Kereskedelmi és Hitelbank Zártkörűen Működő Részvénytársaság

ANNUAL REPORT

31 December 2022

CONTENT

KERESKEDELMI ÉS HITELBANK ZÁRTKÖRŰEN MŰKÖDŐ RÉSZVÉNYTÁRSASÁG

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

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

WITH THE REPORT OF INDEPENDENT AUDITOR

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT
(Free translation)

To the shareholder of K&H Bank Zrt.

Report on the audit of the separate financial statements

Opinion

We have audited the separate financial statements of K&H Bank Zrt. (the "Company") which comprise the separate statement of financial position for the financial year ended on 31 December 2022 (in which total assets equal to total liabilities and equity are MHUF 5,623,499), the separate income statement, the separate statement of comprehensive income (in which the total comprehensive income for the year is MHUF 36,602 profit), the separate statement of changes in equity, the separate statement of cash flows for the financial year then ended and the notes to the separate financial statements comprising significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion, the separate financial statements give a true and fair view of the separate financial position of the Company as at 31 December 2022, and of its separate financial performance and its separate cash flows for the financial year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") as adopted by the EU and they have been prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with the supplementary requirements of Act C of 2000 on Accounting ("Accounting Act") relevant for the annual financial statements prepared in accordance with IFRS as adopted by the EU.

Our opinion is consistent with our additional report to the audit committee dated 24 April 2023.

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 separate financial statements" section of our report.

We are independent of the Company in accordance with the applicable laws of Hungary, with the Hungarian Chamber of Auditors' Rules on ethics and professional conduct of auditors and on disciplinary process and, for matters not regulated in the Rules, with the International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards) issued by the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants (IESBA Code) and we also comply with further ethical requirements set out in these.

We have not provided any non-audit services to the Company in the period from 1 January 2022 to 31 December 2022.

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

Our audit approach

Overview

Overall materiality	Overall materiality applied was MHUF 3,600
Key Audit Matters	Impairment on loans and advances measured at amortised cost

As part of designing our audit, we determined materiality and assessed the risks of material misstatement in the separate financial statements. In particular, we considered where management made subjective judgements; for example, in respect of significant accounting estimates that involved making assumptions and considering future events that are inherently uncertain. As in all of our audits, we also addressed the risk of management override of internal controls, including among other matters, consideration of whether there was evidence of bias that represented a risk of material misstatement due to fraud.

We tailored the scope of our audit in order to perform sufficient work to enable us to provide an opinion on the separate financial statements as a whole, taking into account the structure of the Company, the accounting processes and controls, and the industry in which the Company operates.

Materiality

The scope of our audit was influenced by our application of materiality. An audit is designed to obtain reasonable assurance whether the separate financial statements are free from material misstatement. Misstatements may arise due to fraud or error. They are considered material if individually or in aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of the separate financial statements.

Based on our professional judgement, we determined certain quantitative thresholds for materiality, including the overall materiality for the separate financial statements as a whole as set out in the table below. These, together with qualitative considerations, helped us to determine the scope of our audit and the nature, timing and extent of our audit procedures and to evaluate the effect of misstatements, both individually and in aggregate on the separate financial statements as a whole.

Materiality	MHUF 3,600
Determination	5% of the average separate profit before tax of the last 3 years including this current year.
Rationale for the materiality benchmark applied	We chose separate profit before tax as the benchmark because, in our view, it is the benchmark against which the performance of the Company is most commonly measured by users and is a generally accepted benchmark. We believe that the three-year average of separate profit before tax is less fluctuating and therefore results in more stable materiality compared to the consideration of separate current year profit only. We chose 5%, which is consistent with quantitative materiality thresholds used for profit-oriented companies in this sector.

Key audit matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the separate financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the separate financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

Key audit matter	*How our audit addressed the key audit matter*
Impairment on loans and advances measured at amortised cost	
The net amount of loans and advances to customers (excluding central bank and credit institution, and general government) was MHUF 1,949,003 as of 31 December 2022, representing 35% of the total assets. Impairment recognised in the balance sheet amounted to MHUF 48,560. The management disclosed the related assumptions, balances and estimates in point 2.3.3 of the notes to the separate financial statements on accounting policy, as well as in notes 15., 20.,23 and 43.4-43.5. Impairment recognised on expected credit losses is determined on the basis of subjective criteria and management is required to apply significant judgement when calculating individual and collective impairment, especially when considering the current uncertain economic environment. The first step in the expected credit loss calculation is to identify whether there was significant increase in credit risk, the selected indicators will determine whether a 12-month or a lifetime expected credit loss is calculated. In the calculation of individual impairment, the most significant uncertainty is involved in the estimation of expected future cash flows, and in probability weighting of cash-flow scenarios, where cash flows include recoveries from both collections of contractual cash flows and from collaterals. The Company applies impairment models to calculate collective impairment. These models quantify the probability of default, exposure at default and the loss given default as the primary	We understood and evaluated the lending process from disbursement to monitoring and to the calculation of impairment, identified the main control points, and tested their operational effectiveness, including management's approval. Thereby the focus was on adaptations of methods and processes introduced to capture the increased uncertainties of the present and future environment in expected credit losses. We performed credit review for individually significant loans on a sample basis. We checked the stage classification of the customer based on credit application and monitoring documents as well as customer-related financial and non-financial information. For a sample of individually impaired loans, we checked whether assumptions, estimations and scenario weightings applied in calculations of the recoverable amount are reasonable and whether the calculations are correct. When assessing the collective impairment, with the support of our internal modelling experts we assessed the applied methodology, assessed, whether it is in accordance with *IFRS 9 Financial instruments*, reviewed the validation documents, recalculated (on a sample basis) selected model parameters and the impairment and assessed the tool used by the Company to calculate impairment. We checked input data (including both data for modelling parameters and for the impairment calculation), indicators used to determine whether there was significant increase in credit risk and analysed the development of impairment.

parameters in the estimation of the recoverable amount, taking into account forward looking information – in line with the requirements of *IFRS 9 Financial instruments.*

The modelling methodologies are developed using historical experience, which – in the unprecedented economic conditions that currently vary across customer segments and industry sectors - can result in limitations in their reliability to appropriately estimate expected credit loss.

A further limitation is caused by the fact, that, to reduce the economic consequences of the COVID-19 pandemic and the uncertain economic environment the Hungarian government maintained various loan support programs introduced first in 2020, including moratoria on loan repayment transactions. These programs complicate a timely reflection of a potential deterioration of the loan portfolio and resulted in artificially low observed default rates.

To address these limitations, management applied quantitative and qualitative adjustments to expected credit loss that include the following:

- Adjustment of macroeconomic assumptions and the weighting of the applied scenarios,
- Management overlay based on expert-based stress migration matrices taking into account sectoral effects and macroeconomic scenarios.

We paid considerable attention to this area during our audit due to the significance of the amounts involved and because of the subjective nature of the judgments and assumptions that management is required to make, particularly due the high level of uncertainty that can be experienced in the current economic environment.

To address increased estimation uncertainty, we evaluated the adequacy of credit risk parameters and models taking into consideration possible distortions of currently observed data due to state payment support programs. We assessed the plausibility of expectations and estimates, that have been introduced due to aforementioned distortions.

We read points 2.3.3., 15, 20., 23. and 43.4-43.5 of the notes to the separate financial statements to assess whether disclosures are in line with *IFRS 9 Financial instruments* and *IFRS 7 Financial instruments: Disclosures* accounting standards.

Other information: the separate business report

Other information comprises the separate business report of the Company. Management is responsible for the preparation of the separate business report in accordance with the provisions of the Accounting Act and other relevant regulations. Our opinion on the separate financial statements does not cover the separate business report.

In connection with our audit of the separate financial statements, our responsibility is to read the separate business report and, in doing so, consider whether the separate business report is materially inconsistent with the separate financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If based on our work performed we conclude that the separate business report is materially misstated we are required to report this fact and the nature of the misstatement.

Based on the Accounting Act, it is also our responsibility when reading the separate business report to consider whether the separate business report has been prepared in accordance with the provisions of the Accounting Act and other relevant regulations, if any, and to express an opinion on this and on whether the separate business report is consistent with the separate financial statements.

As the Company is a public interest entity and the conditions in Paragraph a) and b) of Subsection (1) of Section 95/C of the Accounting Act are met at the balance sheet date, the Company shall publish a non-financial statement required by 95/C in its business report. In this respect, we shall state whether the business report includes the non-financial statement required by Section 95/C of the Accounting Act.

In our opinion, the 2022 separate business report of the Company is consistent with the 2022 separate financial statements in all material respects, and the separate 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 separate business report, we do not express an opinion in this respect.

We are not aware of any other material inconsistency or material misstatement in the separate business report and therefore we have nothing to report in this respect.

The separate business report includes the non-financial statement required by Section 95/C of the Accounting Act.

Responsibilities of management and those charged with governance for the separate financial statements

Management is responsible for the preparation of the separate financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with IFRS as adopted by the EU and to prepare the separate financial statements in accordance with the supplementary requirements of the Accounting Act relevant for the separate annual financial statements prepared in accordance with IFRS as adopted by the EU, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of separate financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the separate 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 separate financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the separate 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 separate 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 separate 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 separate 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 separate financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the separate 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.

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the separate financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

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Report on other legal and regulatory requirements

Appointment

We were first appointed as auditors of the Company on 28 April 2016. Our appointment has been renewed annually by shareholder resolutions representing a total period of uninterrupted engagement appointment of 7 years.

Budapest, 24 April 2023

Enikő Könczöl
Partner
Statutory auditor
Licence number: 007367
PricewaterhouseCoopers Könyvvizsgáló Kft.
1055 Budapest, Bajcsy-Zsilinszky út 78.
Licence Number: 001464

Translation note:

This English version of our report is a translation from the original version prepared in Hungarian on the separate financial statements prepared in Hungarian. All possible care has been taken to ensure that the translation is an accurate representation of the original. However, in all matters of interpretation of information, views or opinions, the original language version of our report takes precedence over this English translation.

CONTENTS OF THE SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

SEPARATE INCOME STATEMENT

	Notes	2022 MHUF	Reclassified 2021 MHUF
Interest and similar income	4	359 177	137 602
Interest income calculated using the effective interest method	4	280 189	112 323
Other similar income	4	78 988	25 279
Interest and similar expense	4	(199 716)	(32 654)
Net interest and similar income	4	159 461	104 948
Fee and commission income	5	106 953	95 481
Fee and commission expense	5	(26 374)	(24 962)
Net fee and commission income	5	80 579	70 519
Net gains / (losses) from financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss	6	22 221	5 883
Foreign exchange differences		20 100	13 388
Net realised gains / (losses) from financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	7	(2 048)	624
Dividend income	8	830	11 700
Net gains / (losses) on the disposal of debt instruments at amortised cost	9	(133)	3 504
Gains on the disposal on held for sale instruments	25	15	1 211
Other income	10	2 541	1 932
Other expense	10	(867)	(1 540)
Total income		282 699	212 169
Operating expenses excluding impairment losses		(164 253)	(113 955)
Staff expenses	13;38;39	(36 002)	(32 316)
General administrative expenses	11	(78 892)	(60 359)
Depreciation and amortisation of tangible and intangible assets	30;31	(15 837)	(14 949)
Bank tax	12	(33 522)	(6 331)
Impairment:		(14 038)	2 284
At amortised cost	23	(11 876)	3 553
At fair value through other comprehensive income	22	18	20
Other - impairment on non-financial asset	23	(2 180)	(1 289)
Modification losses on financial assets at amortized cost	3	(24 223)	(3 017)
Profit / (loss) before tax		80 185	97 481
Income tax expense	14	(13 255)	(13 074)
Profit / (loss) after tax		66 930	84 407

Approved by the Board of Directors on 19 April 2023.

Guy Libot
Chief Executive Officer
Member of the Board

Attila Gombás
Chief Financial Officer
Member of the Board

SEPARATE STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

	Notes	2022 MHUF	2021 MHUF
Profit / (loss) after tax		66 930	84 407
Other comprehensive income			
Items that may be reclassified to the profit or loss			
Revaluation reserve of debt instruments			
Net gain / (loss) from fair value changes		(5 037)	(6 756)
Deferred tax impact on fair value changes	27	545	731
Transfer from revaluation reserve to net profit:			
(Losses)/gains on impairment	22	(18)	(20)
(Losses)/ gains on disposal	7	2 048	(624)
Amortisation of reclassified assets	27	(220)	70
Deferred income tax			
Cash flow hedge			
Net gain / (loss) from fair value changes	24	(30 929)	(32 635)
Deferred tax impact on fair value changes	27	2 784	2 937
Transfer from cash flow hedge reserve to net profit:			
Ineffective part	6;24	-	52
Gross amount	6;24	51	538
Deferred income tax	27	(5)	(53)
Items that will not be reclassified to the profit or loss			
Revaluation reserve of equity instruments			
Net gain / (loss) from fair value changes		393	274
Deferred tax impact on fair value changes	27	74	(6)
Actuarial result on defined benefit plans	39	(15)	(6)
Deferred income tax	27	1	1
Total other comprehensive income / (loss)		(30 328)	(35 497)
Total comprehensive income		36 602	48 910

Approved by the Board of Directors on 19 April 2023.

Guy Libot	*Attila Gombás*
Chief Executive Officer	*Chief Financial Officer*
Member of the Board	*Member of the Board*

SEPARATE STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

	Notes	2022 MHUF	2021 MHUF
ASSETS			
Cash and cash balances with central banks and other demand deposits with credit institutions		1 169 738	266 591
Cash		72 113	63 510
Cash balances with central banks	15;18;20	1 085 790	91 734
Other demand deposit with credit institutions	15;18;20	11 835	111 347
Financial assets		4 443 049	4 894 062
Held for trading	15;18;20;24	204 387	86 089
Mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss	15;18-20	272 012	206 014
At fair value through other comprehensive income	15;18;20	37 105	69 523
At amortised cost	15;18;20	3 723 162	4 460 923
of which assets pledged as collateral	*15*	*48 803*	*54 228*
Hedging derivatives	24	206 383	71 513
Fair value changes of hedged item under portfolio hedge of interest rate risk	24	(174 648)	(66 693)
Tax assets		6 804	3 401
Current tax assets		-	-
Deferred tax assets	27	6 804	3 401
Investments in subsidiaries and associated companies	28	16 241	17 396
Investment property	29	466	851
Property and equipment	30	46 507	45 866
Intangible assets	31	75 389	58 821
Non-current assets held for sale and disposal groups	25	-	124
Other assets	26	39 953	28 003
Total assets		5 623 499	5 248 422
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY			
Financial liabilities	15;18;20	5 303 288	4 815 752
Held for trading	15;18;20	160 146	69 479
Designated at fair value through profit or loss	15;18;20	13 597	5 701
Measured at amortised cost	15;18;20	4 861 384	4 642 014
Hedging derivatives	24	268 161	98 558
Fair value changes of hedged item under portfolio hedge of interest rate risk	24	(189 356)	(72 738)
Tax liabilities		2 499	4 228
Current tax liabilities		2 499	4 228
Deferred tax liabilities	27	-	-
Provisions for risks and charges and credit commitments	32	4 658	2 894
Other liabilities	33	83 205	61 283
Total liabilities		5 204 294	4 811 419
Share capital	34	140 978	140 978
Share premium		48 775	48 775
Accumulated profit		239 460	232 546
Other reserves		(10 008)	14 704
Total equity	44	419 205	437 003
Total liabilities and equity		5 623 499	5 248 422

Approved by the Board of Directors on 19 April 2023.

Guy Libot
Chief Executive Officer
Member of the Board

Attila Gombás
Chief Financial Officer
Member of the Board

SEPARATE STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

			Other reserves					
	Share capital MHUF	Share premium MHUF	Statutory risk reserve MHUF	Revaluation reserve of securities MHUF	Cash flow reserve MHUF	Other revalu-ation reserves MHUF	Accumula-ted profit MHUF	Total equity MHUF
2021								
Balance at the beginning of the period	140 978	48 775	31 621	5 762	4 532	63	156 362	388 093
Transfer from revaluation reserve to retained earnings (see Note 7)	-	-	-	(218)	-	-	218	-
Net profit for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	84 407	84 407
Other comprehensive income for the period (Note 6)	-	-	-	(6 331)	(29 161)	(5)	-	(35 497)
Total comprehensive income				(6 331)	(29 161)	(5)	84 407	48 910
Transfer from retained earnings to statutory risk reserve (Note 44)	-	-	8 441	-	-	-	(8 441)	-
Total change	-	-	8 441	(6 549)	(29 161)	(5)	76 184	48 910
Balance at the end of the period	140 978	48 775	40 062	(787)	(24 629)	58	232 546	437 003
of which revaluation reserve for shares (Note 15)	-	-	-	*1 114*	-	-	-	*1 114*
of which revaluation reserve for bonds (Note 15)	-	-	-	*(1 901)*	-	-	-	*(1 901)*
2022								
Balance at the beginning of the period	140 978	48 775	40 062	(787)	(24 629)	58	232 546	437 003
Transfer from revaluation reserve to retained earnings (see Note 7)	-	-	-	(1 077)	-	-	1 077	-
Net profit for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	66 930	66 930
Other comprehensive income for the period (Note 6)	-	-	-	(2 215)	(28 099)	(14)	-	(30 328)
Total comprehensive income	-	-	-	(2 215)	(28 099)	(14)	66 930	36 602
Dividend paid	-	-	-	-	-	-	(54 400)	(54 400)
Transfer from retained earnings to statutory risk reserve (Note 44)	-	-	6 693	-	-	-	(6 693)	-
Total change	-	-	6 693	(3 292)	(28 099)	(14)	6 914	(17 798)
Balance at the end of the period	140 978	48 775	46 755	(4 079)	(52 728)	44	239 460	419 205
of which revaluation reserve for shares (Note 15)	-	-	-	*504*	-	-	-	*504*
of which revaluation reserve for bonds (Note 15)	-	-	-	*(4 583)*	-	-	-	*(4 583)*

Other revaluation reserves include own credit risk adjustments and the actuarial result on defined benefit plans. The dividend paid on ordinary shares amounted to HUF 54 400 million in 2022 (no dividend was paid in 2021). Dividend paid on ordinary shares amounted to HUF 0.385876 HUF/share in 2022. See Note 44 for dividend proposed on ordinary shares in 2023.

Approved by the Board of Directors on 19 April 2023

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Guy Libot	*Attila Gombás*
Chief Executive Officer	*Chief Financial Officer*
Member of the Board	*Member of the Board*

SEPARATE STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

	Notes	2022 MHUF	2021 MHUF
OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Profit / (loss) before tax		80 185	97 481
Adjustments for:			
Interest and similar income	4	(359 177)	(137 602)
Interest and similar expense	4	199 716	32 654
Net transfer from revaluation reserve of securities	7	(2 030)	644
Net transfer from cash flow hedge reserve	6	(51)	(590)
Depreciation and impairment of property and equipment, intangible assets, financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income and other assets	30;31	18 016	16 182
(Profit)/Loss on the disposal of property and equipment	10	(585)	(171)
(Profit)/Loss on the disposal of investment property	10	(261)	(448)
Change in impairment on financial assets values at amortised cost*	23	11 876	(3 553)
Change of modification result on financial assets at amortized cost	3	24 223	3 017
Change in other provisions	32	685	271
Unrealised valuation differences		(18 806)	2 070
Cash flows from operating profit / (loss) before tax and before changes in operating assets and liabilities		(46 209)	9 955
Changes in financial assets held for trading		(85 352)	(11 578)
Changes in financial assets mandatorily valued at fair value through profit or loss		(65 235)	(79 160)
Changes in financial assets valued at fair value through other comprehensive income		25 604	31 388
Changes in financial assets valued at amortised cost		(234 737)	(258 961)
Changes in other assets		219 751	(12 780)
Changes in operating assets		(139 969)	(331 091)
Changes in financial liabilities held for trading		78 296	13 130
Changes in financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss		7 944	48 869
Changes in financial liabilities measured at amortised cost		170 689	806 651
Changes in other liabilities		(206 300)	(82 568)
Changes in operating liabilities		50 629	786 082
Income taxes paid		(13 479)	(12 989)
Interest received		339 391	145 058
Interest paid		(162 633)	(34 545)
Net cash from/(used in) operating activities		27 730	562 470

* Including impairments on loan commitments.

SEPARATE STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS (continued)

	Notes	2022 MHUF	2021 MHUF
INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Purchase of securities at amortised cost		(10 680)	(66 212)
Proceeds from the repayment at maturity of securities at amortised cost		86 127	42 313
Capital increase in subsidiary			
Dividends received		830	11 700
Purchase of intangible assets	31	(26 771)	(20 815)
Purchase of property and equipment	30	(8 820)	(9 021)
Proceeds from the sale of property and equipment	30	891	267
Proceeds from the sale of Non-current assets held for sale and disposal groups	25	82	1 458
Purchase of investment property	29	(19)	(173)
Proceeds from the sale of investment property	29	694	1 382
Net cash from/(used in) investing activities		42 334	(39 101)
FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Repayment of principal of lease liabilities		(3 337)	(3 022)
Dividend paid		(54 400)	-
Net cash from/(used in) financing activities		(57 737)	(3 022)
CHANGE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS			
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		12 327	494 841
Net foreign exchange difference		1 643	594
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the period		1 313 384	817 949
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the period		1 327 354	1 313 384

SEPARATE STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS (continued)

	Notes	2022 MHUF	2021 MHUF
COMPONENTS OF CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS			
Cash and cash balances with central banks and other demand deposits with credit institutions		1 169 738	266 591
Loans and advances to banks repayable on demand and term loans to banks < 3 months	15	502 742	1 377 024
Deposits from banks repayable on demand and redeemable at notice	15	(345 126)	(330 231)
Total cash and cash equivalents		1 327 354	1 313 384

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

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

Approved by the Board of Directors on 19 April 2023.

Guy Libot	*Attila Gombás*
Chief Executive Officer	*Chief Financial Officer*
Member of the Board	*Member of the Board*

NOTE 1 – GENERAL

Kereskedelmi és Hitelbank Zártkörűen Működő Részvénytársaság ("K&H Bank Zrt." or "the Bank") is a limited liability company incorporated in Hungary. The Bank provide banking services through a nation-wide network of 195 branches. As at 31 December 2022 the Bank's registered office was at Lechner Ödön fasor 9, Budapest. Website: www.kh.hu.

The parent company of the Bank is KBC Bank N.V. The ultimate parent is KBC Group N.V.

Guy Libot Chief Executive Officer (Budapest) and Attila Gombás Chief Financial Officer (Budapest) are obliged to sign these financial statements.

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

Person in charge of accounting tasks: Paula Ecsedi (Budapest), registration number: 140573.

