

Kereskedelmi és Hitelbank Zártkörűen Működő Részvénytársaság

ANNUAL REPORT

31 December 2016

K&H BANK ZRT.

ANNUAL REPORT 31 DECEMBER 2016

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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 2016 Annual Report and the Year 2016 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 28 2017

Hendrik Scheerlinck Chief Executive Officer Attila Gombás Chief Financial Officer



INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (Free translation)

To the shareholder of K&H Bank Zrt.

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of K&H Bank Zrt. ("the Company") which comprise the balance sheet as at 31 December 2016 (in which the balance sheet total is MHUF 2,863,253, the profit or loss for the year is MHUF 42,420), the related income statement for the year then ended, and the notes to the financial statements, which include a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company as at 31 December 2016, and of the results of its operations for the year then ended in accordance with the provisions of Act C of 2000 on Accounting ("Accounting Act"), in force in Hungary.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Hungarian National Standards on Auditing ("HNSA") and with applicable laws and regulations in force in Hungary. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the "Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements" section of our report.

We are independent of the Company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in Hungary. We have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with those requirements.

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

Other Information: the Business Report

The other information comprises the business report of the Company. Management is responsible for the preparation of the business report in accordance with the provisions of the Accounting Act and other relevant regulations. Our opinion on the financial statements expressed in the "Opinion" section of our report does not cover the business report.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the business report and, in doing so, consider whether the business report is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

Based on the Accounting Act, in respect of the business report, our responsibility is to read the business report and, in doing so, consider whether the business report has been prepared in accordance with the provisions of the Accounting Act and other relevant regulations, if any.

In our opinion, the 2016 business report of the Company is consistent with the 2016 financial statements and the business report has been prepared in accordance with the provisions of the Accounting Act.

As there is no other regulation prescribing further requirements for the business report, in respect of this, our opinion on the business report does not express the opinion required by Section (5) h) of 156 of the Accounting Act.

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In addition, in light of the knowledge and understanding of the entity and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we are required to report if we have identified material misstatements in the business report, and shall give an indication of the nature of any such misstatements. We have nothing to report in this respect.

Responsibilities of Management and those charged with governance for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with the Accounting Act, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with HNSAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with HNSAs, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit 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 Company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that gives a true and fair view.



We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

Budapest, 13 April 2017

Balázs Árpád Partner Statutory auditor Licence number: 006931 PricewaterhouseCoopers Könyvvizsgáló Kft. 1055 Budapest, Bajcsy-Zsilinszky út 78. Licence Number: 001464

Translation note:

Our report has been prepared in Hungarian and in English. In all matters of interpretation of information, views or opinions, the Hungarian version of our report takes precedence over the English version. The accompanying financial statements are not intended to present the financial position and results of operations and cash flows in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in jurisdictions other than Hungary.

10195664-6419-114-01

statistical number

Kereskedelmi és Hitelbank Zártkörűen Működő Részvénytársaság Balance Sheet (Credit Institutions) – Assets

No.	Description	Previous year 31.12.2015.	HUF millions Reporting year 31.12.2016.
а	b	С	d
01.	1. CASH AND EQUIVALENTS	580 907	302 270
02.	2. GOVERNMENT SECURITIES	600 233	653 321
03.	a) held for trading	114 267	94 244
04.	b) held for investment	485 966	559 077
05.	2/A. VALUATION DIFFERENCE OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES	- 28	39
06.	3. AMOUNTS DUE FROM CREDIT INSTITUTIONS	84 482	527 031
07.	a) on demand	26 449	12 589
08.	b) other receivables from financial services	58 033	514 442
09.	ba) short-term	55 032	466 987
10.	of which: - from affiliated undertakings	46 618	399 219
11.	- from undertakings with substantial ownership participation		
12.	- from other associated undertakings		
13.	- from the NBH		
14.	- from the clearing house, central counterparty		
15.	bb) long-term	3 001	47 455
16.	of which: - from affiliated undertakings		37 000
17.	- from undertakings with substantial ownership participation		
18.	- from other associated undertakings		
19.	- from the NBH		
20.	- from the clearing house, central counterparty		
21.	c) from investment services		
22.	of which: - from affiliated undertakings		
23.	 from undertakings with substantial ownership participation 		
24.	- from other associated undertakings		
25.	- from the clearing house, central counterparty		
26.	3/A. VALUATION DIFFERENCE OF AMOUNTS DUE FROM CREDIT INSTITUTIONS		
27.	4. AMOUNTS DUE FROM CLIENTS	1 163 434	1 205 670
28.	a) from financial services	1 162 909	1 205 044
29.	aa) short-term	393 229	410 189
30.	of which: - from affiliated undertakings	4 219	12 376
31.	- from undertakings with substantial ownership participation		90
32.	- from other associated undertakings		
33.	ab) long-term	769 680	794 855
34.	of which: - from affiliated undertakings	25 210	25 251
35.	- from undertakings with substantial ownership participation		90
36.	- from other associated undertakings		
37.	b) from investment services	525	626
38.	of which: - from affiliated undertakings		
39.	- from undertakings with substantial ownership participation		
40.	- from other associated undertakings		
41.	ba) receivables from stock exchange investment services		
42.	bb) receivables from over-the-counter investment services		
43.	bc) amounts due from clients, arising from investment services	520	619
44.	bd) amounts due from the clearing house, central counterparty	5	7
45.	be) other receivables from investment services		
46.	4/A. VALUATION DIFFERENCE OF AMOUNTS DUE FROM CLIENTS		

			HUF millions
No.	Description	Previous year 31.12.2015.	Reporting year 31.12.2016.
а	b	с	d
47.	5. DEBT SECURITIES, INCLUDING THOSE WITH A FIXED INTEREST RATE	16 295	16 474
48.	 a) securities issued by local municipalities and other administrative institutions (excluding government securities) 	1 428	1 176
49.	aa) held for trading		
50.	ab) held for investment	1 428	1 176
51.	b) securities issued by third-party issuers	14 867	15 298
52.	ba) held for trading	431	481
53.	of which: - issued by affiliated undertakings		
54.	- issued by undertakings with substantial ownership participation		
55.	 issued by other associated undertakings 		
56.	- Treasury stock		
57.	bb) held for investment	14 436	14 817
58.	of which: - issued by affiliated undertakings		
59.	- issued by undertakings with substantial ownership participation		
60.	- issued by other associated undertakings		
61.	5/A. VALUATION DIFFERENCE OF DEBT SECURITIES	150	168
62.	6. SHARES AND OTHER VARIABLE YIELD SECURITIES	464	-
63.	a) shares and participations held for trading		
64.	of which: - issued by affiliated undertakings		
65.	- issued by undertakings with substantial ownership participation		
66.	- issued by other associated undertakings		
67.	b) variable yield securities	464	-
68.	ba) held for trading	464	
69.	bb) held for investment		
09.	6/A. VALUATION DIFFERENCE OF SHARES AND OTHER VARIABLE YIELD		
70.	SECURITIES	- 3	
71.	7. SHARES AND PARTICIPATIONS HELD FOR INVESTMENT	646	1 534
72.	a) shares and participations held for investment	646	1 534
73.	of which: - participations in credit institutions		
74.	b) adjustments to the value of shares and participations held for investment		
75.	of which: - participations in credit institutions		
76.	7/A. VALUATION DIFFERENCE OF SHARES AND PARTICIPATIONS		
77.	8. SHARES AND PARTICIPATIONS IN AFFILIATED UNDERTAKINGS	7 206	10 616
78.	a) shares and participations held for investment	7 206	10 616
79.	of which: - participations in credit institutions		3 500
80.	b) adjustments to the value of shares and participations held for investment		
81.	of which: - participations in credit institutions		
82.	9. INTANGIBLE ASSETS	14 258	15 753
83.	a) intangible assets	14 258	15 753
84.	b) adjustments to the value of intangible assets		
85.	10. TANGIBLE ASSETS	38 087	37 912
86.	a) tangible assets used in financial and investment services	38 023	37 850
87.	aa) land and buildings	30 917	30 003
88.	ab) technical equipment, machinery and vehicles	5 242	6 824
89.	ac) capital expenditure	1 864	1 023
90.	ad) advances for capital investments	1004	1 020
90. 91.	b) tangible assets not directly used in financial and investment services	64	62
	b) land and buildings	04	02
92.			
93.	bb) technical equipment, machinery and vehicles	64	62
94.	bc) capital expenditure		
95.	bd) advances for capital investments		
96.	c) adjustments to the value of tangible assets		
97.	11. TREASURY STOCK		

			HUF millions
No.	Description	Previous year 31.12.2015.	Reporting year 31.12.2016.
а	b	С	d
98.	12. OTHER ASSETS	21 884	13 309
99.	a) inventories	5 558	1 783
100.	b) other receivables	16 326	11 526
101.	of which: - amounts due from affiliated undertakings	14	43
102.	- amounts due from undertakings with substantial ownership participation		
103.	- amounts due from other associated undertakings		
104.	12/A. VALUATION DIFFERENCE OF OTHER RECEIVABLES		
105.	12/B. POSITIVE VALUATION DIFFERENCE OF DERIVATIVE TRANSACTIONS	34 309	39 779
106.	13. PREPAYMENTS AND ACCRUED INCOME	44 893	39 377
107.	a) accrued income	43 122	37 983
108.	b) prepayments	1 771	1 394
109.	c) deferred expense		
110.	TOTAL ASSETS	2 607 217	2 863 253
111.	of which: - CURRENT ASSETS [1+2.a)+3.a)+3.ba)+3.c)+4.aa)+4.b)+5.aa)+5.ba)+6.a)+6.ba)+11+12+ the values of Lines 2/A,+3/A,4/A,5/A,6/A,12/A and 12/B related to the items above]	1 227 616	1 340 681
112.	- FIXED ASSETS [2.b)+3.bb)+4.ab)+5.ab)+5.bb)+6.bb)+7+8+9+10 + the values of Lines 2/A,3/A,4/A,5/A,6/A,7/A,12/A and 12/B related to the items above]	1 334 708	1 483 195

Budapest, 13th April 2017

Hendrik Scheerlinck Chief Executive Officer Attila Gombás Chief Financial Officer

10195664-6419-114-01

statistical number

Kereskedelmi és Hitelbank Zártkörűen Működő Részvénytársaság Balance Sheet (Credit Institutions) – Liabilities & Equity

			HUF millions
No.	Description	Previous year	Reporting year
	•	31.12.2015.	31.12.2016.
а	b	С	d
113.	1. AMOUNTS DUE TO CREDIT INSTITUTIONS	362 155	324 245
114.	a) on demand	22 442	40 251
115.	b) fixed-term liabilities from financial services	339 713	283 994
116.	ba) short-term	124 241	82 765
117.	of which: - from affiliated undertakings	31 312	747
118.	- from undertakings with substantial ownership participation		
119.	- from other associated undertakings		
120.	- from the NBH	8 269	43 992
121.	- from the clearing house, central counterparty		
122.	bb) long-term	215 472	201 229
123.	of which: - from affiliated undertakings		
124.	- from undertakings with substantial ownership participation		
125.	- from other associated undertakings	100.00-	100
126.	- from the NBH	192 307	138 706
127.	- from the clearing house, central counterparty		
128.	c) from investment services		
129.	of which: - from affiliated undertakings		
130.	- from undertakings with substantial ownership participation		
131.	- from other associated undertakings		
132.	- from the clearing house, central counterparty		
133.	1/A. VALUATION DIFFERENCE OF AMOUNTS DUE TO CREDIT INSTITUTIONS	4 00 - 0 - 0	
134.	2. AMOUNTS DUE TO CLIENTS	1 895 672	2 155 083
135.	a) savings deposits		
136.	aa) on demand		
137.	ab) short-term		
138.	ac) long-term	4.074.400	0.404.004
139.	b) other liabilities from financial services	1 874 460 1 302 199	2 101 981 1 659 970
140.	ba) on demand of which: - from affiliated undertakings	3 767	
141. 142.		3 / 0/	13 419
142.	- from undertakings with substantial ownership participation		64 166
	- from other associated undertakings	339 801	269 498
144.	bb) short-term		
145.	of which: - from affiliated undertakings	720	22
146.	- from undertakings with substantial ownership participation		
147.	- from other associated undertakings		
148.	bc) long-term	232 460	172 513
149.	of which: - from affiliated undertakings	23 849	23 824
150.	- from undertakings with substantial ownership participation		
151.	- from other associated undertakings	A · A · A	
152.	c) from investment services	21 212	53 102
153.	of which: - from affiliated undertakings		
154.	- from undertakings with substantial ownership participation		
155.	- from other associated undertakings		
156.	ca) liabilities from stock exchange investment services		
157.	cb) liabilities from over-the-counter investment services	04.040	E0 400
158.	cc) amounts due to clients from investment services	21 212	53 102
159.	cd) amounts due to the organization performing clearing house activities		
160.	ce) other liabilities from investment services		

