credit enhancements

The table below presents the maximum exposure to credit risk for the components of the consolidated statement of financial position, including derivatives. The maximum exposure is shown gross, before the effect of mitigation through the use of master netting and collateral agreements.

	2014 MHUF	2013 MHUF
Equity instruments*	3 299	5 971
Debt instruments*	606 691	1 036 583
Loans and advances	1 677 639	1 378 798
Derivatives*	53 765	46 452
Other assets	37 213	34 081
Total assets	2 378 607	2 501 885
Commitments to extend credit	311 553	284 616
Guarantees	137 291	144 110
Letters of credit	10 592	4 622
Total commitments and contingent liabilities	459 436	433 348
Total credit exposure	2 838 043	2 935 233

*For more information see Note 18.

The amounts shown above represent the current credit risk exposure, which may change over time as a result of changes in values (derivative financial instruments, financial investments, etc.) and changes in FX rates (due to FCY lending). The effect of collateral and other risk mitigation techniques is shown in Note 46.4.

Risk concentration of the maximum exposure to credit risk

Concentration of risk is managed by client/client group and by industry sector. The maximum credit exposure to any client or counterparty as of 31 December 2014 was HUF 36 759 million (HUF 33 264 million as of 31 December 2013) before taking account of any collateral or other credit enhancements.

NOTE 26 – REMAINING MATURITY OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

The following table shows a breakdown of the financial assets and financial liabilities by expected maturity at 31 December 2014:

	Held for trading MHUF	Designated at fair value through profit or loss MHUF	Available for sale MHUF	Loans and receivables MHUF	Held to maturity MHUF	Hedging derivatives MHUF	Measured at amortised cost MHUF	Total MHUF
Financial assets								
Not more than one year	46 273	2 571	2 251	444 834	65 443	-	-	561 372
More than one but not more than five years	35 133	-	15 341	442 633	221 857	966	-	715 930
More than five years	15 470	-	108 341	368 914	134 615	9 802	-	637 142
Without maturity	2 653	-	646	-	-	-	-	3 299
Total	99 529	2 571	126 579	1 256 381	421 915	10 768	-	1 917 743
Financial liabilities								
Not more than one year	24 740	60 237	-	-	-	-	1 649 029	1 734 006
More than one but not more than five years	9 359	132 190	-	-	-	47	223 032	364 628
More than five years	12 043	4 282	-	-	-	91	61 804	78 220
Without maturity	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	46 142	196 709	-	-	-	138	1 933 865	2 176 854

Financial assets and liabilities repayable on demand are included in the not more than one year category.

NOTE 26 –REMAINING MATURITY OF ASSETS AND LIABILITES (continued)

The following table shows a breakdown of the financial assets and financial liabilities by expected maturity at 31 December 2013:

	Held for trading MHUF	Designated at fair value through profit or loss MHUF	Available for sale MHUF	Loans and receivables MHUF	Held to maturity MHUF	Hedging derivatives MHUF	Measured at amortised cost MHUF	Total MHUF
Financial assets								
Not more than one year	91 378	28	420 919	470 391	64 162	-	-	1 046 878
More than one but not more than five years	22 525	2 477	29 342	379 475	250 857	-	-	684 676
More than five years	6 183	-	11 519	402 108	153 957	3 408	-	577 175
Without maturity	5 325	-	646	-	-	-	-	5 971
Total	125 411	2 505	462 426	1 251 974	468 976	3 408	-	2 314 700
Financial liabilities								
Not more than one year	16 248	106 407	-	-	-	29 119	1 735 847	1 887 621
More than one but not more than five years	8 705	107 467	-	-	-	19 580	201 965	337 717
More than five years	5 949	3 889	-	-	-	-	47 871	57 709
Without maturity	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	30 902	217 763	-	-	-	48 699	1 985 683	2 283 047

Financial assets and liabilities repayable on demand are included in the not more than one year category.

NOTE 26 –REMAINING MATURITY OF ASSETS AND LIABILITES (continued)

The remaining maturity of non-financial assets and liabilities held as at 31 December 2014 is presented in the table below.

	< 1 year MHUF	> 1 year MHUF	Total MHUF
Tax assets	8 194	5 271	13 465
Investments in associated companies	-	542	542
Investment property	850	-	850
Property and equipment	4 641	34 683	39 324
Intangible assets	2 275	7 773	10 048
Other assets	14 003	23 210	37 213
Total assets	29 963	71 479	101 442
Fair value changes of hedged item under portfolio hedge of interest rate risk	1 236	-	1 236
Tax liabilities	12	-	12
Provisions for risks and charges	20 669	32 580	53 270
Other liabilities	31 769	-	31 769
Total liabilities	53 686	32 580	86 266

The remaining maturity of non-financial assets and liabilities held as at 31 December 2013 is presented in the table below.

	Restated < 1 year MHUF	Restated > 1 year MHUF	Restated Total MHUF
Tax assets	685	2 709	3 394
Investments in associated companies	299	1 843	2 142
Investment property	593	-	593
Property and equipment	4 589	37 343	41 932
Intangible assets	1 756	7 529	9 285
Other assets	11 333	22 748	34 081
Total assets	19 255	72 172	91 427
Tax liabilities	602	-	602
Provisions for risks and charges	4 642	32 174	36 816
Other liabilities	29 316	-	29 316
Total liabilities	34 560	32 174	66 734

NOTE 27 – IMPAIRMENT ON AVAILABLE-FOR-SALE FINANCIAL ASSETS

	2014 MHUF	2013 MHUF
Opening balance	-	513
Impairment charged	-	-
Impairment used	-	(513)
Closing balance	-	-

Risk Kft. was liquidated as at 7 January 2013. The liquidation had no impact on the Consolidated Financial Statements. No impairment was recognised on available-for-sale assets in 2014.

NOTE 28 – IMPAIRMENT ON LOANS AND RECEIVABLES AND PROVISION FOR CREDIT COMMITMENTS (statement of financial position)

	2014 MHUF	2013 MHUF
Breakdown by type		
Specific impairment for loans and receivables	115 438	111 329
Specific provision on credit commitments	4 465	3 196
Portfolio-based impairment and provision	5 385	6 968
impairment and provision on loans and receivables and credit commitments	125 288	121 493

	2014 MHUF	2013 MHUF
Breakdown by counterparty		
Impairment for loans and advances to banks	-	19
Impairment for loans and advances to customers (excluding banks)	120 628	118 022
Impairment for debt instruments issued by municipalities	1	152
Specific and portfolio based provision, credit commitments	4 659	3 300
Total impairment and provision on loans and receivables and credit commitments	125 288	121 493

NOTE 28 – IMPAIRMENT ON LOANS AND RECEIVABLES AND PROVISION FOR CREDIT COMMITMENTS (statement of financial position - continued)

	Specific impairment for loans and receivables	Specific provision on credit commitments	Portfolio-based impairments and provisions	Total
	MHUF	MHUF	MHUF	MHUF
Opening balance as at 1 January 2014	111 329	3 196	6 968	121 493
Movements with an impact on results				
Loan loss expenses	59 078	1 659	11 301	72 038
Loan loss recoveries	(43 685)	(584)	(13 092)	(57 361)
Discount effect	(726)	6	-	(720)
Movements without an impact on results				
Write-offs	(14 311)	-	-	(14 311)
Other	3 753	188	208	4 149
Closing balance as at 31 December 2014	115 438	4 465	5 385	125 288

Impact of debtor relief programs initiated by the government

Special ("buffer") account scheme

The already existing scheme of special ("buffer") account under which loan instalments are paid based on a fixed foreign exchange rates was accessible on a voluntary basis for qualifying customers.

According to the related regulation, the difference between the current spot rate and the preferential fixed foreign exchange rate (180 HUF/CHF, 250 HUF/EUR, 2.5 HUF/JPY) for the principal part of the monthly instalment is recorded in a "buffer" account and may be deferred for repayment until the end of a 60 month long period starting from the application date (or until the maturity of the underlying loan contract, if the latter is shorter than 60 months). During this period the buffer account is bearing 3 month BUBOR rate representing a below market interest rate.

The interest part of the monthly instalment above the preferential foreign exchange rates is borne entirely by the Hungarian government although 50% of this difference is refunded by the banks in form of additional tax charge reported under 'general administrative expenses' (in relation to that the Group incurred HUF 1 526 million pre-tax loss in 2014 and HUF 1 168 million pre-tax loss in 2013). Should the foreign exchange rate exceed the levels of HUF/CHF 270, HUF/EUR 340 and HUF/JPY 3.3 the excess amounts will be borne by the Hungarian state.

On 27 November 2014 the Hungarian Parliament adopted the legislative amendment related to Settlement Act, which automatically converts foreign currency or foreign currency-based consumer mortgage loan contracts into forints with the effect of 1 February 2015 (see more details under 2.8 and in the next paragraph over settlement act and conversion act). As a consequence, buffer account scheme will cease to exist as from 1 February 2015 (for the pre-tax present value impact of the 'buffer' account bearing below market interest HUF 439 million portfolio based impairment was recorded as at 31 December 2013, given the above mentioned legislatory changes this impairment was reversed in 2014).

NOTE 28 – IMPAIRMENT ON LOANS AND RECEIVABLES AND PROVISION FOR CREDIT COMMITMENTS (statement of financial position - continued)

	Specific impairment for loans and receivables	Specific provision on credit commitments	Portfolio-based impairments and provisions	Total
	MHUF	MHUF	MHUF	MHUF
Opening balance as at 1 January 2013	99 298	2 129	13 275	114 702
Movements with an impact on results				
Loan loss expenses	67 458	2 017	17 013	86 488
Loan loss recoveries	(39 527)	(999)	(23 356)	(63 882)
Discount effect	(966)	45	-	(921)
Movements without an impact on results				
Write-offs	(15 238)	-	-	(15 238)
Other	304	4	36	344
Closing balance as at 31 December 2013	111 329	3 196	6 968	121 493

The Group realised HUF 6 244 million loss on loans and advances sold (HUF 8 658 million in 2013). This loss was presented as write-offs in the tables above.

NOTE 29 – DERIVATIVE FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

	Year ended 31 December 2014				Year ended 31 December 2013			
	Notional amount Assets	Notional amount Liabilities	Positive fair value Assets	Negative fair value Liabilities	Notional amount Assets	Notional amount Liabilities	Positive fair value Assets	Negative fair value Liabilities
Derivatives held for trading	**MHUF**	**MHUF**	**MHUF**	**MHUF**	**MHUF**	**MHUF**	**MHUF**	**MHUF**
Foreign exchange derivatives								
Currency forwards	91 071	91 478	672	(653)	114 283	117 184	325	(2 327)
Currency futures	26 016	26 050	8	(7)	7 564	7 546	4	(15)
Currency swaps	473 408	473 316	3 472	(3 179)	375 516	375 716	1 535	(1 864)
Currency options	159 180	159 180	3 527	(3 489)	109 403	109 403	2 367	(2 178)
Total foreign exchange derivatives	749 675	750 024	7 679	(7 328)	606 766	609 849	4 231	(6 384)
Interest rate derivatives								
Interest rate swaps	514 779	514 779	32 444	(18 446)	736 559	736 558	36 250	(18 842)
Cross currency interest rate swaps	338 525	350 135	2 258	(14 610)	232 332	231 490	1 941	(525)
Interest rate options	59 235	59 235	513	(531)	85 439	85 481	496	(510)
Forward rate agreements	30 000	-	-	(24)	60 000	20 000	121	(38)
Total interest rate derivatives	942 539	924 149	35 215	(33 611)	1 114 330	1 073 529	38 807	(19 916)
Equity options	-	1 364	-	(80)	-	2 885	-	(385)
Commodity swaps	4 825	4 825	103	(64)	1 003	1 003	6	(6)
Total derivatives held for trading	1 697 039	1 680 362	42 997	(41 083)	1 722 099	1 687 266	43 044	(26 691)
Derivatives designated as cash flow hedges								
Cross currency interest rate swaps	-	-	-	-	253 725	302 675	-	(48 699)
Interest rate swaps	120 616	120 616	8 860	-	63 093	63 093	3 408	-
Derivatives designated as portfolio fair value hedges								
Interest rate swaps	104 100	104 100	1 908	(138)	-	-	-	-
Total derivatives held for hedging	224 716	224 716	10 768	(138)	316 818	364 768	3 408	(48 699)
Total derivative financial instruments	1 921 755	1 905 078	53 765	(41 221)	2 038 917	2 053 034	46 452	(75 390)

NOTE 29 – DERIVATIVE FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

Options

Although options are not accounted for as hedges, the Group has an operational policy where the risks of options sold and purchased are matched on a one to one basis with offsetting deals conducted with counterparties of sound credit standing.

The Group has started to apply hedge accounting for some of its derivatives concluded in frame of Asset and Liability Management.

Cash flow hedge of interest rate risk

The aim of the cash-flow hedge is to hedge changes in cash flows group of assets and liabilities related to changes in interest and foreign exchange rates. The hedging instruments are EUR and HUF interest rate swaps at 31 December 2014 (EUR interest rate swaps, CHF/HUF and CHF/EUR cross currency interest rate swaps at 31 December 2013).

Hedging relationships are subject to prospective and retrospective effectiveness measurement. Fair value changes in hedging instruments for the effective part of the hedging relationship are recognised in Other comprehensive income and are accumulated to Cash flow hedge reserve. Since the exchange revaluation result of the hedged assets and liabilities is recorded as Net gains / (losses) from financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss and from foreign exchange, the foreign exchange revaluation effect of the hedging cross currency interest rate swaps recorded in Other comprehensive income was transferred to the Consolidated income statement at the same time.

The Group transferred HUF 5 575 million gain to the net profit from other comprehensive income excluding the ineffective part (739 million loss in 2013). In 2014 the Group transferred HUF 239 million gain to the net profit due to ineffectiveness (HUF 70 million loss in 2013).

The periods when the cash flows are expected to occur are the following:

	2014		2013	
	Expected cash flows		Expected cash flows	
	Inflow	Outflow	Inflow	Outflow
	MHUF	MHUF	MHUF	MHUF
< 3 months	(130)	217	(328)	35
3-6 months	(8)	220	(405)	57
6 months - 1 year	(105)	748	(803)	159
1-2 years	(182)	1 217	(1 101)	94
2-5 years	(1 043)	3 302	(932)	523
> 5 years	(990)	1 990	(318)	426
Total	(2 458)	7 694	(3 887)	1 294

Forecast transactions for which hedge accounting had previously been used but which is no longer expected to occur amounted to HUF 293 million as at 31 December 2014 (HUF 70 million as at 31 December 2013).