NOTE 2 – ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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

2.1 Basis of presentation

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, as modified by the initial recognition of financial instruments based on fair value, and by the revaluation of financial instruments categorised at fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL") and at fair value through other comprehensive income ("FVOCI"). The carrying values of recognized assets and liabilities that are hedged items in fair value hedges, and otherwise carried at amortised cost, are adjusted to record changes in fair value attributable to the risk that are being hedged.

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

The accounting policies are consistent with those applied in prior year.

2.1.1 Statement of compliance

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

The Bank prepares consolidated annual financial statements according to the same accounting framework as the separate annual financial statements. The Bank's separate and consolidated annual financial statements are approved and published on the same day.

2.2 Significant accounting judgements and estimates

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

Fair value of financial instruments

The fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction on principal market at the measurement date. Fair value is not the amount that an entity would receive or pay in a forced transaction, involuntary liquidation or distress sale. An imbalance between supply and demand (e.g. fewer buyers than sellers, thereby forcing prices down) is not the same as a forced transaction or distress sale.

NOTE 2 – ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Where the fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded on the statement of financial position cannot be derived from active markets, they are determined using a variety of valuation techniques that include the use of mathematical models. The input to these models is taken from observable markets where possible, but where this is not feasible, a degree of judgement is required in establishing fair values. The judgements include considerations of liquidity and model inputs such as correlation and volatility for longer dated derivatives. For the sensitivity of the judgements used for fair value calculation see Note 18 and Note 43.3.

Allowance for impairment of loans and advances, provision contingent liabilities and commitments

The impairment allowances of loans and advances and provision for contingent liabilities are determined based on the expected credit losses (ECL). Calculating ECL requires significant judgments on different aspects for example, but not limited to, the borrowers' financial position and repayment capabilities, the value and recoverability of collaterals, forward looking and macroeconomic information. The Bank applies neutral and free from bias approach when dealing with uncertainties and making decisions based on significant judgments.

The Bank regularly reviews its financial assets at amortised cost, financial assets valued at fair value through other comprehensive income and contingent liabilities and commitments to assess impairment and provision. The Bank applies its judgement on the basis of experience to estimate the amount of any impairment loss in cases where a borrower is in financial difficulties and where there is little available historical data relating to similar borrowers. Similarly, the Bank estimates changes in future cash flows based on the observable data indicating that there has been an adverse change in the payment status of borrowers in a group, or national or local economic conditions that correlate with defaults on assets in the Bank. Management uses estimates based on historical loss experience for assets with credit risk characteristics and objective evidence of impairment similar to those in the group of amortised cost assets. Refer to Note 23 for further details and Note 43.4 for macro-economic forecast scenarios.

In cases when the historical loss experience is not able to capture all the specific risks (e.g.: geopolitical and emerging risks) expert-based calculation at portfolio level is performed via a management overlay. For further details of the effect of the geopolitical and emerging risks see Note 3.

Provision for litigations and claims

The amount of provision required to meet losses incurred as a result of litigations and claims is another principal area of estimation uncertainty in these financial statements. Refer to Note 32 for further details.

2.3 Significant accounting policies

2.3.1 Foreign currency translation

The functional and presentational currency of the Bank is HUF. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into HUF at exchange rates quoted by the Hungarian National Bank as at the date of the statement of financial position. Negative and positive exchange rate differences are recognized in the income statement. Exceptions to the above general rule are the cases when a monetary asset or liability is involved in a cash flow hedge relationship as a hedging instrument and in accordance with the hedging documentation the foreign exchange translation difference of the hedging instrument is recognized as other comprehensive income. Non-monetary items are translated into the functional currency at a historical exchange rate as at the date of transaction. Non-monetary items measured at FV through OCI, which are denominated in foreign currencies, are translated into HUF at exchange rates quoted by the Hungarian National Bank as at the date of the statement of financial position and recorded as foreign exchange differences in the income statement. Income and expenses arising in foreign currencies are converted at the rate of exchange on the transaction date. Resulting foreign exchange gains or losses are recorded in the income statement on line foreign exchange differences.

2.3.2 Financial assets

The Bank applies all the requirements of IFRS 9 as from 1 January 2018, except for the hedge accounting transactions which continued to be accounted for in accordance with IAS 39.

NOTE 2 – ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

2.3.2.1 Financial assets – recognition and derecognition

2.3.2.1.1 Recognition

Financial assets and liabilities are recognised in the statement of financial position when the Bank becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instruments. Regular-way purchases or sales of financial assets are recognised using settlement date accounting. All financial assets are measured initially at fair value plus transaction costs that are directly attributable to its acquisition; with the exception of financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss.

When the fair value of financial assets and liabilities differs from the transaction price on initial recognition, the Bank recognises the difference as follows:

- When the transaction price in a non-active market differs from the fair value of other observable market transactions in the same instrument or from the fair value based on a valuation technique whose variables include only data from observable markets, the difference between the transaction price and the fair value (day 1 profit) is taken to profit or loss.
- If this is not the case (i.e. the variables do not include only data from observable markets), day 1 profit is deferred and is released in profit or loss during the life and until the maturity of the financial instrument.

2.3.2.1.2 Derecognition and modification

The Bank derecognises a financial asset when the contractual cash flows from the asset expire or the Bank transfers its rights to receive contractual cash flows on the financial asset in a transaction in which substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership are transferred.
In specific transactions like repurchase agreements and securities lending and borrowing the Bank assesses the transfer of the risks and rewards based on the applicable facts and circumstances and on the predetermined repurchase price. When this indicates that the Bank has retained substantially all risks and rewards then financial assets and liabilities are not derecognised but the relating consideration or financial assets received/paid are presented as separate financial liability/asset. Continuing involvement that takes the form of a guarantee over the transferred asset is measured at the lower of the original carrying amount of the asset and the maximum amount of consideration that the Bank could be required to repay.

Repo and reverse repo agreements

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

Securities lending and borrowing

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

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

NOTE 2 – ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

When during the term of a financial asset there is a change in the terms and conditions, then the Bank assesses whether the new terms are substantially different to the original terms indicating that the rights to the cash flows of the initial instruments have expired. In case the conclusion is that the terms are substantially different then the transaction is accounted for as financial asset derecognition, which requires derecognising the existing financial asset and recognising a new financial asset based on the revised terms. Conversely, when the Bank assesses that the terms are not substantially different than the transaction is accounted for as financial asset modification.

Renegotiated loans

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

The Bank considers a loan (receivable) renegotiated if the loan or credit arrangements are renegotiated, rescheduled (prolonged) and renegotiated upon the debtor's or the financial institution's initiative, within the framework of the amendment of the underlying contract, where the underlying contract is amended because of the considerable deterioration in the financial condition or solvency of the borrower, on account of which he is unable to meet the obligations of repayment as originally contracted. Such amendments result in significant changes in the terms and conditions of the underlying contract, bringing considerably more favourable terms for the client - by way of derogation from the market conditions pertaining to contracts of the same type bearing similar terms and conditions.

The assessment of the substantially different terms is made when loans to customers are renegotiated or otherwise modified. In considering the substantially different terms, the Bank evaluates whether:

- The borrower has changed;
- The loan has been partially written off because the Bank estimates that the part or entirety of the loan became irrecoverable;
- Changes made to a loan or loans of the same borrower resulted in refinancing or consolidation of the loans into a new loan;
- Due to significant financial difficulty of the borrower, the Bank has granted more than one concession;
- Substantial new terms have been introduced, such as profit share/equity-based return significantly modifying the risk profile of the loan;
- The nature of the interest rate or the reference rate has significantly changed;
- The currency of the contract has changed.

The amendments are representing, among others, the deferral of repayments (interest and/or principal) temporarily for a specific period (grace period), payment by instalments, modification of interest rates (for example repricing in the form of discount rates), capitalization of interest, changing the type of currency of denomination, extending the term of the loan, rescheduling instalment payments, reducing the level of collateralization or the level of security requested, or allowing other form of collateral or security, waiving the collateral or security requirement (non-collateralization), introducing new contract terms and conditions or eliminating certain existing terms and conditions. Furthermore a supplementary agreement or a new contract may be concluded between the debtor and the Bank, or between the borrower and an affiliate of the original lender, for a new loan for refinancing the debts (interest and principal) outstanding on account of the existing contract, or for undertaking additional commitments with a view to avoiding any further increase in risk exposure or to cutting losses, upon which the claims of the Bank (including the financial institution participating as the affiliate of the original lender) arising on account of the aforesaid supplementary agreement or new contract are also recognized as renegotiated loans (receivables).

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

NOTE 2 – ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

The process of financial asset modification requires adjusting the carrying amount of the previously recognised financial asset in order to reflect the changed terms on the contractual cash flows. In doing that the Bank recalculates the gross carrying amount of the financial asset and recognises a modification gain or loss presented separately in the income statement. The carrying amount of the financial asset is recalculated as the present value of the estimated future cash payments through the expected life of the changed terms that are discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate. Any costs or fees incurred as part of the modification shall adjust the carrying amount of the modified financial asset and are amortised over the remaining term of the modified financial asset.

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

If the renegotiation does not result in derecognition, the impact of modification will be presented as change in the assets' effective interest rate or change in gross carrying amount. The effect of contract modification on gross carrying amount is presented as modification losses on financial assets at amortized cost in the income statement (see Note 3).

Derecognition of renegotiated loans

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

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

2.3.2.1.3 Write-offs

A write-off is a direct reduction of the gross carrying amount of a financial asset when the Bank has no reasonable expectations of recovering the financial asset on its entirety or a portion thereof. A write-off constitutes a derecognition event.
Write-offs do not constitute a debt forgiveness and the Bank retains its legal enforceable rights towards the borrower until the official legal proceedings have concluded otherwise.

2.3.2.2 Equity and debt instruments classification

On initial recognition of a financial asset, the Bank first assesses the contractual terms of the instrument in order to classify it as an equity or debt instrument. An equity instrument is defined as any contract that evidences a residual interest in another entity's net assets. In order to satisfy this condition, the Bank reviews whether the instrument includes no contractual obligation for the issuer to deliver cash or exchange financial assets or financial liabilities with another entity under conditions that are potentially unfavourable to the issuer.
Any instruments which do not meet the criteria of equity instruments are classified as debt instruments by the Bank.

2.3.2.2.1 Classification and measurement – debt instruments

When the Bank concludes that the financial asset is a debt instrument then on initial recognition, it can be categorised in one of the following categories:

- Mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss (FVPL);
- Designated at initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss (FVO);
- Fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI);
- Amortised cost (AC)

NOTE 2 – ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Debt instruments have to be classified in the FVPL category when (i) they are not held in business model whose objective is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows or within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets or alternatively (ii) they are held in such business model but the contractual terms of the instrument give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are not solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Further, the Bank may in some cases, on initial recognition, irrevocably designate a financial asset that otherwise meets the requirements to be measured at AC or at FVOCI as at fair value (FVO) if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch that would otherwise arise.

A debt instrument is measured at FVOCI only if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as at FVO:

- the asset is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets;
- and the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

A debt instrument is measured at AC only if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as at FVO:

- the asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows;
- and the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

2.3.2.2.2 Business model assessment

The business model assessment is relevant for debt instruments to assess whether they are allowed to be measured at AC and FVOCI. In performing the assessment, the Bank reviews the objective of a business model in which an asset is held at a portfolio level because this best reflects the way the business is managed and information is provided to management. The information considered includes:

- the stated policies and objectives for the portfolio and the operation of those policies in practice. In particular, whether management's strategy focuses on earning contractual interest revenue, maintaining a particular interest rate profile, matching the duration of the financial assets to the duration of the liabilities that are funding those assets or realising cash flows through the sale of the assets;
- how the performance of the portfolio is evaluated and reported to key management;
- the risks that affect the performance of the business model (and the financial assets held within that business model) and how those risks are managed;
- how managers of the business are compensated – e.g. whether compensation is based on the fair value of the assets managed or the contractual cash flows collected; and
- the frequency, volume and timing of sales in prior periods, the reasons for such sales and its expectations about future sales activity. However, information about sales activity is not considered in isolation, but as part of an overall assessment of how the Bank's stated objective for managing the financial assets is achieved and how cash flows are realised.

Financial assets that are held for trading or whose performance is evaluated on a fair value basis are measured at FVPL because they are neither held to collect contractual cash flows nor held both to collect contractual cash flows and to sell financial assets.

2.3.2.2.3 Assessment whether contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI)

For the purposes of this assessment, 'principal' is defined as the fair value of the financial asset on initial recognition. 'Interest' is defined as consideration for the time value of money and for the credit risk associated with the principal amount outstanding during a particular period of time and for other basic lending risks and costs (e.g. liquidity risk and administrative costs), as well as profit margin.

NOTE 2 – ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

In assessing whether the contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest, the Bank considers the contractual terms of the instrument. This includes assessing whether the financial asset contains a contractual term that could change the timing or amount of contractual cash flows such that it would not meet this condition. In making the assessment, the Bank considers:

- contingent events that would change the amount and timing of cash flows;
- leverage features;
- prepayment and extension terms;
- terms that limit the Bank's claim to cash flows from specified assets (e.g. non-recourse asset arrangements); and
- features that modify consideration of the time value of money – e.g. periodical reset of interest rates.

2.3.2.2.4 Reclassification

Financial assets are not reclassified subsequent to their initial recognition, except in the period after the Bank changes its business model for managing financial assets which could occur when the Bank begins or ceases to perform an activity that is significant to its operations (e.g.: when the Bank acquires, disposes of, or terminates a business line). The reclassification takes place from the start of the first reporting period following the change.

2.3.2.2.5 Classification and measurement – Equity instruments

Financial equity instruments are categorised in one of the following categories:

- Mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss (FVPL);
- Equity instruments elected for fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI).

For investments in subsidiaries and affiliated undertakings the rules defined in Section "Participations" apply.

In the banking activity all equity instruments is included in the FVOCI category when the investment is not held for trading. This is a specific designation that is be made on a case-by-case basis, applicable to strategic investments. The election to include equity instruments in the FVOCI category is irrevocable on initial recognition and can be done on an investment-by-investment basis which is interpreted by the Bank as share-by-share basis. Equity categorised in the FVOCI category is subsequently measured at fair value with all changes recognised in other comprehensive income and without any recycling into the income statement even when the investments is disposed. The only exception applies to the dividend income which are recognised in the income statement.

2.3.2.2.6 Classification and measurement - Derivatives

The Bank can recognise derivative instruments either for trading purpose or as hedging derivatives. Derivatives can have asset or liability positions depending on their actual market value.

Trading derivatives

Derivative instruments are always measured at fair value and the Bank makes a distinction as follows:

- Derivatives that are held with a hedging intent but for which hedge accounting cannot be or is not applied (economic hedge): hedging instruments can be acquired with the intention of economically hedging an external exposure but without the application of hedge accounting. The interest component of these derivatives is recognised under 'Net interest income', while all other fair value changes are recognised under 'Net result from financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss'.
- Derivatives held without hedging intent (trading derivative): the Bank can also enter into a derivative position without any intention to hedge economically a position. Such activity can relate to closing / selling an external position in the near term or for short-term profit taking purposes. All fair value changes on such derivatives are recognised under 'Net result from financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss'.

NOTE 2 – ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Hedging derivatives

Hedging derivatives are derivatives which are specifically designated in a hedge relationship. The accounting process of such derivatives are detailed in the section “Hedge Accounting”.

2.3.2.3 Fair value hierarchy of financial instruments

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

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

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

The Bank assesses the significance of fair value adjustments at portfolio level in function of the proportion of the fair value adjustment relative to the size of the underlying portfolio. A fair value adjustment related to the unobservable input is considered to be material for the Bank if this fair value adjustment makes up at least 5% of the nominal exposure of the underlying portfolio.

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.

Changes to the fair value classification

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

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

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

NOTE 2 – ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

2.3.3 Financial assets - Impairment

2.3.3.1 Definition of default

The Bank uses the definition for defaulted financial assets which is used for internal risk management purposes and it is in line with guidance and standards of the financial industry regulators. A financial asset is considered as defaulted if one or more of the following conditions are fulfilled:

- A significant deterioration in creditworthiness
- The asset is flagged as non-accrual
- The asset is flagged as high risk forborne in line with the internal policies for forbearance specified as stage 3 forborne
- Liquidation proceedings have been initiated against the client
- The counterparty has filed for bankruptcy or sought similar protection measures.
- The credit facility towards the customer is terminated, due to decline in credit worthiness.

The Bank applies a backstop for facilities that have at least 90 days past due status. In this context a backstop is used as a final control to ensure that all the assets that should have been designated as defaulted, are properly identified.

2.3.3.2 Expected credit loss model

The model for impairment of financial assets is called the Expected Credit Loss model (ECL). The scope of the ECL model is based on the classification of financial assets. The ECL model is applicable to the following financial assets:

- Financial assets measured at amortised cost;
- Debt instruments measured at fair value through the other comprehensive income;
- Loan commitments and financial guarantees;
- Finance lease receivables; and
- Trade and other receivables.

No ECL are calculated for equity investments. Financial assets that are in scope for the ECL carry an amount of impairments equal to the life-time ECL if the credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition. If the credit risk has not increased significantly since initial recognition, the loss allowance equals to an amount of 12 month ECL (see below for the references to the significant increase in credit risk).
To distinguish between the different stages with regards the amount of ECL, the Bank uses the internationally accepted terminology for stage 1, stage 2 and stage 3 financial assets.

All financial assets at initial recognition, unless they are already credit impaired, are classified at stage 1 and carry 12 month ECL. Once a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition occurs, the asset migrates to stage 2 and carries life-time ECL. Once an asset meets the definition of default it migrates to stage 3.

IFRS 9 allows for a practical expedient for leasing and trade receivables. The ECL for trade receivable are measured in an amount equal to the life-time ECL. The Bank applies this practical expedient for trade receivables.

Impairment gains and losses on financial assets are recognised under the heading “Impairments” in the income statement.

NOTE 2 – ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Financial assets that are measured at amortised cost are presented on the statement of financial position at their carrying amount being the gross carrying amount minus loss allowances. Debt instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income are presented on the statement of financial position at their carrying amount being the fair value at the reporting date. The adjustment for the ECL is recognised as a reclassification adjustment between the income statement and the other comprehensive income. For loan commitments and financial guarantees a provision for ECL is recognized as liability.

2.3.3.3 Significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition

In accordance to the ECL model, a financial assets attracts life-time ECL once the credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition; therefore the assessment of the significant increase in credit risk defines the staging of financial assets. The assessment of a significant increase in credit risk is a relative assessment based on the credit risk that was assigned at initial recognition. This is a multi-factor assessment, and, thus the Bank has developed a multi-tier approach (MTA).

2.3.3.3.1 Multi-Tier Approach – Bond portfolio

For the bond portfolio the MTA consists of three tiers:

- Low credit exception: Bonds always carry 12-months ECL if they have a low credit risk at the reporting date (i.e. stage 1). The Bank uses the low credit risk exception for bonds which are graded as investment grade (BB+ and above) based on internal rating.
- Internal rating: only applicable if the first tier is not met. This is a relative assessment comparing the Probability of Default (PD) at initial recognition to the PD at the reporting date. The Bank makes the assessment on a facility level at each reporting period.
- Management assessment: Finally management reviews and assesses the significant increase in credit risk for financial assets at an individual and a portfolio level.

If none of these triggers results in a migration to stage 2, then the bond remains in stage 1. A financial asset is considered impaired (i.e. stage 3) as soon as it meets the definition of default. The MTA is symmetrical, i.e. a credit that has migrated to stage 2 or 3 can return to stage 2 or 1 if the Tier that triggered the migration is not present in a subsequent reporting date.

2.3.3.3.2 Multi-tier approach – Loan portfolio

For the loan portfolio the Bank uses a five-tier approach. This MTA is a waterfall approach, i.e. if after assessing the first Tier, doesn't result in migrating to stage 2, then the second Tier is assessed and so on. At the end, if all Tiers are being assessed without triggering a migrations to stage 2, then the financial asset remains in stage 1.

- Internal rating: the internal rating is used as the main criterion for assessing the increase in credit risk. This is a relative assessment comparing the PD at initial recognition to the PD at the reporting date. The Bank makes the assessment on a facility level at each reporting period.
- Forbearance: Forborne financial assets are always considered as stage 2, unless they are already impaired. In the latter case, they migrate to stage 3.
- Days past due: the Bank uses the backstop described in the standard. A financial asset that has more than 30 days past due, migrates to stage 2.
- Internal rating backstop: the Bank uses an absolute level of PD as a backstop for financial assets to migrate to stage 2. This backstop corresponds to the highest PD (i.e. PD9 based on the Bank internal rating) before a financial asset is considered to be impaired.
- Management assessment: Finally management reviews and assesses the significant increase in credit risk for financial assets at an individual and a portfolio level.

NOTE 2 – ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

A financial asset is considered impaired (i.e. stage 3) as soon as it meets the definition of default. The MTA is symmetrical, i.e. a credit that has migrated to stage 2 or 3 can return to stage 2 or 1 if the Tier that triggered the migration is not met at the reporting date.

2.3.3.4 Measurement of ECL

The ECL is calculated as the product of the probability of default (PD), the estimated exposure at default (EAD) and the loss given default (LGD).

The ECL are calculated in a way that reflect:
- an unbiased, probability weighted amount;
- the time value of money; and
- information about the past events, current conditions and forecast economic conditions.

The life-time ECL represents the sum of the ECL over the life time of the financial asset discounted at the original effective interest. The 12 months ECL represent the portion of the life time ECL that results from a default in 12-month period after the reporting date.

The Bank uses specific IFRS 9 models for PD, EAD and LGD to calculate ECL. To the extent possible the Bank uses similar modelling techniques that have been developed for prudential purposes (i.e. Basel models) for efficiency purposes. Having said that, the Bank ensures that the Basel models are adapted to be in compliance with IFRS 9, for example:
- the Bank removes the conservatism which is required by the regulator for Basel models
- the Bank adjusts the way that macroeconomic parameters affect the outcome to ensure that the IFRS 9 models reflect a “point-in-time” rather than “through-the-cycle” estimate (the latter is required by the regulator).
- the Bank applies forward looking macroeconomic information in the models.

The Bank also considers three different forward looking macro-economic scenarios with different weights in the calculation of ECL (see Note 43.4). The base case macro-economic scenario represents the Bank’s estimations for the most probable outcome and it also serves as a primary input for other internal and external purposes.
The maximum period for measurement of the ECL is the maximum contractual period (including extensions) with the exception of specific financial assets which include a drawn and an undrawn amount available on demand which is not limited the exposure to the contractual period. Only for such assets a measurement period can extend beyond the contractual period.