			HUF millions
No.	Description	Previous year 31.12.2015.	Reporting year 31.12.2016.
а	b	С	d
161.	2/A. VALUATION DIFFERENCE OF AMOUNTS DUE TO CLIENTS		
162.	3. LIABILITIES FROM SECURITIES ISSUED	5 723	7 798
163.	a) bonds issued	5 482	7 562
164.	aa) short-term	1 705	1 055
165.	of which: - from affiliated undertakings		
166.	- from undertakings with substantial ownership participation		
167.	- from other associated undertakings		
168.	ab) long-term	3 777	6 507
169.	of which: - from affiliated undertakings		
170.	- from undertakings with substantial ownership participation		
171.	- from other associated undertakings		
172.	b) other debt securities issued	-	-
173.	ba) short-term		
174.	of which: - from affiliated undertakings		
175.	- from undertakings with substantial ownership participation		
176.	- from other associated undertakings		
177.	bb) long-term		
178.	of which: - from affiliated undertakings		
179.	- from undertakings with substantial ownership participation		
180.	- from other associated undertakings		
100.	•		
181.	 c) debt instruments treated as securities for accounting purposes but not deemed securities under the Securities Act 	241	236
182.	ca) short-term	241	236
183.	of which: - from affiliated undertakings	241	230
184.	- from undertakings with substantial ownership participation		
185.	- from other associated undertakings		
186.	cb) long-term		
187.	of which: - from affiliated undertakings		
188.	- from undertakings with substantial ownership participation		
189.	- from other associated undertakings		
190.	4. OTHER LIABILITIES	48 166	30 229
191.	a) short-term	48 166	30 229
192.	of which: - from affiliated undertakings	95	13
193.	- from undertakings with substantial ownership participation		
194.	- from other associated undertakings		
195.	- other financial contributions made by members of co-operative credit institutions		
196.	b) long-term		
197.	of which: - from affiliated undertakings		
198.	- from undertakings with substantial ownership participation		
199.	- from other associated undertakings		
200.	4/A. NEGATIVE VALUATION DIFFERENCE OF DERIVATIVE TRANSACTIONS	20 318	21 982
200.	5. ACCRUALS AND DEFERRED INCOME		
		27 192	32 660
202.	a) accrued income	74	98
203.	b) accrued cost and expense	26 860	32 336
204.	c) deferred income	258	226
205.	6. PROVISIONS	8 315	3 836
206.	a) provisions for retirement benefits and severance pay	24	10
207.	b) risk provisions for contingent and future liabilities	6 438	2 130
208.	c) general risk provisions		
209.	d) other provisions	1 853	1 696

			HUF millions	
No.	Description	Previous year 31.12.2015.	Reporting year 31.12.2016.	
а	b	с	d	
210.	7. SUBORDINATED LIABILITIES	28 181	27 992	
211.	a) subordinated debt	28 181	27 992	
212.	of which: - from affiliated undertakings	28 181	27 992	
213.	- from undertakings with substantial ownership participation			
214.	- from other associated undertakings			
215.	b) other financial contributions made by members of co-operative credit institutions			
216.	c) other subordinated liabilities			
217.	of which: - from affiliated undertakings			
218.	- from undertakings with substantial ownership participation			
219.	- from other associated undertakings			
220.	- from other undertakings			
221.	8. SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	140 978	140 978	
222.	- repurchased ownership interest at par value			
223.	9. SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL UNPAID (-)			
224.	10. CAPITAL RESERVE	23 179	23 179	
225.	 a) differences between the par value and offering price of shares and participations (premium) 	14 393	14 393	
226.	b) other	8 786	8 786	
227.	11. GENERAL RESERVE	8 750	13 463	
228.	12. RETAINED EARNINGS (+/-)	9 715	39 388	
229.	13. EARMARKED RESERVE			
230.	14. VALUATION RESERVE			
231.	a) valuation reserve for value adjustments			
232.	b) valuation reserve for fair market valuation			
233.	15. PROFIT OR LOSS FOR THE YEAR (+/-)	28 873	42 420	
234.	TOTAL LIABILITIES & EQUITY	2 607 217	2 863 253	
235.	of which: - SHORT-TERM LIABILITIES [1.a)+1.ba)+1.c)+1/A+2.aa)+2.ab)+2.ba)+2.bb)+2.c)+2/A+3.aa)+3.ba)+3.ca)+4.a)+4/A]		2 159 088	
236.	- LONG-TERM LIABILITIES [1.bb)+2.ac)+2.bc)+3.ab)+3.bb)+3.cb)+4.b)+7]	479 890	408 241	
237.	- EQUITY	211 495	259 428	
	(8-9+10+11+12+13+14+15)			

Budapest, 13th April 2017

Hendrik Scheerlinck Chief Executive Officer Attila Gombás Chief Financial Officer

10195664-6419-114-01

statistical number

Kereskedelmi és Hitelbank Zártkörűen Működő Részvénytársaság Profit & Loss Account (Credit Institutions)

		Drovieve veer	HUF millions
No.	Description	Previous year 31.12.2015.	Reporting year 31.12.2016.
а	b	с	d
01.	1. Interest received and similar income	95 442	87 708
02.	a) interest received (receivable) on fixed-interest debt securities	33 093	33 648
03.	of which: - from affiliated undertakings		
04.	- from undertakings with substantial ownership participation		
05.	- from other associated undertakings		
06.	b) other interest received and similar income	62 349	54 060
07.	of which: - from affiliated undertakings	1 232	1 478
08.	- from undertakings with substantial ownership participation		9
09.	- from other associated undertakings		
10.	2. Interest paid and similar expense	24 070	17 369
11.	of which: - to affiliated undertakings	1 661	1 807
12.	- to undertakings with substantial ownership participation		
13.	- to other associated undertakings		
14.	NET INTEREST INCOME (1-2)	71 372	70 339
15.	3. Income from securities	2 438	2 575
16.	a) income from shares and participations held for trading (dividend,	2 400	2010
17.	b) income from participations in affiliated undertakings (dividend,		2 573
18.	minority interest) c) income from other participations (dividend, minority interest)		2
19.	4. Fees and commissions received (receivable)		
20.	a) income from other financial services	63 601	64 471
21.	of which: - from affiliated undertakings	54 023	55 446
22.	- from other associated undertakings	283	388
23.	- from undertakings with substantial ownership participation	200	4
24.	- from other associated undertakings		
25.	 b) income from investment services (excluding income from trading operations) 	9 578	9 025
26.	of which: - from affiliated undertakings	3	2
20.	-	5	2
	- from undertakings with substantial ownership participation		
28.	- from other associated undertakings	17 837	16 671
29.	5. Fees and commissions paid (payable)		
30.	a) expense on other financial services	17 328	15 966
31.	of which: - to affiliated undertakings	805	676
32.	- to undertakings with substantial ownership participation		
33.	- to other associated undertakings		
34.	 b) expense on investment services (excluding expense on trading operations) 	509	705
35.	of which: - to affiliated undertakings	174	177
36.	- to undertakings with substantial ownership participation		
37.	- to other associated undertakings		
38.	6. Profit/loss on financial transactions [6.a)-6.b)+6.c)-6.d)]	20 520	26 768
39.	a) income from other financial services	14 525	17 382
40.	of which: - from affiliated undertakings		
41.	- from undertakings with substantial ownership participation		
42.	- from other associated undertakings		
43.	- valuation difference		

No.	Description	Previous year 31.12.2015.	HUF millions Reporting year 31.12.2016.
а	b	с	d
44.	b) expense on other financial services	4 467	5 243
45.	of which: - to affiliated undertakings		
46.	- to undertakings with substantial ownership participation		
47.	- to other associated undertakings		
48.	- valuation difference		
49.	 c) income from investment services (income from trading operations) 	45 486	46 416
50.	of which: - from affiliated undertakings		
51.	- from undertakings with substantial ownership participation		
52.	- from other associated undertakings		
53.	- reversal of impairment on securities held for trading		
54.	- valuation difference	6 193	8 063
55.	d) expense on investment services (expense on trading operations)	35 024	31 787
56.	of which: - to affiliated undertakings		
57.	- to undertakings with substantial ownership participation		
58.	- to other associated undertakings		
59.	- impairment on securities held for trading		
60.	- valuation difference	4 681	5 675
61.	7. Other income from business activities	44 808	38 121
62.	a) income from non-financial and investment services	29 904	29 123
63.	of which: - from affiliated undertakings	484	447
64.	- from undertakings with substantial ownership participation		
65.	- from other associated undertakings		
66.	b) other income	14 904	8 998
67.	of which: - from affiliated undertakings	332	283
68.	- from undertakings with substantial ownership participation		
69.	- from other associated undertakings		
70.	- reversal of impairment on inventories	17	4
71.	8. General and administrative expenses	51 921	53 297
72.	a) personnel expense	31 099	33 661
73.	aa) salaries and wages	21 482	23 546
74.	ab) other personnel expense	2 866	2 955
75.	of which: - social security expense	335	328
76.	- retirement expense	178	185
77.	ac) contributions payable on salaries and wages	6 751	7 160
78.	of which: - social security expense	484	488
79.	- retirement expense		
80.	b) other administrative expenses (material-type expenses)	20 822	19 636
81.	9. Depreciation	8 214	9 064
82.	10. Other expenses on business activities	93 856	86 574
83.	a) expense on non-financial and investment services	27 004	26 786
84.	of which: - to affiliated undertakings		
85.	- to undertakings with substantial ownership participation		
86.	- to other associated undertakings		

			HUF millions
No.	Description	Previous year 31.12.2015.	Reporting year 31.12.2016.
а	b	С	d
87.	b) other expense	66 852	59 788
88.	of which: - to affiliated undertakings	5	
89.	- to undertakings with substantial ownership participation		
90.	- to other associated undertakings		
91.	- impairment on inventories		
92.	. Impairment on receivables and risk provisioning for contingent 69 148 and future liabilities		15 433
93.	a) impairment on receivables	66 587	14 780
94.	b) risk provisioning for contingent and future liabilities	2 561	653
95.	12. Reversal of impairment on receivables and risk provisions used for contingent and future liabilities		35 772
96.	a) reversal of impairment on receivables	85 220	30 859
97.	b) risk provisions used for contingent and future liabilities	1 455	4 913
98.	12/A. Difference between general risk provisions made and used	-	-
99.	13. Impairment on debt securities held for investment and shares and participations in affiliated and other associated undertakings	tment and shares	
100.	14. Reversal of impairment on debt securities held for investment and shares and participations in affiliated and other associated undertakings	2 778	-
101.	15. Profit/loss on ordinary activities	51 216	56 990
102.	of which: - profit/loss on financial and investment services [1-2+3+4-5 <u>+</u> 6+7.b)-8-9-10.b)-11+12-13+14]	48 316	54 653
103.	 profit/loss on non-financial and investment services [7.a)-10.a)] 	2 900	2 337
104.	16. Extraordinary income	68 067	333
105.	17. Extraordinary expense	72 602	76
106.	18. Extraordinary profit/loss (16-17)	- 4 535	257
107.	19. Pretax profit/loss (<u>+</u> 15 <u>+</u> 18)	46 681	57 247
108.	20. Taxation	14 600	10 114
109.	21. Net profit/loss (<u>+</u> 19-20)	32 081	47 133
110.	22. General provisions made/used (<u>+</u>)	- 3 208	- 4 713
111.	23. Profit or loss for the year (+21+22)	28 873	42 420

Budapest, 13th April 2017

Hendrik Scheerlinck Chief Executive Officer Attila Gombás Chief Financial Officer

Kereskedelmi és Hitelbank Zártkörűen Működő Részvénytársaság

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I. OVERVIEW

I/1. Kereskedelmi és Hitelbank Zártkörűen Működő Részvénytársaság – key facts

type of company: company limited by shares method of operation: private date of establishment: 20 February 1987 shareholders:

	31 Decemb	per 2015	31 December 2016		
Shareholder	Subscribed capital	Stake	Subscribed capital	Stake	
	(HUF m)	(%)	(HUF m)	(%)	
KBC Bank N.V. Havenlaan 2, 1080 Brussels, Belgium	140 978	100	140 978	100	
Total subscribed capital	140 978	100	140 978	100	

Activities:

Financial leasingPrincipal activityOther monetary intermediationPrincipal activityInsurance agent and broker activitiesFinancial mediation n.e.c.Stock and commodities market agent activitiesImage: Commodities market agent activitiesOther auxiliary financial activitiesImage: Commodities market agent activities

I/2. Kereskedelmi és Hitelbank Zártkörűen Működő Részvénytársaság – Accounting Policy

The Bank has compiled its Accounting Policy in accordance with the provisions of Act C of 2000 on Accounting, Act CCXXXVII of 2013 on Credit Institutions and Financial Enterprises and Government Decree No. 250/2000 (XII.24.) on the special bookkeeping and annual reporting obligations of credit institutions and financial enterprises (hereinafter: "accounting legislation").

The Bank keeps its business records in compliance with applicable accounting regulations. These business records (general ledger and subledger ["analytical"] systems) support the Bank's internal and external reporting obligations, including reporting to the National Bank of Hungary.

The Bank's Accounting Policy and related internal regulations set out the valuation methods, principles and processes used by management in preparing reports and other financial statements. Furthermore, the Accounting Policy also sets forth requirements concerning disclosures, announcements and auditing.

The Bank observes statutory accounting principles in its Accounting Policy in order to ensure that its books and annual reports give a fair and reliable view of its state of affairs.

The Bank's – analytical and general ledger – records continuously capture any and all economic events arising in the course of its business activities that can have an impact on the Bank's net worth, financial position and income. The books are closed at the end of each business year. The Bank uses double-entry bookkeeping, and its books are in Hungarian.

Accounting operations at the Bank's head office and branch network units are supported primarily by product-focused IT systems, which are generally integrated systems. Automatic posting by these systems is occasionally complemented by manual bookkeeping, these being the inputs of the general ledger of the Bank.

The Bank's chart of accounts is a listing of all general ledger accounts to be used for accounting and record-keeping purposes as well as the numbers of such accounts, broken down by account class.

The detailed system of accounts defines the content, nature and function of each general ledger account. The chart of accounts and the system of accounts are set out in the monthly closing directive. The account movements related to the various economic events are described on the so-called accounting schemes attached to the Bank's product regulations.