NOTE 29 – DERIVATIVE FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

Portfolio fair value hedge of interest rate risk

The Group designated a new fair value hedging relationship in 2014. The risk to be hedged is interest rate risk, arising from changes in fair value of portfolio of non-maturity deposits to changes in the risk-free (interest rate swap) yield curve. The hedging instruments are HUF interest rate swaps.

The accumulated fair value changes of hedged item under portfolio hedge of interest rate risk is presented separately in the consolidated statement of financial position and amounted to HUF 1 236 million loss in 2014. The loss recorded on the hedged item was compensated by a gain recorded on the hedging instrument in the same amount. The fair value changes of the hedged item and the hedging instrument in the current year is recorded as Net gains / (losses) from financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss and from foreign exchange in the consolidated income statement.

NOTE 30 – OTHER ASSETS

	2014	2013
	MHUF	MHUF
Prepayments	1 528	1 228
Trade receivables	555	822
Receivables from employees	16	11
Receivables from bankcard service	4 413	3 753
Items in transit due to payment services	1 017	704
Receivables from compensation (see Note 36)	23 212	22 748
Items in transit due to trading in securities	51	37
Income accruals and cost prepayments	3 656	2 896
Inventories	2 340	1 217
Other receivables	425	665
	37 213	34 081

NOTE 31 – DEFERRED TAX ASSETS AND DEFERRED TAX LIABILITIES

The deferred tax included in the consolidated statement of financial position and changes recorded in the consolidated income statement and equity are as follows:

For the period ended 31 December 2014:

	Assets MHUF	Liabilities MHUF	Income statement MHUF	Equity MHUF
Employee benefits	-	-	-	-
Losses carry forward	101	-	(19)	-
Tangibles and intangibles assets	1 581	-	4	-
Provision for expected loss in relation to the Curia Act and adjustment of carrying amount of loans and advances due to re-estimation of future cash flows	9 374	-	9 374	-
Other provisions for risk and charges and credit commitments	(2 395)	-	(2 559)	-
Impairment for losses on loans and advances	167	-	(151)	-
Financial instruments at fair value	2 546	-	1 977	-
Fair value adjustments AFS	(2 250)	-	-	(2 505)
Cash flow hedge	(1 041)	-	-	(1 574)
Other*	3 691	-	4 519	-
Total	11 774	-	13 145	(4 079)

*Other includes the deferred tax assets and liabilities resulting from the temporary differences between the Hungarian and International Accounting Standards related to the amortisation of loan origination fees, reversal of interest income of impaired assets, financial leases and different carrying amounts of securities.

For the period ended 31 December 2013:

	Restated Assets MHUF	Liabilities MHUF	Restated Income statement MHUF	Equity MHUF
Employee benefits	-	-	-	-
Losses carry forward	88	(32)	(217)	-
Tangibles and intangibles assets	1 620	43	177	-
Provisions for risk and charges and credit commitments	164	-	(114)	-
Impairment for losses on loans and advances	310	(8)	2 100	-
Financial instruments at fair value	569	-	612	-
Fair value adjustments AFS	255	-	1	(399)
Cash flow hedge	533	-	-	(362)
Other*	(830)	(3)	339	-
Total	2 709	-	2 898	(761)

*Other includes the deferred tax assets and liabilities resulting from the temporary differences between the Hungarian and International Accounting Standards related to the amortisation of loan origination fees, reversal of interest income of impaired assets, financial leases and different carrying amounts of securities.

NOTE 31 – DEFERRED TAX ASSETS AND DEFERRED TAX LIABILITIES (continued)

In 2014 and 2013, based on the actual corporate income tax law income taxes were calculated on all temporary differences under the asset and liability method using a tax rate of 20.62% (19% corporate income tax and 1.62% local business tax).
Deferred income tax for tax losses carried forward is calculated to the extent that realisation of the related tax benefit is assessed as probable. The tax benefit resulting from losses arising before 1 January 2014 can be realised for 10 years after the financial period they arose in. Losses carry forward from financial periods beginning on or after 1 January 2014 can be utilized for 5 years.

From the total of HUF 1 804 million tax losses carried forward as at 31 December 2014 (HUF 1 984 million at 31 December 2013), HUF 1 272 million (HUF 1 353 million at 31 December 2013) has been assessed as not being probable, and therefore was not included in the base of the deferred tax calculation. Tax loss carried forward for which the tax asset was recognised in the consolidated statement of financial position amounted to HUF 532 million as at 31 December 2014 (HUF 632 million as at 31 December 2013).

Based on the group members' financial plans management believes that the unused tax loss for which deferred tax asset was recorded in the consolidated income statement can be used as income tax base decreasing item in the future periods.

NOTE 32 – INVESTMENTS IN ASSOCIATED COMPANIES

	2014 MHUF	2013 MHUF
GIRO Elszámolásforgalmi Zrt.	-	1 583
HAGE Zrt.	542	542
Lízingház Zrt. "v.a."	-	17
Total	542	2 142

	2014 MHUF	2013 MHUF
Opening balance	2 142	2 201
- Sale of investments	(1 625)	-
- Carrying value, transfers, liquidation	(16)	-
- Share in the result for the period	41	294
- Dividends paid	-	(353)
Closing balance	542	2 142

The Group sold its investment in GIRO Elszámolásforgalmi Zrt. in 2014. The result realised on the sale was recorded as Other income in the consolidated income statement (see Note 10).

NOTE 32 – INVESTMENTS IN ASSOCIATED COMPANIES (continued)

The major categories of assets and liabilities of the company as at 31 December 2013 is presented in the table below.

	2013 MHUF
Cash and cash equivalents	-
Loans and advances due to credit institutions	3 106
Debt instruments	717
Equity instruments	552
Tangible and intangible assets	3 028
Other assets and accruals	325
Total assets	7 728
Other liabilities and accruals	540
Issued capital	2 496
Share premium	37
Accumulated result	4 655
Total shareholders' equity	7 188
Total liabilities and equity	7 728

Lízingház Zrt. "v.a." was liquidated in 2014 (see Note 43).

The Group does not have any share of the contingent liabilities of its associates incurred jointly with other investor.

The table below includes the financial information of the associates as at 31 December 2014.

	Total assets MHUF	Revenue MHUF	Profit or loss MHUF
HAGE Zrt.	10 825	7 499	435

The table includes preliminary financial data for HAGE Zrt.

The table below includes the financial information of the associates as at 31 December 2013.

	Total assets MHUF	Revenue MHUF	Profit or loss MHUF
GIRO Elszámolásforgalmi Zrt.	7 728	5 419	1 051
HAGE Zrt.	10 280	6 612	333
Lízingház Zrt. "v.a."	17	-	-

NOTE 33 – INVESTMENT PROPERTIES

	Investment properties MHUF
At 31 December 2012	
Cost	484
Accumulated depreciation	(12)
Net book value	472
Movements in 2013	
Additions	365
Disposals - net	(214)
Impairment charge	(15)
Depreciation charge	(15)
At 31 December 2013	
Cost	629
Accumulated depreciation	(36)
Net book value	593
Movements in 2014	
Additions	720
Disposals - net	(391)
Impairment charge	(67)
Depreciation charge	(5)
At 31 December 2014	
Cost	900
Accumulated depreciation	(50)
Net book value	850

Investment properties include collaterals obtained by taking in possession. The Group intends to sell investment properties within a reasonable time period.

NOTE 33 – INVESTMENT PROPERTIES (continued)

The difference between the fair value and the carrying amount of the assets is immaterial as at 31 December 2014 (and as at 31 December 2013).

The Group believes that the carrying amount of investment properties approximates their fair value (classified as level 3 in the fair value hierarchy).

NOTE 34 – PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT

	Land and buildings MHUF	Restated IT equipment MHUF	Office equipment MHUF	Other MHUF	Restated Total MHUF
At 1 January 2013					
Cost	48 823	17 458	10 267	5 645	82 193
Accumulated depreciation	(12 723)	(14 387)	(7 191)	(2 322)	(36 623)
Net book value	36 100	3 071	3 076	3 323	45 570
Movements in 2013					
Additions (acquired separately)	551	1 266	214	179	2 210
Disposals - net	(3)	(6)	(7)	(805)	(821)
Impairment charge	(153)	(26)	(47)	140	(86)
Depreciation charge	(2 314)	(1 042)	(920)	(369)	(4 645)
Other	25	25	82	(428)	(296)
At 31 December 2013					
Cost	48 961	16 126	9 933	3 571	78 591
Accumulated depreciation	(14 755)	(12 838)	(7 535)	(1 531)	(36 659)
Net book value	34 206	3 288	2 398	2 040	41 932
Movements in 2014					
Additions (acquired separately)	914	1 146	313	305	2 678
Disposals - net	-	-	(1)	(418)	(419)
Impairment charge	(223)	(17)	(35)	(91)	(366)
Depreciation charge	(2 304)	(1 032)	(761)	(376)	(4 473)
Other	(7)	10	115	(146)	(28)
At 31 December 2014					
Cost	49 109	14 797	9 793	2 685	76 384
Accumulated depreciation	(16 523)	(11 402)	(7 764)	(1 371)	(37 060)
Net book value	32 586	3 395	2 029	1 314	39 324

NOTE 34 – PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT (continued)

Expenditure on items in the course of construction amounted to HUF 4 195 million as at 31 December 2014 (HUF 4 669 million as at 31 December 2013).

Fully amortised tangible assets which were still in use amounted to HUF 17 042 million as at 31 December 2014 (HUF 16 515 million as at 31 December 2013).

NOTE 35 – INTANGIBLE ASSETS

	Restated Acquired software	Restated Other intangible assets	Restated Total
	MHUF	MHUF	MHUF
At 1 January 2013			
Cost	30 943	108	31 051
Accumulated depreciation	(23 106)	(70)	(23 176)
Net book value	7 837	38	7 875
Movements in 2013			
Additions (acquired separately)	3 300	1	3 301
Impairment charge	(95)	-	(95)
Depreciation charge	(1 754)	(1)	(1 755)
Other	(42)	1	(41)
At 31 December 2013			
Cost	34 114	90	34 204
Accumulated depreciation	(24 868)	(51)	(24 919)
Net book value	9 246	39	9 285
Movements in 2014			
Additions (acquired separately)	3 241	-	3 241
Impairment charge	(22)	-	(22)
Depreciation charge	(2 306)	-	(2 306)
Other	(113)	(37)	(150)
At 31 December 2014			
Cost	37 179	6	37 185
Accumulated depreciation	(27 133)	(4)	(27 137)
Net book value	10 046	2	10 048

Fully amortised intangible assets which were still in use amounted to HUF 23 547 million as at 31 December 2014 (HUF 25 055 million as at 31 December 2013).

NOTE 36 – PROVISIONS FOR RISK AND CHARGES

	Provision for restructuring	Provision for tax litigation and pending legal disputes	Other	Total
	MHUF	MHUF	MHUF	MHUF
Balance as at 1 January 2013	195	32 965	93	33 253
Amounts allocated	-	1 134	-	1 134
Amounts used	(52)	(585)	(13)	(650)
Unused amounts reversed	(74)	(607)	(65)	(746)
Discount effect	-	523	-	523
Other (foreign exchange revaluation)	-	1	-	1
Balance as at 31 December 2013	69	33 431	15	33 515
Amounts allocated	-	698	16 012	16 710
Amounts used	(14)	(1 503)	-	(1 517)
Unused amounts reversed	-	(257)	(4)	(261)
Discount effect	-	216	-	216
Other (foreign exchange revaluation)	-	-	(73)	(73)
Balance as at 31 December 2014	55	32 585	15 950	48 590

HUF 15 511 million other provision was recorded related to the Curia Act on the expected loss arising from the pay-offs due to loans matured before 31 December (see Note 9, Note 10 and Note 28).

From the total of HUF 32 585 million provision for pending legal disputes the Group has a provision of HUF 31 795 million (HUF 31 162 million in 2013) for its liability to clients as a result of the fraud that occurred at K&H Equities during and prior to 2003. In 2003, the two shareholders of the Bank, KBC Bank N.V. and ABN Amro Bank N.V., issued a letter of commitment that they will maintain the legally required level of equity in the Bank. The Bank also issued a letter of commitment that it will maintain the legally required level of equity at K&H Equities.

For the majority of claims, criminal investigations were launched which are litigated in Court. Most of the contested claims have already been determined by the Courts. The Group did not charge against the provision for pending legal disputes in 2014 (nor in 2013).

During 2014 the Group has further revised its previous estimate for the fraud case and increased the provision by HUF 417 million (HUF 607 million increase in 2013).

In 2006 the letter of commitment of ABN Amro Bank N.V. was replaced by an indemnity agreement between KBC Bank N.V., ABN Amro Bank N.V., K&H Bank and K&H Equities. Under this agreement ABN Amro Bank N.V. indemnifies 40% of the payments to clients based on finalised Court decisions. According to the insurance agreement which was subscribed in 2008, the insurance company partly reimburses the loss of the Group resulting from compensation payments to clients. In order to recognise the indemnity provided by ABN Amro N.V. and the insurance company the Group recorded an asset of HUF 23 210 million as at 31 December 2014 (HUF 22 748 million as at 31 December 2013) for amounts expected to be received as part of the indemnity agreement. Income received from insurance companies is presented in other net income / (expense) (see Note 10).

The change in provision and the asset itself are presented net in the consolidated income statement (HUF 287 million gain in 2014 and HUF 468 million gain in 2013). From 2007 the calculation of provision is based on an effective interest rate method which results in a HUF 216 million increase recorded as interest expense in the consolidated income statement (HUF 531 million increase in 2013).

NOTE 36 – PROVISIONS FOR RISK AND CHARGES (continued)

The further timing and the final decisions of the Courts are uncertain. As a result of this the amount of the provision may be subject to changes in the years ahead. However after careful consideration, and based on comprehensive investigation and substantiated legal opinions the Group believes that the amount of provision raised is the best possible estimate and is at this moment adequate to cover actual losses. This provision does not include legal and ancillary costs of settling claims.