2.3.3.5 Purchased or originated credit impaired (POCI)

The Bank defines POCI assets as financial assets in scope of the IFRS 9 impairment which at origination are already defaulted (i.e. meet the definition of default).
POCI assets are recognised initially at an amount net of impairments and are measured at amortised cost using a credit adjusted effective interest rate. In subsequent period any changes to the estimated lifetime ECL are recognised in the income statement. Favourable changes are recognised as an impairment gain even if the lifetime ECL at the reporting date is lower than the estimated lifetime ECL at origination.

2.3.4 Cash, cash balances with central banks and other demand deposits

Cash comprises cash on hand and demand deposits, e.g. cheques, petty cash and central bank balances as well as other bank balances. For the purposes of reporting cash flows, cash and cash equivalents comprise balances with an original maturity less than 90 days, including cash, balances due from banks and balances with the Hungarian National Bank (including obligatory reserves) decreased with deposits from banks repayable on demand.

NOTE 2 – ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

2.3.5 Financial liabilities

Financial instruments or their component parts are classified as liabilities or as equity in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangements on initial recognition and the definitions of financial liabilities and equity instruments. A financial instrument is classified as a liability if:

- the Bank has a contractual obligation to deliver cash or another financial asset to the holder or to exchange another financial instrument with the holder under conditions that are potentially unfavourable to the Bank; or
- the Bank has a contractual obligation to settle the financial instrument in a variable number of its own equity instruments.

A financial instrument is classified as an equity instrument if both of the conditions are not met and in that case is covered under the section “Equity”.

2.3.5.1 Financial liabilities – recognition and derecognition

The Bank recognises a financial liability when it becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument which is typically the date when the consideration received in the form of cash or other financial asset has been received. At initial recognition the financial liability is recognised at fair value and less transaction costs that are directly attributable to its issuance, except for financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss.

Financial liabilities are derecognised when they are extinguished, i.e. when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expires. The Bank can also derecognise the financial liability and recognise a new one when there is an exchange between the Bank and the lenders of the financial liability with substantially different terms, as well as substantial modifications of the terms of the existing financial liabilities. In assessing whether terms are different, the Bank compares the discounted present value of the cash flows under the new terms, including any fees paid net of any fees received and discounted using the original effective interest rate, and the discounted present value of the remaining cash flows of the original financial liability. If the difference is at least 10% or more then the Bank derecognises the original financial liabilities and recognises a new one. When the exchange of debt instruments or modification of terms is accounted for as an extinguishment, any costs or fees incurred are recognised as part of the gain or loss on the extinguishment.

Financial liabilities held for trading

Held-for-trading liabilities are those incurred principally for the purpose of generating a profit from short-term fluctuations in price or dealer’s margin. A liability also qualifies as a trading liability if it belongs to a portfolio of financial instruments held for trading separately by the trading desk and for which there is a recent pattern of short-term profit-taking.

Trading liabilities can include derivative liabilities, short positions in debt and equity instruments, term deposits and debt certificates. In connection with derivative liabilities the Bank makes similarly distinction between trading and hedging derivatives as in case for derivative assets.
Initially, held-for-trading liabilities are measured at fair value. At the end of the reporting date, trading liabilities are measured at fair value. Fair value adjustments are always recorded in the income statement.

NOTE 2 – ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Financial liabilities upon initial recognition designated by the entity at fair value through profit or loss

IFRS 9 allows measuring a (group of) financial liability(s) on initial recognition at fair value, whereby fair value changes are recognized in profit or loss except for fair value changes related to the changes in own credit risk which are presented separately in OCI. The fair value designation is used by the Bank for the following reasons:

- the Bank designates a financial liability or group of financial liabilities at fair value when these are managed and their performance are evaluated on a fair value basis.
- Fair value option can be used when the use eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency that would otherwise arise from measuring assets or liabilities or recognising the gains and losses on them on different bases.
- A financial instrument is regarded as a hybrid instrument when it contains one or more embedded derivatives that are not closely related to the host contract. The fair value option can be used when it is not possible to separate the non-closely related embedded derivative from the host contract and then the entire hybrid instrument can be designated at fair value. This results that both the embedded derivative and the host contract are measured at fair value. the Bank uses this option when, for example, structured products contain non closely related embedded derivatives, in which case both the host contract and the embedded derivative are measured at fair value.

Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost

The Bank classifies most of its financial liabilities under this category, also those used to fund trading activities, when the trading intent is not present in the financial liabilities (e.g.: issued bonds). These financial liabilities are initially measured at cost, which is the fair value of the consideration received including transaction costs. Subsequently they are measured at amortised cost, which is the amount at which the funding liability was initially recognised minus principal repayments and plus or minus the cumulative amortisation of any difference between that initial amount and the maturity amount. The difference between the amount made available and the nominal value is recorded on an accruals basis as an interest expense. Interest expenses accrued, but not yet paid, are recorded under accruals and deferrals.

2.3.5.2 Financial liabilities – own credit risk

For financial liabilities designated at fair value, IFRS 9 requires measuring the financial liability on initial recognition at fair value. Thereafter fair value changes are recognized in the income statement, except for fair value changes related to the changes in own credit risk which are presented separately in OCI.

Accordingly, the fair value movement of the liability is presented in different parts: changes in own credit risk are presented in OCI and all other fair value changes are presented in the income statement under the line item “Net result from financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss”. The amounts recognized in OCI relating to the own credit risk are not recycled to the income statement even when the liability is derecognized and the amounts are realized. Although recycling is prohibited, the Bank transfers the amounts in OCI to other reserves within equity at derecognition. The only situation when the presentation of the own credit risk in OCI is not applied when this would create an accounting mismatch in the income statement.

NOTE 2 – ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

2.3.5.3 Financial liability – financial guarantee contract

A financial guarantee contract is a contract that requires the Bank to make specified payments to reimburse the holder for a loss it incurs because a specified debtor fails to make payment when due in accordance with the original or modified terms of a debt instrument. Such a contract is initially recognised at fair value and is subsequently measured at the higher of

- the amount determined in accordance with impairment provisions of IFRS 9 (see section "Financial Assets – Impairment") and
- the amount initially recognised less, when appropriate, cumulative amortisation recognised in accordance with the revenue recognition principle of IFRS 15.

2.3.6 Offsetting

The Bank offsets and presents only a net amount in the statement of financial position of a financial asset and financial liability when and only when it has currently a legally enforceable right to set off the recognized amounts and intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

2.3.7 Hedge accounting

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

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

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

Fair value micro hedging: In relation to fair value hedges which meet the conditions for hedge accounting, any gains or losses from the changes in fair value of the derivative are recognized immediately in the income statement together with changes in the fair value of the hedged item that are attributable to the hedged risk. Accrued interest income from interest rate swaps is recognized in net interest and similar income. If the hedging derivative expires or is sold, terminated or exercised, or the hedge no longer meets the criteria for fair value hedge accounting, or the hedge designation is revoked, then the hedge accounting is discontinued prospectively. Any adjustment up to the point of discontinuation that is made to a hedged item for which the effective interest method is used is amortised to the income statement over its remaining life or recognized directly when the hedged item is derecognized.

Fair value macro hedging: a group of derivatives can be viewed in combination and jointly designated as a hedging instrument. The Bank uses interest rate swaps to hedge the interest rate risk for a portfolio of financial instruments (loans, deposits, securities). Interest rate swaps are measured at fair value, with fair-value changes being reported in the income statement. Accrued interest income from interest rate swaps is recognized in net interest and similar income. The hedged amount of loans is measured in fair value as well, with fair value changes being reported in the income statement. If a hedge is ineffective, the cumulative fair value change in the hedged amount will be amortised to the income statement over the remaining lifetime of the hedged assets or will be immediately removed from the statement of financial position if ineffectiveness is due to derecognition of the corresponding loans.

NOTE 2 – ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Cash flow hedges: In relation to cash flow hedges which meet the conditions for hedge accounting, the portion of the gain or loss on the hedging instrument that is determined to be an effective hedge is recognized initially in the other comprehensive income in the cash flow hedge reserve. Any ineffective portion of changes in the fair value of a derivative is immediately recognized in the income statement. The amount recognized in OCI is reclassified to the income statement as a reclassification adjustment in the same period as the hedged cash flows affect the income statement. Hedge accounting is discontinued when the hedging instrument expires or is sold, terminated or exercised, or no longer qualifies for hedge accounting. At that point in time, the cumulative gain or loss on a cash flow hedge recognized in the other comprehensive income remains in the other comprehensive income until the forecasted transaction occurs, when it is then transferred to the income statement for the period.

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

2.3.8 Participations

In the separate financial statement of the Bank, participations in subsidiaries and affiliated undertakings are measured at cost based on IAS 27, reduced by impairment determined in accordance with IAS 36. The carrying amount of other equity instruments with participating nature is determined in accordance with IFRS 9, such equity instruments are measured at fair value and impairment is not applied.

The Bank considers a participation in a subsidiary or in affiliated undertakings impaired, if there is a significant and permanent decrease in the fair value (and therefore the value of the participation decreases under the purchase value), or there is any objective evidence that the participation is impaired. Determining "Significant" and „permanent" requires a decision. „Significant" means generally 15% or more and "permanent" means more than 1 year.

2.3.9 Leasing

This classification is crucial for lessor positions; for lessee positions, this classification is of lesser importance since both classifications result in a similar recognition and measurement of the lease in the statement of financial position and profit or loss.

2.3.9.1 The Bank, as a lessee

On initial recognition the Bank recognises a right-of-use (ROU) asset and a lease liability which are both measured - in most cases - at the present value of the lease payments. The ROU asset will be recognized in the Bank's statement of financial position similarly as to where the leased assets would be recognized if it were subject to a finance lease. The lease liability will be recognized as "Financial liabilities at amortised cost – other liabilities".
The ROU asset is measured at cost, less any accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses; and adjusted for any remeasurement of the lease liability. The depreciation requirements follow IAS 16, the impairment requirements follow IAS 36. The lessee shall depreciate the right-of-use asset from the commencement date to the earlier of the end of the useful life of the right-of-use asset or the end of the lease term.
The Bank recognises a financial cost on the lease. The cost represents the unwinding of the discount rate of the lease. The Bank uses the incremental borrowing rate for discounting the lease payments when and if the rate implicit in the lease is not readily determinable.
The lease term is determined as the non-cancellable period of the lease, taking into account the periods covered by an option to extend or terminate the lease. For assessing these options, the Bank uses all economic facts and circumstances, including the factors listed in IFRS 16 B37 to determine the lease term.
The lease liability is remeasured when there is a lease modification or a reassessment such as an indexation of the rent payment or at the reassessment of the lease term. The lease liability shall be remeasured using a revised discount rate, whereby the revised rate is determined at the date of the remeasurement in case of a change in the lease term. The remeasurement shall occur when there are changes to the lease term or in case of other

NOTE 2 – ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

reassessments. The lease liability shall be remeasured using an unchanged discount rate when there are change in index or rate affecting payments.

The Bank opts to apply the following practical expedients foreseen in the standard: the Bank applies a single discount rate to a portfolio of leases with reasonably similar characteristics (‘portfolio approach’). The Bank applies the recognition exemption for both leases with a low value (< 5.000 EUR recalculated at current HUF exchange rate) and short-term leases (< 12 months). The Bank does not recognise contracts of intangibles as leasing agreement.

IFRS 16 requires that an lease should be recorded in the lessee's balance sheet both as an asset and as an obligation to pay future rentals. The derecognition requirements for finance lease liabilities are based on IFRS 9 rules.

At the commencement of the lease term, the sum to be recognised both as an asset and as a liability is the present value of the minimum lease payments each determined at the inception of the lease. In calculating the present value of the minimum lease payments, the discount factor is the lessee’s incremental borrowing rate. Any initial direct costs of the lessee are added to the amount recognised as an asset.

2.3.9.2 The Bank, as a lessor

All leases need to be classified as either finance leases or operating leases. The classification under IFRS 16 is based on the extent to which risk and rewards incidental to ownership of leased assets lie with the lessor or the lessee. A finance lease transfers substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of an asset.

The amount due from the lessee under a finance lease is recognised in the Bank’s statement of financial position as claims from customers at an amount equal to the Bank’s net investment in the lease in the financial statement line item of financial assets at amortised cost. Over the lease term, rentals are apportioned between a reduction in the net investment in the lease and income. The net investment in a lease is its gross investment in the lease discounted at the interest rate implicit in the lease. The gross investment in the lease is equal to the minimum lease payments plus any unguaranteed residual accruing to the lessor.

During the lease term, the net investment in the lease will represent the remaining minimum lease payments, less that part of the minimum lease payments that is attributable to future gross earnings (i.e. interest) and it will also include the unguaranteed residual value. The unguaranteed residual value, which is expected to be small in a finance lease (even in a property lease), represent the amount the lessor expects to recover from the value of the leased asset at the end of the lease term that is not guaranteed in any way by either the lessee or third parties.

The requirements on subsequent measurement are based on IFRS 16, but for the impairment and derecognition of finance lease assets IFRS 9 rules must be applied.

Assets subject to operating leases are included in bank premises and equipment in the statement of financial position and lease payments received are presented as income in the income statement. When the Bank provides lease incentive to the lessee, the aggregate cost of incentives are treated as a reduction of rental income over the lease term.

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

NOTE 2 – ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

2.3.10 Equity (Reserves)

Reserves in the financial statements of the Bank contains the following:
- In Other Comprehensive Income
  - revaluation reserve of financial instruments measured through other comprehensive income, where the fair value changes of FVOCI financial instruments are recognised.
  - accumulated amount of financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss that is attributable only to the own credit changes of the Bank
  - hedging reserve, which is the gain or loss on the hedging instrument included in a cash flow hedge that is determined to be an effective hedge.
  - remeasurement of defined benefit plans: the actuarial gains and losses recognised as remeasurements of the net defined benefit (e.g. effect of change in yield curves applied for estimating or discounting, or changes in tax rates related to the benefit)
- Statutory risk reserve which is set aside as 10% of the profit calculated in accordance with Hungarian Accounting Regulations for use against future losses.
- Share premium which is the excess amount received by the Bank over the par value of its shares at the time of capital increase.

2.3.11 Dividend on ordinary shares

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

2.3.12 Share based payment transactions

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

2.3.13 Investment property

Investment property is defined as a real estate property either built, purchased or acquired under a finance lease by the Bank, which is held to earn rentals or capital appreciations rather than used by the Bank for the supply of services or for administrative purposes.
The Bank subsequently measures investment property at initial cost minus accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Depreciation is provided on a straight-line basis during the useful life of the asset. The useful life of investment property is generally 33 years, except if the consideration of certain special circumstances results different useful lifetime.

2.3.14 Property and equipment

Property and equipment are tangible items that are held for use in the production or supply of goods or services, for rental to others, or for administrative purposes, and are expected to be used during more than one period. An item of property and equipment is recognized as an asset only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the asset will flow to the entity and the cost of the asset can be measured reliably.

The Bank considers movables as tangible asset only above HUF 100,000 initial cost. Items under this amount – including decorative elements, art works with low value – are accounted for as material cost.

NOTE 2 – ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Property and equipment is initially measured at cost. Cost is the amount of cash or cash equivalents paid or the fair value of other consideration given to acquire an asset at the time of its acquisition or construction.

After initial recognition subsequent cost can increase the carrying amount of an asset or can be recognized as a separate asset, if it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the asset will flow to the Bank and the cost can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of replaced components are derecognized. Repairs and maintenance are charged to the income statement as incurred

In case of compound assets, main components of these can differ regarding the economic characteristics. In this case the initial cost is divided among main components. Useful life, residual value and depreciation method is determined individually for every main components.

The subsequent measurement of property and equipment is based on the cost model, i.e. property and equipment are carried at initial cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses.

Every part of property and equipment, which represents significant value compared to the total initial cost of the asset is depreciated separately. Depreciation is calculated on a straight-line basis under the estimated useful life of the asset. Land, art works have unlimited useful lives, therefore are not depreciated.

The estimated useful lives of property and equipment are the following:

Land and buildings (including leasehold rights, and leasehold improvements)	10-50 years
Right-of-use assets (leases)	3-20 years
IT and office equipments (including system software)	3-7 years
Other	10-50 years

System software (operating systems) are initial software linked to the purchase of hardware, without whose installation the hardware will not function or operate. Such software regulates the internal operation of the computer and ensures communication with the configuration or the network, and thus includes operating systems, support software and compilers, therefore system software forms an integral part of related hardware.

The Bank prepares reassessment for the useful lives and the residual values at least on a yearly basis.

Leasehold rights are mainly right-of-use assets in connection with IFRS 16 Leases standard. For further details see Note 2.3.9. Leasing.

2.3.15 Intangible assets

An intangible asset shall be recognised if, and only if it is probable that the expected future economic benefits that are attributable to the asset will flow to the entity and the cost of the asset can be measured reliably.

Intangible assets can have a finite or indefinite useful life. The Bank owns intangible assets with finite useful life.

Intangible assets with finite lives are amortised over the useful economic life; the amortisation expense is recorded as operating expense in the income statement. The impairment assessment of intangible assets with finite lives is the same as tangible assets. Intangible assets with finite lives have no residual value, as the Bank does not intend to dispose the intangible assets before their economic useful lives.

NOTE 2 – ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

The subsequent measurement of intangible assets is based on the cost model i.e. are carried at initial cost less accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses. Depreciation is calculated on a straight-line basis under the estimated useful life of the asset:

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

Core banking systems are software handling back-end data processing applications for processing all transactions that have occurred during the day and posting updated data on account balances to the mainframe. Core systems typically include deposit account processing, loan and credit processing, interfaces to the general ledger and reporting tools.

The Bank owns purchased trademarks, the depreciation is based on the useful life determined in the purchase agreement.

2.3.16 Impairment of non-financial assets

When the Bank prepares financial statements it ensures that the carrying amount of the non-financial asset does not exceed the amount what could be obtained from either using or selling it (“recoverable amount”). Property and equipment, investment property and software are subject to the impairment review only when an objective evidence of impairment indicator exists. The Bank reviews at least annually whether there are any indicators of impairment.

When an impairment indicator is present, or the impairment test of an asset must be prepared, the Bank estimates the asset’s recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is defined as the higher of fair value less cost to sell or the value in use, determined individually by assets, except if the economic benefits realized on the asset can not be separated from economic benefits realized on other assets or group of assets. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset.
Where the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount.

2.3.17 Contingent liabilities

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

Taking into account that IFRS 9 and IAS 37 do not contain specific requirements related to the accounting treatment of commitments for issuing non-financial guarantees, the Bank treats them in the same way as financial guarantees.

To determine the allowance for losses on contingent liabilities the Bank uses the Expected Credit Loss model (ECL) (for details see Note 2.3.3 Financial assets – Impairment).

2.3.18 Provisions

Provisions are recognised at the reporting date if and only if there is a present obligation (legal or constructive) due to a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.
When the timing effect is material, the amount recognised as a provision is the net present value of the best estimate.

NOTE 2 – ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Any compensation that arises in relation to provisions for operational losses from claims and legal disputes regarding commercial activity are presented in other income / (expense) when they become virtually certain.
When it is virtually certain that another party will repay the expenditure of the provisions, the reimbursement is treated as a separate asset.

2.3.19 Revenue recognition

2.3.19.1 Net interest and similar income

Net Interest Income falls under the scope of IFRS 9. Interest income and expense are calculated and recognised based on the effective interest rate method, or, if considered appropriate, based on a method that results in an interest income or interest expense that is a reasonable approximation of using the effective interest rate method as basis for the calculation. The effective interest includes fees considered to be part of the effective interest rate of a financial instrument (generally fees received as compensation for risk or origination fees).). Prepayment fees are also presented as interest income.

Interest income calculated using effective interest method is presented as a separate line item on the face of the income statement. Interest income related to assets held for trading, mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss and hedging derivatives are presented in a separate line item as “other similar income”.

Interest income and expenses from financial instruments are, with the exceptions described below classified as “Net Interest Income”.

For financial assets measured at amortised cost or debt instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, the calculation of the interest income depends on the stage of the asset used in the calculation of ECL. For assets that are in stage 1 and stage 2 the interest recognition is based on the gross carrying amount while for assets in stage 3 and POCI on the carrying amount . The gross carrying amount of a financial asset is defined as the amortised cost before adjusting for any loss allowance.

2.3.19.2 Net fee and commission income

The Bank presents the revenue of different transaction under this line item. Most of these fall under the scope of IFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers as they cover services and goods provided by the Bank to its customers while certain transactions reported under Commitment credit are accounted for under IFRS 9. The revenue recognised on these transactions reflect the amount of consideration to which it expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring goods or service to the customers. For the recognition of revenue the Bank needs to identify the contract and define what the promises are (performance obligations) in the transaction. Thereafter the transaction price is calculated and allocated to all performance obligations identified in the contract. Revenue is recognised only when the Bank has satisfied the performance obligation.

The revenue from fiduciary and trading services falls under the scope of IFRS 15. These transactions are straightforward because the Bank provides series of distinct services which is consumed by the customer simultaneously when the benefits are provided. The Bank is remunerated after executed transactions or on a timely basis, the fee is determined as a fixed amount or a percentage. The fee arrangements do not include variable compensation and revenue is estimated and recognised straightforward. Due to the nature of the promises the Bank recognises these revenues at that point in time or over time.

NOTE 2 – ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Commitment credit represents revenue on fees received from lending and financial leasing business that are not considered as part of the Effective Interest Rate and consequently, have to be recognised under the scope of IFRS 15, except for financial guarantees which are accounted for in accordance with IFRS 9. This includes typically credit-related fees like loan administration fees or fees charged as prepayment fees. The Bank also recognises fees received for the issuance of guarantees, letters of credit, standby credit agreement and similar transactions. It also includes fees charged to companies with specific financing needs requiring integrated or highly complex structure. The terms applied by the Bank on these revenue do not contain complex arrangements and relates to a certain percentage of the transaction and variability is limited. The terms of the provided services are straightforward and are recognised in general at the point when the actual service has been performed or transferred to the customer except for financial guarantees for which the received fees are treated as income and recognised in general over time until expiry of the guarantee.

Fee income also contains fees related to payment services whereby the Bank charges the customer for different transactions linked with its current accounts, domestic or foreign payments, payment services through ATM, etc. These services are mainly completed when the actual transaction is executed therefore the relating consideration can be recognised directly at that point in time.

2.3.20 Employee benefits

2.3.20.1 Short-term employee benefits

Short-term employee benefits, such as salaries, paid absences, performance-based cash awards and social security costs are recognised over the period in which the employees provide the related services. The relating expenses are presented under the income statement as Staff expenses.

2.3.20.2 Post-employment benefits

A number of employees of the Bank receive post-employment benefits in the form of defined benefit plans. The defined benefit plan belongs to post-employment benefits. The components of the benefit costs related to the program are recorded as follows in the financial statements:

- vested benefits and costs arising from the change of the program's conditions as personal expenses in the income statement
- interest expenses related to the defined benefit plan as interest and similar expense in the income statement
- the revaluation of the defined benefit plan (e.g. impact of change of the curves used to the estimation and discount calculation or change of the tax rate related to the benefit) in other comprehensive income.