Pursuant to applicable law and its own business decision, the Bank maintains contingent accounts in account class "0" linked to specific asset, liability and profit & loss items.

A statement presenting the balance of and activity on general ledger accounts is prepared on a monthly basis. In order to ensure the completeness of accounting records, the Bank performs the necessary additions, corrections, reconciliations and consolidations monthly, quarterly and annually. The Bank issues monthly account closing directives to regulate the closing process.

All economic events and transactions that change the balance of the Bank's assets and liabilities or the balance or composition of its off-balance sheet items are posted on the basis of accounting vouchers; the Bank's accounting records contain the data of all accounting vouchers that reflect the process of economic events.

An accounting voucher is an external or internal document having predefined features of form and content that truthfully registers all the data of the given economic event required for entry in the books.

The Bank uses the Hungarian language in its accounting vouchers.

The Bank registers the vouchers in the Bank's accounting records at the time of the funds movement in case of cash transactions, on the T-day of economic events and transactions are not related to cash transactions, after the economic events occurred in case of other type of economic events and transactions but no later than the third workday following the reference month.

The Bank employs a closed system to provide the possibility for reconciliation and checks of general ledger accounts, sub-ledger records and vouchers.

The Bank's (annual consolidated) report – supported by accounting records – reflects the Bank's operations, net worth, financial position and income and is prepared in Hungarian upon the closing of the Bank's books for the business year.

Business year refers to the period covered by the Bank's annual report and business report. The business year is identical to the calendar year.

The balance sheet date is 31 December of the reporting year.

The date of preparing the balance sheet is the third workday of the year following the reporting year.

The annual report consists of the following parts:

• Balance Sheet,

sums, cumulatively.

- Profit & Loss Account,
- Notes to the Financial Statements, which include the Cash Flow Statement.

The vertically arranged Profit & Loss Account, prepared using the so-called turnover cost accounting method, calculates the Bank's Profit or loss for the year through various profit/loss categories.

The Bank's annual report shows figures in million forints (HUF).

The structure and content of the annual report as of 2016 are governed by the Accounting Act, as amended, the Act on Credit Institutions and Financial Enterprises and the government decree on the special bookkeeping and annual reporting obligations of credit institutions and financial enterprises – in accordance with the accounting standards of the European Community. K&H Bank Zrt. as "parent company" shall prepare consolidated financial statements.

If an audit or self-audit finds significant error(s) in the reports for prior business year(s), then the Bank reports the adjustments arising from such findings, known as of the date of preparing the balance sheet, alongside the prior-year figures under every item in the balance sheet and the profit & loss account; these figures shall not be understood as relating to the reporting year in the profit & loss account. In such cases the balance sheet and the profit & loss account contain separate columns for prior-year data, adjustments to closed year(s) and reporting-year data, unless the legislation exempts

An error is defined as being of significant sum if the cumulative total (absolute value) of errors or error consequences increasing/reducing profits or equity in the relevant business year (for each year separately) and identified by any kind of checks or audits during the year exceed 2 percent of the balance sheet total.

the Bank from this regulation. Significant error impacts are reviewed once a year in their absolute

It follows from the above that if the findings are not significant, i.e. the errors remain below the above stated threshold of 2 percent of the balance sheet total, then the Bank includes these in its figures for the reporting year.

The Bank switches from HAS to IFRS-based bookkeeping as of 1 January 2017 in compliance with requirements of the Accounting Low 9./A.§ 2017 and complies its solo Annual Report according to the International Reporting Standars from 2017.

VALUATION PROCEDURES EMPLOYED IN THE REPORT

The valuation of assets and liabilities is regulated in detail by the Accounting Act and the government decree on the special bookkeeping and reporting obligations of credit institutions and financial enterprises.

Regulations applicable to the valuation of assets and liabilities are set forth in a separate internal policy, as part of the Bank's Accounting Policy, pursuant to the legislation mentioned above.

The key principles of valuation procedures:

I. Fair market valuation

In its accounting operations the Bank uses fair market valuation in respect of financial instruments. It made a transition to this method as of 1 January 2008.

In accordance with the provisions of the Accounting Act and Government Decree No. 250/2000 the financial instruments subject to fair market valuation are shown in the report at their fair market value or at their original cost in line with the general rules.

The Bank classifies financial instruments in the following categories.

- Financial assets
 - Financial assets held for trading: financial assets obtained in order to profit from shortterm price and rate fluctuations. They are shown at fair market value in the report.
 - Available-for-sale financial assets: financial assets not classified under financial assets held for trading, financial assets held until maturity or loans and other receivables originating from the business entity. Pursuant to the Bank's decision, they are reported at original cost in accordance with general valuation requirements (original contract cost less repayments and impairment).
 - Financial assets held until maturity: financial assets that the Bank intends and is able to keep until they mature. They are reported at original cost in accordance with general valuation requirements.
 - Loans granted by and other receivables of the business entity: financial assets created or stated by, or involving definable payments arising from, the Bank's provision of financial assets, goods or services delivered directly to the debtor –, except if created by the Bank for short-term sales purposes. They are reported at original cost in accordance with general valuation requirements.
- Financial obligations
 - Trading liabilities: liabilities due to borrowing of securities. They are reported at fair market value.
 - Other financial obligations: all financial obligations that fall outside the scope of trading liabilities. They are reported at original cost in accordance with general valuation requirements.
- Derivative transactions: commodities- or financial assets-based transactions for trading or hedging purposes, options or swaps, or their derivatives.
 - Derivative transactions for trading: derivative transactions not for hedging purposes.
 - Market value (fair value) hedging transactions: transactions serving the purpose of covering the risk of changes to the market value of the whole or certain part of an asset or liability in the balance sheet arising from a hedged transaction or transactions, or changes to the expected future profit or loss from (market value of) a derivative transaction. The hedged risk is a specific risk impacting the profit or loss reported.
 - Cash-flow hedging transaction: transaction to hedge the risk connected to potential changes in future cash-flows related to assets or liabilities in the balance sheet originating from a hedged transaction (including the related interest payments as well), or related to swaps, options or (delivery) forward transactions executed upon the delivery of goods or financial assets. The hedged risk is a risk in a specific cashflow, impacting the profit or loss reported.
 - Net hedging transaction of net investment in foreign business entity: a transaction concluded to hedge the risks arising from changes in exchange rate related to investments representing ownership and held not for trading purposes (shares, participations, other interest) in foreign currency and in a foreign business entity classifying as an associated enterprise, and the long-term receivables from and liabilities to such a business entity.

• Regardless of their above categorization, all derivative transactions are reported at fair market value.

In the case of the financial assets and obligations reported at fair market value, the fair market value is the amount for which the asset can be exchanged or an obligation can be settled between properly informed partners expressing their intention to transact and to do so in the form of a transaction complying with standard market conditions.

The Bank relies on calculations in its Treasury system to determine the fair market value of its transactions reported at fair market value. This is essentially equivalent to the available market prices or the present value of the future cash-flows on the transactions.

Defining the yield curves used in present value calculation:

- The yield curve for government securities is defined on the basis of the yields on benchmark government securities published by the Government Debt Management Agency (ÁKK).
- The valuation of the derivatives is based on the yield curves including the market liquidity spread.

Fair market value is determined for the individual product groups as follows

- Trading debt securities
 - Government securities: determined on the basis of the average of the best buy and sell rate published by the ÁKK for the given date and the benchmark yields published by the ÁKK.
 - Debt securities: present value calculated on the basis of benchmark yields adjusted with risk premium.
 - Closed-end investment units: the net asset value per investment unit, as published officially by the fund manager.
- Investments representing an ownership interest held for trading
 - Shares: stock market price
 - Open-end investment units: the net asset value per investment unit, as published officially by the fund manager
- Derivative transactions
 - Forward transactions: the difference between the spot market price of the transaction and the discounted value of the deal price (trading price) from the date of maturity to the date of valuation.
 - Swap transactions: the Bank values the forward part in accordance with the requirements governing forward transactions and the spot part is accounted for in accordance with the general rules.
 - In valuing swap transactions concluded for interest arbitrage purposes, and composite transactions created by combining spot and forward FX transactions (equivalent in nature to swaps), the Bank employs, in addition to fair market valuation, the provisions in Article 22 (4), (7), (8) and (11) of Government Decree No. 250/2000. Accordingly,
 - the Bank reports the pro-rata difference between the spot and the forward prices of the transaction as an interest profit or loss against accruals
 - until closing the transaction, the Bank tracks under accruals the price difference of the spot part of swaps and composite transactions.
 - Options: the valuation model matching the type of option is used (e.g. Black Scholes model for simple European and European barrier options, Cox Rubinstein for simple American options)
 - Interest rate swaps: the difference between the present values, discounted to the valuation date, of interest cash-flows estimated based on market information for the remainder of the transaction term.
 - Other derivative transactions: the present value of the future cash-flows estimated on the basis of available market information.

The amount of the fair value which is calculated on transaction level is adjusted (MVA - Market Value Adjustment) by the Bank taking into account the elements listed below. The adjustment according to the following elements is calculated by instrument / transaction types or on customer level:

- close-out cost of the transactions,
- funding value adjustment,
- illiquidity of the markets,

• counterparty risk.

The Bank tracks the valuation differences arising from fair market valuation linked to the given financial instrument in its sub-ledger and general ledger accounts.

As regards the sale or reclassification of financial assets held until maturity, the Bank classifies as significant any sums exceeding 5 percent of the book value of the given asset.

The Bank does not apply hedge accounting.

II. Valuation of assets

Valuation of foreign currency and foreign exchange inventories, and receivables and liabilities denominated in a foreign currency

The Bank's foreign currency and foreign exchange inventories and its receivables and debts denominated in a foreign currency are stated at the daily foreign exchange rate of the National Bank of Hungary (NBH). Foreign exchange and foreign currency inventories and receivables and liabilities denominated in currencies not quoted by the NBH are stated at the middle rate published for the last day of the month or the last day of the year, respectively, in the exchange rates section of a national newspaper, or, in the absence thereof, at the average middle rate used by the credit institution in the last month preceding the valuation.

Valuation of debt securities held for investment or trading

Interest-bearing securities held for investment (debt securities with a maturity of over one year) are posted to the Bank's books at original cost less purchased interest; the Bank uses the FIFO (first in, first out) method in respect of such securities. In the case of interest-bearing securities held for investment, the difference between par value and purchase price is recognized *pro rata temporis* during the term of the securities.

Securities held for negotiation that are not classified under financial assets held for trading for the purposes of fair market valuation are posted to the Bank's books at original cost; the Bank uses the FIFO method in respect of such securities.

The Bank rates the securities not classified under financial assets held for trading for purposes of fair market valuation and, if necessary, it recognizes impairment or reversal of impairment on them.

The Bank does not recognize impairment on government securities.

Valuation of participations

As far as impairment is concerned, the Bank will regard a difference as permanent and significant if it is identified as such during the investment rating procedure conducted pursuant to the Long Term Capital Investment Policy.

Under the Accounting Act, if the market value of an asset that is held for investment and represents an ownership interest significantly exceeds the book value (original cost) of such asset following a reversal of impairment, the difference may be stated as a value adjustment and added to the valuation reserve. The Bank, however, does not use this possibility.

Valuation of amounts due from credit institutions and clients

The original cost of receivables arising from contracts concluded by the Bank equals the amount of principal not yet repaid; in the case of receivables purchased, the original cost equals the part of the purchase price not yet paid.

The Bank regularly rates its receivables.

It classifies its receivables into <u>asset rating categories</u> for individual rating or <u>valuation groups</u> for group rating.

The Bank established the <u>asset rating categories</u> in such a way that allows for classifying all items ranging from those not affected by impairment or provisioning to those 100% covered by impairment and provisions.

It assigns a weight band to each asset rating category by breaking down the total of 100% and it establishes the impairment to be charged in each weight band.

Any impairment on foreign currency receivables, and any reversal thereof, will be recognized and stated in foreign currency.

Valuation of intangible and tangible assets

The original (purchase and production) cost of assets is taken into consideration pursuant to Section 47 of the Accounting Act.

The Bank calculates ordinary depreciation on assets acquired before 1 January 2001 on the basis of original cost, using the straight-line depreciation method and the rates defined in the Corporation Tax Act.

In relation to assets purchased after 1 January 2001, ordinary depreciation is calculated on the basis of original cost less residual value, using the straight-line depreciation method.

For the purposes of extraordinary depreciation, the Bank treats as permanent any difference between book value and market value if that prevails for at least one year on the basis of historical events and future expectations. Furthermore, the difference is considered permanent - irrespective of its duration - if that appears final relying on the information available at the time of evaluation.

A significant difference between book value and market value is any amount that exceeds 15 percent of the original cost of the given asset.

With the exception of specific asset groups, tangible assets, rights, trademarks and patents purchased individually at an original cost of less than HUF 100,000 are depreciated in one sum at the time they are put into use.

Under the Accounting Act, if the market value of a right, trademark, patent or tangible asset – except for capital investments and advances for capital investments – significantly exceeds its book value (original cost) following a reversal of impairment, the difference may be stated as a value adjustment and added to the valuation reserve. The Bank, however, does not make such adjustments to value.

III. Valuation of liabilities & equity

The Bank states equity, provisions and liabilities in the Balance Sheet at original cost.