The K&H Group is also party to litigation and claims arising in the normal course of business, the provision of HUF 790 million from the total provision for losses from tax litigation and pending legal disputes at 31 December 2014 relates to these litigations (HUF 2 269 million at 31 December 2013 has been created relating to commercial litigations as a consequence of the sale of investment products to clients in the past). Management considers the provision raised for the still pending cases adequate to cover any remaining potential losses.

Provisions on credit commitments of HUF 4 659 million as at 31 December 2014 (HUF 3 300 million as at 31 December 2013) is presented in Note 28. The total of HUF 48 590 million provision for risk and charges and the total of HUF 4 659 million provisions for credit commitments amounts to HUF 53 249 million.

NOTE 37 – OTHER LIABILITIES

	2014 MHUF	2013 MHUF
Trade creditors	8 032	6 685
Lease liabilities	514	518
Items in transit due to payment services	7 738	5 774
Items in transit due to lending activity	228	952
Liabilities from bankcard service	2 032	2 075
Other	13 225	13 312
Total other liabilities	31 769	29 316

Other includes trading tax liabilities, social charges, liability from transactional levy not settled yet, liabilities due to employees and other accrued charges and deferred income arising from the normal course of business recorded as general administrative expenses in the Consolidated income statement.

NOTE 38 – SHARE CAPITAL

	2014 MHUF	2013 MHUF
Ordinary shares issued and outstanding	140 978	140 978

The nominal value of the ordinary shares issued and outstanding at 31 December 2014 is HUF 1 per share (31 December 2013: HUF 1).

NOTE 38 - SHARE CAPITAL (continued)

Shareholders of the Bank:

	2014 Shareholding %	2013 Shareholding %
KBC Bank N. V.	100.00%	100.00%
	100.00%	100.00%

NOTE 39 – COMMITMENTS, CONTINGENT ASSETS AND CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

In the normal course of business, the Group is a party to credit related financial instruments with off-statement of financial position risk. These financial instruments include commitments to extend credit, financial guarantees and commercial letters of credit. These instruments involve elements of credit risk in excess of the amounts recognized in the consolidated statement of financial position.

Credit risk for off-statement of financial position financial instruments is defined as the possibility of sustaining a loss because any other party to a financial instrument fails to perform in accordance with the terms of the contract. The Group uses the same credit policies in making commitments and conditional obligations as it does for financial instruments in the consolidated statement of financial position through established credit approvals, risk control limits and monitoring procedures.

Commitments are contractual agreements to extend credit which generally have fixed expiration dates or other termination requirements and may require payment of a fee. The potential credit loss is less than the total unused commitments since most commitments to extend credit are contingent upon customers maintaining specific standards. Since many of the commitments are expected to expire without being drawn upon, the total commitment amounts do not necessarily represent future cash requirements.

Financial guarantees are conditional commitments issued by the Group to guarantee the performance of a customer to a third party. The credit risk involved in issuing guarantees is essentially the same as that involved in extending credit facilities to other customers. The Group applies similar principles as those applied in assessing the required allowance for losses under other credit facilities when assessing the likelihood of loss under the guarantee.

Letters of credit represent a financing transaction by a Group to its customer where the customer is usually the buyer/importer of goods and the beneficiary is typically the seller/exporter. Credit risk is limited as the merchandise shipped serves as collateral for the transaction.

NOTE 39 – COMMITMENTS, CONTINGENT ASSETS AND CONTINGENT LIABILITIES (continued)

The Group has the following commitments, contingent assets and liabilities:

	2014 MHUF	Reclassified 2013 MHUF
Credit commitments – undrawn amount		
Received	10 373	7 688
Given		
Irrevocable	176 330	163 288
Revocable	135 537	117 025
Total given	311 867	280 313
Collaterals		
Given	141 637	147 386
Guarantees received/collateral		
For impaired and past due assets		
Non-financial assets	327 389	355 528
Financial assets	11 797	12 060
For assets that are not impaired or past due		
Non-financial assets	1 245 860	1 053 321
Financial assets	237 537	186 222
Total guarantees received/collateral	1 822 583	1 607 131
Other commitments given – irrevocable	10 592	8 950

The amount of the received guarantees and collaterals includes the indexed or reviewed collateral value.

The total of collateral received to mitigate the maximum exposure to credit risk (value of the collateral as described below limited to the carrying amount of the related asset) amounts to HUF 913 252 million as at 31 December 2014 (HUF 903 680 million as at 31 December 2013). Collaterals include the fair value for financial instruments. The collateral value of retail mortgages comprise the indexed property value calculated from the property value at loan origination revalued via house price index. Corporate non-financial collaterals are presented based on their periodically reviewed collateral value.

Legal claims

Litigation is a common occurrence in the banking industry due to the nature of the business. The Group has an established protocol of dealing with such legal claims. Once professional advice has been obtained and the amount of damages reasonably estimated, the Group makes adjustments to account for any adverse effects which the claims may have on its financial standing. At year-end the Group had several unresolved legal claims in the amount of HUF 5 791 million (HUF 2 532 million as at 31 December 2013) where the Group has been advised by its legal advisor that it is possible, but not probable, that the action will succeed. Accordingly no provision for these claims has been made in these consolidated financial statements.

NOTE 40 – FINANCE AND OPERATING LEASES

Lessor position

The Group operate in the domestic leasing market and provide both finance and operating lease products to customers. Certain lease contracts designated as operating lease under Hungarian Accounting Standards are designated as finance lease according to the IFRS terminology.

The assets leased out by the Group are predominantly cars and trucks. In finance lease, the lessee selects an asset and the Group purchases that asset and gives it to the lessee. In this way the Group acts as a financier of the assets borrowed by the lessee. The lessee will have to use the asset during the lease period and will have to pay for the cost of repairs, maintenance and insurance of the asset. The Group is the legal owner of the asset during the period of lease and recovers a major part of the cost of the asset plus interest earned from lease payment by the lessee. The lessee assumes some risks of the ownership and enjoys some of the benefits. The lessee or the third party has the option to acquire ownership of the asset by paying a nominal price which is the repurchase price.

The following tables indicate the key amounts of the Group’s lease activity:

	2014 MHUF	2013 MHUF
Finance lease receivables		
Total of gross investment in the lease, receivable:		
less than one year	15 886	15 272
one to five years	20 688	19 986
more than five years	277	110
	36 851	35 368
The present value of minimum lease payments receivables*:		
less than one year	12 724	12 186
one to five years	16 114	14 957
more than five years	237	98
	29 075	27 241
Unearned finance income	7 776	8 126
Contingent rents recognized as income - gross	1 472	1 775
Non-guaranteed residual values	6 932	6 353

*Net of impairment.

The total impairment recorded on finance lease receivables amounted to HUF 4 232 million as at 31 December 2014 (HUF 4 233 million as at 31 December 2013).

NOTE 40 – FINANCE AND OPERATING LEASES (continued)

The Group has car lease contracts with third parties that do not comply with the definition of a finance lease under IFRS, such contracts are treated as operating leases in the consolidated financial statements:

	2014 MHUF	2013 MHUF
Total of future minimum lease payments:		
less than one year	568	1 723
one to five years	-	145
	568	1 868
Contingent rents recognised as income - gross	175	220

The net carrying amount of property and equipment held for operating lease purposes is presented as follows:

	2014 MHUF	2013 MHUF
Other equipment	1 946	765
Accumulated depreciation	235	551

Lessee position

The Group has entered into property lease agreements which are accounted for as operating leases. The Group has the following commitments for the remaining term of the contracts:

	2014 MHUF	2013 MHUF
Total of future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases:		
less than one year	857	755
one to five years	7 883	8 108
more than five years	2 514	2 873
	11 254	11 736

	2014 MHUF	2013 MHUF
Minimum lease payments recognized as expense	3 696	3 678

The Group doesn't expect sublease payments in the future.

Half of the future minimum lease payments results from the renewable agreement related to a part of the new headquarter building, which part is not owned by the Group.

NOTE 41 – RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

For the purposes of these financial statements, related parties include all enterprises that directly or indirectly through one or more intermediaries, control or are controlled by, or are under common control with the Bank (this includes parents, subsidiaries and fellow subsidiaries), key management and associated companies.

Parent:

KBC Bank N.V. owns 100.00% of the ordinary shares in K&H Bank (2013: 100.00%). The ultimate parent of the Group is KBC Group N.V.

Subsidiaries:

See list of subsidiaries in Note 43.

Associates:

See list of associates in Note 43.

Members of KBC Group and other related parties:

CBC Banque SA
Československa Obchodni Banka a.s.
Československa Obchodna Banka a.s.
Garantiqa Hitelgarancia Zrt.
KBC Bank Ireland Plc.
KBC Asset Management Ltd
KBC Asset Management N.V.
KBC Bank Deutschland AG. (sold in 2014)
KBC Groep N.V.
KBC Securities N.V.
K&H Biztosító Zrt.
KBC Lease N.V.
Omnia N.V.
KBC Venture Capital Fund Manager

Other related parties through key management

If the Group's key management has direct or indirect authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activity of a company outside of KBC Group, the companies are presented as other related parties through key management. The banking transactions entered into with related parties in the normal course of business including loans and deposits were carried out on normal commercial terms and conditions and at market rates. All loans and advances to related parties are performing and are free of any provision for possible loan losses.

NOTE 41 - RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS (continued)

The year-end balances and the income and expenses in respect of related parties included in the consolidated financial statements are as follows:

	Parent	Associ-ates	Other related parties (KBC Group)	Other related parties (through key management)	Total
	MHUF	MHUF	MHUF	MHUF	MHUF
As at 31 December 2014					
Assets					
Loans and advances	4 701	362	4 308	4 616	13 987
Current accounts	4 543	-	4 308	4	8 855
Term loans	158	362	-	4 612	5 132
Finance leases	-	-	-	-	-
Other receivables	-	-	516	-	516
Total assets	4 701	362	4 824	4 616	14 503
Liabilities					
Deposits	150 834	45	16 623	746	168 248
Current accounts	3 466	45	12 459	736	16 706
Term deposits (with agreed maturity)	147 368	-	4 164	10	151 542
Subordinated liabilities	18 881	-	-	-	18 881
Other liabilities	361	-	1 168	-	1 529
Total liabilities	170 076	45	17 791	746	188 658
Income statement					
Net interest income	(376)	22	(256)	129	(481)
Interest income	63	22	2	130	217
Interest expense	(439)	-	(258)	(1)	(698)
Net fee and commission income	(730)	29	851	200	350
Fee and commission income	167	29	2 437	237	2 870
Fee and commission expense	(897)	-	(1 586)	(37)	(2 520)
Other net income / (expense)	(139)	-	(5 661)	-	(5 800)
Other income	4	-	867	-	871
Other expense	(143)	-	(6 528)	-	(6 671)
Total income statement	(1 245)	51	(5 066)	329	(5 931)
Off-statement of financial position items					
Commitments and contingent liabilities	28 574	-	4 983	168	33 725
Guarantees received	34 843	-	-	214	35 057
Notional amount of derivatives	1 007 542	-	7 372	-	1 014 914

The table excludes the fair value of derivatives.

NOTE 41 - RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS (continued)

	Parent	Associ-ates	Other related parties (KBC Group)	Other related parties (through key management)	Total
	MHUF	MHUF	MHUF	MHUF	MHUF
As at 31 December 2013					
Assets					
Loans and advances	539	452	1 749	4 609	7 349
Current accounts	539	-	1 619	20	2 178
Term loans	-	452	132	4 589	5 173
Finance leases	-	-	(2)	-	(2)
Other receivables	4	-	410	-	414
Total assets	543	452	2 159	4 609	7 763
Liabilities					
Deposits	172 943	308	15 029	348	188 628
Current accounts	170 874	107	12 303	310	183 594
Term deposits (with agreed maturity)	2 069	201	2 726	38	5 034
Subordinated liabilities	17 795	-	-	-	17 795
Other liabilities	325	32	1 084	-	1 441
Total liabilities	191 063	340	16 113	348	207 864
Income statement					
Net interest income	(599)	30	(543)	105	(1 007)
Interest income	31	37	2	106	176
Interest expense	(630)	(7)	(545)	(1)	(1 183)
Net fee and commission income	(941)	(320)	1 312	59	110
Fee and commission income	280	11	2 552	71	2 914
Fee and commission expense	(1 221)	(331)	(1 240)	(12)	(2 804)
Other net income / (expense)	(140)	(18)	(7 641)	-	(7 799)
Other income	29	-	932	-	961
Other expense	(169)	(18)	(8 573)	-	(8 760)
Total income statement	(1 680)	(308)	(6 872)	164	(8 696)
Off-statement of financial position items					
Commitments and contingent liabilities	26 114	-	5 670	1 115	32 899
Guarantees received	39 158	-	163	-	39 321
Notional amount of derivatives	1 180 541	-	6 616	-	1 187 157

The table excludes the fair value of derivatives.

NOTE 41 - RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS (continued)

Transactions with key management

The Group's key management includes the members of the executive committee, senior executive directors and executive directors.

Loans

In accordance with the Group's internal policy, key management may apply for interest-free loans or for loans with favourable conditions. Interest-free loans are only provided in line with relevant local laws (i.e. for housing, if the claimant and the property fit pre-defined requirements). Favourable conditions include a waiver of handling fees and lower than market interest rates.

The outstanding amount of such housing loans at 31 December 2014 was HUF 355 million (HUF 252 million at 31 December 2013), with the long-term maturity obligations ranging from 15-20 years.

Deposits

In accordance with the Group's internal policy, all the employees of the Group, including key management staff are entitled to have a bank account and a securities/bond account with condition of K&H 4000+ account package offered for companies with number of employees over 4 000. According to this package the interest paid on deposit is the basic interest rate of the Hungarian National Bank less 3.25% but if it is negative, then the interest rate for the K&H Demand Deposit Account.

At 31 December 2014 the outstanding amount of deposits was HUF 685 million (HUF 671 million at 31 December 2013). In 2014 the Bank paid HUF 10 million interest on these deposits (HUF 23 million in 2013).