2.3.21 Government grants

Government grants are assistance by government in the form of transfers of resources to the Bank in return for past or future compliance with certain conditions relating to the operating activities of the entity.
Government grants are recognised when there is a reasonable assurance that the grant will be received and the conditions attached to it will be met. The grants are recognised in the income statement in a systematic basis to match the way that the Bank recognises the expenses for which the grants are intended to compensate.
Government grants related to assets, including non-monetary grants at fair value, shall be presented in the statement of financial position either by setting up the grant as deferred income or by deducting the grant in arriving at the carrying amount of the asset. The Bank applies the deferred income (gross) presentation method.

2.3.22 Levies

Public authorities could impose different levies on the Bank. The amount of the levies can be dependent on the amount of revenue (mainly interest) generated by the Bank, on the amount of deposits accepted from customers, on the total balance sheet volume with corrections based on some specific ratio's. Levies are recognised, in accordance with IFRIC 21, when the obligating event that gives rise to the recognition of the liability, as stated in the relevant legislation, has occurred. Depending on the obligating event, levies can be recognised at one point or over time. The majority of the levies imposed on the Bank have to be recognised at one point, which occurs mainly at the beginning of the financial year. The Bank recognises the levies as part of Operating Expenses (See Note 2.5).

NOTE 2 – ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

2.3.23 Income tax

Income tax consists of two elements: current year's taxes paid/payable and changes in deferred tax assets/liabilities. Income tax is accounted for either in the income statement or in the Other Comprehensive Income depending on where the items that triggered the tax are accounted for. Income taxes that are initially accounted for in the Other Comprehensive Income and that relate to gains/losses that are subsequently recognised in the income statement, are recycled in the income statement in the same period that the item is accounted for in the income statement. Current taxation is provided for in accordance with the fiscal regulations of Hungary.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the p eriod when the asset is realised or the liability is settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognized for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are recognized for all deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences can be utilized.

Deferred tax assets are recognised for the carry-forward of unused tax losses and unused tax credits to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the unused tax losses and unused tax credits can be utilized.

Deferred and current tax assets and liabilities are offset only if the Bank has a legally enforceable right to set off, and the Bank intend to settle them on a net basis or to realize the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously

2.3.24 Non-current assets held-for-sale, liabilities associated with disposal groups

Non-current assets or group of assets and liabilities held for sale are those for which the Bank will recover the carrying amount from a sale transaction that is expected to qualify as a sale within a year, instead of through continuing use.

In line with IFRS 5 standard the Bank presents an instrument as Non-current asset or disposal group classified as held-for-sale only if it is available for immediate sale in its present condition and the sale of the asset is highly probable.

The Bank measures a non-current asset or disposal group classified as held for sale at the lower of carrying amount or fair value less cost to sell.

Non-current assets held for sale and liabilities held for sale are reported separately from the other assets and liabilities in the statement of financial position at the end of the reporting date.

Non-current assets held for sale (disposals groups) are not depreciated but measured at the lower of their carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell.

A discontinued operation is a component of the Bank that either has been disposed of, or that is classified as held for sale, and:

- represents a separate major line of business or geographical area of operations;
- is part of a single co-ordinated plan to dispose of a separate major line of business
- or geographical area of operations; or is a subsidiary acquired exclusively with a view to resale.

2.3.25 Fiduciary assets

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

NOTE 2 – ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

2.3.26 Events after reporting period

Events after the reporting date are defined as favourable or unfavourable events that occur between the reporting date and the date that the financial statements are authorised for issue. There are two types of events after the reporting period:

- those which provide evidence of conditions that existed at the reporting date (adjusting events)
- those that are indicative of conditions that arose after the reporting date (non-adjusting events).

The impact of adjusting events has already been reflected in the financial position and performance of the current year.
The impact and consequences of the non-adjusting events are disclosed in the notes of the financial statements.

2.4 Changes in accounting policies

2.4.1 Adoption of new or revised standards and interpretations

The following amended standard became effective from 1 January 2022, but did not have any material impact on the Bank:

- Proceeds before intended use, Onerous contracts – cost of fulfilling a contract, Reference to the Conceptual Framework – narrow scope amendments to IAS 16, IAS 37 and IFRS 3, and Annual Improvements to IFRSs 2018-2020 – amendments to IFRS 1, IFRS 9, IFRS 16 and IAS 41 - The amendment to IAS 16 prohibits an entity from deducting from the cost of an item of PPE any proceeds received from selling items produced while the entity is preparing the asset for its intended use.
- Covid-19-Related Rent Concessions – Amendments to IFRS 16 - The amendments provided lessees with relief in the form of an optional exemption from assessing whether a rent concession related to COVID-19 is a lease modification

2.4.2 New accounting pronouncements

The Bank has not applied the following IASs, IFRSs and Interpretations of the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee (IFRIC) that have been issued but are not yet effective. The Bank will apply these standards when they become mandatory.

The list of standards and amendments:

- Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture – Amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28 - These amendments address an inconsistency between the requirements in IFRS 10 and those in IAS 28 in dealing with the sale or contribution of assets between an investor and its associate or joint venture.
  Effective from: to be determined by the IASB

- IFRS 17 Insurance contracts - IFRS 17 replaces IFRS 4, which has given companies dispensation to carry on accounting for insurance contracts using existing practices. Regarding the non-financial guarantees issued by the Bank, the Bank has performed an assessment and concluded the performance guarantees should be accounted for as loan guarantees even following the effective date of IFRS17
  Effective from: 1 January 2023

- Classification of liabilities as current or non-current – Amendments to IAS 1 - These narrow scope amendments clarify that liabilities are classified as either current or non-current, depending on the rights that exist at the end of the reporting period.
  Effective from: 1 January 2023

NOTE 2 – ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

- Classification of liabilities as current or non-current, deferral of effective date – Amendments to IAS 1 - The amendment to IAS 1 on classification of liabilities as current or non-current was issued in January 2020 with an original effective date 1 January 2022. However, in response to the Covid-19 pandemic, the effective date was deferred by one year to provide companies with more time to implement classification changes resulting from the amended guidance.

  Effective from: 1 January 2024

- Amendments to IAS 8: Definition of Accounting Estimates - The amendment to IAS 8 clarified how companies should distinguish changes in accounting policies from changes in accounting estimates.
  Effective from: 1 January 2023

- Amendments to IFRS 17 and an amendment to IFRS 4 - The amendments include a number of clarifications intended to ease implementation of IFRS 17, simplify some requirements of the standard and transition.
  Effective from: 1 January 2023

- Deferred tax related to assets and liabilities arising from a single transaction – Amendments to IAS 12 - The amendments to IAS 12 specify how to account for deferred tax on transactions such as leases and decommissioning obligations.
  Effective from: 1 January 2023

- IFRS 14 Regulatory Deferral Accounts - IFRS 14 permits first-time adopters to continue to recognise amounts related to rate regulation in accordance with their previous GAAP requirements when they adopt IFRS.
  Effective from: 1 January 2016 (No EU endorsement, EU waits for the final standard)

- Amendments to IAS 1 and IFRS Practice Statement 2: Disclosure of Accounting policies - IAS 1 was amended to require companies to disclose their material accounting policy information rather than their significant accounting policies. The amendment provided the definition of material accounting policy information.
  The Bank will review its accounting policy disclosures during 2023 and apply the amended requirements in its 2023 financial statements
  Effective from: 1 January 2023

- Transition option to insurers applying IFRS 17 – Amendments to IFRS 17 - The amendment to the transition requirements in IFRS 17 provides insurers with an option aimed at improving the usefulness of information to investors on initial application of IFRS 17.
  Effective from: 1 January 2023

  Other than referred to above the Bank does not expect any material impact on its financial reporting

NOTE 2 – ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

2.5 Taxes and levies payable by financial institutions

Credit institutions and financial institutions are exposed to pay the so called “bank tax” introduced in 2010 in Hungary (see Note 12). The actual bank tax and its reversal (if any) are recorded as expense in the financial period in which it is legally payable. As the bank tax is payable based on non-net income measures it does not meet the definition of income tax under IFRS and is therefore presented as an operating expense in the income statement.

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

In addition to the regular “bank tax” extraordinary tax payment had to be made in 2020. As the additional “bank tax” is deductible in the next 5 years’ regular tax obligation, it has no effect on the profit or loss, but it is reported as an outstanding claim in the statement of financial position.

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

In the case of bankcard transactions the FTL is recognized at the beginning of the year in a lump sum, because the base of this levy is the bankcard transactions of the previous year that triggers the payment obligation of the levy at the beginning of the year.

The Investor Protection Fund (IPF) is established to provide indemnity to investors against property damages arising from the potential insolvency of investment service providers. Members make annual contribution payments to the IPF. Based on the interpretation of IFRIC 21 the amount is recognized at the beginning of the year in a lump sum in the Bank’s Financial Statements.

The Resolution Fund was established in 2014 to shift the costs of crisis management in the financial sector to the members of the sector. The Fund is financed by credit institutions and investment firms from the annual fees paid by the members. According to IFRIC 21 the Bank records the total annual fee at the beginning of the period.

2.6 Change in estimate

When preparing the financial statements and applying the Banks’s accounting policies, management is required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Some degree of uncertainty is inherent in almost all amounts reported. The estimates are based on the experience and assumptions that the Bank’s management believes are reasonable at the time the financial statements are being prepared.

Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimates are revised and in any future periods affected. Significant areas of estimation uncertainty, and critical judgements in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements are detailed in the relevant notes.

NOTE 2 – ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

2.7 Presentation changes

Some of the primary statements and the notes in the Financial Statements were changed in comparison with the previous year's presentation to provide 'a reliable and more relevant information'. The changed categories are marked in the concerned notes.

Change in accounting policy – presentation of the revaluation result of foreign exchange swaps

There was a change in the presentation of the revaluation result of foreign exchange swaps: revaluation gain / loss on forward leg of the swaps was reclassified from the line Net gains / losses from financial instruments at fair value through profit and loss to line Foreign exchange difference so that the revaluation result of spot and forward legs are both reported under the same line. The changes were performed to better comply with the disclosure requirements of the corresponding standards.

The reclassifications caused the following changes in the Separate income statement in 2021.

	Notes	2021 reclassified MHUF	Reclassifi-cation MHUF	2021 before reclassifi-cation MHUF
Net gains / (losses) from financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss	6	5 883	(27 874)	33 757
Foreign exchange differences		13 388	27 874	(14 486)

Updated presentation of assets pledged as collaterals

The Bank amended the amount presented on the information line 'At amortised cost - of which asset pledged as collateral' in the separate statement of financial position to make it consistent with the 2022 presentation that restricts the amount reported on this line to those transferred assets relating to which the transferee has the right by contract or custom to sell or repledge the collateral.

The modified notes and primary statements impacted are the following:

- Separate income statement
- Separate financial position
- Note 6 – Net gains / (losses) from financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss
- Note 15 – Financial assets and financial liabilities by portfolio and product
- Note 16 – Transferred financial assets

NOTE 3 – FINANCIAL MORATORIUM AND MANAGEMENT OVERLAY

With the aim of mitigating the economic impact of the coronavirus, on 18 March 2020 a financial moratorium was announced for the retail and corporate debtors for principal, interest and fee payments which would become due until 31 December 2020 (Government decree of 47/2020 and 62/2020). The payment moratorium was automatic for all eligible debtors and loans (but the debtor had the right to opt-out from the payment moratorium).

In the subsequent period, the duration of the financial moratorium was prolonged in more steps:

- according to the government decree of 637/2020 (announced on 22 December 2020) the financial moratorium became available for another half year until 30 June 2021
- on 9 June 2021 the government announced the decree of 317/2021, in which the financial moratorium was prolonged until 30 September 2021 with unchanged conditions
- according to the government decree of 536/2021 (as of 15 September 2021) the government announced the following decisions:
    - the financial moratorium was extended with another 1 month until 31 October 2021 (with unchanged eligibility criteria)
    - as from November 2021 until 30 June 2022 the following new rules are applicable for the financial moratorium:
        - participation in the moratorium is not automatic for all eligible debtors, the client has to submit an application to the bank (opt-in scheme)
        - eligibility criteria for retail debtors: pensioners, families (with children up to 25 years of age), publicly employed, unemployed people or private persons whose income persistently decreased; corporate debtors: revenue decreased by 25% in the last 18 months (for more details see government decree).
- The government decree of 537/2021 (announced on 15 September 2021) introduced an interest rate settlement rule for credit card and overdraft type exposures under moratorium (both prospectively and retrospectively from the beginning of the moratorium). The interest rate applicable for the settlement was the average rate for personal loans in February 2020 according to the statistical publications of the Magyar Nemzeti Bank.
- In June 2022, the government has extended the existing moratorium until 31 July (the extension was automatically applicable for all debtors in the moratorium). As from 1 August, only those who apply to their bank by 31 July was able to remain in the extended phase of the moratorium until 31 December 2022 (2nd opt-in-scheme).
- The government decree of 292/2022 introduced a credit moratorium on investment and working capital loans for the agricultural sector until the end of 2023 (eligible participants were able to decide whether or not to exercise the option).

The moratorium did not result in debt forgiveness: the unpaid interest and fee accumulated during the moratorium shall be redeemed after the moratorium in equal annual parts during the extended remaining tenor of the loan together with the due principal instalments. The tenor of the loan will be prolonged in a way that the debtor's new instalment covering the deferred interest and fee as well next to the due capital shall not exceed the instalment determined in the original payment schedule. Although the debtors shall redeem all deferred payment obligations accumulated during the moratorium, as no interest can be charged on the unpaid interest the Bank recognized a negative P&L impact arising from the time value of the payment deferral.

As an additional measure, the government decree of 782/2021 introduced an interest rate cap for short term repricing retail mortgage loans with floating interests (where interest rates are repriced between 27 October 2021 and 30 June 2022). In case of these loans the reference rates used as a basis for determining the interest rate at repricing cannot exceed the relevant reference rate as of 27 October 2021 for the period between 1 January 2022 and 30 June 2022. In 2022 the interest rate cap legislation was prolonged in more steps until 30 June 2023. Additionally, the scope of eligibility for the interest cap legislation was also extended:

- according to the government decree of 390/2022 (14 October) from 1 November 2022, the interest cap regulation is applicable also for borrowers with 3 and 5-year mortgages at market interest rates.
- the government decree of 415/2022 (26 October) extended the scope for the SME sector. In case of non state subsidized loans with variable rates the reference rate which will be used to determine the contractual interest rate shall be not higher than the reference rate on 28 June 2022 for the period from 15 November 2022 until 30 June 2023.

NOTE 3 – FINANCIAL MORATORIUM AND MANAGEMENT OVERLAY (continued)

The estimated negative impact of the above measures (HUF 24 223 million loss in 2022, 3 017 million loss in 2021) is recognized as a modification to the gross carrying amount of the related loans in the Bank's consolidated statement of financial position and as modification losses on financial assets at amortized cost in the Bank's consolidated income statement.

The following table presents the Bank's loan portfolio under moratorium as at 31 December 2022.

	Gross carrying amount		Accumulated impairment			
	Performing	Non-performing	Performing	Non-performing	Total carrying amount	Proportion of loans in moratorium
	MHUF	MHUF	MHUF	MHUF	MHUF	%
Loans and advances* at 31 December 2022						
General government	-	-	-	-	-	-
Corporate	48 367	3 869	(374)	(1 586)	50 276	4.24
of which: Small and Medium enterprises	44 793	3 866	(354)	(1 585)	46 720	6.40
Households	3 589	18 897	(37)	(5 506)	16 943	2.29
Consumer credit	6	4 608	-	(1 936)	2 678	2.57
Credit card	-	72	-	(34)	38	0.64
Current account	15	131	(8)	(75)	63	0.70
Finance lease	52	-	(3)	-	49	2.27
Mortgage loan	3	14 077	-	(3 457)	10 623	1.77
Term loan	3 513	9	(26)	(4)	3 492	17.60
Total	51 956	22 766	(411)	(7 092)	67 219	6.52

*The table includes the net carrying amount of loans and advances mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss and at amortised cost.

NOTE 3 – FINANCIAL MORATORIUM AND MANAGEMENT OVERLAY (continued)

The following table presents the Bank's loan portfolio under moratorium as at 31 December 2021.

	Gross carrying amount		Accumulated impairment			
	Performing	Non-performing	Performing	Non-performing	Total carrying amount	Proportion of loans in moratorium
	MHUF	MHUF	MHUF	MHUF	MHUF	%
Loans and advances* at 31 December 2021						
General government	-	-	-	-	-	-
Corporate	9 934	5 611	(748)	(1 918)	12 879	1.28
of which: Small and Medium enterprises	1 429	2 165	(134)	(947)	2 513	0.41
Households	20 669	16 795	(1 073)	(5 390)	31 001	4.14
Consumer credit	4 164	4 987	(45)	(2 193)	6 913	6.81
Credit card	73	89	(6)	(46)	110	1.80
Current account	119	147	(15)	(83)	168	1.78
Finance lease	2	-	-	-	2	0.07
Mortgage loan	15 864	11 567	(980)	(3 066)	23 385	3.85
Term loan	447	5	(27)	(2)	423	1.95
Total	30 603	22 406	(1 821)	(7 308)	43 880	5.42

*The table includes the net carrying amount of loans and advances mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss and at amortised cost. The fair value of loans and advances at fair value through profit or loss (presented as consumer credit and mortgage loan) amounted to HUF 1 520 million in 2022 (HUF 3 017 million in 2021).

Moratorium and emerging risk related significant judgements – effect on expected credit loss

The coronavirus pandemic hit the global economy very hard in 2020 and 2021. In 2020 a management overlay was included on top of the result from the standard method for calculating loan impairment, as our ECL models were not able to adequately reflect all the specifics of the coronavirus crisis or the various government measures implemented in the different countries to support households, SMEs and corporate entities through this crisis. In 2021, the assessment of the impact of the coronavirus crisis was reviewed, factoring in the changed macroeconomic outlook and course of the pandemic. As a result, the outstanding collective coronavirus-related ECL amounted to HUF 13 491 million on 31 December 2021, which means there was a HUF 6 239 million reversal in the income statement (the details of the calculations can be found in the 2021 and 2020 Annual Reports).

The Covid related management overlay was fully released in 2022 as the current and forward-looking payment indicators do not indicate repayment issues for the clients which were expected to be most affected by the containment measures. The remaining Covid risks in our portfolio are captured by the regular provisioning process through the usual credit risk channels (PD, past due status and forbearance). Additionally, customers participating in the extension of the moratorium received a stage 3 classification and additional impairment of HUF 2 952 million was recognized for them.

The Russia-Ukraine war continues to destabilise the global economy and to push commodity prices upwards. These high commodity prices have exacerbated the inflationary shock caused by supply chain issues, heavy fiscal stimulus and the rapid reopening following the Covid pandemic. The increasing inflationary pressures along with tightening labour markets are increasing the pressure on central banks to normalise monetary policy. The combination of higher, more persistent inflation along with tighter monetary policy is expected to provide a hit to economic growth.

NOTE 3 – FINANCIAL MORATORIUM AND MANAGEMENT OVERLAY (continued)

In light of these developments, we assessed the impact of the main macroeconomic and geopolitical risks on our loan portfolio in 2022. This impact assessment resulted in an impairment charge of HUF 20 514 million in 2022 comprising of the following factors:

Direct exposure to Russia, Ukraine & Belarus	Since the Bank does not have direct exposure towards clients in Russia, Ukraine or Belarus no ECL was booked. Nevertheless it is important to note that this was also taken into consideration.
Indirect impact of the military conflict on the loan portfolio	The conflict is expected to impact Corporate and SME clients through different channels: • Exposure to Corporate and SME clients with material activities in Russia, Ukraine and Belarus or a material dependency on these markets for imports or exports (either directly or indirectly through a client/supplier); • Exposure to Corporate and SME clients with operations that are especially vulnerable to a disruption of oil and/or gas supplies. The analysis indicates that HUF 156 billion worth of 'Stage 1' exposures have suffered a significant increase in credit risk not captured by the regular staging assessment. The ECL for the indirect impact amounted to HUF 2 730 million in 2022. These deals were migrated to Stage 2.
Emerging risks	We identified the following subsegments at risk in its portfolio: • Corporate and SME clients active in economic sectors that have been hit by supply chain issues and increasing commodity and energy prices, and that already have a higher credit risk (e.g., Automotive, Chemicals and Metals); • Retail clients with limited reserve repayment capacity for absorbing the higher cost of living and/or higher repayments due to increasing interest rates. The analysis indicates that HUF 442 billion worth of 'Stage 1' exposures have suffered a significant increase in credit risk not captured by the regular staging assessment. These deals were also migrated to Stage 2. The ECL for emerging risks amounted to HUF 15 386 million in 2022. Our credit risk department performed a detailed update of the vulnerable sectors based on the latest information available and by focusing on the different activities within certain sectors.
Macroeconomic scenarios	The model-driven ECL for geopolitical and emerging risks amounted to HUF 2 398 million in 2022.

NOTE 3 – FINANCIAL MORATORIUM AND MANAGEMENT OVERLAY (continued)

The following table presents the distribution of the Bank's loan portfolio at 31 December 2022, where the risk is the exposure of the sectors to the negative effects.

	Normal	High	Critical
	%	%	%
Agriculture, Farming & Fishing	67	33	-
Authorities	100	-	-
Automotive	1	99	-
Aviation	-	100	-
Beverages	71	29	-
Building & Construction	91	6	3
Chemicals	23	45	33
Commercial Real Estate	100	-	-
Consumer Products	100	-	-
Distribution	91	8	1
Electricity	8	89	3
Electrotechnics	100	-	-
Finance & Insurance	100	-	-
Food Producers	60	26	14
Horeca	2	98	-
IT	100	-	-
Machinery & Heavy Equipment	100	-	-
Media	100	-	-
Metals	68	26	6
Oil, Gas & Other Fuels	85	14	1
Paper & Pulp	-	93	7
Private Persons	100	-	-
Services	-	100	-
Shipping	100	-	-
Telecom	87	13	-
Textile & Apparel	100	-	-
Timber & Wooden Furniture	100	-	-
Traders	77	23	-
Water	67	33	-

NOTE 3 – FINANCIAL MORATORIUM AND MANAGEMENT OVERLAY (continued)

The following table presents the distribution of the Bank's loan portfolio at 31 December 2021, where the risk is the exposure of the sectors to the negative effects.