II. NOTES TO THE BALANCE SHEET

II/1. HUF equivalent of foreign currency assets in each asset class

	ſ	1					HUF millions	
		31	December 2	015	31	31 December 20 ⁴		
Description	Balance Sheet	HUF	Foreign currency	Total	HUF	Foreign currency	Total	
Cash and equivalents	Line 1	578 552	2 355	580 907	299 384	2 886	302 270	
Government securities	Line 2	554 245	45 988	600 233	605 641	47 680	653 321	
Valuation difference of government securities	Line 5	-30	2	-28	120	-81	39	
Amounts due from credit institutions	Line 6	28 419	56 063	84 482	70 064	456 967	527 031	
Valuation difference of amounts due from credit institutions	Line 26	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Amounts due from clients	Line 27	905 386	258 048	1 163 434	930 943	274 727	1 205 670	
Valuation difference of amounts due from clients	Line 46	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Debt securities, including those with a fixed interest rate	Line 47	16 289	6	16 295	16 473	1	16 474	
- of which foreign securities		0	0	0	0	0	0	
Valuation difference of debt securities	Line 61	149	1	150	168	0	168	
- of which foreign securities		0	0	0	0	0	0	
Shares and other variable yield securities	Line 62	0	464	464	0	0	0	
- of which foreign securities		0	0	0	0	0	0	
Valuation difference of shares and other variable yield securities	Line 70	0	-3	-3	0	0	0	
Shares and participations held for investment	Line 71	640	6	646	640	894	1 534	
- of which foreign securities		0	0	0	0	888	888	
Valuation difference of shares and participations	Line 76	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Shares and participations in affiliated undertakings	Line 77	7 206	0	7 206	10 616	0	10 616	
Intangible assets	Line 82	14 258	0	14 258	15 753	0	15 753	
Tangible assets	Line 85	38 087	0	38 087	37 912	0	37 912	
Treasury stock	Line 97	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Other assets	Line 98	21 354	530	21 884	12 262	1 047	13 309	
Valuation difference on other assets	Line 104	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Positive valuation difference of derivative transactions	Line 105	34 309	0	34 309	39 779	0	39 779	
Prepayments and accrued income	Line 106	42 274	2 619	44 893	35 543	3 834	39 377	
Total assets		2 241 138	366 079	2 607 217	2 075 298	787 955	2 863 253	

II/2. HUF equivalent of foreign currency liabilities & equity by category

		31	December 2	015	31 December 2016			
Description	Balance Sheet	HUF	Foreign currency	Total	HUF	Foreign currency	Total	
Amounts due to credit institutions	Line 113	239 216	122 939	362 155	218 748	105 497	324 245	
Valuation difference of amounts due to credit institutions	Line 133	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Amounts due to clients	Line 134	1 551 031	344 641	1 895 672	1 729 027	426 056	2 155 083	
Valuation difference of amounts due to clients	Line 161	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Liabilities from securities issued	Line 162	5 723	0	5 723	7 798	0	7 798	
Other liabilities	Line 190	18 762	29 404	48 166	19 675	10 554	30 229	
Negative valuation difference of derivative transactions	Line 200	20 318	0	20 318	21 982	0	21 982	
Accruals and deferred income	Line 201	26 019	1 173	27 192	30 729	1 931	32 660	
Provisions	Line 205	2 657	5 658	8 315	2 369	1 467	3 836	
Subordinated liabilities	Line 210	0	28 181	28 181	0	27 992	27 992	
Subscribed capital	Line 221	140 978	0	140 978	140 978	0	140 978	
Subscribed capital unpaid (-)	Line 223	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Capital reserve	Line 224	23 179	0	23 179	23 179	0	23 179	
General reserve	Line 227	8 750	0	8 750	13 463	0	13 463	
Profit reserve (+/-)	Line 228	9 715	0	9 715	39 388	0	39 388	
Earmarked reserve	Line 229	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Valuation reserve	Line 230	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Profit or loss for the year	Line 233	28 873	0	28 873	42 420	0	42 420	
Total liabilities & equity		2 075 221	531 996	2 607 217	2 289 756	573 497	2 863 253	

II/3. Amounts due from credit institutions and clients, by maturity

31 December 2016

HUF millions

	31 December 2015						
Description	0-3 months	3 months – 1year	1-5 years	5+ years	Total		
Amounts due from credit institutions, arising from financial services (Balance Sheet line 08)	36 331	18 701	3 001	0	58 033		
Amounts due from clients, arising from financial services (Balance Sheet line 28)	214 444	178 785	408 791	360 889	1 162 909		
Total	250 775	197 486	411 792	360 889	1 220 942		

	31 December 2016						
Description	0-3 months	3 months – 1year	1-5 years	5+ years	Total		
Amounts due from credit institutions, arising from financial services (Balance Sheet line 08)	426 022	40 965	47 455	0	514 442		
Amounts due from clients, arising from financial services (Balance Sheet line 28)	225 395	184 794	432 502	362 353	1 205 044		
Total	651 417	225 759	479 957	362 353	1 719 486		

II/4. Amounts due to credit institutions and clients, by maturity

31 December 2016

HUF millions

	31 December 2015						
Description	0-3 months	3 months – 1year	1-5 years	5+ years	Total		
Amounts due to credit institutions – fixed-term liabilities from financial services (Balance Sheet line 115)	55 662	68 579	188 621	26 851	339 713		
Amounts due to clients – other short-term liabilities from financial services (Balance Sheet line 144)	254 920	84 881	0	0	339 801		
Amounts due to clients – other long-term liabilities from financial services (Balance Sheet line 148)	0	0	173 908	58 552	232 460		
Subordinated liabilities (Balance Sheet line 210)	0	0	0	28 181	28 181		
Total	310 582	153 460	362 529	113 584	940 155		

	31 December 2016						
Description	0-3 months	3 months – 1year	1-5 years	5+ years	Total		
Amounts due to credit institutions – fixed-term liabilities from financial services (Balance Sheet line 115)	30 662	52 103	170 058	31 171	283 994		
Amounts due to clients – other short-term liabilities from financial services (Balance Sheet line 144)	153 541	115 957	0	0	269 498		
Amounts due to clients – other long-term liabilities from financial services (Balance Sheet line 148)	0	0	121 669	50 844	172 513		
Subordinated liabilities (Balance Sheet line 210)	0	0	0	27 992	27 992		
Total	184 203	168 060	291 727	110 007	753 997		

II/5. Gross value of intangible and tangible assets

<u>2016</u>

D						HUF millions
Description	Balance		Cha	ange in gross val	ue	
	Sheet	Opening value	Reclassification (+/-)	Increase (+)	Decrease (-)	Closing value
Intangible assets	Line 82	49 306	0	6 326	-168	55 464
- rights		12 174	0	535	-3	12 706
- trademarks and patents		37 132	0	5 791	-165	42 758
Tangible assets used in financial services	Line 86	69 755	0	5 789	-6 107	69 437
 land and buildings 	Line 87	45 792	0	1 901	-1 688	46 005
- technical equipment, machinery	Line 88	22 099	0	3 888	-3 578	22 409
- capital expenditure	Line 89	1 864	0	0	-841	1 023
 advances for capital investments 	Line 90	0	0	0	0	0
Tangible assets not directly used in						
financial services	Line 91	70	0	1	-4	67
- land and buildings - technical equipment, machinery and	Line 92	0	0	0	0	0
vehicles	Line 93	70	0	1	-4	67
- capital expenditure	Line 94	0	0	0	0	0
 advances for capital investments 	Line 95	0	0	0	0	0

HUF millions

The amount stated for technical equipment, machinery and vehicles includes the value of so-called small-value assets.

II/6. Accumulated depreciation of intangible and tangible assets

<u>2016</u>

HUF millions

	Balance			Accumulated deprecia	ation	
Description	Sheet	Opening value	Reclassification (+/-)	Increase (+)	Decrease (-)	Closing value
Intangible assets	Line 82	35 048	0	4 666	-3	39 711
- rights		9 210	0	1 362	-3	10 569
- trademarks and patents		25 838	0	3 304	0	29 142
Tangible assets used in financial						
services	Line 86	31 732	0	4 450	-4 595	31 587
- land and buildings	Line 87	14 875	0	2 253	-1 126	16 002
- technical equipment, machinery and vehicles	Line 88	16 857	0	2 197	-3 469	15 585
Tangible assets not directly used in financial services	Line 91	6	0	1	-2	5
- land and buildings	Line 92	0	0	0	0	0
- technical equipment, machinery and vehicles	Line 93	6	0	1	-2	5

The amount stated for technical equipment, machinery and vehicles includes the depreciation of so-called small-value assets.

II/7. Net value of intangible and tangible assets

Description	Balance	31.12.2015.	31.12.2016.
Description	sheet	Closing value	Closing value
Intangible assets	Line 82	14 258	15 753
- rights		2 964	2 137
- trademarks and patents		11 294	13 616
Tangible assets used in financial services	Line 86	38 023	37 850
- land and buildings	Line 87	30 917	30 003
- technical equipment, machinery and vehicles	Line 88	5 242	6 824
- capital expenditure	Line 89	1 864	1 023
- advances for capital investments	Line 90	0	0
Tangible assets not directly used in			
financial services	Line 91	64	62
- land and buildings	Line 92	0	0
- technical equipment, machinery and vehicles	Line 93	64	62
- capital expenditure	Line 94	0	0
- advances for capital investments	Line 95	0	0

II/8. Annual depreciation of intangible and tangible assets

<u>2016</u>

Description	Ordinary	Extraordinary	Total
Intangible assets	4 497	0	4 497
Tangible assets used in financial services	4 327	3	4 330
- land and buildings	2 249	3	2 252
 technical equipment, machinery and vehicles 	2 078	0	2 078
Tangible assets not directly used in financial services	1	0	1
- land and buildings	0	0	0
- technical equipment, machinery and vehicles	1	0	1
Depression of terrible coasts with			
Depreciation of tangible assets with a value of less than HUF 100,000	97	0	97
Adjustment due to self-audit	142	0	142
Total	9 064	3	9 067

The Bank applies a straight-line depreciation method and recognizes the depreciation on a monthly basis. There was not extraordinary depreciation written back.

II/9. Profit impact of the change in the depreciation method used with intangible and tangible assets

In 2016 the Bank did not change the depreciation method used with intangible and tangible assets.

II/10. Contingent-, future liabilities and receivables

a., Liabilities

		HUF millions
Description	31.12.2015.	31.12.2016.
Guarantees and warranties issued	112 056	121 717
Loans, guarantees and letters of credit	433 477	589 364
Export letters of credit	121	0
Import letters of credit	3 156	3 473
Liabilities from lawsuits	5 660	1 333
Liabilities from options	392 466	571 401
Other contingent liabilities	807	730
Total contingent liabilities	947 743	1 288 018

Description	31.12.2015.	HUF millions 31.12.2016.
Swaps (foreign currency and other)	736 665	559 904
Foreign currency forwards	106 964	87 335
Liabilities from the sale/purchase of securities	13 904	1 743
Future liabilities on payments	519	751
Other future liabilities	3 257	2 614
Interbank deposits	0	0
Total future liabilities	861 309	652 347

The Bank had contingent-, future liabilities of HUF 23 288 million to its affiliates.

b., Receivables

		HUF millions
Description	31.12.2015.	31.12.2016.
Received guarantees and coverages	1 726 741	1 751 388
Interests, extra interests receivables	25 736	26 995
Receivables from lawsuits	3 276	4 670
Receivables from options	391 671	570 611
Other contingent receivables	2 132	3 078
Total contingent receivables	2 149 556	2 356 742

		HUF millions
Description	31.12.2015.	31.12.2016.
Swaps (foreign currency and other)	736 682	559 021
Foreign currency forwards	105 698	86 214
Liabilities from the sale/purchase of		
securities	22 369	49
Future receivables on payments	525	758
Other future receivables	350	323
Total future receivables	865 624	646 365

The Bank had contingent-, future receivables of HUF 62 602 million to its affiliates.

II/11. Impairment and risk provisioning				
<u>2016</u>				

HUF millions

Description	Opening balance	Impairment recognized and provisions made in the reporting year (+)	Reversal of impairment recognized, and use/release of provisions made, in the previous year (-)	Other changes	Closing balance
Impairment recognized on receivables (amounts due from credit institutions, clients)	98 068	14 464	34 265	-27	78 240
Impairment recognized on financial leasing receivables	2 599	316	1 712	-1	1 202
Impairment recognized on financial fixed assets	0	17	0	0	17
Impairment recognized on administrative risks	209	0	0	0	209
Impairment recognized on other receivables (operating)	257	3	0	0	260
Impairment recognized on received in debt settlement	13	7	4	0	16
Total impairment recognized on assets	101 146	14 807	35 981	-28	79 944
Risk provisions for contingent and future liabilities	6 438	653	4 913	-48	2 130
Provisions for anticipated liabilities	1 392	1 036	741	0	1 687
Provisions for administrative risks	461	0	452	0	9
Provisions for payment obligations due to early retirement and severance pay	24	0	14	0	10
Total provisions	8 315	1 689	6 120	-48	3 836

The "Other changes" column shows the change resulting from revaluation in 2016, except for the change in general risk provision.

Impairment on receivables was recognized in total amount of HUF 14 464 million in the reporting year as follows: HUF 9 657 million on amounts due from private customers, HUF 4 139 million on amounts due from corporate clients, HUF 668 million on amounts due from leasing transactions.

Impairment recognized on receivables in the previous year was reversed in amount of HUF 34 265 million, from which the amount of HUF 19 828 million is in connection with the private customers, HUF 9 467 million with corporate clients, HUF 4 970 million with leasing transactions.

Provision was not created for liabilities to affiliates.