The following amounts have been recorded related to key management personnel:

Type of benefit	**2014**	**2013**
	MHUF	**MHUF**
Short-term employee benefits	1 997	2 086
Other long-term benefits	54	57
Termination benefits	-	109
Share based payment (cash settled)	104	62
Total benefits	2 155	2 314

The liability of HUF 335 million (282 million in 2013) resulting from the carrying amount of share based payment is recorded as other liability in the consolidated statement of financial position.

Share based payment

The Group applies specific rules for Key Identified Staff (KIS). The performance-based remuneration of Key Identified Staff is awarded in a manner which promotes sound risk management and does not induce excessive risk-taking. This is ensured by specific rules, which are applicable to the variable remuneration of Key Identified Staff:

- At least 40% of variable remuneration awarded to Key Identified Staff may not be paid straightaway and its payment is spread over a period of three years;
- Half of the total amount of variable remuneration for Key Identified Staff is awarded in the form of non-cash instruments (phantom shares) with a one-year retention period;
- No advance payments may be made in relation to the variable component and claw-back/holdback is put in place (evidence of misconduct or serious error; significant deterioration in the financial performance of the Group; major shortcomings in risk management; significant changes in the economic or regulatory capital base of the Group).

NOTE 41 - RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS (continued)

Key Identified Staff who are allocated variable compensation of less than the amount stated in the Remuneration Policy are considered exempt Key Identified Staff. (In this case, variable remuneration is not subject to three years' deferral and payment in non-cash instruments, but 100% of the variable remuneration is settled upfront in cash.) The employees whose variable remuneration is subject to deferral and payment in non-cash instruments are called material Key Identified Staff.

Structure for 2014 variable compensation of material Key Identified Staff

	Individual variable remuneration awarded for 2014 performance year			
	Upfront part		Deferred part	
General deferral rule	(60% of award)		(40% of award)	
In case of the CEO, provided the total variable compensation is below the limit prescribed in the Remuneration Policy	(50% of award)		(50% of award)	
In case of all KIS whose variable compensation is equal to or exceeds the limit prescribed in the Remuneration Policy	(40% of award)		(60% of award)	
	Cash (50% of Upfront)	Non-cash instrument (50% of Upfront)	Cash (50% of Deferred)	Non-cash instrument (50% of Deferred)
Vesting schedule	fully vested at Grant (April 2015)	fully vested at Grant (April 2015)	3-year equal vesting tranches (April 2016, 2017, 2018)	3-year equal vesting tranches (April 2016, 2017, 2018)
Retention period		retention period ends April 2016		retention period ends one year after vesting (April 2017, 2018, 2019)

The structure of the variable remuneration of Key Identified Staff changed in 2014. In 2013 the above presented remuneration scheme with 50%-50% split between upfront and deferred parts was applicable as a general rule.

The cash is payable following vesting. The non-cash instrument is payable following the retention period.

The number of phantom shares to which each Key Identified Staff is entitled is calculated based on the average price of the KBC share during the first three months of the year following the year to which the variable remuneration relates. Phantom shares are converted into cash on the basis of the average price of the KBC share during the first three months of the given year.

NOTE 41 - RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS (continued)

	2014		2013	
	number of shares	weighted average share price* HUF/share	number of shares	weighted average share price* HUF/share
Outstanding as at the beginning of the period	18 654	6 932	14 193	4 713
Granted	9 017	13 711	11 832	8 206
Exercised	(8 118)	7 254	(7 371)	4 713
Outstanding as at the end of the period	19 553	10 069	18 654	6 932

*Share prices as at the grant date weighted by the number of shares granted at that date.

The value of the phantom shares outstanding as at 31 December 2014 based on the year-end closing price of KBC shares was 13 337 HUF/share (12 248 HUF/share as at 31 December 2013).

There were no shares exercisable as at 31 December 2014 (and as at 31 December 2013).

The weighted average share price of shares converted to cash as at the date of the exercise was 13 711 HUF/share in 2014 (8 371 HUF/share in 2013).

The weighted average remaining contractual life of phantom shares outstanding as at 31 December 2014 is 14 months (16 months in as at 31 December 2013).

The Group applied the share based payment plan for the 2014 performance as well.

As at 31 December 2014 the information related to the number of phantom shares for the 2014 performance is not available, since the first grant date is in April 2015.

From the grant date phantom shares are valued based on the quoted market prices of KBC shares. No intrinsic value is recorded.

NOTE 42 – AUDITOR'S REMUNERATION

The remuneration recognised due to the audit of annual accounts performed by Ernst & Young Audit Kft. amounted to HUF 192 million in 2014 (HUF 195 million in 2013). In 2014 an additional remuneration of HUF 3 million was either accrued or paid to the auditor for other services, such as agreed upon procedures related to internal control statement of management (HUF 4 million related to data custody and delivery of tax service in relation to K&H Equities Zrt. in 2013).

NOTE 43 – SUBSIDIARIES AND ASSOCIATES

	Principal activities	Effective Shareholding 2014	Effective Shareholding 2013
Fully consolidated subsidiaries		%	%
K&H Autópark Kft.	Operating lease	100	100
K&H Eszközlízing Kft.	Operating lease	100	100
K&H Alkusz Kft.	Insurance broker	100	100
K&H Lízing Zrt. "v.a."	Finance lease	100	100
K&H Ingatlanlízing Zrt.	Finance lease	100	100
K&H Befektetési Alapkezelő Zrt.	Fund manager	100	100
K&H Csoportszolgáltató Kft.	Group service center	100	100
K&H Equities Zrt.	Business and management consultancy	100	100
K&H Faktor Zrt.	Other financial services	100	100
Not consolidated investments under control			
K&H csúcstámadás zártkörű alap	Investment fund	91	91
Associates consolidated using the equity method			
Giro Elszámolásforgalmi Zrt.	Clearing house	-	21
HAGE Zrt.	Meat processing	25	25
K&H Lízingház Zrt. "v.a."	Liquidated	-	100

The Group owns 91% of the equity instruments in K&H csúcstámadás zártkörű alap. The investment fund is managed by K&H Befektetési Alapkezelő Zrt., one of the Bank's subsidiaries therefore the Group has control over the fund. The fund is recorded as held-for-trading equity instrument in the Consolidated financial statements and is valued at fair value. The Group does not consolidate the fund since its main financial data do not exceed the limits prescribed under 2.1.2 Basis of consolidation.

The Group sold its investment in Giro Elszámolásforgalmi Zrt. in 2014 (see Note 32). The result realised on the sale was recorded as Other income in the Consolidated income statement (see Note 10).

K&H Lízingház Zrt. was liquidated as at 21 November 2014. The liquidation had no material impact on the Consolidated Financial Statements.

NOTE 44 – SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

There were no subsequent events to be reported till the approval of the Consolidated Financial Statement.

NOTE 45 – RECONCILIATION OF STATUTORY ACCOUNTS TO IFRS ACCOUNTS

	Profit for the year MHUF	Shareholders' equity [1] MHUF	Assets MHUF	Subordinated debt and liabilities MHUF
Bank accounts prepared under Hungarian Accounting Rules	(14 881)	194 295	2 493 142	2 313 728
Adjustments for IFRS accounts				
Capitalization of VAT, finance leases and revaluation of real estates	(60)	(3 334)	(2 880)	514
Portfolio-based allowance for loan losses	243	(2 150)	(1 713)	194
Specific allowance for loan losses	271	1 420	1 465	(226)
Carrying amount of securities[2]	(5 210)	1 974	(3 746)	(510)
Fair valuation of financial instruments (excluding AFS and cash flow hedge)	(2 053)	(5 005)	4 727	11 785
Fair valuation of AFS portfolio	220	10 576	10 796	-
Cash flow hedge	(7 633)	7 633	-	-
Funding for Growth Scheme launched by the National Bank of Hungary	-	-	(13 179)	(13 179)
Amortisation of loan origination fees	(1 539)	1 157	(394)	(12)
Adjustment of carrying amount of loans and advances due to re-estimation of future cash flows	(10 028)	-	(52 100)	(42 072)
Income tax	13 175	(1 746)	11 723	294
Bank standalone IFRS	(27 495)	204 820	2 447 841	2 270 516
Subsidiaries accounts prepared under Hungarian Accounting Standards	2 763	4 664	59 276	51 849
Adjustments for IFRS accounts				
Portfolio-based allowance for loan losses	1	(34)	(31)	2
Finance leases	(33)	83	112	62
Specific allowance for loan losses	2	-	-	(2)
Provisions for risk and charges	-	-	23 210	23 210
Deferred tax	7	44	51	-
Subsidiaries standalone IFRS	2 740	4 757	82 618	75 121
Adjustments for consolidation	(3 535)	(1 571)	(87 623)	(82 517)
Balance per IFRS report	(28 290)	208 006	2 442 836	2 263 120

1 Excluding the current year profit
2 The carrying amount of securities differs under Hungarian and International Accounting Rules. The difference results from the diverse accounting treatment of delivery repos in the past.

NOTE 46 – RISK MANAGEMENT

46.1 General

The Group is not only a universal commercial bank and a major player in the Hungarian market but also part of the KBC Group. As such the activities of the Group cover a wide range including the retail, corporate and the professional money market segments. In its role as a financial intermediary, the Group faces different uncertainties presenting both risk and opportunity at the same time. The challenge for management is to determine how much uncertainty to accept as it strives to grow stakeholder value.

Risk management makes it possible for senior management to effectively deal with this uncertainty and the risks and opportunities linked to it, enhancing the capacity to build value. Therefore at both KBC Group and K&H Group value and risk management is based on the following fundamental principles:

- Value, risk and capital management are inextricably linked to one another.
- Risk management is approached from a comprehensive, enterprise- wide angle, taking into account all the risks a company is exposed to and all the activities it engages in.
- Primary responsibility for value and risk management lies with line management, while within Capital and Risk Oversight (CRO) Services Division separate Value and Risk Management departments – operating independently of line management – perform advisory, supporting and supervisory role.
- Every material subsidiary is required to adhere to the same risk governance model as the parent company.

The Group risk management activity is primarily based on the on-going Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process (ICAAP) that is aligned with international standards and KBC Group principles. The ICAAP is subject of annual Supervisory Review and Evaluation Process (SREP) conducted by the local supervisor in the frame of Joint Capital Decision of home and host supervisors.

The Group has Recovery Plan prepared according to the guidelines set out by local supervisor.

Risk management governance model

The risk management governance model seeks to define the responsibilities and tasks of various bodies and persons within the organisations with a view to ensuring the sound management of value creation and all the associated risks to which the banking and insurance businesses are exposed. The Group's risk governance model is organised in three tiers:

- Overarching company and risk committees are the Board of Directors (BoD), the Audit Board (AB), Risk and Compliance Committee (RCC), the Executive Committee (ExCo), the Country Team (CT) and the Capital and Risk Oversight Committee (CROC). These committees concentrate on overarching risk management and on monitoring value creation.
- Specialised risk councils (Credit Risk Council (CRC), Trading Risk Councils (TRC), Operational Risk Councils (ORC) concentrate on implementing a group-wide framework for one particular type of risk and monitoring the associated risk management process. The risk councils are composed of representatives from line management and relevant Value and Risk Management departments.
- Line management and activity-specific committees have primary responsibility for value and risk management on the operational level. Whereas Value and Risk Management departments measure risks, economic capital and value creation for all relevant business entities and reports their findings directly to line management and the relevant activity-specific committees.
- Within CRO Services Division the Risk Integration and Support Directorate is dedicated to overarch the three existing risk centres of competence (Credit Risk, Market and Liquidity Risk and Non-financial Risks), enhance coordination and report to senior management regarding value creation, risk and capital.

The Board of Directors and the Risk and Compliance Committee have an important role to play in value creation and risk governance. Regular reporting to the Risk and Compliance Committee ensures that there is an ample flow of information to the relevant members of the Board over the course of the year. Moreover, through the involvement of the entire Board in the annual round of approvals of risk-tolerance limits, the Board is able to take informed decisions on the degree of risk it finds acceptable for the Group and on the adequacy of the risk management structure.

NOTE 46 – RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

Risk measurement and – monitoring

Risk measurement and monitoring in general includes the following sub-processes:

- Identification of risks is a process of discovering and defining material risks, namely those risks that could have a positive or negative impact on the financial position of the Group. Identification of risks is further ensured with setting up New and Active Products Process (NAPPs) in all business domains.

- Measurement of risks; qualitative and quantitative assessment of exposure to risk. The Group uses amongst others the following risk measures for the following most significant risk types:
  - Credit default and migration risks: nominal positions (outstanding/exposure), PD (probability of default), LGD/EL (loss given default/expected loss), credit concentration ratios, loan delinquency ratios, renegotiated loan ratios, credit loss ratios, RWA, stress test results.
  - Trading risk: BPV (basis point value), historic VaR (value at risk), and stress test results.
  - ALM (asset-liability management) risk: BPV, results of stress test on interest income, parametric VaR
  - Operational risk: KRI (key risk indicator), results of risk self-assessment, level of compliance with Group Standards, availability of crisis management plans
  - Liquidity risk: liquidity gaps, loan-to-deposit ratio, liquidity coverage ratio (LCR), net stable funding ratio (NSFR), liquidity concentration ratios, stress test results.

- Setting limits; is a way of authorizing specific forms of risk taking. A limit indicates how much risk the Group considers being ‘an acceptable maximum’ for a portfolio or a segment of a portfolio. They reflect the general risk appetite, set by the Board of Directors. This general risk appetite cascades down in specific risk limits or tolerances that reflect the degree of acceptable variation to the achievement of objectives. Risk limits are agreed upon by the Board of Directors.

- Reporting; delivery of risk measurement results and compliance with the limits (comparison of risk exposure with the risk limit) to the decision makers (relevant risk committees) in a structured format. The main types of reports used in the Group:
  - exposures to key risk types,
  - key risk indicators,
  - limit breaches,
  - losses,
  - advice from risk management department regarding the risk response.

  A dual reporting system by the local value and risk departments exists: hierarchical reporting to the local Executive Committee via the local risk committees, and functional reporting via the KBC Group Value and Risk Management to the group risk committees and on to the KBC Group Executive Committee.

- Monitoring and response to shortcomings; the purpose of responding to risks is to constrain threats and take advantage of the opportunities. Management (or respective decision makers) need to come up with a response to risk and define, implement and execute controls instruments that help to achieve a residual risk level aligned with the Group’s risk limits.

The following paragraphs deal with each of the material risk types in more detail.