	Normal %	High %	Critical %
Agriculture, Farming & Fishing	100	-	-
Authorities	100	-	-
Automotive	10	90	-
Aviation	-	-	100
Beverages	100	-	-
Building & Construction	25	75	-
Chemicals	92	8	-
Commercial Real Estate	2	98	-
Consumer Products	90	10	-
Distribution	5	69	26
Electricity	-	-	-
Electrotechnics	15	85	-
Finance & Insurance	100	-	-
Food Producers	100	-	-
Horeca	-	-	100
IT	100	-	-
Machinery & Heavy Equipment	10	43	47
Media	100	-	-
Metals	-	100	-
Oil, Gas & Other Fuels	86	14	-
Paper & Pulp	100	-	-
Private Persons	86	-	14
Services	93	1	6
Shipping	-	-	100
Telecom	94	6	-
Textile & Apparel	100	-	-
Timber & Wooden Furniture	100	-	-
Traders	79	21	-
Water	100	-	-

Overview of economic scenarios used

Because of the economic uncertainty, we continue to work with three alternative scenarios: a base-case scenario, a more optimistic scenario and a more pessimistic scenario. The definition of each scenario reflects the latest developments regarding geopolitical and emerging risks and the economy, with the following probabilities assigned for year-end 2022: 60% for the base-case, 35% for the pessimistic and 5% for the optimistic scenario. The scenarios and probabilities applied are those used for the update at year-end 2022; obviously, the situation may have changed in the meantime.

For further details of the economic scenarios see Note 43.4.

Optimistic scenario

A long-term solution to the Russia-Ukraine conflict is on the horizon. The easing of certain sanctions by the West in the short term will mitigate the rise in energy and commodity prices, but policy (e.g., budgetary) remains consistently focused on the green transition and energy autonomy and the expansion of military capacity.

NOTE 3 – FINANCIAL MORATORIUM AND MANAGEMENT OVERLAY (continued)

Base-case scenario

There will be no short-term solution to the Russia-Ukraine conflict. The West's sanctions will remain in effect for the foreseeable future. Although the rising energy and commodity prices are weighing on economic sentiment, no significant energy shortages are expected this or next winter. The negative impact on GDP growth is mitigated by supportive government policy. Monetary policy continues to normalise.

Pessimistic scenario

Further escalation of the Russia-Ukraine conflict will lead to further and stricter sanctions from the West, triggering further restrictions on Russia's energy and commodity exports, driving inflation even higher. Extreme shortages will lead to the rationing of energy and certain raw materials, pushing the economy into a deep recession. The impact of the sharp deterioration of economic sentiment on GDP growth is partly offset by the highly supportive economic policy.

For further details of the economic scenarios see Note 43.4.

NOTE 4 – NET INTEREST AND SIMILAR INCOME

	2022 MHUF	2021 MHUF
Financial assets at amortised cost	278 245	99 261
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	1 528	2 881
Positive interest on financial liabilities	416	10 181
Interest income calculated using the effective interest method	280 189	112 323
Financial assets held for trading	412	78
Financial assets mandatorily fair value through profit or loss other than held for trading	12 771	7 484
Asset/liability management derivatives	26 339	1 374
Hedging derivatives	35 600	14 307
Interest and similar income from lease	3 866	2 036
Other similar income	78 988	25 279
Total interest and similar income	359 177	137 602
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	(55 757)	(12 510)
Other	(1)	(1)
Negative interest on financial assets	(624)	(1 103)
Interest expense calculated using the effective interest method	(56 382)	(13 614)
Asset/liability management derivatives	(68 354)	(4 325)
Hedging derivatives	(71 790)	(12 993)
Other financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	(868)	(744)
Interest and similar expense of defined benefit plans	(15)	(6)
Interest and similar expense from lease	(2 307)	(972)
Other similar expense	(143 334)	(19 040)
Total interest and similar expense	(199 716)	(32 654)
Net interest and similar income	159 461	104 948

The Bank recorded HUF 201 million interest income (unwinding discount effect) on impaired assets in 2022 (HUF 176 million in 2021).

NOTE 5 – NET FEE AND COMMISSION INCOME

	2022	2021
	MHUF	MHUF
Credit and guarantee fee income	6 734	5 113
Structured finance	39	49
Total fee income related to financial instruments not at fair value through profit or loss	6 773	5 162
Brokerage services	9 496	9 305
Trust and fiduciary activities	2 577	2 507
Payment services	67 199	55 866
Card services	15 499	18 154
Other	5 409	4 487
Fee and commission income	106 953	95 481
Brokerage services	(704)	(511)
Credit and guarantee fee expense	(4 861)	(3 459)
Commissions to agents	(1 303)	(1 030)
Payment transactions	(6 678)	(5 874)
Card services	(7 182)	(9 245)
Insurance commissions	(4 596)	(4 047)
Other	(1 050)	(796)
Fee and commission expense	(26 374)	(24 962)
Net fee and commission income	80 579	70 519

Front-end fees related to financial assets at amortised cost (loans and receivables) are part of the effective interest rate method calculation and are recorded as interest income or expenses over the life of the underlying asset.

Although the Bank is in the scope of IFRS 15, the disclosures prescribed by the standard are not presented due to immateriality.

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

	2022 MHUF	Reclassified 2021 MHUF
Trading securities	595	127
Interest rate derivatives (including interest and fair value changes in trading derivatives)	18 088	13 657
Other financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss	7	350
Mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss other than held for trading	2 681	(12 368)
Foreign exchange trading (including interest and fair value changes in trading foreign exchange derivatives)	901	4 707
Fair value adjustments in hedge accounting*	(51)	(590)
Net gains / (losses) from financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss	22 221	5 883

*Results of cash flow hedge derivatives transferred from other comprehensive income to the income statement amounted to HUF 51 million loss in 2022 (HUF 538 million loss in 2021) . No result was recorded as the unrealised revaluation of the ineffective cash flow hedge transactions in 2022 (HUF 52 million loss in 2021).

The change in the fair value of financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss, where the fair value calculation is based on non-observable parameters was HUF 23 538 million loss in 2022 (HUF 16 348 million loss in 2021).

NOTE 7 – NET REALISED GAINS / (LOSSES) FROM SECURITIES AT FAIR VAUE THROUGH OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

	2022 MHUF	2021 MHUF
Hungarian government bonds	(2 048)	624
Net realised gains / (loss)	(2 048)	624

The Bank converted a part of its Visa Inc. C series preferred shares into A series since Visa Inc. plan to revoke the C series. In 2022 and 2021 the Bank sold the converted shares. Due to the disposal a gain of HUF 1 077 million was transferred from revaluation reserve of equity instruments to accumulated profit in 2022 (HUF 218 million gain in 2021). (See separate statement of changes in equity.)

NOTE 8 – DIVIDEND INCOME

The Bank recognised HUF 830 million dividend income in 2022 (HUF 11 700 million in 2021).

	2022 MHUF	2021 MHUF
K&H Tanácsadó Zrt. "v.a"	-	11 248
K&H Csoportszolgáltató Kft	36	44
K&H Ingatlanlízing Zrt.	122	117
K&H Faktor Zrt.	348	270
K&H Jelzálogbank Zrt.	236	-
K&H Autópark Kft.	74	-
VISA inc	14	21
Total dividend income	830	11 700

NOTE 9 – GAINS / (LOSSES) ON THE DISPOSAL OF ASSETS AT AMORTISED COST

	2022 MHUF	2021 MHUF
Loss on the disposal of debt securities	(605)	(718)
Gain on the disposal of loans and advances	472	4 222
(Loss) / Gain on the disposal of assets at amortised cost	(133)	3 504

The disposals were not in contradiction with the concerned business model.

NOTE 10 – OTHER INCOME AND EXPENSE

	2022 MHUF	2021 MHUF
Gain on property and equipment	853	619
Gain on sale of goods	121	31
Gain on other services	624	423
Recoveries related to operational risk	70	70
Other income - other	873	789
Other income	2 541	1 932

The income of HUF 624 million reported as revenue on other services in 2022 (HUF 423 million 2021) results from finance and accounting, business management, technical, logistics and bank security services granted by the Bank to other KBC Bank entities operating in Hungary.

NOTE 10 – OTHER INCOME AND EXPENSE (continued)

	2022 MHUF	2021 MHUF
Losses on property and equipment	(7)	-
Losses due to operational risks	(650)	(1 267)
Other expense - other	(210)	(273)
Other expense	(867)	(1 540)

NOTE 11 – GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

	2022 MHUF	2021 MHUF
IT expenses	(16 392)	(13 875)
Rental expenses	489	478
Repair and maintenance	(2 017)	(1 910)
Marketing expenses	(2 154)	(1 170)
Professional fees	(3 843)	(2 829)
Other facilities expenses	(5 365)	(4 201)
Communication expenses	(25)	(25)
Travel expenses	(37)	(14)
Training expenses	(482)	(313)
Personnel related expenses	(256)	(249)
Financial transaction levy	(36 837)	(29 438)
Other administrative expenses	(11 827)	(6 819)
Other provision	(146)	6
Total general administrative expenses	(78 892)	(60 359)

NOTE 12 – BANK TAX

The Bank paid a bank tax of HUF 33 522 million in 2022 (HUF 6 331 million in 2021).

The tables below present the details of the bank tax paid by the Bank in 2022 and 2021.

2022	Activity	Tax base MHUF	Tax rate %	Tax MHUF
K&H Bank Zrt.	Credit institution	4 019 772	0.199	8 015
K&H Bank Zrt.	Credit institution	255 070	10.000	25 507
Total		4 274 842	0.784	33 522

2021	Activity	Tax base MHUF	Tax rate %	Tax MHUF
K&H Bank Zrt.	Credit institution	3 177 525	0.199	6 331

NOTE 12 – BANK TAX (continued)

The bank tax payable by the Bank for the year 2022 is calculated as follows.

For credit institutions the tax base includes the total asset value as at 31 December 2020, less:

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

In 2021 the tax base of credit institutions was the total asset value as at 31 December 2019 adjusted by the above mentioned decreasing items.

The bank tax for credit institutions is payable at 0.15% on tax base below HUF 50 000 million and 0.20% on tax base above HUF 50 000 million in 2022 (0.15% and 0.20% in 2021).

The bank tax for the Bank is expected to be HUF 9 450 million in 2023. The increase of the bank tax expected in 2023 is caused by the change of the total asset value. In 2023 the tax base of credit institutions is the total asset value as at 31 December 2021 adjusted by the above mentioned decreasing items.

For the Bank the liability of HUF 9 450 million is established on January 1, 2023.

In 2022 and 2023 the sector of financial institutions is obligated to pay an extra tax. The tax base is corrected total income (tax base of local business tax) in the annual financial statements prepared for the financial year preceding the tax year. The tax rate is 10% in 2022, 8% in 2023. The Bank paid an extra tax of HUF 25 507 million in 2022. The extra tax for the Bank is expected to be HUF 25 031 million in 2023.

NOTE 13 – AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONNEL AND STAFF EXPENSES

	2022	2021
White-collar staff	3 073	3 074
Management	45	44
Total average number of persons employed	3 118	3 118

	2022 MHUF	2021 MHUF
Wages and salaries	27 952	25 028
Social security charges	4 882	5 093
Defined benefit plan	(19)	(17)
Share based payments	51	78
Other staff expenses	3 136	2 134
Total staff expenses	36 002	32 316

NOTE 14 – INCOME TAXES

The components of income tax expense for the year ended 31 December 2022 and 2021 are:

	Notes	2022	2021
		MHUF	MHUF
Statutory income tax expense		(6 443)	(7 073)
Statutory income tax from self-revision of prior years		199	10
Local business tax expense		(7 235)	(5 926)
Deferred taxes on income / (expense)	27	224	(85)
Income tax expense		(13 255)	(13 074)

Statutory income tax expense

In 2022 and 2021 corporate income tax was payable at 9% on yearly profits.

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

There is no procedure for final agreement of tax assessments in Hungary. The tax authorities may examine the accounting records and revise assessments for up to six years after the period to which they relate. Consequently, the Bank may be subject to further assessments in the event of an audit by the tax authorities. The corporate tax returns for the Bank have been reviewed and closed off by the taxation authorities for the years up to 2017. Management is not aware of any additional significant non-accrued potential tax liability which might arise relating to years not audited by the tax authorities.

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

	2022	2021
	MHUF	MHUF
Profit / (loss) before tax	80 185	97 481
Income tax rate	9,00%	9,00%
Income tax calculated	(7 217)	(8 773)
Plus/minus tax effects attributable to:		
Tax base decreasing items	873	1 491
Adjustments related to prior years	199	10
Local taxes and investment services tax	(7 235)	(5 926)
Tax base increasing items	125	124
Total tax effects	(6 038)	(4 301)
Income tax expense (income tax calculated + total tax effects)	(13 255)	(13 074)

The effective income tax rate for 2022 is 16.53% (2021: 13.41%).

NOTE 15 – FINANCIAL ASSETS AND FINANCIAL LIABILITIES BY PORTFOLIO AND PRODUCT

	Held for trading	Mandatorily fair value through profit or loss	At fair value through other comprehensive income	At amortised cost*	Hedging derivatives	Total
	MHUF	MHUF	MHUF	MHUF	MHUF	MHUF
Financial assets at 31 December 2022						
Securities	11 322	-	37 105	922 719	-	971 146
Loans and advances	-	272 012	-	3 898 068	-	4 170 080
Derivatives	193 065	-	-	-	206 383	399 448
Total	204 387	272 012	37 105	4 820 787	206 383	5 540 674

	Held for trading	Mandatorily fair value through profit or loss	At fair value through other comprehensive income	At amortised cost*	Hedging derivatives	Total
	MHUF	MHUF	MHUF	MHUF	MHUF	MHUF
Financial assets at 31 December 2021						
Securities	902	-	69 523	1 002 750	-	1 073 175
Loans and advances	-	206 014	-	3 661 254	-	3 867 268
Derivatives	85 187	-	-	-	71 513	156 700
Total	86 089	206 014	69 523	4 664 004	71 513	5 097 143

*Including cash balance with central banks and other demand deposits to credit institutions.

NOTE 15 – FINANCIAL ASSETS AND FINANCIAL LIABILITIES, BREAKDOWN BY PORTFOLIO AND PRODUCT (continued)

	Held for trading	Designated at fair value through profit or loss	Hedging derivatives	Measured at amortised cost	Total
	MHUF	MHUF	MHUF	MHUF	MHUF
Financial liabilities as at 31 December 2022					
Deposits from central banks	-	-	-	256 466	256 466
Deposits from credit institutions and investment firms*	-	-	-	724 802	724 802
Deposits from customers and debt certificates	-	13 597	-	3 864 287	3 877 884
Deposits from customers	-	13 597	-	3 813 218	3 826 815
Demand deposits	-	-	-	2 994 315	2 994 315
Term deposits	-	13 597	-	529 472	543 069
Savings deposits	-	-	-	289 431	289 431
Debt certificates	-	-	-	51 069	51 069
Certificates of deposits	-	-	-	230	230
Non-convertible bonds	-	-	-	-	-
Non-convertible subordinated liabilities	-	-	-	50 839	50 839
Derivatives	160 146	-	268 161	-	428 307
Other	-	-	-	15 829	15 829
Total carrying value	160 146	13 597	268 161	4 861 384	5 303 288

*Of which HUF 62 471 million is deposits from banks repayable on demand.

Deposits from credit institutions and investment firms includes repo transactions of HUF 73 174 million.

NOTE 15 – FINANCIAL ASSETS AND FINANCIAL LIABILITIES, BREAKDOWN BY PORTFOLIO AND PRODUCT (continued)

	Held for trading	Designated at fair value through profit or loss	Hedging derivatives	Measured at amortised cost	Total
	MHUF	MHUF	MHUF	MHUF	MHUF
Financial liabilities as at 31 December 2021					
Deposits from central banks	-	-	-	266 692	266 692
Deposits from credit institutions and investment firms*	-	-	-	708 531	708 531
Deposits from customers and debt certificates	-	5 701	-	3 651 020	3 656 721
Deposits from customers	-	5 396	-	3 603 940	3 609 336
Demand deposits	-	-	-	3 086 832	3 086 832
Term deposits	-	5 396	-	156 530	161 926
Savings deposits	-		-	360 578	360 578
Debt certificates	-	305	-	47 080	47 385
Certificates of deposits	-	-	-	232	232
Non-convertible bonds	-	305	-	-	305
Non-convertible subordinated liabilities	-	-	-	46 848	46 848
Derivatives	69 479	-	98 558	-	168 037
Other				15 772	15 772
Total carrying value	69 479	5 701	98 558	4 642 015	4 815 753

*Of which HUF 51 336 million is deposits from banks repayable on demand.

Deposits from credit institutions and investment firms includes repo transactions of HUF 105 444 million.

NOTE 15 – FINANCIAL ASSETS AND FINANCIAL LIABILITIES, BREAKDOWN BY PORTFOLIO AND PRODUCT (continued)

Details of financial instruments

Securities

Debt securities at fair value through other comprehensive income and at amortised cost are performing, non-past due bonds classified as stage 1 under IFRS 9.

The breakdown of securities is presented in the tables below.

	2022 MHUF	2021 MHUF
Held for trading		
Hungarian Treasury bills	1 167	38
Hungarian government bonds issued in HUF	10 155	862
Hungarian government bonds issued in foreign currency	-	2
Total held for trading securities	11 322	902

	2022			2021		
	Gross carrying amount MHUF	Fair value adjust-ment MHUF	Impair-ment MHUF	Gross carrying amount MHUF	Fair value adjust-ment MHUF	Impair-ment MHUF
Fair value through other comprehensive income						
Hungarian government bonds issued in HUF	34 637	(12 540)	(20)	66 412	(5 530)	(39)
Hungarian government bonds issued in foreign currency	-		-	-	-	-
Listed equity instrument	979	676	-	1 616	1 123	-
Unlisted equity instruments	646		-	646	-	-
Mortgage bonds	484			370	-	-
Bond issued by non-financial corporations in HUF	381		(1)	518	-	-
Total fair value through other comprehensive income	37 127	(11 864)	(21)	69 562	(4 407)	(39)

NOTE 15 – FINANCIAL ASSETS AND FINANCIAL LIABILITIES, BREAKDOWN BY PORTFOLIO AND PRODUCT (continued)

FVOCI equity instruments contain as at 31 December 2022 unlisted equity instruments in a value of HUF 646 million (HUF 646 million at the end of 2021) for which a fair value cannot be measured reliably. These investments are not traded on active markets.

The fair value of the Bank's investment in Visa Inc. (class C shares in 2022) is presented as listed equity instrument in the table above.

These FVOCI investments contain long term investments in companies where the Bank does not have significant influence.

FVOCI investments disclosed on their net carrying amount are:

	2022 MHUF	2021 MHUF
Garantiqa Hitelgarancia Zrt.	640	640
SWIFT S.C.	6	6
	646	646

The Bank recorded HUF 4 492 million loss after tax in other comprehensive income as a result of the fair value revaluation of FVOCI debt securities in 2022 (HUF 6 025 million losses after tax for in 2021).

The unrealised result of FVOCI debt securities is cumulatively HUF 4 583 million loss after tax as at 31 December 2022 (HUF 1 901 million loss as at 31 December 2021).

Debt securities at amortised cost consisted of the following types of securities.

	2022 MHUF		2021 MHUF	
	Gross carrying amount MHUF	Impair-ment MHUF	Gross carrying amount MHUF	Impair-ment MHUF
At amortised cost				
Government bonds issued in HUF	781 714	(456)	848 924	(488)
Government bonds issued in foreign currency	92 494	(55)	111 078	(66)
Bonds issued by municipality issued in HUF	112	(4)	186	(4)
Bonds issued by financial corporations in HUF	13 830	(1)	8 075	-
Bonds issued by non-financial corporations in HUF	35 355	(269)	35 064	(18)
Total at amortised cost	923 505	(785)	1 003 327	(576)

Bonds issued by financial corporations include bonds issued by the Investor Protection Fund of Hungary.

NOTE 15 – FINANCIAL ASSETS AND FINANCIAL LIABILITIES, BREAKDOWN BY PORTFOLIO AND PRODUCT (continued)

The Bank participated in the Bond Funding for Growth Scheme (BGS) launched by Hungarian National Bank with the aim of developing local bond market, boosting securitization of existing loans and diversifying the funding structure of corporate sector. Within the framework of the scheme, Hungarian National Bank purchases bonds in both the primary and secondary markets.

Assets pledged as collateral for liabilities and contingent liabilities

	Note	2022 Asset pledged MHUF	2022 Related liability MHUF	Restated 2021 Asset pledged MHUF	Restated 2021 Related liability MHUF
Assets pledged for:					
Hungarian government bonds pledged for repo liabilities	17	72 512	73 174	106 796	105 445
Hungarian government bonds pledged for Funding for Growth Scheme launched by the Hungarian National Bank		240 313	225 964	252 477	236 145
Other demand deposit with credit institutions pledged for derivative transactions	17	51 023	79 077	38 065	43 668
Hungarian government bonds pledged for clearing transactions		12 894	-	5 037	-
Mortgage loans pledged for refinancing loans		179 285	166 481	164 396	155 000
Total		556 027	544 696	566 771	540 258

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

NOTE 15 – FINANCIAL ASSETS AND FINANCIAL LIABILITIES, BREAKDOWN BY PORTFOLIO AND PRODUCT (continued)

The following table presents the breakdown of financial assets mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss and at amortised cost by portfolio and product as at 31 December 2022.

	Mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss			At amortised cost		
	Gross carrying amount	Accumulated negative changes in fair value due to credit risk	Total	Gross carrying amount	Accumulated impairment	Total
	MHUF	MHUF	MHUF	MHUF	MHUF	MHUF
Loans and advances at 31 December 2022*						
Central bank and credit institutions	26 459	-	26 459	1 762 121	(51)	1 762 070
General government	-	-	-	187 051	(56)	186 995
Corporate	-	-	-	1 229 705	(21 802)	1 207 903
of which: Small and Medium enterprises	-	-	-	785 181	(15 499)	769 682
Households	246 135	(582)	245 553	767 858	(26 758)	741 100
Consumer credit	172 610	(268)	172 342	113 106	(8 904)	104 202
Credit card	-	-	-	6 221	(266)	5 955
Current account	-	-	-	10 648	(1 657)	8 991
Finance lease	-	-	-	2 218	(56)	2 162
Mortgage loan	73 525	(314)	73 211	615 648	(15 699)	599 949
Term loan	-	-	-	20 017	(176)	19 841
Total	272 594	(582)	272 012	3 946 735	(48 667)	3 898 068

For details of the valuation method of loans and advances mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss see Note 18.

NOTE 15 – FINANCIAL ASSETS AND FINANCIAL LIABILITIES, BREAKDOWN BY PORTFOLIO AND PRODUCT (continued)

The following table presents the breakdown of financial assets mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss and at amortised cost by portfolio and product as at 31 December 2021.

	Mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss			At amortised cost		
	Gross carrying amount	Accumulated negative changes in fair value due to credit risk	Total	Gross carrying amount	Accumulated impairment	Total
	MHUF	MHUF	MHUF	MHUF	MHUF	MHUF
Loans and advances at 31 December 2021*						
Central bank and credit institutions	4 060	-	4 060	1 837 474	(51)	1 837 423
General government	7	-	7	50 264	(668)	49 596
Corporate	37	-	37	1 044 725	(19 446)	1 025 279
of which: Small and Medium enterprises	5	-	5	660 964	(11 075)	649 889
Households	202 247	(337)	201 910	768 284	(19 328)	748 956
Consumer credit	140 853	(213)	140 640	107 436	(5 919)	101 517
Credit card	-	-	-	6 360	(256)	6 104
Current account	-	-	-	10 796	(1 345)	9 451
Finance lease	-	-	-	3 016	(28)	2 988
Mortgage loan	61 394	(124)	61 270	618 662	(11 440)	607 222
Term loan	-	-	-	22 014	(340)	21 674
Total	206 351	-337	206 014	3 700 747	(39 493)	3 661 254

*From the total balance of loans and advances to Central bank and credit institutions HUF 1 159 531 million is either repayable on demand or is maturing in less than 90 days (HUF 424 583 million in 2021). Reverse repo transactions amounted to HUF 33 702 million in 2022 (in 2021: HUF 52 700 million).

NOTE 15 – FINANCIAL ASSETS AND FINANCIAL LIABILITIES, BREAKDOWN BY PORTFOLIO AND PRODUCT (continued)

Refinancing credits

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

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

The latest phase of Funding for Growth Scheme launched in April 2020 aims to help SMEs and corporations to mitigate the negative financial effects of the Covid-19 crises. The scheme makes financial funds available to micro-, small and medium-sized businesses through credit institutions and financial businesses at a fixed interest rate of a maximum 2.5%. The maximum tenor of the loans is set at 20 years. In a further easing of terms compared to previous phases of the scheme, it will be possible to draw down loans within three years from the signing of the contract. The minimum loan amount is reduced to HUF 1 million and the maximum loan amount per one SME is HUF 20 000 million. Financial institutions must assess loan applications within two weeks from the availability of the necessary information.

At 31 December 2022 and 2021, Management believes that the Bank is in compliance with all covenants. Refinancing credits are presented as financial liabilities at amortised cost in the statement of financial position.

In 2021 the Funding for Growth Scheme was closed.

	2022		2021	
	Liabilities	Assets	Liabilities	Assets
	MHUF	MHUF	MHUF	MHUF
Refinancing credits in the frame of the Funding for Growth Scheme	225 964	199 667	236 145	221 292
Other refinancing credits	309 359	126 020	292 040	140 206
Total refinancing credits	535 323	325 687	528 185	361 498

Non-convertible subordinated liabilities

	2022	2021
	MHUF	MHUF
Subordinated loan from KBC Group	50 839	46 848

In June 2006, the Bank borrowed EUR 60 million (HUF 24 015 million in 2022 and HUF 22 140 million in 2021) of subordinated debt from KBC Bank N.V. Dublin branch, a member of the KBC Group. In 2014 KBC Bank N.V. has taken over the facility from its branch. In March 2015 the loan's original maturity of 30 June 2016 was extended with 10 years. The loan bears a variable interest rate of 3 month-EURIBOR plus 2.70 percent per annum.

NOTE 15 – FINANCIAL ASSETS AND FINANCIAL LIABILITIES, BREAKDOWN BY PORTFOLIO AND PRODUCT (continued)

In September 2015 the Bank agreed on an additional subordinated debt of EUR 30 million (HUF 12 007 million in 2022 and HUF 11 070 million in 2021) with KBC Bank N.V. with conditions of 10 years maturity and a variable interest rate of 3 month-EURIBOR plus 3.05 percent per annum.

The third subordinated loan contract between the Bank and KBC Bank N.V. was made in December 2017. KBC Bank N.V. granted an additional EUR 37 million (HUF 14 809 million in 2022 and HUF 13 653 million in 2021) loan to the Bank with a maturity of 10 years and a variable interest rate of 3 months-EURIBOR plus 1.53 percent per annum.

Non-convertible subordinated liabilities are presented as financial liabilities at amortised cost in the statement of financial position.

NOTE 16 – TRANSFERRED FINANCIAL ASSETS

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

	2022		Restated 2021	
	Carrying amount of transferred asset	Carrying amount of associated liability	Carrying amount of transferred asset	Carrying amount of associated liability
	MHUF	MHUF	MHUF	MHUF
Debt securities at amortised cost	48 803	39 471	54 228	52 744
Total transferred assets and associated liabilities	48 803	39 471	54 228	52 744

Repo and reverse repo agreements

Under reverse repo transactions, the Bank obtains legal ownership of the respective collateral received and, thus, is permitted to utilise the collateral; however, the same collateral must be delivered back to the borrower of the funds on maturity, which generates a liability recorded as financial liability held at amortised cost in the financial position. The Bank recorded a HUF 33 702 million reverse repo transaction as at 31 December 2022 (in 2021 HUF 52 700 million).

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

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

NOTE 17 – OFFSETTING OF FINANCIAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

The following tables present the financial assets and liabilities which are subject to enforceable master netting agreements as at 31 December 2022:

	Amounts presented in the statement of financial position			Amounts not set off in the statement of financial position			
	Gross amount of recognised financial assets	Gross amount of financial liabilities set off	Net amounts of financial assets	Financial instruments	Cash collateral received	Securities collateral received	Net amount
	MHUF	MHUF	MHUF	MHUF	MHUF	MHUF	MHUF
Derivatives	399 448	-	399 448	349 230	580	-	49 638
Reverse repurchase agreements	33 702	-	33 702	-	-	30 919	2 783
Total financial assets subject to offsetting or master netting agreements	433 150	-	433 150	349 230	580	30 919	52 421

	Amounts presented in the statement of financial position			Amounts not set off in the statement of financial position			
	Gross amount of recognised financial liabilities	Gross amount of financial assets set off	Net amounts of financial liabilities	Financial instruments	Cash collateral pledged	Securities collateral pledged	Net amount
	MHUF	MHUF	MHUF	MHUF	MHUF	MHUF	MHUF
Derivatives	428 307	-	428 307	349 230	51 023	-	28 054
Repurchase agreements	73 174	-	73 174	-	-	72 512	662
Total financial liabilities subject to offsetting or master netting agreements	501 481	-	501 481	349 230	51 023	72 512	28 716

NOTE 17 – OFFSETTING OF FINANCIAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES (continued)

The following tables present the financial assets and liabilities which are subject to enforceable master netting agreements as at 31 December 2021:

	Amounts presented in the statement of financial position			Amounts not set off in the statement of financial position			
	Gross amount of recognised financial assets	Gross amount of financial liabilities set off	Net amounts of financial assets	Financial instruments	Cash collateral received	Securities collateral received	Net amount
	MHUF	MHUF	MHUF	MHUF	MHUF	MHUF	MHUF
Derivatives	156 700	-	156 700	124 373	1 816	-	30 511
Reverse repurchase agreements	52 700	-	52 700	-	-	52 687	22
Total financial assets subject to offsetting or master netting agreements	209 400	-	209 400	124 373	1 816	52 687	30 533

	Amounts presented in the statement of financial position			Amounts not set off in the statement of financial position			
	Gross amount of recognised financial liabilities	Gross amount of financial assets set off	Net amounts of financial liabilities	Financial instruments	Cash collateral pledged	Securities collateral pledged	Net amount
	MHUF	MHUF	MHUF	MHUF	MHUF	MHUF	MHUF
Derivatives	168 041	-	168 041	124 373	38 065	-	5 603
Repurchase agreements	105 445	-	105 445	-	-	106 796	(1 351)
Total financial liabilities subject to offsetting or master netting agreements	273 486	-	273 486	124 373	38 065	106 796	4 252

NOTE 17 – OFFSETTING OF FINANCIAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES (continued)

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

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

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

Securities collaterals received are not recorded in the consolidated statements of financial position. Securities collaterals pledged are recognised in the consolidated statement of financial position in the appropriate portfolio (and are presented as assets pledged as collateral for liabilities and contingent liabilities in Note 15).

NOTE 18 – FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

The table below presents information concerning the fair value of financial assets and liabilities for year 2022:

	Fair value							
	Quoted market price (level 1)	Valuation techniques - observable inputs (level 2)	Valuation techniques -un-observable inputs (level 3)	Total fair value	Total carrying amount	Accumulated difference between FV and carrying amount not recognised in PL or equity	Recognised in other comprehensive income: un-observable input	Recognised in profit or loss un-observable inputs*
	MHUF	MHUF	MHUF	MHUF	MHUF	MHUF	MHUF	MHUF
Cash and cash balances with central banks and other demand deposits with credit institutions	72 113	1 097 625	-	1 169 738	1 169 738	-	-	-
Financial assets	692 307	935 360	2 482 407	4 110 074	4 443 049	(332 975)	(637)	(19 263)
Held for trading	1 269	197 284	5 834	204 387	204 387	-	-	4 288
Debt securities	1 183	10 139	-	11 322	11 322	-	-	-
Derivatives	86	187 145	5 834	193 065	193 065	-	-	4 288
Fair value through other comprehensive income	34 616	864	1 625	37 105	37 105	-	(637)	-
Equity instruments	-	-	1 625	1 625	1 625	-	(637)	-
Debt securities	34 616	864	-	35 480	35 480	-	-	-
Measured at amortised cost	656 422	504 370	2 229 395	3 390 187	3 723 162	(332 975)	-	-
Debt securities	656 422	48 617	113	705 152	922 719	(217 567)	-	-
Loans and advances	-	455 753	2 229 282	2 685 035	2 800 443	(115 408)	-	-
Mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss other than held for trading	-	26 459	245 553	272 012	272 012	-	-	(23 551)
Hedging derivatives	-	206 383	-	206 383	206 383	-	-	-
Total financial assets and cash and cash balances with central banks and other demand deposits with credit institutions	764 420	2 032 985	2 482 407	5 279 812	5 612 787	(332 975)	(637)	(19 263)
Financial liabilities								
Held for trading derivatives	57	154 157	5 932	160 146	160 146	0	-	(4 275)
Fair value option	-	13 597	-	13 597	13 597	0	-	-
Deposits	-	13 597	-	13 597	13 597	0	-	-
Debt certificates	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-
Measured at amortised cost	-	437 458	4 317 801	4 755 259	4 861 384	106 125	-	-
Deposits	-	390 307	4 301 972	4 692 279	4 794 486	102 207	-	-
Debt certificates	-	47 151	0	47 151	51 069	3 918	-	-
Other	-	-	15 829	15 829	15 829	0	-	-
Hedging derivatives	-	268 161	0	268 161	268 161	0	-	-
Total financial liabilities	57	873 373	4 323 733	5 197 163	5 303 288	106 125	-	(4 275)

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

NOTE 18 – FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES (continued)

The table below presents information concerning the fair value of financial assets and liabilities for year 2021:

	Fair value							
	Quoted market price (level 1)	Valuation techniques - observable inputs (level 2)	Valuation techniques -un-observable inputs (level 3)	Total fair value	Total carrying amount	Accumulated difference between FV and carrying amount not recognised in PL or equity	Recognised in other comprehensive income: un-observable input	Recognised in profit or loss un-observable inputs*
	MHUF	MHUF	MHUF	MHUF	MHUF	MHUF	MHUF	MHUF
Cash and cash balances with central banks and other demand deposits with credit institutions	63 510	203 082	-	266 592	266 591	-	-	-
Financial assets	962 698	1 703 781	2 118 239	4 784 718	4 894 062	(109 344)	166	(11 947)
Held for trading	49	81 177	4 863	86 089	86 089	-	-	4 436
Debt securities	28	874	-	902	902	-	-	-
Derivatives	21	80 303	4 863	85 187	85 187	-	-	4 436
Fair value through other comprehensive income	66 379	882	2 262	69 523	69 523	-	166	-
Equity instruments	6	-	2 262	2 268	2 268	-	166	-
Debt securities	66 373	882	-	67 255	67 255	-	-	-
Measured at amortised cost	896 270	1 546 149	1 909 160	4 351 579	4 460 923	(109 344)	-	-
Debt securities	896 270	44 882	186	941 338	1 002 750	(61 412)	-	-
Loans and advances	-	1 501 267	1 908 974	3 410 241	3 458 173	(47 932)	-	-
Mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss other than held for trading	-	4 060	201 954	206 014	206 014	-	-	(16 383)
Hedging derivatives	-	71 513	-	71 513	71 513	-	-	-
Total financial assets and cash and cash balances with central banks and other demand deposits with credit institutions	1 026 208	1 906 863	2 118 239	5 051 310	5 160 653	(109 344)	166	(11 947)
Financial liabilities	73	64 442	4 964	69 479	69 479	-	-	(4 401)
Held for trading derivatives	-	5 701	-	5 701	5 701	-	-	-
Fair value option	-	5 396	-	5 396	5 396	-	-	-
Deposits	-	305	-	305	305	-	-	-
Debt certificates	-	512 319	4 107 183	4 619 502	4 642 014	22 512	-	-
Measured at amortised cost	-	462 724	4 091 411	4 554 135	4 579 162	25 027	-	-
Deposits	-	49 595	-	49 595	47 080	(2 515)	-	-
Debt certificates	-	-	15 772	15 772	15 772	-	-	-
Other	-	98 558	-	98 558	98 558	-	-	-
Hedging derivatives							-	
Total financial liabilities	73	681 020	4 112 147	4 793 240	4 815 752	22 512	-	(4 401)

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

NOTE 18 – FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES (continued)

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

Financial assets	Held-for trading-derivatives	Mandatorily fair value through profit or loss	Fair value other comprehensive income	Total
	MHUF	MHUF	MHUF	MHUF
Balance as at 31 December 2021	4 863	201 954	1 616	208 433
Net gains / (losses)				
In profit or loss	778	(23 551)	-	(22 773)
In other comprehensive income	-	-	(637)	(637)
Acquisitions	3 511	85 157	-	88 668
Settlement	(3 318)	(18 573)	-	(21 891)
Other	-	566	-	566
Balance as at 31 December 2022	5 834	245 553	979	252 366

NOTE 18 – FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES (continued)

Financial assets	Held-for trading-derivatives	Mandatorily fair value through profit or loss	Fair value other comprehensive income	Total
	MHUF	MHUF	MHUF	MHUF
Balance as at 31 December 2020	5 694	135 538	1 450	142 682
Net gains / (losses)				
In profit or loss	(6)	(16 383)	-	(16 389)
In other comprehensive income	-	-	166	166
Acquisitions	4 442	95 426	-	99 868
Settlement	(5 267)	(13 045)	-	(18 312)
Other	-	418	-	418
Balance as at 31 December 2021	4 863	201 954	1 616	208 433

Financial liabilities	Held-for-trading derivatives
	MHUF
Balance as at 31 December 2021	4 964
Net (gains) / losses	
In profit or loss	789
Acquisitions	3 486
Settlement	(3 307)
Balance as at 31 December 2022	5 932

NOTE 18 – FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES (continued)

Financial liabilities	**Held-for-trading derivatives**
	MHUF
Balance as at 31 December 2020	5 662
Net (gains) / losses	
In profit or loss	(18)
Acquisitions	4 419
Settlement	(5 099)
Balance as at 31 December 2021	4 964

Fair value of financial instruments

Financial instruments at fair value

Held-for-trading instruments, financial instruments designated at fair value through profit or loss, financial assets mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss, financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income and hedging derivatives are carried at their fair value.

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

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

When market parameters are not available, the Bank uses its best estimations and assumptions to determine the relevant circumstances which have to be taken into account during the model valuation. Valuation techniques based on unobservable market parameters are used in case of held-for-trading exotic derivatives.

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

The Bank provides exotic derivatives on back to back basis, accordingly immaterial result is recorded on held-for-trading exotic derivatives in the income statement. From the same reason, applying alternative assumptions for the fair value calculation would cause no result in the income statement.

NOTE 18 – FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES (continued)

The calculation of the fair value of Visa Inc. preferred shares is based on the amount of shares the Bank holds, the conversion rate to Visa Inc. listed shares, the Visa Inc. share price as listed on the New York Stock Exchange and the illiquidity discount. An increase or decrease of 10 bp in the level 3 component (illiquidity gap) of the fair value model of Visa shares increases or decreases the fair value of the shares by 0.12%.

For determination of the fair value of loan portfolios which failed the IFRS 9 SPPI test the Bank applies a discounted cash-flow model for subsequent measurement. The estimates of expected cash-flows are based on stochastic model using historical demographical data. The Bank determines the fair value as the present value of the expected cash-flows to consider the time value and addition factors in the valuation model, such as impact of market rates, liquidity risk, credit risk, cost of capital, operational costs. For sensitivity analysis of the fair value see Note 43.3.

The difference between the fair value and the transaction price of financial instruments not recognised in profit or loss was immaterial at the end of the year in 2022 and 2021.

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

FVOCI equity instruments

FVOCI equity instruments contain as at 31 December 2022 equity instruments in a value of HUF 646 million (HUF 646 million as at 31 December 2021) which fair value cannot be measured reliably.

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

Financial assets and financial liabilities measured at amortised cost

Debt securities at amortised cost include Hungarian government bonds issued in HUF and EUR. The fair value of Hungarian government bonds denominated in HUF and maturing over 3 months disclosed in this Note is calculated based on regularly quoted market prices, since these instruments have an active market. Hungarian government bonds denominated in HUF and maturing within 3 months are valued based on BUBOR yield curve within 3 months maturity. Hungarian government bonds issued in EUR have an active market with regularly published price quotations and are marked to market.

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

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

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

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

NOTE 18 – FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES (continued)

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

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

Municipality bonds did not fail the IFRS 9 SPPI test since the reference interest follows the concerned currency before and after the conversion as well.

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

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

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

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

NOTE 19 – FINANCIAL ASSETS MANDATORILY AT FAIR VALUE AND FINANCIAL LIABILITIES DESIGNATED AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS

	2022 MHUF	2021 MHUF
Financial assets mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss		
Loans to customers	272 012	206 014
	272 012	206 014

Loans to customers measured mandatorily at fair value through profit and loss include customer loans which failed the SPPI test at the IFRS9 transition due to their interest conditions.

	2022 MHUF	2021 MHUF
Financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss		
Term deposits:		
- retail	3 076	19
- corporate	10 521	3 350
- investment funds	-	2 027
Other issued bonds	-	305
	13 597	5 701

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

Upon initial recognition the bonds were designated by the Bank at fair value through profit or loss as the bonds are economically hedged by derivatives which do not achieve the criteria for hedge accounting.

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

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

There was no difference between the amount that the Bank would contractually be required to pay at maturity and the fair value of the deposits and issued bonds (nor in 2021).

NOTE 20 – FINANCIAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES, BREAKDOWN BY PORTFOLIO AND GEOGRAPHIC LOCATION

The Bank's financial assets, and financial liabilities before taking into account any collateral held or other credit enhancements as at 31 December 2022 can be analysed by the following geographical regions.

	Cash balances with central banks and other demand deposits with credit institutions	Held for trading	Designated at fair value through profit or loss	Mandatory fair value through profit or loss	At fair value through other comprehensive income	Amortised cost	Hedging derivatives	Total
	MHUF	MHUF	MHUF	MHUF	MHUF	MHUF	MHUF	MHUF
Financial assets								
Hungary	1 086 660	59 597	-	245 542	36 120	3 578 853	3 183	5 009 955
EMU countries	4 932	143 587	-	26 464	6	129 629	202 070	506 688
East-European countries	989	15	-	-	-	6 229	-	7 233
Russia	32	-	-	-	-	20	-	52
Ukraine	10	-	-	-	-	10	-	20
Other European countries	1 479	1 188	-	-	-	8 320	1 130	12 117
Non-European countries	3 523	-	-	6	979	101	-	4 609
Total	1 097 625	204 387	-	272 012	37 105	3 723 162	206 383	5 540 674
Financial liabilities								
Hungary	-	30 876	13 597	-	-	4 415 849	-	4 460 322
EMU countries	-	127 653	-	-	-	421 197	259 591	808 441
East-European countries	-	-	-	-	-	9 811	-	9 811
Russia	-	-	-	-	-	1 418	-	1 418
Ukraine	-	-	-	-	-	530	-	530
Other European countries	-	1 617	-	-	-	6 580	8 570	16 767
Non-European countries	-	-	-	-	-	5 999	-	5 999
Total	-	160 146	13 597	-	-	4 861 384	268 161	5 303 288

NOTE 20 – FINANCIAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES, BREAKDOWN BY PORTFOLIO AND GEOGRAPHIC LOCATION (continued)

The Bank's financial assets, and financial liabilities before taking into account any collateral held or other credit enhancements as at 31 December 2021 can be analysed by the following geographical regions.

	Cash balances with central banks and other demand deposits with credit institutions	Held for trading	Designated at fair value through profit or loss	Mandatory fair value through profit or loss	At fair value through other comprehensive income	Amortised cost	Hedging derivatives	Total
	MHUF	MHUF	MHUF	MHUF	MHUF	MHUF	MHUF	MHUF
Financial assets								
Hungary	92 132	31 488	-	201 936	67 901	4 030 537	1 681	4 425 675
EMU countries	98 934	53 425	-	4 069	6	429 446	69 361	655 241
East-European countries	848	27	-	-	-	737	-	1 612
Russia	80	-	-	-	-	22	-	102
Ukraine	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	15
Other European countries	7 224	1 149	-	-	-	68	471	8 912
Non-European countries	3 848	-	-	9	1 616	113	-	5 586
Total	203 081	86 089	-	206 014	69 523	4 460 923	71 513	5 097 143
Financial liabilities								
Hungary	-	7 532	5 701	-	-	4 209 786	-	4 223 019
EMU countries	-	61 220	-	-	-	408 909	94 142	564 271
East-European countries	-	-	-	-	-	14 512	-	14 512
Russia	-	-	-	-	-	1 428	-	1 428
Ukraine	-	-	-	-	-	488	-	488
Other European countries	-	727	-	-	-	2 099	4 416	7 242
Non-European countries	-	-	-	-	-	4 792	-	4 792
Total	-	69 479	5 701	-	-	4 642 014	98 558	4 815 752

NOTE 21 – LOANS AND ADVANCES, BREAKDOWN BY PORTFOLIO AND QUALITY

Credit quality per class of financial assets

The table below presents the credit quality by asset classes as at 31 December 2022:

	Loans and advances mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss			
	Gross carrying amount		Accumulated negative changes in fair value due to credit risk	
	Performing	Non-performing	Non-performing	Total
	MHUF	MHUF	MHUF	MHUF
Loans and advances at 31 December 2022				
Central bank and credit institutions	26 459	-	-	26 459
General government	-	-	-	-
Corporate	-	-	-	-
of which: Small and Medium enterprises	-	-	-	-
Households	242 958	3 177	(582)	245 553
Consumer credit	170 845	1 765	(268)	172 342
Credit card	-	-	-	-
Current account	-	-	-	-
Finance lease	-	-	-	-
Mortgage loan	72 113	1 412	(314)	73 211
Term loan	-	-	-	-
Trade receivables	-	-	-	-
Total	269 417	3 177	(582)	272 012

NOTE 21 – LOANS AND ADVANCES, BREAKDOWN BY PORTFOLIO AND QUALITY (continued)

	Loans and advances at amortised cost*					
	Gross carrying amount			Accumulated impairment		
	Performing MHUF	Non-performing MHUF	Total MHUF	Performing MHUF	Non-performing MHUF	Total MHUF
Loans and advances at 31 December 2022						
Central bank and credit institutions	1 762 096	25	1 762 121	(51)	-	(51)
General government	187 051	-	187 051	(56)	-	(56)
Corporate	1 209 959	19 746	1 229 705	(13 074)	(8 728)	(21 802)
of which: Small and Medium enterprises	772 346	12 835	785 181	(9 988)	(5 511)	(15 499)
Households	732 700	35 158	767 858	(13 897)	(12 861)	(26 758)
Consumer credit	103 606	9 500	113 106	(3 453)	(5 451)	(8 904)
Credit card	5 957	264	6 221	(110)	(156)	(266)
Current account	8 339	2 309	10 648	(644)	(1 013)	(1 657)
Finance lease	2 218	-	2 218	(56)	-	(56)
Mortgage loan	592 624	23 024	615 648	(9 478)	(6 221)	(15 699)
Term loan	19 956	61	20 017	(156)	(20)	(176)
Trade receivables	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	3 891 806	54 929	3 946 735	(27 078)	(21 589)	(48 667)

The table includes the net carrying amount of loans and advances at amortised cost, cash and cash balances with central banks and other demand deposits to credit institutions.