II/12. Other notes to the Balance Sheet

a., Listed securities held by the Bank

- Under financial fixed assets:

HUF millions

HI IF millions

	31 Decen	nber 2015	31 December 2016		
Description	Par value	Book value	Par value	Book value	
Government bonds	448 978	460 669	483 791	507 803	
Government bonds	440 97 8	400 009	403791	507 803	
Total:	448 978	460 669	483 791	507 803	

- Under current assets:

	31 Decem	iber 2015	31 December 2016	
Description	Par value	Book value	Par value	Book value
Government bonds	36 506	38 032	26 326	28 309
Discounted Treasury bills	226	225	14 300	14 284
Investment units	163	157	158	151
Total:	36 895	38 414	40 784	42 744

- b., There was no legal lending limit breach in the Bank regarding any single counterparty concerning the large exposure qualifying loans, securities, participations and liabilities in accordance with the Regulation (EU) No 575/2013 as at the balance sheet date. There were no recorded any loans, securities, participations and liabilities above legal lending limits as at 31st of December 2016 after the application of the waivers and credit risk mitigation.
- c., As at 31 December 2016 the Bank's liabilities included subordinated debt of HUF 27 992 million (EUR 60 million, maturity date 30.06.2026., interest rate: 3-month EURIBOR +2.7%, that is, 2,381% and EUR 30 million, maturity date 28.09.2025., interest rate: 3-month EURIBOR +3.05%, that is, 2,732%), stated under subordinated liabilities.
- d., The Bank's own real estate properties are free of mortgages; in the case of partially owned properties, the Bank's ownership interests are also free of mortgages.
- e., The amount of accrued interest (including transaction interest and late interest), interest-type commission and fees receivable totalled HUF 15 674 million on 31 December 2016, versus HUF 14 571 million on 31 December 2015.
- f., The HUF equivalent of receivables and liabilities arising from spot foreign exchange trades totalled HUF 20 122 million and HUF 20 115 million, respectively, at the balance sheet date, 31 December 2016.
- g., On 31 December 2016, the balances of currency swap buy and sell trades made in the interbank market stood at HUF 440 106 million and HUF 440 025 million, respectively, while the balances of currency swap buy and sell trades made with clients were HUF 116 874 million and HUF 116 073 million, respectively.

The balances of forward sell and buy trades made in the interbank market stood at HUF 607 million and HUF 604 million, respectively, while the balances of FX forward sell and buy trades made with clients were HUF 65 456 million and HUF 66 587 million, respectively. The transactions served (exchange rate) hedging as well as trading purposes.

h., Actual sale and repurchase transactions and the underlying assets

				HUF millions
Start date	Maturity date	Security	Par value	Transaction value
28DEC2016	30JAN2017	government securities	93 306	101 666
28DEC2016	30JAN2017	government securities	77 755	80 826
28DEC2016	30JAN2017	government securities	68 629	81 875
30DEC2016	06JAN2017	government securities	37 406	38 865
30DEC2016	06JAN2017	government securities	37 322	38 890
28DEC2016	04JAN2017	government securities	1 095	1 115
28DEC2016	04JAN2017	government securities	2 000	1 974
30DEC2016	06JAN2017	government securities	35 939	37 322
27DEC2016	03JAN2017	government securities	905	959
28DEC2016	04JAN2017	government securities	350	357
28DEC2016	04JAN2017	government securities	270	267
Total active special deliver	very repos		354 977	384 116

				HUF millions
Start date	Maturity date	Security	Par value	Transaction value
28DEC2016	04JAN2017	government securities	270	267
28DEC2016	30JAN2017	government securities	700	747
Total passive special	delivery repos		970	1 014

- i., K&H Bank Zrt. participates, for a commission, in the distribution of investment units issued by various openend investment funds. The Bank had no debts to these funds on 31 December 2016. The par value of investment units posted as off-balance sheet items (held on securities accounts) – expressed in Hungarian forints – totaled HUF 653 740 million at the end of the year.
- j., The Bank did not have any earmarked reserves on 31 December 2016.
- k., On 31 December 2016 the total risk weighted assets of the Bank was HUF 1 532 832 million.
- I., The Bank did not have any retirement benefit payment obligations to its former Board of Directors or Supervisory Board members.
- m., The Bank manages securities with a total par value of HUF 1 336 503 million for its clients on custody and securities accounts.
 As part of its investment services, the Bank also maintains cash accounts (client accounts) for its clients, the aggregate balance of which expressed in Hungarian forints was HUF 51 836 million as at 31 December 2016. Clients had receivables of HUF 52 514 million and payables of HUF 677 million on their client accounts at the end of the year.
- n., The Bank did not provide any asset management services for pension or health funds in 2016.
- o., On 31 December 2016 the Bank had a total amount of HUF 436 219 million due from its parent company; at the same time, the Bank had liabilities of HUF 747 million to its parent, all liabilities are short-term.

On 31 December 2016, amounts due from subsidiaries totalled HUF 37 671 million, while short-term liabilities amounted to HUF 13 444 million, and long-term liabilities to HUF 23 824 million coming from open-end financial leasing.

The Bank had no subordinated liabilities to its subsidiaries.

p., K&H Bank Zrt. did not have any significant transactions with associated parties executed under conditions deviating from standard market practice.

II/13. Third-party securities

HUF millions*

Description	Par v	Par value		
Description	31.12.2015.	31.12.2016.		
Dematerialized	1 629 712	1 307 172		
In safekeeping at the Bank's				
depository	28 130	29 331		
Total physical	28 130	29 331		
Total	1 657 842	1 336 503		

* converted into HUF at the NBH exchange rate for 30.12.2016.

II/14. Securities portfolio held by the Bank

- Stated in fixed assets

				HUF millions	
Description	Par va	alue	Book value		
Description	31.12.2015.	31.12.2016.	31.12.2015.	31.12.2016.	
Dematerialized	486 506	549 802	503 820	581 448	
In safekeeping at the Bank's					
depository	761	710	5 363	5 313	
Total physical	761	710	5 363	5 313	
Total	487 267	550 512	509 183	586 761	

- Stated in current assets

HUF millions *

Description	Par v	alue	Book value		
Description	31.12.2015.	31.12.2016.	31.12.2015.	31.12.2016.	
Dematerialized	116 806	92 805	115 162	84 725	
Total physical	0	0	0	0	
Total	116 806	92 805	115 162	84 725	

* converted into HUF at the NBH exchange rate for 30.12.2016.

II/15. Accruals

		HUF millions
Prepayments and accrued income	31.12.2015.	31.12.2016.
Accrued interest and interest-type commissions	27 409	21 561
IR swaps fair market value interest accrual	13 422	14 806
IR arbitrage transactions interest accrual	617	261
Other accrued income	1 674	1 355
Accrued income	43 122	37 983
Prepaid costs and expenses	1 771	1 394
Deferred expense	0	0
Total (Balance Sheet line 106)	44 893	39 377

	HUF millions
31.12.2015.	31.12.2016.
74	98
15 815	20 733
1 879	2 199
219	144
0	0
8 947	9 260
26 860	32 336
258	226
27 192	32 660
	74 15 815 1879 219 0 8 947 26 860 258

milliz

II/16. Changes in equity

HUF millions

Description	Subscribed capital	Capital reserve	Profit reserve	General reserve	Profit or loss for the year	Total
Balance 31.12.2015.	140 978	23 179	9 715	8 750	28 873	211 495
General reserves				4 713		4 713
Allocation of results as of 2015			28 873		-28 873	0
Additional payment repaid by affiliated undertakings			800			800
Profit or loss for the year					42 420	42 420
Balance 31.12.2016.	140 978	23 179	39 388	13 463	42 420	259 428

II/17. Rights and concessions concerning properties stated in intangible and tangible assets by type

a) Intangible assets by type

		HUF millions
Description	31.12.2015.	31.12.2016.
Licenses	2 952	2 135
Other	12	2
Rights	2 964	2 137
Basic software	25	33
User software	11 268	13 582
Trademarks	1	1
Patents	11 294	13 616
Total:	14 258	15 753

b) Rights and concessions concerning properties stated in tangible assets by type

		HUF millions
Description	31.12.2015.	31.12.2016.
Lease rights	11	7
Acquired rights from payment contribution of public utility	45	44
Total:	56	51

II/18. Inventories purchased or received in debt settlement and intended for resale

		HUF millions
Description	31.12.2015.	31.12.2016.
Materials	41	27
Goods	4 732	644
Inventories purchased	4 773	671
Land and buildings	785	1 070
Technical equipment, machinery and vehicles	0	42
Received in debt settlement	785	1 112
Total (Balance Sheet line 99)	5 558	1 783

Impairment was recognized in amount of HUF 16 million on inventories received in debt settlement.

		F	IUF millions
lssue currency	Description	2015	2016
HUF	Securities issued by the State of Hungary	540 405	579 034
HUF	Other	14 436	14 817
HUF Total		554 841	593 851
EUR	Securities issued by the State of Hungary	44 601	42 467
EUR Total		44 601	42 467

II/20. The impacts of fair market valuation

a., Derivative transactions

<u>2015.</u>

Derivativa	Positive fair market value Negative fair market value						HUF millions Future
Derivative transaction	In year	Over year	Total	In year	Over year	Total	cash-flow
Forward	268	31	299	-930	-149	-1 079	-1 272
Opció	3 005	623	3 628	-2 999	-623	-3 622	0
IRS	1 288	28 068	29 356	-231	-14 424	-14 655	44 144
Currency swap	935	79	1 014	-875	-51	-926	-324
Other	12	0	12	-36	0	-36	-23
Total	5 508	28 801	34 309	-5 071	-15 247	-20 318	42 525

<u>2016.</u>

2010.							HUF millions
Derivative	Positive	e fair mark	et value	Negativ	e fair mark	et value	Future
transaction	In year	Over year	Total	In year	Over year	Total	cash-flow
Forward	145	0	145	-1 014	-81	-1 095	-1 128
Option	3 499	627	4 125	-3 493	-624	-4 117	2
IRS	2 142	33 021	35 163	-734	-15 773	-16 507	38 878
Currency swap	232	17	250	-150	-6	-156	-100
Other	96	0	96	-107	0	-107	-5
Total	6 114	33 665	39 779	-5 498	-16 484	-21 982	37 647

Accruals related to the fair market valuation of derivative transactions amounted to HUF 15 067 million in interest income and HUF 2 343 million in interest expense.

The HUF 1 121 million price difference of interest arbitrage-like swap transactions is stated under other liabilities.

b., Securities

						HUF millions	
Securities held for trading	Book	value	Fair mar	ket value	Valuation	Valuation difference	
	31.12.2015	31.12.2016	31.12.2015	31.12.2016	31.12.2015	31.12.2016	
Government bonds	113 715	79 708	113 683	79 739	-32	31	
of which: reclassified from securities held for investment	74 246	40 506	74 246	40 506	0	0	
and maturing in 2017	74 246	40 596		40 596	0	0	
Treasury bills	552	14 536	556	14 544	4	8	
Total government securities:	114 267	94 244	114 239	94 283	-28	39	
Closed-end investment units	401	391	551	559	150	168	
Bonds	30	90	30	90	0	0	
Total debt securities:	431	481	581	649	150	168	
Open-end investment units	464	0	461	0	-3	0	
Total shares and other variable-yield securities	464	0	461	0	-3	0	

c., Fair market value of financial instruments stated at original cost

Description	Book value	Fair market value	Book value	HUF millions Fair market value
	31.12.2015	31.12.2015	31.12.2016	31.12.2016
Securities held to maturity and securities included in available for sale	561 640	624 448	600 850	664 206
Receivables	1 247 916	1 239 857	1 732 701	1 724 898
Liabilities	2 291 731	2 292 448	2 515 118	2 516 423

II/21. Reclassification of financial instruments

The Bank did not reclassify any financial instruments into another category in 2016.

II/22. Data of restructured loan

HUF millions

Description	2015	2016
Conditional equity claim	162 315	70 075
Impairment	45 477	31 790
Book value of receivables	116 838	38 285

II. 23. Items managed in frame of special rating procedure

a., Net value of receivables

								HUF millions
Description		31.12	2015			31.12	2.2016	
	Corporate Ioans	Retail Ioans	Credit institutions	Total	Corporate Ioans	Retail Ioans	Credit institutions	Total
Performing	625 879	393 334	84 482	1 103 695	661 867	425 722	527 031	1 614 620
Monitor	48 358	20 572	0	68 930	43 764	13 563	0	57 327
Substandard	1 536	3 581	0	5 117	2 436	9 905	0	12 341
Doubtful	7 939	5 338	0	13 277	6 035	4 837	0	10 872
Bad	1 947	42 604	0	44 551	1 167	33 258	0	34 425
Total	685 659	465 429	84 482	1 235 570	715 269	487 285	527 031	1 729 585

b., Net value of securities

						HUF millions
Description		31.12.2015			31.12.2016	
	Investments	Debt securities	Total	Investments	Debt securities	Total
Performing	7 852	1 428	9 280	12 150	1 176	13 326
Monitor	0	0	0	0	0	0
Substandard	0	0	0	0	0	0
Doubtful	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bad	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	7 852	1 428	9 280	12 150	1 176	13 326

c., Received in debt settlement

						HUF millions
		31.12.2015			31.12.2016	
Description	Land and buildings	Technical equipment, machinery and vehicles	Total	Land and buildings	Technical equipment, machinery and vehicles	Total
Performing	721	0	721	985	0	985
Monitor	30	0	30	39	0	39
Substandard	26	0	26	42	0	42
Doubtful	8	0	8	4	41	45
Bad	0	0	0	0	1	1
Total	785	0	785	1 070	42	1 112

d., Net value of off balance sheet liabilities

						HUF millions
Description		31.12.2015			31.12.2016	
	Corporate	Retail	Total	Corporate	Retail	Total
Performing	521 994	21 532	543 526	681 594	22 584	704 178
Monitor	724	3	727	2 911	32	2 943
Substandard	1 296	3	1 299	2 974	1	2 975
Doubtful	4 892	7	4 899	494	20	514
Bad	0	281	282	4	316	320
Total	528 906	21 826	550 732	687 977	22 953	710 930

II. 24 Financial leasing receivables

On 31 December 2016 the financial leasing receivables amounts was HUF 42 104 million.