46.2 Liquidity risk and funding management

Liquidity is the ability of the Group to fund increases in assets and meet obligations as they come due, without incurring unacceptable losses. The fundamental role of the Bank in the maturity transformation of short-term deposits into long-term loans makes the Bank inherently vulnerable to liquidity risk both of an institution-specific nature and that which affects markets as a whole. Liquidity risk management is of paramount importance because a liquidity shortfall at a single institution can have system-wide repercussions. Financial market developments in the past decade have increased the complexity of liquidity risk and its management.

NOTE 46 – RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

The objective of the liquidity risk management framework is to limit liquidity risks by taking into account an adequate level of funding, the potential growth of the Group, and in considering liquidity shocks to guarantee the availability of sufficient cash flow to meet all of the Group's financial commitments:

- in a normal business environment;
- under extreme circumstances (shocks);
- and on different time horizons (short, medium and long term).

The Group assesses the following liquidity risk aspects:

- Short-term liquidity risk represents the risk that the Bank will not be able to meet its payment obligations in full or in time. Short-term liquidity risk is measured up to 30-90 working days.
- Long-term liquidity risk represents the risk that additional refinancing funds will be available only at higher market interest rates. Long-term liquidity risk is measured from 1 year onwards.
- Concentration liquidity risk occurs when the Bank has an excessive level of exposure to individual depositor, type of deposit instrument, market segment or currency of denomination, mainly on the liabilities' side. However, concentration liquidity risk can be also due to concentration in a particular on- or off-statement of financial position instrument, which could significantly alter expected cash flows.
- Marketable asset risk represents the risk that the Bank will not be able to liquidate assets on the market only at a discount.

The core collateral pool (liquidity buffer or liquidity reserve) is considered as the liquidity resource of the Group. The Group maintains adequate liquidity resources at all times, both as to amount, maturity and quality, to ensure that the Group can continue to meet its liabilities as they fall due, both in normal and stressed times.

The structure of the core collateral pool reflects the Group's market position, and advantages resulting from the composition of shareholders and various internal and external prudential expectations such as:

- Attracting significant client funds (both corporate and retail);
- Having (indirect) access to international capital markets, funds provided by KBC Group (parent company);
- Keeping the cost of funding to a minimum, while maintaining competitiveness (prices should be in line with the rates of other key players in the market);
- Avoiding as much as possible reliance on volatile deposits;
- Offering full service to clients with the widest possible array of financial products.

The Group maintains adequate balances on its accounts with the National Bank of Hungary and foreign correspondents to continuously meet its obligations.

NOTE 46 – RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

The following tables present the future undiscounted cash flows of financial liabilities and commitments and contingent liabilities by remaining contractual maturity as at 31 December 2014. For held-for-trading derivatives fair values are disclosed in the table.

	Held-for-trading derivatives	Held-for-trading short positions in debt instruments	Designated at fair value through profit or loss	Hedging derivatives	Measured at amortised cost	Total
	MHUF	MHUF	MHUF	MHUF	MHUF	MHUF
Financial liabilities						
On demand	-	-	158	-	1 156 611	1 156 769
Less than three months	4 397	4 938	20 281	88	365 854	395 558
More than three months but not more than one year	15 284	-	40 597	855	142 797	199 533
More than one but not more than five years	9 359	-	140 093	3 294	229 126	381 872
More than five years	12 043	-	3 827	999	64 748	81 617
Total	41 083	4 938	204 956	5 236	1 959 136	2 215 349

	Commitments to extend credit	Guarantees	Letters of credit	Total
	MHUF	MHUF	MHUF	MHUF
Commitments and contingent liabilities				
On demand	311 866	141 637	10 592	464 095
Less than three months	-	-	-	-
More than three months but not more than one year	-	-	-	-
More than one but not more than five years	-	-	-	-
More than five years	-	-	-	-
Total	311 866	141 637	10 592	464 095

NOTE 46 – RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

The tables below present the future undiscounted cash flows of financial liabilities and commitments and contingent liabilities by remaining contractual maturity as at 31 December 2013.

	Held-for-trading derivatives	Held-for-trading short positions in debt instruments	Designated at fair value through profit or loss	Hedging derivatives	Measured at amortised cost	Total
	MHUF	MHUF	MHUF	MHUF	MHUF	MHUF
Financial liabilities						
On demand	-	-	263	-	958 220	958 483
Less than three months	2 990	4 115	31 228	293	609 141	647 767
More than three months but not more than one year	9 047	-	76 359	992	175 633	262 031
More than one but not more than five years	8 705	-	116 705	1 308	220 778	347 496
More than five years	5 949	-	4 086	-	49 481	59 516
Total	26 691	4 115	228 641	2 593	2 013 253	2 275 293

	Commitments to extend credit	Guarantees	Letters of credit	Total
	MHUF	MHUF	MHUF	MHUF
Commitments and contingent liabilities				
On demand	284 404	147 252	4 622	436 278
Less than three months	-	134	-	134
More than three months but not more than one year	-	-	-	-
More than one but not more than five years	-	-	-	-
More than five years	-	-	-	-
Total	284 404	147 386	4 622	436 412

The Group's exposure to the risk arising from the outflows of cash or other financial asset which can occur significantly earlier or can be for significantly different amounts from the data presented in the tables above is immaterial.

NOTE 46 – RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

The Group uses different ratios to measure and limit liquidity risk that arises from financial intermediation. The operational liquidity is monitored via limits on the unsecured liquidity gap, stress tests and “Basel III” and local regulatory liquidity indicators. From a structural liquidity point of view a group wide stable funding ratio is used. The Group is also analysing liquidity stress test results.

Operational liquidity is measured by the unsecured liquidity gap limit. The operational liquidity gap is the difference between the cash in and outflows in different time horizons (5 day, 30-day and 90-days) and an internal limit was set for the gap to be covered by National Bank of Hungary eligible collaterals. The Group had no uncovered operational liquidity gap in 2014 and 2013, its operational liquidity situation being both sound and stable during 2013.

Liquidity stress tests

Contingency liquidity risk is assessed in the Group on the basis of several liquidity stress scenarios. The aim of the stress tests is to measure how the liquidity buffer of the Group evolves under stressed scenarios. For each scenario the evolution of the liquidity buffer is calculated: this is the amount of excess liquidity per time bucket. Excess liquidity is the amount of cash that is available which is not required to cover immediately maturing liabilities. The simulated liquidity buffer is the sum of two components: the expected cash evolution under stressed scenarios and the expected liquidity increasing actions under stressed scenarios. In essence, there are three different types of stress tests: General market, Central Europe specific and Institution specific scenarios. Under all scenarios the Group would achieve the internally set survival period of one month.

Basel III and regulatory ratios

LCR and NSFR ratios prescribed in regulation from Basel III origin on liquidity measurement are calculated and reported regularly as key liquidity risk measure even until the method comes into law (expected in 2015 and 2018 respectively). LCR effective from 2015 with a 60% threshold and the minimum requirement would be gradually increased to 100% until 2019. The Group’s LCR ratio stood at 77% end of 2014 and at 101% at the end of 2013. The lower value compared to previous year’s was not due to inherent developments in the Group’s liquidity position, but because regulation and its interpretation is changing during 2014, and the Group applies the most cautious – most unfavourable from the Group’s perspective - interpretation. NSFR effective from 2018 with 100% threshold. The Group stood at 102% end of 2014 and at 123% end of 2013.

Regulatory liquidity limits on Balance Sheet Coverage, Deposit Coverage and FX funding adequacy ratios are measured and monitored on a monthly basis to achieve full compliance.

46.3 Market Risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of financial instruments will fluctuate due to changes in market variables such as interest rates and foreign exchange rates. The Group classifies exposures to market risk into either trading or non-trading portfolios.

NOTE 46 – RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

Market risk – trading

The Group is exposed to market risk via the trading books of the Bank's dealing room and via the FX exposure of the subsidiaries. The Group has set limits on the level of market risk that may be accepted. The Group applies VaR methodology to assess the market risk positions held and to estimate the potential economic loss based on a number of parameters and assumptions for various changes in market conditions. VaR is defined as an estimate of the amount of money that can be lost on a given portfolio due to market risk, over a defined holding period, to a given confidence level. The measure only considers the market risk of the current portfolio and does not attempt to capture possible losses due to further trading or hedging, counterparty default or operational losses.

In practice the actual trading results will differ from the VaR calculation and in particular, the calculation does not provide a meaningful indication of profits and losses in stressed market conditions. To determine the reliability of the VaR models, actual outcomes are monitored regularly to test the validity of the assumptions. Market risk positions are also subject to regular stress tests to assess if the Group would withstand market shocks.

There are a number of different approaches used in the industry to generate VaR, with each having a varying level of suitability for different sizes and types of portfolios. The Group has chosen to use the historical VaR methodology to measure and manage market risks in the trading book.

The hVaR approach uses the actual historic market performance to simulate possible future market evolutions. The hVaR methodology does not rely on assumptions regarding the distribution of price fluctuations or correlations, but is based on patterns of experience over the previous two years (500 scenario dates). The hVaR that the Group applies is an estimate - using a confidence level of 99% and ten-day holding period. The use of the 99% confidence level means that, within a one day horizon, losses exceeding the VaR figure should occur, on average, once every hundred days. However, the VaR method will not tell us how much we will lose on that day, only that it expected to exceed a certain amount. HVaR has rapidly become the standard VaR approach in large, internationally active banks. Moreover, hVaR provides a much better fit with the increased emphasis on scenario-based risk management, which includes stress testing.

Beside the hVaR calculations and stress-test risk concentrations are also monitored via secondary limits: FX concentration limits to limit FX risk stemming from a particular foreign currency position, and basis-point-value (BPV) limits for interest rate risk. BPV limits are set per currency and per time bucket.

VaR results can be presented as follows:

	Foreign exchange	Interest rate	Total VAR
	MHUF	MHUF	MHUF
2014 – 31 December	542	204	626
2014 – Average daily	110	246	275
2014 – Highest	1 846	698	1 887
2014 – Lowest	-	98	98
2013 – 31 December	49	220	207
2013 – Average daily	93	548	551
2013 – Highest	328	817	849
2013 – Lowest	3	218	207

NOTE 46 – RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

The Group's average limit utilization was well below the hVaR limit of the Group.

The Group does not have exposure to direct equity risk. Trading portfolio regularly buys back notes in closed and open-end capital protected funds from K&H Asset Management Funds so as to assure secondary market for these notes. Typically all funds are made of deposit and different option structures. The trading risk is managed with a EUR 5 million net nominal limit on these notes and above one year maturity all components are fully hedged. The structure of notes which are kept in trading book is dismantled and the option part is hedged back-to-back within the limits.

Market risk – Non-trading

The Capital and Risk Oversight Committee (CROC) is responsible for controlling the value creation, the maturity transformation and the market risks of the banking book. Risk tolerance levels are allocated by KBC Group and approved by the K&H Board of Directors.

Majority of the Group's ALM risks are interest rate related risks; consequently the tolerance level is limited in BPV terms (10-basispoint upward parallel yield curve shift impact on net present value). The interest rate risk is also measured with scenario analyses (including stressed environment). The Group also applies parametric VaR methodology for measuring interest rate risk. Foreign currency, equity or real-estate risk is not inherent in the banking book.

The BPV tables below present the results of reasonable possible changes of the fair value of the financial instruments held at fair value on 31 December 2014 and 2013. Possible alternatives were calculated based on the scenarios of 10, 100, and 200 basis point parallel shifts in yield curves. The banking book is limited in BPV by an internally set limit. The results contain the impact of derivative exposures too.

The reason for the BPV change is that the duration of AFS securities became longer and the hedge accounting derivative volume increased compared to the previous year.

NOTE 46 – RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

UP Scenarios, 31 December 2014	denomination	Sensitivity of equity MHUF	Sensitivity of profit or loss MHUF	Total sensitivity MHUF
10 bp parallel up	CHF	-	28	28
	EUR	(109)	(98)	(207)
	HUF	(1 273)	(108)	(1 381)
	USD	-	(2)	(2)
10 bp parallel up total		(1 382)	(179)	(1 562)
100 bp parallel up	CHF	-	284	284
	EUR	(1 067)	(936)	(2 004)
	HUF	(12 304)	(1 064)	(13 368)
	USD	-	(24)	(24)
100 bp parallel up total		(13 371)	(1 740)	(15 111)
200 bp parallel up	CHF	-	568	568
	EUR	(2 081)	(1 791)	(3 872)
	HUF	(23 711)	(2 099)	(25 810)
	USD	-	(48)	(48)
200 bp parallel up total		(25 792)	(3 370)	(29 162)

DOWN Scenarios, 31 December 2014	denomination	Sensitivity of equity MHUF	Sensitivity of profit or loss MHUF	Total sensitivity MHUF
10 bp parallel down	CHF	-	(28)	(28)
	EUR	110	98	208
	HUF	1 283	108	1 391
	USD	-	2	2
10 bp parallel down Total		1 393	180	1 573
100 bp parallel down	CHF	-	(285)	(285)
	EUR	1 124	1 026	2 150
	HUF	13 286	1 096	14 382
	USD	-	24	24
100 bp parallel down total		14 410	1 860	16 271
200 bp parallel down	CHF	-	(570)	(570)
	EUR	2 309	2 148	4 458
	HUF	27 651	2 225	29 876
	USD	-	48	48
200 bp parallel down total		29 960	3 851	33 811

NOTE 46 – RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

UP Scenarios, 31 December 2013	denomination	Sensitivity of equity MHUF	Sensitivity of profit or loss MHUF	Total sensitivity MHUF
10 bp parallel up	CHF	2	46	48
	EUR	(244)	15	(229)
	HUF	(177)	(36)	(214)
	USD	-	(3)	(3)
10 bp parallel up total		(420)	22	(397)
100 bp parallel up	CHF	18	462	480
	EUR	(2 372)	154	(2 218)
	HUF	(1 722)	(359)	(2 081)
	USD	-	(32)	(32)
100 bp parallel up total		(4 076)	224	(3 852)
200 bp parallel up	CHF	37	921	958
	EUR	(4 601)	306	(4 295)
	HUF	(3 336)	(710)	(4 046)
	USD	-	(65)	(65)
200 bp parallel up total		(7 900)	452	(7 448)

DOWN Scenarios, 31 December 2013	denomination	Sensitivity of equity MHUF	Sensitivity of profit or loss MHUF	Total sensitivity MHUF
10 bp parallel down	CHF	(2)	(46)	(48)
	EUR	246	(16)	230
	HUF	179	36	215
	USD	-	3	3
10 bp parallel down Total		422	(22)	400
100 bp parallel down	CHF	(18)	(464)	(481)
	EUR	2 528	(156)	2 372
	HUF	1 840	368	2 209
	USD	-	32	32
100 bp parallel down total		4 351	(219)	4 132
200 bp parallel down	CHF	(35)	(930)	(965)
	EUR	5 225	(314)	4 911
	HUF	3 811	746	4 557
	USD	-	64	64
200 bp parallel down total		9 001	(434)	8 567

NOTE 46 – RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

Currency risk

Currency or foreign exchange (FX) risk basically arises from mismatches in the currency structure of the Group's assets and liabilities. Positions are monitored on a daily basis and the hedging strategy of the Group is to close all material FX positions in the bank's banking book, thus currency risk is managed exclusively within the trading book. Trading FX exposure is managed within the trading limit, and the global hVaR limit of the Group. For details see the market risk-trading section above.