NOTE 21 – LOANS AND ADVANCES, BREAKDOWN BY PORTFOLIO AND QUALITY (continued)

The table below presents the credit quality by asset classes as at 31 December 2021:

	Loans and advances mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss			
	Gross carrying amount		Accumulated negative changes in fair value due to credit risk	
	Performing MHUF	Non-performing MHUF	Non-performing MHUF	Total MHUF
Loans and advances at 31 December 2021				
Central bank and credit institutions	4 060	-	-	4 060
General government	7	-	-	7
Corporate	37	-	-	37
of which: Small and Medium enterprises	5	-	-	5
Households	200 654	1 593	(337)	201 910
Consumer credit	139 833	1 020	(213)	140 640
Credit card	-	-	-	-
Current account	-	-	-	-
Finance lease	-	-	-	-
Mortgage loan	60 821	573	(124)	61 270
Term loan	-	-	-	-
Trade receivables	-	-	-	-
Total	204 758	1 593	(337)	206 014

NOTE 21 – LOANS AND ADVANCES, BREAKDOWN BY PORTFOLIO AND QUALITY (continued)

	Loans and advances at amortised cost*					
	Gross carrying amount			Accumulated impairment		
	Performing	Non-performing	Total	Performing	Non-performing	Total
	MHUF	MHUF	MHUF	MHUF	MHUF	MHUF
Loans and advances at 31 December 2021						
Central bank and credit institutions	1 837 439	35	1 837 474	(51)	-	(51)
General government	50 263	1	50 264	(668)	-	(668)
Corporate	1 024 305	20 420	1 044 725	(11 527)	(7 919)	(19 446)
of which: Small and Medium enterprises	649 752	11 212	660 964	(5 238)	(5 837)	(11 075)
Households	736 408	31 876	768 284	(8 277)	(11 051)	(19 328)
Consumer credit	100 738	6 698	107 436	(2 371)	(3 548)	(5 919)
Credit card	6 184	176	6 360	(158)	(98)	(256)
Current account	8 928	1 868	10 796	(503)	(842)	(1 345)
Finance lease	3 016	-	3 016	(28)	-	(28)
Mortgage loan	595 563	23 099	618 662	(4 890)	(6 550)	(11 440)
Term loan	21 979	35	22 014	(327)	(13)	(340)
Trade receivables	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	3 648 415	52 332	3 700 747	(20 523)	(18 970)	(39 493)

The table includes the net carrying amount of loans and advances at amortised cost, cash and cash balances with central banks and other demand deposits to credit institutions.

NOTE 21 – LOANS AND ADVANCES, BREAKDOWN BY PORTFOLIO AND QUALITY (continued)

Aging analysis of loans per class of financial assets

	Loans and advances*							
	Performing				Non-performing			
	Not past due	Past due <= 30 days	Past due > 30 days <= 90 days	Past due > 90 days	Past due <= 30 days	Past due > 30 days <= 90 days	Past due > 90 days	Total
	MHUF	MHUF	MHUF	MHUF	MHUF	MHUF	MHUF	MHUF
Loans and advances at 31 December 2022								
Central bank and credit institutions	1 788 504	-	-	-	25	-	-	1 788 529
General government	186 921	74	-	-	-	-	-	186 995
Corporate	1 194 843	1 893	143	6	9 658	143	1 217	1 207 903
of which: Small and Medium enterprises	760 495	1 718	142	3	5 967	143	1 214	769 682
Households	948 647	11 440	1 355	319	21 671	840	2 381	986 653
Consumer credit	266 176	4 159	578	85	4 678	186	682	276 544
Credit card	5 726	100	17	4	67	4	37	5 955
Current account	6 156	1 356	57	126	1 112	11	173	8 991
Finance lease	2 084	72	6	-	-	-	-	2 162
Mortgage loan	648 873	5 594	689	103	15 811	625	1 465	673 160
Term loan	19 632	159	8	1	3	14	24	19 841
Trade receivables	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	4 118 915	13 407	1 498	325	31 354	983	3 598	4 170 080

*The table includes the net carrying amount of loans and advances mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss and at amortised cost, cash and cash balances with central banks and other demand deposits to credit institutions.

NOTE 21 – LOANS AND ADVANCES, BREAKDOWN BY PORTFOLIO AND QUALITY (continued)

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

NOTE 21 – LOANS AND ADVANCES, BREAKDOWN BY PORTFOLIO AND QUALITY (continued)

	Loans and advances*							
	Performing				Non-performing			
	Not past due MHUF	Past due <= 30 days MHUF	Past due > 30 days <= 90 days MHUF	Past due > 90 days MHUF	Past due <= 30 days MHUF	Past due > 30 days <= 90 days MHUF	Past due > 90 days MHUF	Total MHUF
Loans and advances at 31 December 2021								
Central bank and credit institutions	1 841 448	-	-	-	35	-	-	1 841 483
General government	39 470	10 132	-	-	1	-	-	49 603
Corporate	1 000 625	11 714	245	231	10 877	229	1 395	1 025 316
of which: Small and Medium enterprises	635 243	8 805	242	229	3 758	228	1 389	649 894
Households	914 774	11 183	2 461	367	15 047	1 323	5 711	950 866
Consumer credit	234 708	2 485	918	89	3 329	249	379	242 157
Credit card	5 461	506	49	10	62	7	9	6 104
Current account	6 931	1 247	71	176	937	27	62	9 451
Finance lease	2 971	17	-	-	-	-	-	2 988
Mortgage loan	643 248	6 747	1 407	92	10 719	1 021	5 258	668 492
Term loan	21 455	181	16	-	-	19	3	21 674
Trade receivables	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	3 796 317	33 029	2 706	598	25 960	1 552	7 106	3 867 268

*The table includes the net carrying amount of loans and advances mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss and at amortised cost, cash and cash balances with central banks and other demand deposits to credit institutions.

NOTE 21 – LOANS AND ADVANCES, BREAKDOWN BY PORTFOLIO AND QUALITY (continued)

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

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

	2022 MHUF	2021 MHUF
Debt instruments*	969 521	1 070 913
Loans and advances	4 242 193	3 930 779
Derivatives*	399 448	156 699
Other assets	39 953	28 003
Total assets	5 651 115	5 186 394
Commitments to extend credit	866 613	724 455
Guarantees	460 745	371 805
Letters of credit	33 308	10 675
Total commitments and contingent liabilities	1 360 666	1 106 935
Total credit exposure	7 011 781	6 293 329

The amounts shown above represent the current credit risk exposure, which may change over time as a result of changes in values (derivative financial instruments, financial investments, etc.) and changes in FX rates (due to FCY lending). The effect of collateral and other risk mitigation techniques is shown in Note 43.4.

Risk concentration of the maximum exposure to credit risk

Concentration of risk is managed by client/client group and by industry sector. The maximum credit exposure to any client or counterparty as of 31 December 2022 was HUF 140 503 million (HUF 79 791 million as of 31 December 2021) before taking account of any collateral or other credit enhancements.

NOTE 21 – LOANS AND ADVANCES, BREAKDOWN BY PORTFOLIO AND QUALITY (continued)

Gross carrying amount transfers between impairment stages

	From Stage 1 to Stage 2	From Stage 2 to Stage 1	From Stage 2 to Stage 3	From Stage 3 to Stage 2	From Stage 1 to Stage 3	From Stage 3 to Stage 1	Total
	MHUF	MHUF	MHUF	MHUF	MHUF	MHUF	MHUF
Loans and advances at 31 December 2022*							
General government	20	9 831	-	-	-	-	9 851
Corporate	309 821	65 370	1 162	2 247	3 099	914	382 613
of which: Small and Medium enterprises	209 085	37 126	1 162	38	1 072	-	248 483
Households	163 302	3 747	11 029	1 609	1 909	176	181 772
Consumer credit	20 043	489	2 608	212	1 228	33	24 613
Credit card	417	132	103	9	41	7	709
Current account	2 561	234	162	47	57	16	3 077
Finance lease	1 223	6	-	-	-	-	1 229
Mortgage loan	131 533	2 754	8 137	1 341	583	120	144 468
Term loan	7 525	132	19	-	-	-	7 676
Total	473 143	78 948	12 191	3 856	5 008	1 090	574 236
Loan commitments	83 407	5 656	143	34	216	25	89 481
Financial guarantees	95 610	5 045	7	-	1	-	100 663
Other Commitments	2 638	-	-	-	-	-	2 638
Total	181 655	10 701	150	34	217	25	192 782

*The table includes the gross carrying amount of loans and advances at amortised cost.

The table shows year-to-year stage transfers.

NOTE 21 – LOANS AND ADVANCES, BREAKDOWN BY PORTFOLIO AND QUALITY (continued)

Gross carrying amount transfers between impairment stages

	From Stage 1 to Stage 2 MHUF	From Stage 2 to Stage 1 MHUF	From Stage 2 to Stage 3 MHUF	From Stage 3 to Stage 2 MHUF	From Stage 1 to Stage 3 MHUF	From Stage 3 to Stage 1 MHUF	Total MHUF
Loans and advances at 31 December 2021*							
Central bank and credit institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
General government	2 768	-	-	-	-	-	2 768
Corporate	66 883	26 289	3 513	224	2 839	5	99 753
of which: Small and Medium enterprises	28 812	21 304	594	224	2 836	5	53 775
Households	38 535	9 349	6 727	146	11 494	43	66 294
Consumer credit	6 824	1 475	1 331	2	4 225	1	13 858
Credit card	452	77	43	1	112	-	685
Current account	768	292	290	1	165	1	1 517
Finance lease	177	23	-	-	-	-	200
Mortgage loan	28 788	7 410	5 055	142	6 991	41	48 427
Term loan	1 526	72	8	-	1	-	1 607
Total	108 186	35 638	10 240	370	14 333	48	168 815
Loan commitments	17 406	38 423	1 455	70	280	2	57 636
Financial guarantees	11 500	3 160	56	-	4	-	14 720
Other commitments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	28 906	41 583	1 511	70	284	2	72 356

*The table includes the gross carrying amount of loans and advances at amortised cost.

The table shows year-to-year stage transfers.

NOTE 22 – IMPAIRMENT ON FINANCIAL ASSETS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

The Bank reversed an impairment of HUF 18 million on debt securities at fair value through other comprehensive income in 2022 (reversed an impairment of HUF 20 million in 2021).

NOTE 23 – IMPAIRMENT ON FINANCIAL ASSETS AT AMORTISED COST AND PROVISION FOR CREDIT COMMITMENTS

		Changes recorded in the income statement as impairment on assets at amortised cost							Other changes			
	Opening balance MHUF	Incr. due to origin. MHUF	Decr. due to derecog. MHUF	Chg in cr. risk – no stage transfers MHUF	Chg in cr. risk – transf. from stage 1 MHUF	Chg in cr. risk – transf. from stage 2 MHUF	Chg in cr. risk – transf. from stage 3 MHUF	Chg due to modif. MHUF	Decr. due to write-offs/sales MHUF	Other MHUF	Transl. diff. MHUF	Closing balance MHUF
Impairment on financial assets at amortised cost classified as stage 1 at 31 December 2022												
Debt securities												
General government	558	164	(210)	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	517
Corporate	18	269	(18)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	269
Total impairment on debt securities	576	433	(228)	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	786
Loans and advances*												
Central bank and credit institutions	51	18	(24)	(1)	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	51
General government	20	0	-	33	-	2	-	-	-	(16)	-	39
Corporate	1 731	206	2	(267)	(83)	-	-	(239)	(64)	1 156	14	2 456
of which: Small and Medium enterprises	1 087	197	4	-	(62)	-	-	(17)	(2)	506	10	1 723
Households	1 088	618	(83)	(87)	(253)	-	(7)	(50)	(8)	(196)	-	1 022
of which: POCI	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Consumer credit	919	609	(97)	(332)	(224)	-	-	(3)	1	(37)	-	836
Credit card	39	4	(2)	-	(4)	-	(1)	-	1	(1)	-	36
Current account	35	1	(4)	35	(12)	-	(6)	(30)	(8)	35	-	46
Finance lease	3	4	1	4	(3)	-	-	-	-	(1)	-	8
Mortgage loan	55	-	19	206	(10)	-	-	(17)	(2)	(160)	-	91
Term loan	37	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(32)	-	5
Total impairment on loans and advances	2 890	842	(105)	(322)	(336)	2	(7)	(289)	(72)	951	14	3 568

* Also including Cash and cash balances with central banks and other demand deposits to credit institutions.

NOTE 23 – IMPAIRMENT ON FINANCIAL ASSETS AT AMORTISED COST AND PROVISION FOR CREDIT COMMITMENTS (continued)

		Changes recorded in the income statement as impairment on assets at amortised cost							Other changes			
	Opening balance	Incr. due to origin.	Decr. due to derecog.	Chg in cr. risk – no stage transfers	Chg in cr. risk – transf. from stage 1	Chg in cr. risk – transf. from stage 2	Chg in cr. risk – transf. from stage 3	Chg due to modif.	Decr. due to write-offs/sales	Other	Transl. diff.	Closing balance
	MHUF	MHUF	MHUF	MHUF	MHUF	MHUF	MHUF	MHUF	MHUF	MHUF	MHUF	MHUF
Impairment on financial assets at amortised cost classified as stage 2 at 31 December 2022												
Debt securities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Loans and advances*												
Central bank and credit institutions	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(2)	-	-
General government	666	-	-	(174)	-	(160)	-	-	-	(315)	-	17
Corporate	9 808	317	(273)	(79)	1 896	(263)	-	(511)	-	(348)	71	10 618
of which: Small and Medium enterprises	4 173	267	-	31	1 500	(207)	-	-	-	2 456	45	8 265
Households	7 189	751	(635)	(167)	7 265	(818)	75	1	(256)	(535)	5	12 875
--of which: POCI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Consumer credit	1 452	688	(88)	(260)	1 381	(310)	31	1	(218)	(60)	-	2 617
Credit card	119	7	(15)	(15)	48	(48)	(1)	-	-	(21)	-	74
Current account	468	31	(77)	119	218	(90)	3	3	(34)	(46)	3	598
Finance lease	25	18	(1)	(11)	22	(1)	-	(1)	-	(4)	1	48
Mortgage loan	4 835	7	(454)	-	5 596	(369)	42	(2)	(4)	(265)	1	9 387
Term loan	290	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(139)	-	151
Total impairment on loans and advances	17 665	1 068	(908)	(420)	9 161	(1 241)	75	(510)	(256)	(1 200)	76	23 510

*Also including Cash and cash balances with central banks and other demand deposits to credit institutions.

NOTE 23 – IMPAIRMENT ON FINANCIAL ASSETS AT AMORTISED COST AND PROVISION FOR CREDIT COMMITMENTS (continued)

		Changes recorded in the income statement as impairment on assets at amortised cost							Other changes			
	Opening balance MHUF	Incr. due to origin. MHUF	Decr. due to derecog. MHUF	Chg in cr. risk – no stage transfers MHUF	Chg in cr. risk – transf. from stage 1 MHUF	Chg in cr. risk – transf. from stage 2 MHUF	Chg in cr. risk – transf. from stage 3 MHUF	Chg due to modif. MHUF	Decr. due to write-offs/sales MHUF	Other MHUF	Transl. diff. MHUF	Closing balance MHUF
Impairment on financial assets at amortised cost classified as stage 3 at 31 December 2022												
Debt securities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Loans and advances*												
Central bank and credit institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
General government	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Corporate	7 919	2	(370)	1 017	22	85	(7)	(7)	(39)	72	34	8 728
of which: Small and Medium enterprises	5 837	2	-	2	20	85	(7)	(7)	(1)	(432)	12	5 511
Households	11 051	603	(884)	236	819	2 656	(643)	61	(2 332)	1 276	18	12 861
of which: POCI	1 097	10	(89)	(129)	-	46	(127)	10	(1 014)	503	-	307
Consumer credit	3 548	291	(203)	(50)	713	1 236	(120)	32	(636)	640	-	5 451
Credit card	98	6	(21)	(6)	26	52	(8)	1	(1)	9	-	156
Current account	842	274	(81)	36	30	104	(90)	(7)	(95)	(7)	7	1 013
Finance lease	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mortgage loan	6 550	32	(579)	256	50	1 264	(425)	35	(1 600)	627	11	6 221
Term loan	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	20
Total impairment on loans and advances	18 970	605	(1 254)	1 253	841	2 741	(650)	54	(2 371)	1 348	52	21 589

*Also including Cash and cash balances with central banks and other demand deposits to credit institutions.

NOTE 23 – IMPAIRMENT ON FINANCIAL ASSETS AT AMORTISED COST AND PROVISION FOR CREDIT COMMITMENTS (continued)

		Changes recorded in the income statement as impairment on assets at amortised cost							Other changes			
	Opening balance MHUF	Incr. due to origin. MHUF	Decr. due to derecog. MHUF	Chg in cr. risk – no stage transfers MHUF	Chg in cr. risk – transf. from stage 1 MHUF	Chg in cr. risk – transf. from stage 2 MHUF	Chg in cr. risk – transf. from stage 3 MHUF	Chg due to modif. MHUF	Decr. due to write-offs/sales MHUF	Other MHUF	Transl. diff. MHUF	Closing balance MHUF
Impairment on financial assets at amortised cost classified as stage 1 at 31 December 2021												
Debt securities												
General Government	574	164	(180)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	558
Corporate	30	18	(30)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18
Total impairment on debt securities	604	182	(210)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	576
Loans and advances*												
Central bank and credit institutions	39	25	(13)	1	-	-	-	-	-	(1)	-	51
General government	30	7	(10)	(5)	(1)	-	-	-	-	(1)	-	20
Corporate	3 637	241	(975)	(778)	(325)	-	3	(2)	(77)	8	9	1 731
of which: Small and Medium enterprises	2 145	151	(4)	(819)	(253)	-	3	(2)	(1)	(138)	5	1 087
Households	1 318	669	(126)	(508)	(314)	-	-	(3)	(40)	92	-	1 088
of which: POCI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Consumer credit	929	652	(105)	(418)	(110)	-	-	-	-	(29)	-	919
Credit card	33	4	(1)	5	(9)	-	-	-	1	6	-	39
Current account	38	1	(2)	44	(18)	-	-	-	(41)	13	-	35
Finance lease	6	1	-	(3)	(1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Mortgage loan	260	11	(18)	(137)	(176)	-	-	(3)	-	118	-	55
Term loan	52	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	(16)	-	37
Total impairment on loans and advances	5 024	942	(1 124)	(1 300)	(640)	-	3	(5)	(117)	96	9	2 890

* Also including Cash and cash balances with central banks and other demand deposits to credit institutions.

NOTE 23 – IMPAIRMENT ON FINANCIAL ASSETS AT AMORTISED COST AND PROVISION FOR CREDIT COMMITMENTS (continued)

		Changes recorded in the income statement as impairment on assets at amortised cost							Other changes			
	Opening balance	Incr. due to origin.	Decr. due to derecog.	Chg in cr. risk – no stage transfers	Chg in cr. risk – transf. from stage 1	Chg in cr. risk – transf. from stage 2	Chg in cr. risk – transf. from stage 3	Chg due to modif.	Decr. due to write-offs/sales	Other	Transl. diff.	Closing balance
	MHUF	MHUF	MHUF	MHUF	MHUF	MHUF	MHUF	MHUF	MHUF	MHUF	MHUF	MHUF
Impairment on financial assets at amortised cost classified as stage 2 at 31 December 2021												
Debt securities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Loans and advances*												
Central bank and credit institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
General government	-	484	-	-	321	(158)	-	-	-	19	-	666
Corporate	14 779	236	(1 344)	(3 484)	3 970	(5 021)	17	(4)	(1)	561	99	9 808
of which: Small and Medium enterprises	7 385	234	-	(1 257)	1 831	(3 562)	17	(123)	-	(384)	32	4 173
Households	9 289	425	(1 065)	(1 673)	1 904	(2 278)	8	730	(154)	2	1	7 189
of which: POCI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-
Consumer credit	994	288	(87)	111	642	(515)	-	20	(2)	1	-	1 452
Credit card	63	8	(4)	1	81	(37)	-	6	-	1	-	119
Current account	839	24	(225)	81	125	(229)	-	5	(152)	-	-	468
Finance lease	30	3	(3)	(14)	12	(4)	-	-	-	1	-	25
Mortgage loan	6 999	102	(746)	(1 852)	1 044	(1 420)	8	699	-	-	1	4 835
Term loan	364	-	-	-	-	(73)	-	-	-	(1)	-	290
Total impairment on loans and advances	24 068	1 145	(2 409)	(5 157)	6 195	(7 457)	25	726	(155)	584	100	17 665

*Also including Cash and cash balances with central banks and other demand deposits to credit institutions.