III. NOTES TO THE PROFIT & LOSS ACCOUNT

III/1. Expenses on non-financial and investment services

			HUF millions
No.	Description	31.12.2015.	31.12.2016.
1.	Re-invoiced value of third-party services	225	9
2.	Book value of inventories sold	26 779	26 777
Total (P	rofit & Loss Account line 83)	27 004	26 786

III/2. Income from and expense on investment services

		HUF millions
Income from investment services	31.12.2015.	31.12.2016.
1. Income from custody services	762	733
2. Income from trading operations	45 486	46 416
3. Income from brokerage activities	7 969	7 330
4. Income from organizing activities on securities		
issue	0	0
5. Other income	847	962
Total (Profit & Loss Account lines 25 + 49)	55 064	55 441

		HUF millions
Expense on investment services	31.12.2015.	31.12.2016.
1. Expense on custody services	7	41
2. Expense on trading operations	35 024	31 787
3. Expense on brokerage activities	502	664
4. Expense on organizing activities on securities		
issue	0	0
Total (Profit & Loss Account lines 34 + 55)	35 533	32 492

III/3. Provisions required but not made (in the breakdown set forth in Section II/11)

The Bank made all the provisions prescribed by applicable regulations to cover credit, interest, investment and other risks related to its activities in 2016.

III/4. Other notes to the Profit & Loss Account

a) Contributions to deposit insurance and institutional protection funds

	HU	F millions
Description	Am	ount
Description	2015	2016
National Deposit Insurance Fund	1 414	1 445
Investor Protection Fund	348	1 228
Resolution Fund	985	947
Special Settlement Fund for		
Investors	0	543

b) Financial assistance received

The non-repayable grant given for extension of tools of cashless payment transactions was received by the Bank in amount of HUF 368 million in 2016, from which HUF 85 million was used in the reference year.

902 million HUF income was accounted for in 2016 due to the lending activity related interest rate swap deals (HIRS) linked to the National Bank of Hungary's Market Lending Scheme (PHP).

c) Geographic breakdown of income

ln 2015

HUF millions

	Geographical breakdown			Breakdown of non-EU countries			
Profit & Loss Account lines	Domestic	EU member states	Non-EU countries	United States of America	Bissau- Guinea	Switzerland	Other
1. Interest received and similar income	93 929	1 436	77	1	0	76	0
3. Income from securities	2 438	0	0	0	0	0	0
4. Fees and commissions received (receivable)	63 569	24	8	0	3	0	5
6. Profit/loss from financial transactions							
a) income from other financial services	12 589	1 936	0	0	0	0	0
c) income from investment services	20 366	25 120	0	0	0	0	0
7. Other income from business activities	44 596	212	0	0	0	0	0

In 2016

HUF millions

	Geographical breakdown			Breakdown of non-EU countries			
Profit & Loss Account lines	Domestic	EU member states	Non-EU countries	United States of America	Serbia	Switzerland	Other
1. Interest received and similar income	85 179	2 351	178	80	0	98	0
3. Income from securities	2 573	0	2	2	0	0	0
4. Fees and commissions received (receivable)	64 433	34	4	0	1	0	3
6. Profit/loss from financial transactions							
a) income from other financial services	17 382	0	0	0	0	0	0
c) income from investment services	15 946	30 470	0	0	0	0	0
7. Other income from business activities	37 963	158	0	0	0	0	0

III/5. Extraordinary expense and extraordinary income recognized in 2016

					HUF millions
Extraordinary expense	Amount		Extraordinary income	Amount	
	31.12.2015.	31.12.2016.	Extraordinary income	31.12.2015.	31.12.2016.
Amounts not deemed uncollectible but forgiven	15	27	Financial assistance received definitively for development purposes	62	90
Extraordinary expenditures due to customers' receivables related to retail mortgage loans, personal loans and leasing activity	72 587	49	Lapsed liabilities	21	19
			Extraordinary income and use of provisions due to customers' receivables related to retail mortgage loans, personal loans and leasing activity	67 979	77
			Extraordinary income related to associated businesses	0	129
			Extraordinary income related to assets taken over as refund		17
			Other extraordinary income	0	1
Total (Profit & Loss Account line 105)	72 602	76	Total (Profit & Loss Account line 104)	68 067	333

HUF millions

III/6. Profit/loss from closed forwards/futures, options and swaps

			HUF millions
Descrip	otion	31.12.2015.	31.12.2016.
Futures / forwards	Forward	-2 106	-1 959
	FRAs	1	-28
	FX futures	-220	130
Options	Options	989	1 263
Swaps	Asset swaps	-129	0
	Currency swaps	-441	1 174
	Index swaps	78	61
	Interest rate		
	swaps	6 948	8 473
Total		5 120	9 114

III/7. Net profit/loss against parent company and affiliates

			HUF	- millions
Profit/loss	2015		2016	
	Parent	Affiliate	Parent	Affiliate
Interest difference	-399	-31	-155	-173
Fees and commissions	-529	-163	-308	-154
Profit/loss from financial transactions	N/A	0	N/A	0
Other	-96	771	17	714
Extraordinary	0	0	0	0

IV. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

IV/1. Signatories to the Bank's annual report

- I. Name: Hendrik Scheerlinck
- Address: Budapest
- II. Name: Attila Gombás
- Address: Budapest

IV/2. Auditing

The Bank is required to have its accounts audited under applicable law.

a., Auditor

Auditor's name: PricewaterhouseCoopers Könyvvizsgáló Kft. Auditor's address: 1055. Budapest, Bajcsy-Zsilinszky út 78. MKVK registration number: 001464 Authorized signatory: Árpád Balázs

b., Fees charged by the auditors in 2016

HUF millions						
Description	Amount					
Description	PWC	Other auditors				
Auditing	71	54				
Other certification services		6				
Tax consulting services		11				
Other, non-auditor services		8				
Total	71	79				

IV/3. Person in charge of accounting tasks

Name: Paula Ecsedi Registration number: 140573

IV/4. Registered office and website

Registered office: 1095 Budapest, Lechner Ödön fasor 9. Website: www.kh.hu

IV/5. Number and par value of the Bank's shares by type

Details of the K&H Bank Zrt. share (HU0000075304): type: registered, dematerialized ordinary share basic denomination: HUF 1 amount issued: 140 978 164 412 shares par value: HUF 140 978 164 412

IV/6. Entities that have an ownership interest in the Bank

Company name	Registered office	Voting rights (%)
Controlling interest:		
Qualified controlling interest: KBC Bank N.V.	B-1080 Brussels, Havenlaan 2.	100

IV/7. Details of the company consolidating the Bank as its subsidiary

Consolidating unit	Company name	Registered office	Public	Available for inspection
				At its registered
Biggest	KBC Group N.V.	B-1080 Brussels, Havenlaan 2.	Yes	office.
				At its registered
Smallest	KBC Bank N.V.	B-1080 Brussels, Havenlaan 2.	Yes	office.

IV/8. The Bank's equity participations

a, Participations in subsidiaries

No.	Company name	Registered office	Stake (%)	Equity (HUF m) 31.12.2015.	Subscribed capital (HUF m) 31.12.2015.	Reserves (HUF m) 31.12.2015.	Profit or loss for the year (HUF m) 31.12.2015.
1	K&H Befektetési Alapkezelő Zrt.	1095 Budapest, Lechner Ödön fasor 9.	100	1 001	850	151	0
2	K&H Autópark Kft.	1095 Budapest, Lechner Ödön fasor 9.	100	968	11	414	543
3	K&H Alkusz Kft. "v.a."	1095 Budapest, Lechner Ödön fasor 9.	100	77	5	73	-1
4	K&H Lízing Zrt. "v.a."	1095 Budapest, Lechner Ödön fasor 9.	100	124	50	74	0
5	K&H Csoportszolgáltató Kft.	1095 Budapest, Lechner Ödön fasor 9.	100	521	60	461	0
6	K&H Equities Zrt.	1095 Budapest, Lechner Ödön fasor 9.	100	4 836	38	2 074	2 724
7	K&H Eszközlízing Kft.	1095 Budapest, Lechner Ödön fasor 9.	100	161	5	161	-5
8	K&H Ingatlanlízing Zrt.	1095 Budapest, Lechner Ödön fasor 9.	100	234	50	117	68
9	K&H Faktor Pénzügyi Szolgáltató Zrt.	1095 Budapest, Lechner Ödön fasor 9.	100	508	51	328	129

No.	Company name	Registered office	Stake (%)	Equity (HUF m)* 31.12.2016.	Subscribed capital (HUF m) 31.12.2016.	Reserves (HUF m) 31.12.2016.	Profit or loss for the year (HUF m)* 31.12.2016.
1	K&H Befektetési Alapkezelő Zrt.	1095 Budapest, Lechner Ödön fasor 9.	100	3 068	850	150	2 068
2	K&H Autópark Kft.	1095 Budapest, Lechner Ödön fasor 9.	100	514	11	338	165
3	K&H Csoportszolgáltató Kft.	1095 Budapest, Lechner Ödön fasor 9.	100	548	60	455	33
4	K&H Equities Zrt.	1095 Budapest, Lechner Ödön fasor 9.	100	4 747	38	4 798	-89
5	K&H Eszközlízing Kft.	1095 Budapest, Lechner Ödön fasor 9.	100	13	5	10	-2
6	K&H Ingatlanlízing Zrt.	1095 Budapest, Lechner Ödön fasor 9.	100	172	50	34	88
7	K&H Faktor Pénzügyi Szolgáltató Zrt.	1095 Budapest, Lechner Ödön fasor 9.	100	692	51	457	184
8	K&H Jelzálogbank Zrt.	1095 Budapest, Lechner Ödön fasor 9.	100	3 473	3 050	450	-27

* Unaudited

b, Participations in jointly managed undertakings

The Bank holds no ownership interest in any jointly managed undertaking either in this year or in the previous year.

c, Participations in affiliated undertakings

No.	Company name	Registered office	Stake (%)	Equity (HUF m) 31.12.2015.	Subscribed capital (HUF m) 31.12.2015.	Reserves (HUF m) 31.12.2015.	Profit or loss for the year (HUF m) 31.12.2015.
1	HAGE Zrt.	4181 Nádudvar, Kossuth u. 2.	25,00	7 451	2 689	4 640	122

No.	Company name	Registered office	Stake (%)	Equity (HUF m)* 31.12.2016.	Subscribed capital (HUF m) 31.12.2016.	Reserves (HUF m) 31.12.2016.	Profit or loss for the year (HUF m)* 31.12.2016.
1	HAGE Zrt.	4181 Nádudvar, Kossuth u. 2.	25,00	8 131	2 689	4 762	680

* Unaudited

d, Participations in other associated undertakings

No.	Company name	Registered office	Stake (%)	Equity (HUF m) 31.12.2015.	Subscribed capital (HUF m) 31.12.2015.	Reserves (HUF m) 31.12.2015.	Profit or loss for the year (HUF m) 31.12.2015.
1	Garantiqa Hitelgarancia Zrt.	1082 Budapest, Kisfaludy u. 32.	8,16	28 294	7 840	16 962	3 493
2	Árpád Üzletház Egyesülés	1045 Budapest, Árpád út 112.	7,38	3	3	0	0
3	Swift SC	Belgium, B-1310 La Hulpe, Avenue Adele 1.	0,02	N/A	14	N/A	N/A
4	VISA Europe Limited	London, W2 6TT, Sheldon square 1.	1,28	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

No.	Company name	Registered office	Stake (%)	Equity* (HUF m) 31.12.2016.	Subscribed capital (HUF m) 31.12.2016.	Reserves (HUF m) 31.12.2016.	Profit or loss for the year (HUF m)* 31.12.2016.
		1082 Budapest, Kisfaludy u.					
1	Garantiqua Hitelgarancia Zrt.	32.	8,16	30 803	7 840	20 455	2 509
2	Árpád Üzletház Egyesülés	1045 Budapest, Árpád út 112.	7,38	N/A	3	N/A	N/A
		Belgium, B-1310 La Hulpe,					
3	Swift SC	Avenue Adele 1.	0,02	N/A	14	N/A	N/A
		900 Metro Center Blvd, Foster					
4	VISA INC	City, CA, 94404 United States	0,09	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

* Unaudited

IV/9. Business associations in which the Bank has an ownership interest

Company name	Registered office	Subscribed capital (HUF m)	Voting rights
Controlling interest:			
-	-	-	-
Qualified controlling interest:			
K&H Befektetési Alapkezelő Zrt.	1095 Budapest, Lechner Ödön fasor 9.	850	100,00%
K&H Equities Zrt.	1095 Budapest, Lechner Ödön fasor 9.	38	100,00%
K&H Csoportszolgáltató Kft.	1095 Budapest, Lechner Ödön fasor 9.	60	100,00%
K&H Ingatlanlízing Zrt.	1095 Budapest, Lechner Ödön fasor 9.	50	100,00%
K&H Eszközlízing Kft.	1095 Budapest, Lechner Ödön fasor 9.	5	100,00%
K&H Autópark Kft.	1095 Budapest, Lechner Ödön fasor 9.	11	100,00%
K&H Faktor Pénzügyi Szolgáltató	•		
Zrt.	1095 Budapest, Lechner Ödön fasor 9.	51	100,00%
K&H Jelzálogbank Zrt.	1095 Budapest, Lechner Ödön fasor 9.	3 050	100,00%
Significant controlling interest:			
HAGE Zrt.	4181 Nádudvar, Kossuth u. 2.	2 689	25,00%

IV/10. Average number of employees, wage costs by employee category, other personnel expenses and contributions payable on salaries and wages

Employees by category	Average statistical number of employees		Salaries and wages (HUF m)		Other personnel expenses (HUF m)		Contributions payable on salaries and wages (HUF m)	
	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016
Full-time	3 259	3 389	21 001	22 982	2 793	2 876	6 599	6 988
Part-time	120	124	434	525	60	68	137	160
Retired	14	8	42	31	6	4	13	9
Not on payroll	1	1	5	8	7	7	2	3
Total Profit & Loss Account line 73, 74, 77	3 394	3 522	21 482	23 546	2 866	2 955	6 751	7 160

* rounded figure

IV/11. Remuneration paid to members of the Board of Directors, Executive Management and the Supervisory Board for the business year

				HUF millions	
Description	Number of pers remune	-	Remuneration		
_	31.12.2015.	31.12.2016.	31.12.2015.	31.12.2016.	
Board of Directors*	0	0	0	0	
Executive					
Management	2	3	230	271	
Supervisory Board*	1	1	6	6	
Total:	3	4	236	277	

Board of Directors, Supervisory Board: honorarium, Executive Management: labour income

*Board of Directors consists of six members (none of them received remuneration related to BoD membership), Supervisory Board consists of four members (three of them did not receive any remuneration related to their SB membership).