Fair valuation

One of the building blocks of a sound market risk management is also the prudent valuation of positions valued at Fair Value. This applies to *HFT instruments*: Held For Trading (adjustments impact P&L), *FIFV instruments*: financial instruments subject to the Fair Value option (adjustments impact P&L) and *AFS instruments*: Available for Sale (adjustments impact equity).

The Group's overall Valuation Framework stipulates that, when available, published independent price quotations from well-established active markets are used to determine Fair Value. In case of non-active markets, other valuation techniques (i.e. mark-to-model) are used in order to arrive at realistic estimates of Fair Value.

Consequently a daily independent valuation of front-office positions is performed by the Treasury Middle Office. Market-observed prices used in the valuation are regularly validated by the Market and Liquidity Risk Department via a formal parameter review process. Apart from market parameters, valuation techniques/models are also subject of independent review by the Market and Liquidity Risk Department.

46.4 Credit risk

Credit risk is the potential shortfall relative to the value expected consequent on non-payment or non-performance by an obligor (a borrower, guarantor, counterparty to an inter-professional transaction or issuer of a debt instrument), due to that party's insolvency or lack of willingness to pay, or to events or measures taken by the political or monetary authorities of a particular country. The latter risk is also referred to as 'country risk'.

Credit risk arising from derivative financial instruments is, at any time, limited to those with positive fair values, as recorded in the consolidated statement of financial position. The Group makes available to its customers guarantees which may require that the Group makes payment on their behalf. Such payments are collected from customers based on the terms of the credit contracts. They expose the Group to similar risks to loans and these are mitigated by the same control processes and policies.

Credit risk is managed at both transactional and portfolio level. Managing credit risk at the transactional level means that there are sound procedures, processes and applications in place to estimate the risks before and after accepting individual credit exposures. Managing the risk at portfolio level encompasses periodic reporting on (parts of) the consolidated loan portfolio, monitoring limit discipline and the specific portfolio management function.

NOTE 46 – RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

Credit quality per class of financial assets

The credit quality of financial assets is managed by the Group using internal credit grades (both on client and facility level). It is the Group's policy to maintain accurate and consistent risk ratings across the credit portfolio. All internal risk ratings are tailored to the various categories and are derived in accordance with the Group's rating policy. The Group deems the client rating calculated on the basis of default-adjusted PD (probability of default) algorithm as the governing rating. The calculation of default-adjusted PD is the automatic calculation of certain criteria of the default concept listed below, based on the figures available in the internal systems of the Group. This facilitates the partially automated default recognition within the clientele with active covenants. Group's assets have been distributed among classes based on the Basel III PD rating for Corporate and SME counterparties, and based on the facility rating for Leasing and Retail exposures according to the table below.

<table>
<tr><th>(PD) Debtor rating category</th><th>IFRS7 asset class category</th><th>Facility rating category</th></tr>
<tr><td>1</td><td rowspan="2">High grade</td><td rowspan="2">Problem-free, low risk</td></tr>
<tr><td>2</td></tr>
<tr><td>3</td><td rowspan="2">Standard grade</td><td rowspan="2">Problem-free, medium risk</td></tr>
<tr><td>4</td></tr>
<tr><td>5</td><td rowspan="5">Sub-standard grade</td><td rowspan="3">Problem-free, high risk</td></tr>
<tr><td>6</td></tr>
<tr><td>7</td></tr>
<tr><td>8</td><td rowspan="2">Monitor</td></tr>
<tr><td>9</td></tr>
<tr><td>10</td><td rowspan="4">Impaired</td><td>Monitor</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">11</td><td>Substandard</td></tr>
<tr><td>Doubtful</td></tr>
<tr><td>12</td><td>Bad</td></tr>
</table>

Credit risk management at transactional level

Acceptance

Credit proposals are submitted in writing by a commercial entity. Unless a small amount or a low risk is involved, a loan adviser screens the proposals and makes a recommendation. In principle, significant loan decisions are taken jointly by two or more managers. Matrices that take account of such parameters as the group risk total, the risk class, type of counterparty (private individuals, companies, etc.) loss given default rate (LGD) determine at what level decisions should be taken. The 'group risk total' is the sum of all credit and limits that all companies in the borrower or counterparty's group already have or have applied for from all KBC group entities. The 'risk class' reflects the assessment of the risk and is determined primarily on the basis of internally developed rating models.

Supervision and monitoring

How the credit is monitored is determined primarily by the risk class, determined based on the Probability of Default (PD) classification of the client. The 'normal' loan portfolio is split up into internal rating classes ranging from 1 (lowest risk) to 9 (highest non-defaulted risk). Loans to small and medium-sized enterprises and large corporations in this portfolio are reviewed periodically, at least once a year, however based on risk signals (such as a significant change in the risk class) more frequent, so called ad-hoc monitoring process is initiated. It is not only credit that is monitored, credit decisions are too, as part of the so-called ex-post monitoring procedure, i.e. a member of a credit committee will supervise decisions taken at the decision level immediately below, by checking whether the decision is consistent with the lending policy. Any exposure vis-á-vis a PD8-9 rated client must be monitored more strictly than usual.

NOTE 46 – RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

Defaulting obligors are put into PD classes 10, 11 or 12. In case of PD class 10 at least one of the following conditions under the definition of "default" is met, but none of conditions defined under PD11-12:

- Specific provision has been raised in relation to the client (for at least one exposure item) or part of its exposure was charged off within one year.
- The credit institution consents to a distressed renegotiation of the credit obligation where this is likely to result in a diminished financial obligation caused by material forgiveness or postponement of principal, interest or –where relevant – fees.
- Renegotiated exposures in line with the rules of the European Banking Authority (EBA).
- If K&H Group or another KBC Bank entity has suspended one or more credit lines, or the continued drawing of a certain credit line, or if K&H Bank receives official information that any other financial institution having a relationship with the client, has suspended one or more credit lines, or the continued drawing of a certain credit line.

Class 11 groups borrowers that have any material amount payable by the client to any member of the KBC Group and that has been overdue for more than 90 days. For overdrafts days past due commence, once an obligor has breached an advised limit or has drawn credit without authorisation and the underlying amount is material. For credit cards the start date of days past due is the due date of the minimum repayment obligation.

Class 12 comprises borrowers if:

- Any member of the KBC Group has fully or partially terminated any exposure in relation with the client.
- Liquidation proceedings have been launched against the client or the Group initiated a liquidation procedure against the client.

Credit risk management at portfolio level

Monitoring is also conducted on a portfolio basis, inter alia by means of regular reports on the consolidated credit portfolio. The largest risk concentrations are, in addition, monitored via periodic reports. Limits are in place at borrower or counterparty level and for specific activities. Whereas some limits are still in notional terms, more advanced concepts (such as 'risk weighted asset', 'expected loss' and 'loss given default') are increasingly being used. During 2014 more emphasis was put on reports that show risk information on portfolios with higher risk, or altogether new portfolios (such as Funding for Growth portfolio).

NOTE 46 – RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

Country risk, banking

Country risk is managed by setting limits per country and per maturity. It is calculated for each country separately according to a conservative method. Proposals for setting or changing country limits are handled centrally at KBC head office and, after independent credit advice is taken, submitted for approval at the relevant level of decision authority. Before any new transactions are entered into, availability under the country limits and, where relevant, the sub-limits concerned have to be checked.

The following risks are included:

- credit (including so-called medium- and long-term export credit, IFC 'B' loans and performance risks);
- bonds and shares in the investment portfolio;
- placements and (the weighted risk for) other transactions between professional clients (such as exchange transactions and swaps);
- short-term commercial transactions (such as documentary credit and pre-export finance).

In principle, individual transactions are charged against country limits according to the following rules:

- in case of fully fledged guarantees the guarantor's country limit is charged for the country risk;
- if a transaction is carried out with the office/branch of a company which has its head office in another country, the transaction will be assigned to the country where the office/branch is located, unless the rating of the country where the head office is located is lower, in which case the transaction will be assigned to this last country;
- exposure in the counterparty's national currency and risks in respect of countries in the euro area are not included, but are reported separately.

NOTE 46 – RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

The industry breakdown of loans and advances is presented in the table below:

	2014	2013
	MHUF	MHUF
Industry sector		
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	88 389	74 144
Mining and quarrying	26 501	13 346
Manufacturing	188 384	152 789
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	35 023	35 314
Water supply	12 321	4 040
Construction	17 434	16 943
Wholesale and retail trade	116 847	110 039
Transport and storage	52 259	28 331
Accommodation and food service activities	23 325	24 182
Information and communication	23 529	27 435
Financial and insurance activities	4 264	8 531
Real estate activities	63 040	60 701
Professional, scientific and technical activities	25 250	18 873
Administrative and support service activities	6 663	6 793
Public administration and defence, compulsory social security	14	65
Education	458	287
Human health services and social work activities	3 469	3 196
Arts, entertainment and recreation	186	172
Individuals	558 995	589 740
Central governments	53 503	67 206
Municipalities	10 898	19 220
Credit institutions	57 365	78 366
Other services	6 500	4 021
Gross loans and advances	1 374 617	1 343 734
Portfolio-based impairment for loan losses	(5 191)	(6 711)
Specific impairment for loan losses	(115 438)	(111 329)
Total impairment on loans and advances (see Note 28)	(120 629)	(118 040)
Total loans and advances	1 253 988	1 225 694

NOTE 46 – RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

Collateral and other credit enhancements

In compliance with its business policy the Group does not grant collateral-based financing (i.e. financing that is not based on the loan repayment capacity of the client), however, there is one exception to this rule in case of a special credit type when the loan is collateralized with cash deposit. The borrower's cash flow represents the primary – direct – source of loan repayment to the Group.

The inclusion of any type of collateral is subject to the assessment of the credit solvency of the client/guarantor, in the course of which the assets in question must be evaluated in compliance with the concerning internal regulations.

The main types of collateral applied are as follows:

- for retail lending, mortgages over residential real estate,
- for commercial lending, mortgage on real estate properties (both commercial and residential), state and institutional guarantees, and pledge on inventory and trade receivables,
- for securities lending cash deposits or security pledges.

The Group also obtains guarantees from parent companies for loans to their subsidiaries.

Relationship-managers monitor the market value of collaterals, regularly request for a review of the concerning collateral or requests additional collateral behind the deal if necessary. For defaulted counterparties, collaterals are assessed thoroughly to estimate expected recovery in order to set necessary level of impairments.

The carrying amount of investment properties and other assets, which were obtained by the Group by taking possession during 2014 to HUF 741 million (HUF 351 million in 2013).

The Group sells its assets obtained as collateral instead of using them for its operation.

Credit quality of not impaired nor past due assets

The credit quality of unimpaired and not past due assets as at 31 December 2014 is presented in the table below:

	Held for trading	Designated at fair value through profit or loss	Available for sale	Loans and receivables	Held to maturity	Hedging derivatives	Total
	MHUF	MHUF	MHUF	MHUF	MHUF	MHUF	MHUF
High grade	78 550	2 571	125 933	21 368	421 915	10 636	660 973
Standard grade	2 838	-	646	701 913	-	-	705 397
Sub-standard grade	18 046	-	-	392 192	-	132	410 370
Total carrying value	99 434	2 571	126 579	1 115 473	421 915	10 768	1 776 740

NOTE 46 – RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

The credit quality of unimpaired and not past due assets as at 31 December 2013 is presented in the table below:

	Held for trading	Designated at fair value through profit or loss	Available for sale	Loans and receivables	Held to maturity	Hedging derivatives	Total
	MHUF	MHUF	MHUF	MHUF	MHUF	MHUF	MHUF
High grade	116 314	2 505	461 780	268	468 976	-	1 049 843
Standard grade	5 617	-	646	589 251	-	3 408	598 922
Sub-standard grade	3 472	-	-	467 163	-	-	470 635
Total carrying value	125 403	2 505	462 426	1 056 682	468 976	3 408	2 119 400

Due to changes in the Group's internal rating practice the comparative information for Held for trading and Loans and receivables were reclassified.

Credit risk exposure for each internal risk rating

The table below includes outstanding exposure of loans and loan commitments to customers and banks (without any money market position). Past due assets are distributed to the internal risk rating classes.

	Historical default rates* 2014	Average unsecured share of exposure 2014	Total 2014	Historical default rates* 2013	Average unsecured share of exposure 2013	Total 2013
	%	%	MHUF	%	%	MHUF
High grade	0.00	52.62	181 376	0.00	76.06	175 711
Standard grade	0.32	64.99	696 043	0.48	62.94	547 172
Sub-standard grade	5.93	34.12	746 094	8.42	41.83	781 040
Impaired	100.00	32.81	238 731	100.00	30.62	235 260
Total			1 862 244			1 956 288

* Impaired portfolio per credit grades compared to last year's total non-impaired portfolio.

NOTE 46 – RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

Impairment assessment

The main considerations for the loan impairment assessment include whether any payments of principal or interest are overdue or there are any known difficulties in the cash-flows of the counterparties, credit rating downgrades, or infringement of the original terms of the contract. The Group addresses impairment assessment in two areas:

- individually assessed impairments
- collectively assessed impairments

Collectively assessed impairments

Portfolio-based impairment

Impairments are assessed collectively and on a portfolio basis for losses on loans and advances and on loan commitments if there is no objective evidence that an impairment loss has incurred individually (PD1-9). For such loans and receivables impairment losses are recorded on a ‘portfolio basis’, using IRB Advanced parameters for calculation. This methodology is reviewed regularly.

Statistical impairment

Impairments are assessed on a portfolio basis applying statistical methods for losses on loans and advances if there is an objective evidence that an impairment loss has incurred (PD10-12), but the loans and advances are not significant individually (including credit cards, residential mortgages and unsecured consumer lending).

Individually assessed impairments

Impairments are assessed individually on loans and advances and on loan commitments that are individually significant (> EUR 1.25 million), if there is objective evidence that an impairment loss has occurred (PD10-12).

The terminology ‘specific impairment’ comprises statistical impairments and individually assessed impairments in this Consolidated financial statements.

Items considered when determining impairment amounts include the sustainability of the counterparty’s business plan, its ability to improve performance once a financial difficulty has arisen, projected receipts, the availability of other financial support and the realisable value of collateral, and the timing of the expected cash flows. The impairment losses are evaluated at each reporting date, unless unforeseen circumstances require more careful attention. The Group records such impairments based on an estimate of the net present value of the recoverable amount.

Provisions on commitments and contingent liabilities shall be created, and impairment for loans and receivables (commitments to clients) accounted for, on the basis of a realistic assessment of the situation so that the provision created and the value of impairment do not exceed the extent of expected future loss.

Statistical and individually assessed impairments are mentioned together as specific impairments in the Group’s consolidated financial statements.

NOTE 46 – RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

Internal credit risk models and Basel III

In order to quantify credit risks, the Group has developed various rating models, both for the purpose of determining how creditworthy borrowers are and to estimate the expected loss of various types of transactions. These models support credit risk management in such areas as pricing, the credit process (acceptance and monitoring) and determining portfolio-based impairment. A number of models are uniform throughout the entire KBC Group (for instance, the models for governments, banks, international large companies and project finance), while others have been designed for specific segments (SMEs, private individuals, etc.). The same internal rating scale is used throughout the KBC Group.

From January 2011, these models are also used for calculating the regulatory capital requirements for credit risk according to the Internal Rating Based (IRB) Approach. The Bank uses the IRB 'Foundation' Approach, but a switch to the 'Advanced' approach is envisaged in 2015 (it is subject to regulatory approval).

The far-reaching introduction of rating models in the branch network has not only stimulated risk-awareness, it has also resulted in the models themselves being constantly tested against the market. Indeed, keeping the rating models up to date is just as important as developing them. An appropriate framework for the governance of the life cycle of risk models is thus in place, with model ownership (the credit function) being separate from responsibility for model validation (the Value and Risk Management Directorate). A central validation unit at KBC Group level and the Chief Risk Officer on local level is responsible for the final validation and approval of all models.

46.5 Credit risk – renegotiated loans

Renegotiation refers to a process which aiming at finding a proper solution between the Group and the customer to fulfil the responsibilities from a contract regardless of the contract status as current or delinquent by significantly changing the original terms and conditions, including payment amounts, amortization schedule, or its final maturity. Loans can be renegotiated only when the customer is facing long-term difficulty in repaying the original payment amount but is able to pay less. The borrower must show a renewed willingness and ability to repay the loan. For the decision the Group investigates the creditworthiness of the client; in details depending on the customer and product type the income/cash flow, employment, contracts, etc. For unsecured loans an attempt is made to get collateral or a guarantor as well.

The Group implemented three major types of renegotiating activity: temporary payment relief, temporary payment relief with term extension, term extension.

1. Temporary payment relief: due to the renegotiated contract the customer has reduced instalment for a temporary period (depending on the product type and decision it is up to 36 months), and the not paid part of the outstanding spread over the remaining tenor.

2. Temporary payment relief with term extension: this type is the same as the temporary payment relief, but the term is extended at the same time to reduce the monthly instalment.

3. Term extension: instalment reduction by term extension.

NOTE 46 – RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

In the renegotiation process for non-retail customers the Group decides on a new PD for the client which is the PD 9 generally while in exceptional cases based on decision the PD can be worse when it seems that probably the client will not be able to meet the reduced obligation either.

After the end of the eased period the clients are kept still in the PD 9 category and just after 12 month performing period is the PD revised. For non-retail clients the PD is reassessed during the annual review.

One of the input parameters of the impairment calculation is the PD. According to the PD rating in case of non-default loans portfolio based impairment, in case of default loans specific impairment is recognised.

Loans are held in the renegotiated portfolio at least 1 year long following the renegotiation. They are no longer considered as renegotiated when the debtor is not past due more than 15 days within a period of 365 days after the renegotiation in case of non-retail loans and when the debtor is not past due more than 30 days within a period of 365 days after the end of the easement period in case of retail loans.

The following table presents renegotiated loans, loan commitments and guarantees in comparison to loans, loan commitments and guarantees which had not been renegotiated.

	2014		2013	
	Renegotiated	Not renegotiated	Renegotiated	Not renegotiated
	MHUF	MHUF	MHUF	MHUF
Gross loans	133 549	1 235 829	151 322	1 192 413
Specific impairment	(52 012)	(63 427)	(51 702)	(59 627)
Portfolio based impairment	(741)	(4 449)	(569)	(6 143)
Total loans and advances	80 796	1 167 953	99 051	1 126 643

NOTE 46 – RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

For comparative information to the total loan portfolio see Note 28.

	2014		2013	
	Renegotiated	Not renegotiated	Renegotiated	Not renegotiated
	MHUF	MHUF	MHUF	MHUF
Commitments and guarantees	264	463 832	1 390	435 258
Specific impairment	(84)	(4 382)	(18)	(3 178)
Portfolio based impairment	-	(194)	(1)	(103)
Total Commitments and guarantees	180	459 256	1 371	431 977

The table includes the amount of renegotiated commitments and guarantees given to corporate clients. The amount of renegotiated commitments and guarantees for which specific impairment was recognised amounted to HUF 211 million as at 31 December 2014 (HUF 86 million as at 31 December 2013).

The following table explains the change of renegotiated loans, loan commitments and guarantees during 2014 and 2013.

	2014	2013
	MHUF	MHUF
Balance as at the beginning of the period	100 422	138 261
Addition	11 239	23 438
Decrease	(37 861)	(49 939)
Discount effect	266	(559)
Impairment recognised for the period	1 493	(11 366)
Foreign exchange revaluation	5 418	587
Balance as at the end of the period	80 977	100 422

The Group recorded HUF 4 565 million interest income on renegotiated loans in the consolidated income statement in 2014 (HUF 6 388 million in 2013).

The Group did not derecognise assets due to renegotiation in 2014 and 2013.

NOTE 46 – RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

The following table includes the credit quality analysis of renegotiated loans as at 31 December 2014.

	Impaired	Past due but not impaired	Not impaired nor past due	Total
	MHUF	MHUF	MHUF	MHUF
Gross loans	114 753	14 970	3 826	133 549
Specific impairment	(52 012)	-	-	(52 012)
Portfolio based impairment	-	(639)	(102)	(741)
Total renegotiated loans and advances	62 741	14 331	3 724	80 796

The table below presents the credit quality analysis of renegotiated loans as at 31 December 2013.

	Impaired	Past due but not impaired	Not impaired nor past due	Total
	MHUF	MHUF	MHUF	MHUF
Gross loans	132 769	13 823	4 730	151 322
Specific impairment	(51 702)	-	-	(51 702)
Portfolio based impairment	-	(537)	(32)	(569)
Total renegotiated loans and advances	81 067	13 286	4 698	99 051

For comparative information to the total loan portfolio see Note 25.

The disaggregation of renegotiated loans (net of impairment) by business segments is presented below.

	2014	2013
	MHUF	MHUF
Retail	63 268	70 573
Corporate	17 016	26 842
Leasing	512	1 636
Total renegotiated loans and advances	80 796	99 051

The industrial breakdown of renegotiated loans is included in the table below.

NOTE 46 – RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

	2014 MHUF	2013 MHUF
Industry sector		
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	1 150	1 381
Mining and quarrying	-	509
Manufacturing	477	1 907
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	6 458	6 513
Construction	2 252	2 236
Wholesale and retail trade	2 939	5 716
Transport and storage	58	124
Accommodation and food service activities	2 712	3 862
Information and communication	6	5
Financial and insurance activities	1	2 507
Real estate activities	14 274	16 354
Professional, scientific and technical activities	7	57
Administrative and support service activities	13	91
Human health services and social work activities	2	3
Arts, entertainment and recreation	-	3
Individuals	103 200	109 793
Municipalities	-	253
Other services	-	8
Renegotiated loans and advances - gross	133 549	151 322
Portfolio-based impairment for loan losses	(741)	(569)
Specific impairment for loan losses	(52 012)	(51 702)
Total impairment on renegotiated loans and advances	(52 753)	(52 271)
Total renegotiated loans and advances	80 796	99 051

For comparative information to the total loan portfolio see Note 46 – Credit risk.

The table below includes the geographical breakdown of renegotiated loans.

	2014 MHUF	2013 MHUF
Hungary	120 779	139 294
East-European countries	12 739	12 012
Non-European countries	17	15
Russia	14	-
Total renegotiated loans and advances	133 549	151 322

For comparative information to the total loan portfolio see Note 24.

NOTE 46 – RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

46.6 Operational risk

In line with KBC Group, the Group applies the official Basel definition of Operational Risk and Operational Risk Management. Operational risk is the risk of loss resulting from inadequate or failed internal processes, people or systems and from external events. It includes legal and tax risks, but excludes strategic and systemic risks. The Group takes reputation risk into account to a certain level. When controls fail to adequately perform, operational risks can result in financial loss, damage to reputation, have legal or regulatory consequences. The operational risks cannot be completely eliminated; but using sound control framework these risks can be mitigated to an acceptable level.

Processes and risk event types together are used as common and universal/uniform framework of reference for reporting purposes. The Group implemented the use of a uniform set of processes, risk event types, risk mitigating/measuring processes and a toolkit for operational risk management.

The first element of the toolkit is the use of *Group-wide Control requirements (Group Key Controls)* which are the key controls, defined by a centre of competence intended to control or mitigate major inherent risks. All KBC Group entities must implement these Key Controls. The compliance with the Group Key Controls is monitored via a benchmarking (assessment) exercise, assessments which are used to determine the gap between the group-wide requirements and the local practice. The derived action plans are continuously monitored and reported to the Capital and Risk Oversight Committee and Operational Risk Councils. The Local line management is responsible for translating the Group Key Controls into local procedures as well as for the timely and proper implementation of action plans.

Risk Self-Assessments aim to identify and assess the operational risk inherent in all material products, activities, processes and systems by the line management with the involvement of other concerned parties.

A '*Case Study Assessment'* is the process of testing the level of the protection of the current control environment against severe operational risk events that have actually happened in the banking and insurance industry by detecting gaps in subsequent control layers.

In line with the guidelines of KBC, the Group collects the *operational loss events* in a unified and integrated database which is also used for analysis and reporting purposes.

The method and framework of *Key Risk Indicators* were implemented in 2009. These are measurable metrics or indicators which help the organization with monitoring the inherent and / or residual exposure to certain key risks, and combine the measurement of risk with the actual management of risk. Changes in the risk exposure versus the risk tolerance of the Group are measured by warning and alert thresholds that are set for each Key risk indicator.

Risk scans for operational, and business and reputation risks were performed there by the main business lines and ICT (Information and Communication Technology), to assess the most important non-financial risks using a top-down approach.

In order to assure the continuity of its critical business services, the Group has an extensive business continuity framework in place, that includes business continuity plans for material activities, the testing of such plans in order to be prepared for potential crisis situations.

In the course of 2014 the Group has strengthened its internal control environment by implementing further control objectives and reviewing the effectiveness of the existing controls in certain processes.

NOTE 47 – SOLVENCY AND CAPITAL

In accordance with Act CCXXXVII of 2013 on Credit Institutions and Financial Enterprises (banking law) and the EU Regulation No 575/2013 on prudential requirements for credit institutions and investment firms (CRR), the Bank must have a minimum capital amount higher than 8% of risk weighted assets. The Bank takes this regulation into account when preparing its detailed budget and creates further reserves in order to have sufficient guarantee capital in case of the depreciation of the HUF or other unexpected events. The Bank reports its level of capital adequacy situation to the National Bank of Hungary (NBH) on a quarterly basis and also prepares forecasts to the Capital and Risk Oversight Committee (CROC) of the Bank. When needed, the Bank's Executive Committee decides and proposes to KBC Group any necessary steps that the Committee believes need to be taken (such as capital increase, dividend payment etc.).

As from January 2011, the Bank has applied the IRB Foundation approach in its capital adequacy calculations, having previously reported its capital situation according to Standardized methodology.

The table below presents what the Group manages as capital.

	2014 MHUF	2013 MHUF
Tier 1 capital elements	165 420	181 282
Deductions	(1 975)	(6 128)
Tier 1 total	163 445	175 154
Tier 2 capital elements	7 714	11 632
Deductions	-	(393)
Tier 2 total	7 714	11 239
Guarantee capital	171 159	186 393

According to Hungarian capital adequacy regulations, the Bank's capital adequacy ratio (tier 1 + tier 2; the latter includes subordinated debts) at 31 December 2014 was 12.29% (14.18% at 31 December 2013). The Bank fulfilled the capital requirements set by NBH continuously during years 2014 and 2013 and at 31 December 2014 (and at 31 December 2013).

The Bank is required to set aside 10% of its profit calculated in accordance with Hungarian Accounting standards as a statutory reserve for use against future losses. The balance of this reserve as at 31 December 2014 was HUF 6 781 million (HUF 20 422 million as at 31 December 2013).

According to Hungarian corporate and banking law, only the profit for the current period and the positive retained earnings included in the statutory standalone financial statements may be distributed to shareholders. Additionally, this can occur only after the Group establishes the required minimum level of statutory risk reserve.

Accordingly, the Bank had distributable reserves of HUF 9 715 million as at 31 December 2014 (HUF 26 862 million as at 31 December 2013).