The Bank has reviewed the definition of Executive Management (only the CEO and deputy CEOs are considered to be Executive Management members in the table above).

IV/12. Loans granted to members of the Board of Directors, Executive Management and the Supervisory Board

31 December 2016

In accordance with the Bank's internal policy, all employees of the Group, including 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 expenses and lower than market interest rates.

Members of the Board of Directors, the Executive Management and the Supervisory Board have a total debt of HUF 13 million to the Bank in housing loans with the long-term maturity obligations.

IV/13. Adjustments to the Bank's taxable income <u>31 December 2016</u>

		Н	UF millions
Items decreasing taxable income	Amount	Items increasing taxable income	Amount
Income from the use of provisions	1 539	Expense arising from provisioning	1 036
Depreciation according to the		Depreciation according to the	
Corporation Tax Act	8 419	Accounting Act	8 922
Book value of tangible assets		Book value of tangible assets	
removed from the books	1 118	removed from the books	845
Dividends received	2 575	Depreciations	3
		Income and expenses related to	
Reversal of impairment	1	previous years	161
		Expenses not incurred in the	
Donation	52	interest of the company	1 240
Bank tax	7 443		
Total:	21 147	Total:	12 207

The tax authorities may audit the books and records at any time within 6 years after the relevant tax year and may set a deficit or surplus tax. The bank is not aware of any circumstances that can lead to major findings of a tax audit.

No.	Description	HU Previous year	F millions Reporting year
Α.		yeu.	J ou.
01.	+ Interest income	95 442	87 708
02.	+ Income from other financial services (excluding reversal of impairment on securities and positive valuation difference of receivables)	68 548	72 828
03.	+ Other income (excluding use of provisions, reversal of surplus provisions, reversal of impairment on inventories and reversal of extraordinary depreciation)	14 613	7 864
04.	+ Income from investment services (excluding reversal of impairment on securities and positive valuation difference)	48 777	47 693
05.	+ Income from non-financial and investment services	29 904	29 123
06.	+ Dividend income	2 438	2 575
07.	+ Extraordinary income	8 539	256
08.	- Interest expense	24 070	17 369
09.	- Expense on other financial services (excluding impairment on securities and negative valuation difference of receivables)	21 795	21 209
10.	- Other expense (excluding provisioning, impairment on inventories and extraordinary depreciation)	64 769	57 060
11.	- Expense on investment services (excluding impairment on securities and negative valuation difference	30 852	26 817
12.	- Expense on non-financial and investment services	27 004	26 786
13.	- General and administrative expense	51 921	53 297
14.	- Extraordinary expense (excluding corporation tax liability for the year)	72 602	76
15.	- Corporation tax liability for the year	14 600	10 114
16.	- Dividend paid	0	0
17.	CASH FLOW FROM OPERATIONS (lines 01-16)	-39 352	35 319
18.	Change in liabilities (+ if increase, - if decrease)	137 992	203 317
19.	Change in receivables (- if increase, + if decrease)	113 975	-463 909
20.	Change in inventories (- if increase, + if decrease)	-2 414	3 772
21.	Change in securities stated under current assets (- if increase, + if decrease)	-5 407	20 437
22.	Change in securities stated under fixed assets (- if increase, + if decrease)	-34 191	-77 555
23.	Change in capital expenditure (including advances) (- if increase, + if decrease)	-517	0
24.	Change in intangible assets (- if increase, + if decrease)	-4 731	-6 157
25.	Change in tangible assets (excluding capital expenditure and advances for capital investments) (- if increase, + if decrease)	-3 640	-5 909
26.	Change in prepayments and accrued income (- if increase, + if decrease)	2 929	6 900
27.	Change in accruals and deferred income (+ if increase, - if decrease)	3 375	5 148
28.	Share offering at sale price	0	0
29.	Cash and equivalents received definitively under applicable law	0	0
30.	Cash and equivalents transferred definitively under applicable law	-168	0
31.	Par value of Treasury stock and equity bonds retired	0	0
32.	NET CASH FLOW (lines 17-34)	167 851	-278 637
33.	of which: - change in cash (HUF and foreign currency cash and checks)	4 498	2 309
34.	- change in account balances (short-term, HUF and foreign currency technical and deposit accounts maintained with the NBH, and HUF transaction accounts maintained with other credit institutions under separate laws)	163 353	-280 946

IV/14. Cash Flow Statement (presenting the sources and use of the Bank's funds)

V. EVALUATION OF THE BANK'S NET WORTH, FINANCIAL POSITION AND INCOME

1. Key balance sheet and performance data

1.1. Balance sheet

HUF billion	31 Dec 2015	31 Dec 2016	Change
Total assets	2 607	2 863	+9,8%
Amounts due from clients	1 163	1 206	+3,6%

K&H Bank's total assets amounted to HUF 2 863 billion on 31 December 2016. Main changes in the balance sheet:

 The decrease in *cash and equivalents* (2016: HUF 302 billion, 2015: HUF 581 billion) is primarily of technical nature: as part of its self-financing programme MNB introduced further limitations for the 3 months deposit instruments, so significant part of the Bank's surplus liquidity was channelled to short term interbank placements, mainly with K&H Bank's parent bank KBC (reported separately).

Amounts due from clients increased by 3,6% during 2016 (2016: HUF 1 206 billion; 2015: HUF 1 163 billion), the growth rate of lending to both retail and corporate segments exceeded that of the banking sector (the Bank's market position in lending strengthened further): next to the 4% growth in large corporate SME loan portfolio increased by 5% in 2016 supported by the Hungarian National Bank's Funding for growth scheme. In the course of 2016 retail loans also remained on a growing path (volume of newly disbursed mortgages of K&H increased by 16% compared to 2015):

Market share	31 Dec 2015	31 Dec 2016 *
Corporate loans	10,1%	10,4%
Retail loans	9,5%	10,1%
Corporate deposits	11,5%	12,3%
Retail deposits+mutual funds	12,6%	11,5%
New production of mortgages	16,1%	14,9%

* preliminary figures source: MNB, K&H

• Amounts due to clients increased by 13,7% during the year (2016: HUF 2 155 billion; 2015: HUF 1 896 billion), and within that deposits by all business segments (retail, SME, corporate) increased.

HUF billion	31 Dec 2015	31 Dec 2016	Change
Amounts due to clients	1 896	2 155	+13,7%
Equity	211	259	+22,7%

• The HUF 47,9 billion increase in *shareholders' equity* is primarily related to the net result of the year. Based on a shareholders resolution the Bank will pay HUF 38,9 billion dividend after the financial results of 2016.

	31 Dec 2015	31 Dec 2016	Difference
Guarantee capital (HUF bln)	207,1	216,0	+4,3%
Capital adequacy ratio (%)	13,0	14,1	+1,1

1.2. Profit

HUF billion	2015	2016
Profit after taxation	32,1	47,1

In 2016 the Bank's net result amounted to HUF 47,1 billion (2015: HUF 32,1 billion).

- In comparison with previous year *net interest and interest-type income* decreased by 1,4% (2016: HUF 70,4 billion; 2015: HUF 71,4 billion) primarily related to the negative impact of low interest environment (partially counterbalanced by the impact of increased loan and deposit volumes).
- Net income from fees and commission increased by 4,4% compared to the previous year's level (2015: HUF 47,8 billion; 2015: HUF 45,8 billion), as the lower income on investment services was compensated by the higher fee income on transactional services.
- Profit/loss on financial transactions increased by 30,4% in 2016 (2016: HUF 26,8 billion; 2015: HUF 20,5 billion). Description of the financial instruments' valuation is included in the Bank's financial statements (II/19, II/20, II/21, III/6).
- There was a HUF 2,3 billion (3,7%) growth in *operating expenses* (2016: HUF 62,4 billion; 2015: HUF 60,1 billion) due primarily to IT expenses and regulatory fees.

2. Risk Management

Banks are exposed to several types of risks due to their operations. K&H Bank has a system in place for the measurement and appropriate management and limitation of these risks. The system has been adjusted to the risk management system of the shareholder KBC Group both in terms of methodology and organisational set-up.

2.1 Risk management governance model

The risk management governance model seeks to define the responsibilities and tasks of various bodies and persons within the organisations 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 Risk and Compliance Committee (RCC), the Audit Board (AB), the Supervisory Board (SB), 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 Value and Risk Management Division.
- Line management and activity-specific committees have primary responsibility for value and risk management on the operational level. Value and Risk Management Division measures risks, economic capital and value creation for all relevant business entities and reports its findings directly to line management and the relevant activity-specific committees.
- Within Risk Management Division the Integrated Value and Risk Department is dedicated to overarch the three existing risk centers of competence (Credit Risk, Market and Liquidity Risk and Non-financial Risks), enhance coordination and report to senior management.

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 members of the Board over the course of the year. Moreover, through the involvement of the 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.

2.2 Risk types

 Credit risk means the potential loss sustained by the bank if a customer becomes insolvent or cannot perform their payment obligations in due time. Credit risks are managed by risk mitigating techniques approved by the management of the Bank. Regulations cover the entirety of the lending process. The bank constantly monitors the credit portfolio and prepares reports on the findings to the senior management of the Bank.

In the framework of the Basel II program, late 2010 the Bank was granted the permission of the regulator to use the internal rating model (IRB Foundation) which has been applied for regulatory capital calculation for credit risk since 1 January 2011. During the program, the Bank reviewed all debtor rating models and upgraded them in line with the new uniform group-level methodology.

In the subsequent years, the bank paid special attention to the enhancement of the applied risk management methodology, with special regard to the analyses of the various stress scenarios affecting the credit portfolio (macro-economic indicators, foreign exchange rate changes and the changes in real estate values). An additional instrumental component of the further development of the risk management methodology was the revision of the management reports to better highlight the various quantitative risk indicators in order to allow the continuous monitoring of the credit portfolio. Based on MNB permission, the Bank shifted to IRB Advanced methodology for regulatory capital calculation from 30 September 2015.

Management reports were further fine-tuned during 2016, and amended with additional information. The main conclusions for 2016 are:

- Corporate and SME portfolio quality remained stable with some improvement in risk indicators (NPL and delinquency);
- The quality of the loan portfolio disbursed in the MNB's Funding for Growth program is also stable;
- Retail portfolio continued to improve (due to the decreasing NPL volume and also the high amount of new disbursements).

The economic conditions, especially the evolution of unemployment and the future evolution of the HUF interest rate levels can considerably influence the future quality of the credit portfolio.

• **Market risk** means the potential loss suffered by the Bank upon a change in the value of foreign currency and interest positions. Both the asset-liability management and market risk management are based on the methodology applied by the shareholder KBC Group. Accordingly, the Capital and Risk Oversight Committee continuously monitors banking and trading book risks and controls them by setting limits (in compliance with the limit policy of KBC). Interest risks are measured and controlled by the joint application of various methods and limits (gap analysis, interest sensitivity, duration, BPV, NII, stress tests). There's also sovereign exposure monitoring in place.

The banking book is characterized by slightly increasing interest rate risk taking due to the early adoption of the new benchmark model, at full sovereign limit utilization. KBC group level Internal Capital Calculation Method was underpinned by the regulatory 200bp stress test result throughout the year to prove its conservative stance.

Trading risk taking was stable at around 30-50% of the available VaR limit. Bpv per curve secondary limit was in overrun a few times, resolution was in line with the official governance practice and the exposure sank under the limit.

• Liquidity risk means the risk of the inability of an institution to comply with net financing requirements. Liquidity risk may be caused by disturbances on the market, credit downgrading,

which may result in the constant cessation of certain financing sources. On process level the bank is managing interest rate risk as part of the ILAAP framework through the cooperation of the affected departments. Management seeks to diversify the financing sources and manages assets with due regard to liquidity requirements, maintaining a healthy balance between cash, liquid funds and promptly marketable securities. Short term liquidity risk is measured by the operational liquidity limit which establishes whether there is sufficient coverage for the 30-day cumulative liquidity gap. Structural liquidity is monitored through Basel III liquidity ratios (LCR, NSFR) as well as FFAR (DMM) indicator, FLST indicator and by liquidity stress tests and liquidity early warning signals. The Risk Management Directorate prepares regular reports to the K&H Bank Capital and Risk Oversight Committee on the various liquidity indicators and limits.

	31 Dec 2015	31 Dec 2016	Regulatory requirement
NSFR (%)	157,7	147,5	100
LCR (%)	127,3	175,0	100
FFAR (DMM) (%)	127,8	110,1	100

• K&H Bank group manages operational risks (the potential loss that may arise as a result of inappropriately operating systems, processes or human errors or external events) based on uniform principles and methodology. The methodology includes various techniques of risk identification, risk analysis such as self-assessments (top-down and bottom-up), analysis of losses incurred and the assessment and implementation of key control principles defined by KBC group. The risk mitigation measures (or risk acceptance) are decided according to the uniform accountability rules (decision-making authority). The identified exposures and handling of the risk is monitored and followed up by the Capital and Risk Oversight Committee and analyzed by the Operational Risk Councils that are established throughout the organization. K&H Bank group applies the standardized method to calculate the Pillar I. capital requirement for operational risk according to the permission of the Hungarian Financial Supervisory Authority that was granted in December 2007 (from 1 January 2008).

3. Operating Conditions of the Bank

The number of Bank employees increased by 5 during the year and amounted to 3 515 at the end of 2016.

Capital investments in the branch network:

- During 2016 the set-up, full or partial reconstruction of 15 branches was completed or was under preparation.
- Built-in premium-banker offices were installed in 16 branches
- By the end of 2016, altogether 458 ATMs were serving our customers (incl. 101 Cash-in ATMs).

The number of branches at year-end 2016 was 207.

As in the past, next to its financial activity the Bank devoted special attention to sustainability in its operations (and within that to make its energy consumption more efficient):

- K&H's head office opened in 2011 was the first office building in Central Europe to win the LEED Gold Environmental Award for the entire property investment project. Thanks to the state-of-the-art environmental solutions used in the new head office, the Bank significantly reduced its per capita CO2 emission in 2010-2015. In addition to that, the Bank's consumption of drinking water, paper and energy was also decreased in 2016.
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Budapest, 13th April 2017

Hendrik Scheerlinck Chief Executive Officer

Attila Gombás Chief Financial Officer



K&H Bank Zrt.

Management Report

31 December 2016

Below we summarise the business operations, the operating conditions and the financial results of K&H Bank Zrt. (hereunder "Bank") in 2016.

1. Economic environment

Following the GDP growth of 3.1% in 2015, the pace of the economic growth slowed down to 2% in 2016. Household consumption was the major contributor to the economic growth in 2016, while the investments were weaker mainly due to the temporary lower European Union funds inflow. Among the sectors the agriculture and services were the main drivers of the growth, while construction pulled it back. The internal and external balance positions of the Hungarian economy remained favourable, the state debt was decreasing slightly further and its currency composition also improved. Hungary regained the investment grade at all three big rating agencies in 2016.

	2015	2016
	actual	preliminary
GDP growth	+3.1%	+2.0%
CPI (average)	-0.1%	+0.4%
Households' consumption	+3.1%	+4.2%
Investments	+1.9%	-14.7%
Unemployment rate	6.2%	4.4%
Budget deficit (ESA) (in % of GDP)	-1.6%	-1.7%
Debt/GDP rate	74.7%	73.5%
Balance of payments (in % of GDP)	+3.4%	+4.5%

Source: MNB, KSH, K&H

The European Central Bank continued its aggressive asset purchasing program (preserving a loose monetary policy environment also in 2016) while the FED has raised its base rate one more time thanks to the improving economic figures and in its public announcements made reference to further steps of monetary restrictions. The Hungarian National Bank (MNB) restarted the rate cut cycle again in March and decreased the base rate by 15 bps steps from 1.35% to 0.90% till the end of May. This level stayed until the end of the year. As a part of its self-financing program the central bank announced further steps to reshape its monetary policy tools (tightening of the interest rate corridor, further limitations in the 3 months deposit instrument) and started its Growth Supporting Program (with the aim of gradual phasing out of Funding for Growth scheme and introducing the new Market based Lending Scheme). MNB pumped extra HUF liquidity into the markets via swaps as well. As a consequence of these measures the interbank market rates were pushed well below the base rate level.

2. Key balance sheet and performance data

2.1. Balance sheet

HUF billion	31 Dec 2015	31 Dec 2016	Change
Total assets	2,607	2,863	+9.8%
Amounts due from clients	1,163	1,206	+3.6%

K&H Bank's total assets amounted to HUF 2,863 billion on 31 December 2016. Main changes in the balance sheet:

- The decrease in *cash and equivalents* (2016: HUF 302 billion, 2015: HUF 581 billion) is primarily of technical nature: as part of its self-financing programme MNB introduced further limitations for the 3 months deposit instruments, so significant part of the Bank's surplus liquidity was channelled to short term interbank placements, mainly with K&H Bank's parent bank KBC (reported separately).
- Amounts due from clients increased by 3.6% during 2016 (2016: HUF 1,206 billion; 2015: HUF 1,163 billion), the growth rate of lending to both retail and corporate segments exceeded that of the banking sector (the Bank's market position in lending strengthened further): next to the 4% growth

in large corporate SME loan portfolio increased by 5% in 2016 supported by the Hungarian National Bank's Funding for growth scheme. In the course of 2016 retail loans also remained on a growing path (volume of newly disbursed mortgages of K&H increased by 16% compared to 2015):

Market share	31 Dec	31 Dec
	2015	2016 *
Corporate loans	10.1%	10.4%
Retail loans	9.5%	10.1%
Corporate deposits	11.5%	12.3%
Retail deposits+mutual funds	12.6%	11.5%
New production of mortgages	16.1%	14.9%

* preliminary figures source: MNB, K&H

• *Amounts due to clients* increased by 13.7% during the year (2016: HUF 2,155 billion; 2015: HUF 1,896 billion), and within that deposits by all business segments (retail, SME, corporate) increased.

HUF billion	31 Dec 2015	31 Dec 2016	Change
Amounts due to clients	1,896	2,155	+13.7%
Equity	211	259	+22.7%

• The HUF 47.9 billion increase in *shareholders' equity* is primarily related to the net result of the year. Based on a shareholders resolution the Bank will pay HUF 38.9 billion dividend after the financial results of 2016.

	31 Dec 2015	31 Dec 2016	Difference
Guarantee capital (HUF bln)	207.1	216.0	+4.3%
Capital adequacy ratio (%)	13.0	14.1	+1.1

2.2. Profit

HUF billion	2015	2016
Profit after taxation	32.1	47.1

In 2016 the Bank's net result amounted to HUF 47.1 billion (2015: HUF 32.1 billion).

- In comparison with previous year *net interest and interest-type income* decreased by 1.4% (2016: HUF 70.4 billion; 2015: HUF 71.4 billion) primarily related to the negative impact of low interest environment (partially counterbalanced by the impact of increased loan and deposit volumes).
- Net income from fees and commission increased by 4.4% compared to the previous year's level (2015: HUF 47.8 billion; 2015: HUF 45.8 billion), as the lower income on investment services was compensated by the higher fee income on transactional services.
- *Profit/loss on financial transactions* increased by 30.4% in 2016 (2016: HUF 26.8 billion; 2015: HUF 20.5 billion). Description of the financial instruments' valuation is included in the Bank's financial statements (II/19, II/20, II/21, III/6).
- There was a HUF 2.3 billion (3.7%) growth in *operating expenses* (2016: HUF 62.4 billion; 2015: HUF 60.1 billion) due primarily to IT expenses and regulatory fees.

3. Risk Management

Banks are exposed to several types of risks due to their operations. K&H Bank has a system in place for the measurement and appropriate management and limitation of these risks. The system has been adjusted to the risk management system of the shareholder KBC Group both in terms of methodology and organisational set-up.

3.1 Risk management governance model

The risk management governance model seeks to define the responsibilities and tasks of various bodies and persons within the organisations 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 Risk and Compliance Committee (RCC), the Audit Board (AB), the Supervisory Board (SB), 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 Value and Risk Management Division.
- Line management and activity-specific committees have primary responsibility for value and risk
 management on the operational level. Value and Risk Management Division measures risks,
 economic capital and value creation for all relevant business entities and reports its findings
 directly to line management and the relevant activity-specific committees.
- Within Risk Management Division the Integrated Value and Risk Department is dedicated to overarch the three existing risk centers of competence (Credit Risk, Market and Liquidity Risk and Non-financial Risks), enhance coordination and report to senior management.

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 members of the Board over the course of the year. Moreover, through the involvement of the 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.

3.2 Risk types

 Credit risk means the potential loss sustained by the bank if a customer becomes insolvent or cannot perform their payment obligations in due time. Credit risks are managed by risk mitigating techniques approved by the management of the Bank. Regulations cover the entirety of the lending process. The bank constantly monitors the credit portfolio and prepares reports on the findings to the senior management of the Bank.

In the framework of the Basel II program, late 2010 the Bank was granted the permission of the regulator to use the internal rating model (IRB Foundation) which has been applied for regulatory capital calculation for credit risk since 1 January 2011. During the program, the Bank reviewed all debtor rating models and upgraded them in line with the new uniform group-level methodology.

In the subsequent years, the bank paid special attention to the enhancement of the applied risk management methodology, with special regard to the analyses of the various stress scenarios affecting the credit portfolio (macro-economic indicators, foreign exchange rate changes and the changes in real estate values). An additional instrumental component of the further development of the risk management methodology was the revision of the management reports to better highlight the various quantitative risk indicators in order to allow the continuous monitoring of the credit portfolio. Based on MNB permission, the Bank shifted to IRB Advanced methodology for regulatory capital calculation from 30 September 2015.

Management reports were further fine-tuned during 2016, and amended with additional information. The main conclusions for 2016 are:

- Corporate and SME portfolio quality remained stable with some improvement in risk indicators (NPL and delinquency);
- The quality of the loan portfolio disbursed in the MNB's Funding for Growth program is also stable;
- Retail portfolio continued to improve (due to the decreasing NPL volume and also the high amount of new disbursements).

The economic conditions, especially the evolution of unemployment and the future evolution of the HUF interest rate levels can considerably influence the future quality of the credit portfolio.

• **Market risk** means the potential loss suffered by the Bank upon a change in the value of foreign currency and interest positions. Both the asset-liability management and market risk management are based on the methodology applied by the shareholder KBC Group. Accordingly, the Capital and Risk Oversight Committee continuously monitors banking and trading book risks and controls them by setting limits (in compliance with the limit policy of KBC). Interest risks are measured and controlled by the joint application of various methods and limits (gap analysis, interest sensitivity, duration, BPV, NII, stress tests). There's also sovereign exposure monitoring in place.

The banking book is characterized by slightly increasing interest rate risk taking due to the early adoption of the new benchmark model, at full sovereign limit utilization. KBC group level Internal Capital Calculation Method was underpinned by the regulatory 200bp stress test result throughout the year to prove its conservative stance.

Trading risk taking was stable at around 30-50% of the available VaR limit. Bpv per curve secondary limit was in overrun a few times, resolution was in line with the official governance practice and the exposure sank under the limit.

Liquidity risk means the risk of the inability of an institution to comply with net financing requirements. Liquidity risk may be caused by disturbances on the market, credit downgrading, which may result in the constant cessation of certain financing sources. On process level the bank is managing interest rate risk as part of the ILAAP framework through the cooperation of the affected departments. Management seeks to diversify the financing sources and manages assets with due regard to liquidity requirements, maintaining a healthy balance between cash, liquid funds and promptly marketable securities. Short term liquidity risk is measured by the operational liquidity limit which establishes whether there is sufficient coverage for the 30-day cumulative liquidity gap. Structural liquidity is monitored through Basel III liquidity ratios (LCR, NSFR) as well as FFAR (DMM) indicator, FLST indicator and by liquidity stress tests and liquidity early warning signals. The Risk Management Directorate prepares regular reports to the K&H Bank Capital and Risk Oversight Committee on the various liquidity indicators and limits.

	31 Dec 2015	31 Dec 2016	Regulatory requirement
NSFR (%)	157.7	147.5	100
LCR (%)	127.3	175.0	100
FFAR (DMM) (%)	127.8	110.1	100

• K&H Bank group manages operational risks (the potential loss that may arise as a result of inappropriately operating systems, processes or human errors or external events) based on uniform principles and methodology. The methodology includes various techniques of risk identification, risk analysis such as self-assessments (top-down and bottom-up), analysis of losses incurred and the assessment and implementation of key control principles defined by KBC group. The risk mitigation measures (or risk acceptance) are decided according to the uniform accountability rules (decision-making authority). The identified exposures and handling of the risk is monitored and followed up by the Capital and Risk Oversight Committee and analyzed by the Operational Risk Councils that are established throughout the organization. K&H Bank group applies the standardized method to calculate the Pillar I. capital requirement for operational risk according to the permission of the Hungarian Financial Supervisory Authority that was granted in December 2007 (from 1 January 2008).

4. Operating Conditions of the Bank

The number of Bank employees increased by 5 during the year and amounted to 3,515 at the end of 2016.

Capital investments in the branch network:

- During 2016 the set-up, full or partial reconstruction of 15 branches was completed or was under preparation.
- Built-in premium-banker offices were installed in 16 branches
- By the end of 2016, altogether 458 ATMs were serving our customers (incl. 101 Cash-in ATMs).

The number of branches at year-end 2016 was 207.

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Budapest, 28 April 2017

Hendrik Scheerlinck Chief Executive Officer Attila Gombás Chief Financial Officer