No dividend payment was proposed on ordinary shares (a dividend of HUF 17 147 million – 0.121629 HUF/share was proposed for approval by the shareholder in 2013. The dividend was not recognised as a liability as at 31 December 2013).

Approved by the Board of Directors on 17 April 2015.

Hendrik Scheerlinck
Chief Executive Officer
Member of the Board

Attila Gombás
Chief Financial Officer

K&H Bank Zrt.

Management report (consolidated)

31 December 2014

On 31 December, 2014, the consolidated total assets of K&H Bank Group (hereunder "the Group") stood at HUF 2,443 billion. As a financial institution which offers banking and insurance products alike and has a nation-wide branch network of 210 branches, the Group offers the full range of financial services to its clients.

1. Economic environment

The Hungarian economic growth was higher than expected (3.6% in 2014) and with this Hungary had one of the fastest growths in the EU. The accelerating investment, the growing industrial output, the export and the peaking EU subsidies all played an important role in it, but the households' consumption dynamics increased also during the year. The country's external debt decreased further and the internal balance improved as well. The economic growth outlook is less favourable for 2015, but the stable domestic demand and the slowly, but steadily improving euro zone performance suggests that the Hungarian economy may slow down only slightly in 2015.

	2013 actual	2014 preliminary
GDP growth	+1.5%	+3.6%
CPI (average)	+1.7%	-0.2%
Investments	+7.2%	+15.0%
Unemployment rate	9.1%	7.1%
Budget deficit (ESA) (in % of GDP)	-2.2%	-2.4%
Debt/GDP rate	77.3%	76.9%
Balance of payments (in % of GDP)	+4.2%	+4.2%

Source: MNB (National Bank of Hungary), KSH, K&H

The FED stopped its bond purchasing program in 2014, while the ECB loosened the monetary policy conditions, furthermore it started a sizable bond purchasing program at the end of 2014. The National Bank of Hungary continued the rate cut cycle with small steps. The base rate was lowered from the level of 3% at the beginning of the year to 2.1% in July and was left unchanged at that level till the end of the year. The very low inflation environment increased the chance of restarting of the rate cut cycle. NBH emphasized that they would like to maintain the low interest environment till the end of 2015.

2. The Strategic Objectives of the Group

K&H Bank Group is a universal bank-insurer, providing banking, leasing, asset management and insurance services for individuals and corporate (focusing on SME and Mid-cap) customers.
In order to fulfil our mandate by our shareholder and our clients:

- we combine the best international practice with sound local knowledge;
- we provide our clients with a distinctively modern banking and insurance service which begins with their needs and concludes with the delivery of excellent solutions at competitive prices.

<u>Customer strategy:</u>

Retail: customers are served based on the different segments' special needs providing convenient banking and insurance services and superior client experience.

Corporate clients: as a stable and independent advisor, building on personal relationship management and deep customer knowledge, we deliver tailor made and convenient financial solutions that best suit our clients' needs.

<u>Product strategy:</u>

Retail:

- Innovative saving products and add-on services to keep up our market leader status.
- Growth in lending, based on a good understanding of real client needs and credit risk.
- Strong focus on convenient daily banking services and primary banking relationships.

- Fast and simple processes.

Small and medium-sized enterprises (SME):
- Reliable and convenient transactional banking services.
- More standard products fitting client needs with simple, easy to access services.
- Fast and simple lending process to support financing SME businesses.

Corporate:
- Full service provider, emphasis on advisory to provide tailored solutions to our clients.

Strategy on distribution channels:

Multi-channel distribution approach – best fit combination of:
- extensive branch network
- TeleCenter
- e-bank / mobile bank
- tied agents and brokers

Our intention is to provide a unique customer experience through our seamlessly integrated channels and by offering a simple and easy journey to our clients from the first interest through the application for the product and contracting to the use of our products. To achieve this, the initiatives aimed at digitalization will be supported by 1.5 billion HUF of annual capital expenditures between 2014 and 2017.

Key differentiators of the Bank Group:
- being close to our clients: easy access both physically (via our large branch network) and virtually (via remote channels);
- K&H Group acts as a full service provider for our clients in banking and insurance (universal financial institution);
- expertise and advice in the whole spectrum of financial services;
- speaking our clients' language (simple and easy solutions, client-friendly communication).

3. The Group's consolidated activities

The Group's total assets decreased by 4.5% in 2014.

HUF Billion	31 Dec 2013	31 Dec 2014	Variance
Balance sheet total	2,559.2	2,442.8	-4.5%
Loans and receivables	1,252.0	1,256.4	+0.4%
Deposits from customers	1,881.9	1,804.1	-4.1%
Equity	209.5	179.7	-14.2%

The most important elements of the evolution of the consolidated balance sheet are as follows:

- *Loans and receivables* increased by 0.4%: the decrease in retail loan portfolio is mainly related to the legislatory changes on consumer loan agreements (as a result of the settlement the carrying amount of the retail loans was decreased by HUF 49 billion[1]). SME and corporate lending activity, which started to increase in the middle of 2013, remained on a stable growing path partly driven by the Hungarian National Bank's "Funding for growth" scheme: in the 2nd phase the Bank

[1] Detailed description of the related legislatory changes and their financial impacts is included in the consolidated financial statements (Note 9)

concluded loan contracts in value of HUF 116 billion with SME clients representing 20% market share.

- *Deposits from customers* decreased by 4.1% during the year primarily related to the investment policy change of mutual funds managed by the K&H Fund Management (funds place higher proportion of their Assets under Management in other financial investments vs. deposits placed with K&H Bank). In respect of business segments (retail, SME, corporate) the Bank's deposit volume increased further in 2014[2].
- *Shareholders' equity* decreased by HUF 29.7 billion throughout the year primarily due to the negative result of year 2014 (HUF -28.3 billion) and dividend payment after financial year 2013 (HUF -17.1 billion) which was partly offset by the increasing cash flow hedge reserves (HUF +6.1 billion) and AFS revaluation reserves (HUF +9.6 billion).

HUF Billion	31 Dec 2013	31 Dec 2014
Profit after taxation	17.7	-28.3

The Group recorded a pre-tax loss of HUF 65.6 billion in its 2014 financial statements due to the consumer loan agreements related legislatory changes (the settlement of both the bid-offer spreads and the unilateral contact modifications).

The evolution of the main P&L items:

- In comparison with the previous year, *net interest income* increased by 6.2% (2014: HUF 82.0 billion, 2013: HUF 77.2 billion). If we consider the interest type result of FX swaps (reported under the heading of "net gains from financial instruments at fair value") there is a 1% growth compared to previous year.
- The 5% increase in *net fee and commission income* (2014: HUF 51.2 billion, 2013: HUF 48.9 billion) is not reflecting the real underlying business performance, since the regular and one-off Financial Transactional Levy paid by the Bank is reported under a separate heading ("general administrative expenses"). Considering these items, net income from fees and commissions show 1% increase compared to previous year on a comparable basis.
- The increase in *net gains from financial instruments at fair value* (2014: HUF 22.9 billion, 2013: HUF 19.0 billion) is due to the consumer loan agreements related legislatory changes: the Bank recorded HUF 6.1 billion revaluation gain on those financial derivatives concluded with the National Bank of Hungary to cover the FX funding need of FX mortgages' conversion (this item offsets the corresponding technical revaluation loss of HUF 5.8 billion on FX mortgage portfolio subject to conversion reported under a separate heading of "adjustment of carrying amount of loans advances due to re-estimation of future cash-flows"). Disregarding this technical item, the remaining decrease is the result of the lower interest type result mentioned above under net interest income.
- The P&L lines of *other net income* and *adjustment of carrying amount of loans and advances due to re-estimation of future cash-flows* includes the HUF 65.6 billion loss on consumer loan agreements related legislatory changes for both the settlement of bid-offer spreads and the unilateral contract modifications. Additionally, the above mentioned technical revaluation loss of HUF 5.8 billion on FX mortgage portfolio subject to conversion is also presented here (the related positive leg with HUF 6.1 billion gain is reported under "net gains on financial instruments at fair value").
- *Operating expenses* amounted to HUF 103.6 billion in 2014 (2013: HUF 106.1 billion), disregarding banktax and financial transaction levy there is 1% growth compared to the previous year.

Impairments on loans and receivables amounted to HUF 15.1 billion in 2014 (2013: HUF 22.8 billion). In Retail business the bank's own and the government's payment easement programs had positive impact on portfolio quality and the related credit cost ratio. The portfolio quality in corporate and SME segments was stable, the credit impairment was also favourable in the period.

[2] As a consequence of decreasing customer deposits the combined balance of cash and cash balances and held to maturity / available for sale instruments decreased on the asset side of the balance sheet as well in 2014.

Non-performing loans	31 Dec 2013	31 Dec 2014
Retail	27.6%	26.1%
Corporate	8.3%	6.4%
Retail Car loans	28.9%	39.1%
Total	16.5%	14.7%

Detailed description on financial instruments' valuation is included in the consolidated financial statements (in the following notes: 18-26 and 29), while Note 46 in the consolidated financial statements is about risk management.

The business performance of the Group is illustrated by the following figures:

HUF million	**2013**	**2014**	**variance**
Cost / income	70.7%	114.6%	+43.9%
Cost / income *	60.2%	56.3%	-3.9%
Non-interest income/ total income *	48.6%	47.4%	-1.1%
Commission income / total income *	32.6%	32.8%	+0.2%
Operating income * / average headcount	43.9	46.8	+6.7%
Operating costs * / average headcount	26.4	26.3	-0.2%
Operating profit * / average headcount	17.4	20.5	+17.5%
Credit cost ratio	1.50%	0.94%	-0.56%
Non-performing loans	16.5%	14.7%	-1.8%
Loan / deposit ratio	58.7%	62.0%	+3.3%
Capital **/total liabilities	9.1%	8.1%	-0.9%
Solvency ratio (consolidated)***	14.7%	12.6%	-2.1%
ROE (based on average balance of equity)	8.8%	-15.1%	-24.0%
ROE (based on average balance of equity) ****	8.8%	14.9%	+6.1%
ROA (based on average balance sheet total)	0.4%	-0.6%	-0.9%
ROA (based on average balance sheet total) ****	0.4%	0.6%	+0.2%

* excluding bank tax and provision for the new law on consumer loan agreements but including FTL related charges
** in addition to equity it also includes subordinated debt capital
*** 2013: Basel II, 2014: Basel III
**** excluding provision for the new law on consumer loan agreements

The 2014 financial performance of the Group deteriorated significantly compared to the previous period due to the loss related to the legislator changes on consumer loan agreements. When cleaning the figures from this one-off item, the operating profit and efficiency ratios the Group's financial performance improved further compared to 2013. Considering profitability, the Group is one of the most solid performers in the Hungarian banking sector with stable liquidity and solvency positions.

4. Introduction of strategically important subsidiaries

Leasing entities

At the end of the first half of 2014 the Leasing operation consisted of 5 separate legal entities (3 entities were merged with K&H Bank Zrt.[3]).

Name	Main profile
K&H Autópark Kft.	Operative leasing, fleet management
K&H Eszközlízing Kft.	Operative leasing
K&H Ingatlanlízing Zrt.	Financial leasing
K&H Alkusz Kft.	Brokerage of insurance products
K&H Lízing Zrt. v. a.	Not active, under liquidation

On 31 December 2014 the **Group's leasing** portfolio stood at HUF 47.3 billion, which represents a 11% decrease compared to the end of the previous year. The decrease of the retail car financing portfolio continued (by HUF 8.8 billion, which is a 32% decrease) in 2014, while the truck, real estate, machinery & equipment and fleet portfolio altogether increased by HUF 2.9 billion (12%).

K&H Alapkezelő Zrt. (K&H Fund Management Zrt.)

K&H Fund Management Zrt. is owned fully by K&H Bank. The assets managed in investment funds increased from HUF 744 billion to HUF 873 billion, while total assets managed by K&H FM increased from HUF 864 billion to HUF 1,012 billion in 2014. The sum of total assets managed means one of the biggest market share among the Hungarian Fund Management companies.
The decreasing yield environment continued to turn the attention of clients to investment funds. In 2014 20 funds were launched.
Concerning institutional portfolio management, there was no significant change in the level of assets under management.

K&H Csoportszolgáltató Kft. (K&H Shared Service Center Kft.)

In 2005, K&H Group decided to set up a group services centre under the management of K&H Bank, which is the 100% owner of K&H Csoportszolgáltató Kft. (KHCSK). The purpose of this unit was the centralisation and efficient organisation of supplementary service activities closely linked to the core activities of individual group members. Comprehensive service activities performed for the group include the management of the real estate portfolio, logistical and bank security tasks, operative business responsibilities (the booking of trade receivables and payables, fixed assets etc.; tax accounting and payroll management).
The company takes out service level agreements and contracts with individual group members for each individual service. Since 2007, services offered by KHCSK have also been used by K&H Insurance's and K&H leasing member companies as well. At present, KHCSK acts as a group services centre for 10 companies, including K&H Bank. Since May 1, 2008, KHCSK has also been performing the financial and accounting responsibilities and operative services of the Hungarian branch of KBC Global Services N.V. (KBC GSC). On 1 January 2008 the Tendering Directorate was set up, which is responsible for advisory and support services related to EU tenders. In 2009, the scope of the company's activities was extended with financial and accounting services provided to K&H Factoring, a company 100% owned by K&H Bank. A directorate was established on 1 January 2012 for SZÉP Card operations. The SZÉP card is a cafeteria item and product at K&H Group. KHCSK is responsible for the entire operation of the SZÉP card system and the related transactions.

[3] K&H Lízingház Zrt. was deleted from the company registry on 28 March 2014.

K&H Faktor Zrt. (K&H Factoring Zrt.)

The K&H Factoring Zrt's main activity is factoring (purchase of receivables, financing, discounting). The company's business activities have started in 2010, (factoring) turnover has been increasing since then (2010: HUF 5.9 billion, 2011: HUF 22.3 billion, 2012: HUF 54.5 billion; 2013: HUF 72.6 billion, 2014: HUF 75.8 billion). The amount of trade receivables towards debtors was HUF 9.3 billion on 31 December 2014. The profit after tax of the company has reached HUF 66.9 million in year 2014.

Dated: Budapest, 29th April 2015

Hendrik Scheerlinck Chief Executive Officer	Attila Gombás Chief Financial Officer