NOTE 23 – IMPAIRMENT ON FINANCIAL ASSETS AT AMORTISED COST AND PROVISION FOR CREDIT COMMITMENTS (continued)

		Changes recorded in the income statement as impairment on assets at amortised cost							Other changes			
	Opening balance	Incr. due to origin.	Decr. due to derecog.	Chg in cr. risk – no stage transfers	Chg in cr. risk – transf. from stage 1	Chg in cr. risk – transf. from stage 2	Chg in cr. risk – transf. from stage 3	Chg due to modif.	Decr. due to write-offs/sales	Other	Transl. diff.	Closing balance
	MHUF	MHUF	MHUF	MHUF	MHUF	MHUF	MHUF	MHUF	MHUF	MHUF	MHUF	MHUF
Impairment on financial assets at amortised cost classified as stage 3 at 31 December 2021												
Debt securities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Loans and advances*												
Central bank and credit institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
General government	375	-	(376)	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Corporate	8 882	479	(819)	(145)	1 177	60	(133)	(736)	(474)	(427)	55	7 919
of which: Small and Medium enterprises	4 326	90	-	(138)	771	37	(133)	64	(4)	787	37	5 837
Households	11 452	699	(658)	(471)	1 757	535	(55)	4 441	(6 656)	(6)	13	11 051
of which: POCI	5 265	37	-	(99)	1	68	(4)	104	(3 963)	(312)	-	1 097
Consumer credit	535	243	(57)	(1)	745	178	(3)	1 946	(39)	1	-	3 548
Credit card	21	1	(3)	-	29	10	(1)	48	(7)	-	-	98
Current account	234	282	(15)	53	49	152	(1)	120	(35)	-	3	842
Finance lease	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mortgage loan	10 641	173	(583)	(523)	934	195	(50)	2 327	(6 575)	1	10	6 550
Term loan	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(8)	-	13
Total impairment on loans and advances	20 709	1 178	(1 853)	(616)	2 935	595	(188)	3 705	(7 130)	(433)	68	18 970

*Also including Cash and cash balances with central banks and other demand deposits to credit institutions.

In case of stage 2 and stage 3 the column increase due to origination represents newly recognised impairment on assets originated in the period where the quality of the asset became worse within the year.

NOTE 23 – IMPAIRMENT ON FINANCIAL ASSETS AT AMORTISED COST AND PROVISION FOR CREDIT COMMITMENTS (continued)

The gross carrying amount of loans written-off amounted to HUF 918 million in 2022 (HUF 1 338 million in 2021).

The gross carrying amount of loans and advances which were sold by the Bank amounted to HUF 4 695 million in 2022 (HUF 12 759 million in 2021). The Bank recorded a HUF 2 014 million income on the disposals (HUF 8 592 million in 2021). The loans were retail mortgage loans.

Stage transfers show shifts between stages having impact on profit or loss. 'Stage transfers from' columns decrease the balance of impairments in the old stage category and increase the balance in the new stage category.

The breakdown of impairments on cash balances with central banks and other demand deposits to credit institutions and financial assets at amortised cost recorded in the income statement is presented below.

	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
	MHUF	MHUF	MHUF	MHUF
Impairment on financial assets at amortised cost at 31 December 2022				
Debt securities				
General government	46	-	-	46
Corporate	(251)	-	-	(251)
Total impairment on debt securities	(205)	-	-	(205)
Loans and advances*				
Central bank and credit institutions	7	-	-	7
General government	(35)	334	-	299
Corporate	381	(1 087)	(742)	(1 448)
of which: Small and Medium enterprises	(122)	(1 591)	(95)	(1 808)
Households	(138)	(6 472)	(2 848)	(9 458)
of which: POCI	-	-	279	279
Consumer credit	47	(1 443)	(1 899)	(3 295)
Credit card	3	24	(50)	(23)
Current account	16	(207)	(266)	(457)
Finance lease	(6)	(26)	-	(32)
Mortgage loan	(198)	(4 820)	(633)	(5 651)
Term loan	-	-	-	-
Total	10	(7 225)	(3 590)	(10 805)

*Also including Cash and cash balances with central banks and other demand deposits to credit institutions.

NOTE 23 – IMPAIRMENT ON FINANCIAL ASSETS AT AMORTISED COST AND PROVISION FOR CREDIT COMMITMENTS (continued)

	Stage 1 MHUF	Stage 2 MHUF	Stage 3 MHUF	Total MHUF
Impairment on financial assets at amortised cost at 31 December 2021				
Debt securities				
General government	16	-	-	16
Corporate	12	-	-	12
Total impairment on debt securities	28	-	-	28
Loans and advances*				
Central bank and credit institutions	(13)	-	-	(13)
General government	9	(647)	375	(263)
Corporate	1 846	5 630	117	7 593
of which: Small and Medium enterprises	924	2 860	(691)	3 093
Households	282	1 949	(6 248)	(4 017)
of which: POCI	-	-	(107)	(107)
Consumer credit	(19)	(459)	(3 051)	(3 529)
Credit card	1	(55)	(84)	(138)
Current account	(25)	219	(640)	(446)
Finance lease	3	6	-	9
Mortgage loan	323	2 165	(2 473)	15
Term loan	(1)	73	-	72
Total	2 152	6 932	(5 756)	3 328

*Also including Cash and cash balances with central banks and other demand deposits to credit institutions.

NOTE 23 – IMPAIRMENT ON FINANCIAL ASSETS AT AMORTISED COST AND PROVISION FOR CREDIT COMMITMENTS (continued)

		Changes recorded in the income statement as impairment on assets at amortised cost							Other changes			
	Opening balance MHUF	Incr. due to origin. MHUF	Decr. due to derecog. MHUF	Chg in cr. risk – no stage transfers MHUF	Chg in cr. risk – transf. from stage 1 MHUF	Chg in cr. risk – transf. from stage 2 MHUF	Chg in cr. risk – transf. from stage 3 MHUF	Chg due to modif. MHUF	Decr. due to write-offs MHUF	Other MHUF	Transl. diff. MHUF	Closing balance MHUF
Impairment on loan commitments and guarantees classified as stage 1 at 31 December 2022												
Loan commitments	255	424	(130)	36	(36)	3	-	-	-	3	-	555
Financial guarantees	20	18	(4)	17	(11)	1	-	-	-	1	-	42
Other commitments	2	30	(2)	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	31
Total	277	472	(136)	54	(47)	4	-	-	-	4	-	628
Impairment on loan commitments and guarantees classified as stage 2 at 31 December 2022												
Loan commitments	268	408	(150)	10	282	(34)	-	-	-	21	-	805
Financial guarantees	61	127	(11)	17	280	(2)	-	-	-	(1)	-	471
Other commitments	-	8	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
Total	329	543	(161)	27	564	(36)	-	-	-	20	-	1 286

NOTE 23 – IMPAIRMENT ON FINANCIAL ASSETS AT AMORTISED COST AND PROVISION FOR CREDIT COMMITMENTS (continued)

		Changes recorded in the income statement as impairment on assets at amortised cost							Other changes			
	Opening balance MHUF	Incr. due to origin. MHUF	Decr. due to derecog. MHUF	Chg in cr. risk – no stage transfers MHUF	Chg in cr. risk – transf. from stage 1 MHUF	Chg in cr. risk – transf. from stage 2 MHUF	Chg in cr. risk – transf. from stage 3 MHUF	Chg due to modif. MHUF	Decr. due to write-offs MHUF	Other MHUF	Transl. diff. MHUF	Closing balance MHUF
Impairment on loan commitments and guarantees classified as stage 3 at 31 December 2022												
Loan commitments	392	-	(72)	(203)	-	-	-	-	-	32	-	149
Financial guarantees	40	95	(39)	-	-	6	-	-	-	(1)	-	101
Other commitments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	432	95	(111)	(203)	-	6	-	-	-	31	-	250

NOTE 23 – IMPAIRMENT ON FINANCIAL ASSETS AT AMORTISED COST AND PROVISION FOR CREDIT COMMITMENTS (continued)

		Changes recorded in the income statement as impairment on assets at amortised cost							Other changes			
	Opening balance MHUF	Incr. due to origin. MHUF	Decr. due to derecog. MHUF	Chg in cr. risk – no stage transfers MHUF	Chg in cr. risk – transf. from stage 1 MHUF	Chg in cr. risk – transf. from stage 2 MHUF	Chg in cr. risk – transf. from stage 3 MHUF	Chg due to modif. MHUF	Decr. due to write-offs MHUF	Other MHUF	Transl. diff. MHUF	Closing balance MHUF
Impairment on loan commitments and guarantees classified as stage 1 at 31 December 2021												
Loan commitments	616	62	(119)	(291)	(18)	3	-	-	-	2	-	255
Financial guarantees	153	12	(87)	(50)	(8)	-	-	-	-	-	-	20
Other commitments	35	2	(31)	(3)	-	-	-	-	-	(1)	-	2
							-	-	-		-	
Total	804	76	(237)	(344)	(26)	3	-	-	-	1	-	277
Impairment on loan commitments and guarantees classified as stage 2 at 31 December 2021												
Loan commitments	197	95	(50)	1	93	(73)	-	5	-	-	-	268
Financial guarantees	22	2	(9)	28	13	(2)	2	-	-	5	-	61
Other commitments	1	-	-	(1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
									-		-	
Total	220	97	(59)	28	106	(75)	2	5	-	5	-	329

NOTE 23 – IMPAIRMENT ON FINANCIAL ASSETS AT AMORTISED COST AND PROVISION FOR CREDIT COMMITMENTS (continued)

		Changes recorded in the income statement as impairment on assets at amortised cost							Other changes			
	Opening balance MHUF	Incr. due to origin. MHUF	Decr. due to derecog. MHUF	Chg in cr. risk – no stage transfers MHUF	Chg in cr. risk – transf. from stage 1 MHUF	Chg in cr. risk – transf. from stage 2 MHUF	Chg in cr. risk – transf. from stage 3 MHUF	Chg due to modif. MHUF	Decr. due to write-offs MHUF	Other MHUF	Transl. diff. MHUF	Closing balance MHUF
Impairment on loan commitments and guarantees classified as stage 3 at 31 December 2021												
Loan commitments	117	-	-	30	-	274	(30)	1	-	-	-	392
Financial guarantees	122	-	(22)	(7)	-	-	(46)	-	-	(7)	-	40
Other commitments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		-			-				-		-	
Total	239	-	(22)	23	-	274	(76)	1	-	(7)	-	432

NOTE 23 – IMPAIRMENT ON FINANCIAL ASSETS AT AMORTISED COST AND PROVISION FOR CREDIT COMMITMENTS (continued)

The breakdown of provision on loan commitments and guarantees recorded in the income statement in 2022 is presented below.

	Stage 1 MHUF	Stage 2 MHUF	Stage 3 MHUF	Total MHUF
Loan commitments	(297)	(516)	275	(538)
Financial guarantees	(21)	(411)	(62)	(494)
Other commitments	(29)	(10)	-	(39)
Total	(347)	(937)	213	(1 071)

The breakdown of provision on loan commitments and guarantees recorded in the income statement in 2021 is presented below.

	Stage 1 MHUF	Stage 2 MHUF	Stage 3 MHUF	Total MHUF
Loan commitments	363	(71)	(275)	17
Financial guarantees	133	(34)	75	174
Other commitments	32	1	-	33
Total	528	(104)	(200)	224

	2022 MHUF	2021 MHUF
Impairment on other		
Intangible assets	(977)	(508)
Investment property	(2)	-
Property and equipment	(1 267)	(707)
Other	66	(74)
Total impairment on other	(2 180)	(1 289)

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NOTE 24 – DERIVATIVE FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

	Year ended 31 December 2022				Year ended 31 December 2021			
	Notional amount Assets	Notional amount Liabilities	Positive fair value Assets	Negative fair value Liabilities	Notional amount Assets	Notional amount Liabilities	Positive fair value Assets	Negative fair value Liabilities
Derivatives held for trading	MHUF	MHUF	MHUF	MHUF	MHUF	MHUF	MHUF	MHUF
Foreign exchange derivatives								
Currency forwards	140 451	133 560	5 048	(1 836)	71 134	70 889	1 924	(743)
Currency futures	40 636	40 994	86	(57)	44 872	44 918	21	(73)
Currency swaps	1 815 674	1 824 010	17 699	(22 462)	1 423 711	1 424 268	11 743	(13 363)
Currency options bought and sold	171 471	171 471	6 463	(6 497)	212 584	212 584	5 500	(5 512)
Total foreign exchange derivatives	2 168 232	2 170 035	29 296	(30 852)	1 752 301	1 752 659	19 188	(19 691)
Interest rate derivatives								
Interest rate swaps	1 822 712	1 822 712	159 892	(126 976)	1 671 616	1 671 615	63 766	(47 336)
Cross currency interest rate swaps	20 838	20 838	1 212	(116)	33 380	33 380	619	(1 308)
Forward rate agreements	25 153	25 153	1 419	(1 325)	19 153	19 153	252	(225)
Total interest rate derivatives	1 868 703	1 868 703	162 523	(128 417)	1 724 149	1 724 148	64 637	(48 869)
Commodity swaps	9 504	9 504	504	(458)	5 043	5 043	165	(165)
Commodity options	4 160	4 159	742	(419)	5 935	5 936	1 196	(758)
Total derivatives held for trading	4 050 599	4 052 401	193 065	(160 146)	3 487 428	3 487 786	85 186	(69 483)
Derivatives designated as micro fair value hedges	49 512	49 512	5 422	(35)	22 800	22 800	303	(740)
Interest rate swaps								
Derivatives designated as portfolio fair value hedges								
Interest rate swaps	2 076 420	2 076 420	200 961	(204 942)	1 849 946	1 849 946	70 986	(71 444)
Derivatives designated as cash flow hedges								
Interest rate swap	317 558	317 558	-	(57 413)	372 525	372 524	225	(23 391)
Cross currency interest rate swaps	21 016	21 043	-	(5 771)	39 076	39 387	-	(2 983)
Total derivatives held for hedging	2 464 506	2 464 533	206 383	(268 161)	2 284 347	2 284 657	71 514	(98 558)
Total derivative financial instruments	6 515 105	6 516 934	399 448	(428 307)	5 771 775	5 772 443	156 700	(168 041)

NOTE 24 – DERIVATIVE FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

The following table presents the hedging instruments and the hedged items under micro fair value hedge in 2022.

	Hedging instruments					Hedged items			
	Notional amount		Carrying amount						
	Asset	Liability	Asset	Liability	Change in fair value of hedging items used as basis for recognising hedge ineffectiveness for the period		Carrying amount	Accumulated fair value adjustments	Change in fair value of hedged items used as basis for recognising hedge ineffectiveness for the period
	MHUF	MHUF	MHUF	MHUF	MHUF		MHUF	MHUF	MHUF
Interest rate swaps	49 512	49 512	5 422	(35)	5 670	Loans and advances at amortised cost	49 247	(5 466)	(5 670)
Total micro fair value hedge	49 512	49 512	5 422	(35)	5 670		49 247	(5 466)	(5 670)

NOTE 24 – DERIVATIVE FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

The following table presents the hedging instruments and the hedged items under portfolio fair value hedge in 2022.

	Hedging instruments					Hedged items				
	Notional amount		Carrying amount		Change in fair value of hedging items used as basis for recognising hedge ineffectiveness for the period				Change in fair value of hedged items used as basis for recognising hedge ineffectiveness for the period	Result on discontinuation of hedge accounting recorded in profit or loss
	Asset	Liability	Asset	Liability			Carrying amount	Accumulated fair value adjustments		
	MHUF	MHUF	MHUF	MHUF	MHUF		MHUF	MHUF	MHUF	MHUF
						Debt securities at fair value through other comprehensive income	17 920	(7 380)	(4 021)	
						Debt securities at amortised cost	233 534	(124 495)	(76 204)	
						Loans and advances at amortised cost	327 922	(50 153)	(33 096)	
Interest rate swaps	2 076 420	2 076 420	200 961	(204 942)	(4 419)	Deposits at amortised cost	(1 136 835)	182 734	117 988	
Total portfolio fair value hedge	2 076 420	2 076 420	200 961	(204 942)	(4 419)		(557 459)	706	4 667	(248)

NOTE 24 – DERIVATIVE FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

The following table presents the hedging instruments and the hedged items under cash flow hedge in 2022.

	Hedging instruments					Hedged items
	Notional amount		Carrying amount		Change in fair value of hedging items used as basis for recognising hedge ineffecti-veness for the period	Change in fair value of hedged items used as basis for recognising hedge ineffecti-veness for the period
	Asset MHUF	Liability MHUF	Asset MHUF	Liability MHUF	MHUF	MHUF
Interest rate swaps	317 558	317 558	-	(57 413)		
Cross currency interest rate swaps	21 016	21 043	-	(5 771)		
Total cash flow hedge	338 574	338 601	-	(63 184)	(30 928)	30 928

NOTE 24 – DERIVATIVE FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

The following table presents the hedging instruments and the hedged items under micro fair value hedge in 2021.

	Hedging instruments					Hedged items			
	Notional amount		Carrying amount		Change in fair value of hedging items used as basis for recognising hedge ineffectiveness for the period		Carrying amount	Accumulated fair value adjustments	Change in fair value of hedged items used as basis for recognising hedge ineffectiveness for the period
	Asset	Liability	Asset	Liability					
	MHUF	MHUF	MHUF	MHUF	MHUF		MHUF	MHUF	MHUF
Interest rate swaps	22 800	22 800	303	(740)	843	Loans and advances at amortised cost	49 178	204	(843)
Total micro fair value hedge	22 800	22 800	303	(740)	843		49 178	204	(843)

NOTE 24 – DERIVATIVE FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

The following table presents the hedging instruments and the hedged items under portfolio fair value hedge in 2021.

	Hedging instruments					Hedged items				
	Notional amount		Carrying amount		Change in fair value of hedging items used as basis for recognising hedge ineffectiveness for the period				Change in fair value of hedged items used as basis for recognising hedge ineffectiveness for the period	Result on discontinuation of hedge accounting recorded in profit or loss
	Asset	Liability	Asset	Liability			Carrying amount	Accumulated fair value adjustments		
	MHUF	MHUF	MHUF	MHUF	MHUF		MHUF	MHUF	MHUF	MHUF
						Debt securities at fair value through other comprehensive income	21 941	(3 359)	(4 136)	
						Debt securities at amortised cost	323 116	(49 255)	(64 417)	
						Loans and advances at amortised cost	170 146	(20 117)	(20 117)	
Interest rate swaps	1 849 946	1 849 946	70 986	(71 444)	2 502	Deposits at amortised cost	(1 168 563)	73 251	87 259	
Total portfolio fair value hedge	1 849 946	1 849 946	70 986	(71 444)	2 502		(653 360)	520	(1 411)	(1 091)

NOTE 24 – DERIVATIVE FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

The following table presents the hedging instruments and the hedged items under cash flow hedge in 2021.

	Hedging instruments					Hedged items	
	Notional amount		Carrying amount		Change in fair value of hedging items used as basis for recognising hedge ineffectiveness for the period	Change in fair value of hedged items used as basis for recognising hedge ineffectiveness for the period	Result on discontinuation of hedge accounting due to ineffectiveness recorded in profit or loss
	Asset	Liability	Asset	Liability			
	MHUF	MHUF	MHUF	MHUF	MHUF	MHUF	MHUF
Interest rate swaps	372 525	372 524	225	(23 391)			
Cross currency interest rate swaps	39 076	39 387	-	(2 983)			
Total cash flow hedge	411 601	411 911	225	(26 374)	(28 309)	28 258	(52)

NOTE 24 – DERIVATIVE FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

Trading derivatives - Options

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

Hedge accounting

The Bank applies hedge accounting for some of its derivatives concluded in frame of Asset and Liability Management. The below sections outline the different types of hedge accounting techniques applied by the Bank. As explained previously in note 2.3.7 hedging relationships are subject to regular retrospective and prospective hedge effectiveness testing and whilst the future might differ from management expectations and judgements due to the substantial headroom in each of the hedged portfolios and as a result of the construction of the hedge relationships management believes no significant inefficiencies due to changes to the volume or the fair value of the hedged portfolio are expected in the future that would lead to significant discontinuance or material inefficiencies even if assumptions change compared to current expectation. The sharp change in fair value of the hedging instruments and the hedged items in the fair value micro hedges and fair value hedges for a portfolio of interest rate risk for 2022 are attributable to the substantial increase in market interest rates.

Cash flow hedge of interest rate risk

The aim of the cash-flow hedges designated by the Bank is to hedge changes in cash flows group of assets and liabilities related to changes in interest and foreign exchange rates. The hedging instruments are EUR and HUF interest rate swaps.

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

The Bank recorded a HUF 30 928 million loss (HUF 32 632 million loss in 2021) in other comprehensive income in 2022 resulting from the changes of the fair value of hedging derivatives. The result is recorded as Cash flow hedge - Net gain / (loss) from fair value changes in other comprehensive income. In 2022 the Bank did not transfer any result to the net profit due to ineffectiveness (HUF 52 million loss in 2021 recorded as Cash flow hedge – Ineffective part in other comprehensive income). The result of the transfers were recorded as Net gains / (losses) from financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss in the income statement (see Note 7).

The Bank recognised a HUF 57 735 million accumulated loss in other comprehensive income as the effective portion at 31 December 2022 (HUF 27 623 million loss in 2021). Other comprehensive income includes HUF 208 million accumulated loss on discontinued cash flow hedges in 2022 (HUF 558 million gain in 2021).

NOTE 24 – DERIVATIVE FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

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

	2022		2021	
	Expected cash flows		Expected cash flows	
	Inflow	Outflow	Inflow	Outflow
	MHUF	MHUF	MHUF	MHUF
< 3 months	560	(5 583)	1 009	(2 334)
3-6 months	1 048	(9 880)	2 213	(6 762)
6 months - 1 year	1 915	(16 124)	2 651	(13 442)
1-2 years	2 672	(19 573)	3 625	(15 902)
2-5 years	4 498	(24 298)	2 047	(4 228)
> 5 years	1 029	(5 043)	11 292	(41 205)
Total	11 722	(80 501)	22 837	(83 873)

Forecast transactions for which hedge accounting had previously been used but which is no longer expected to occur amounted to HUF -8 million as at 31 December 2022 (HUF 37 million as at 31 December 2021). The related transfer was presented as Cash flow hedges – Gross amount in other comprehensive income.

Fair value hedge of interest rate risk on deposits and debt instruments

The risk to be hedged under fair value hedge of interest rate risk is interest rate risk, arising from changes in fair value of non-maturity deposits and debt instruments to changes in the risk-free (interest rate swap) yield curve. The hedging instruments are HUF interest rate swaps.

The accumulated fair value changes of hedged item under portfolio hedge of interest rate risk is presented separately in the statement of financial position and amounted to HUF 174 648 million loss and HUF 189 356 million gain in 2022 (HUF 66 693 million loss and HUF 72 738 million gain in 2021). The loss / gain recorded on the hedged item was compensated by a gain / loss recorded on the hedging instrument in the same amount. The fair value changes of the hedged item and the hedging instrument in the current year is recorded as Net gains / (losses) from financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss in the income statement.

Fair value hedge of fixed rate FVOCI bonds

The Bank defines the risk to be hedged as the interest rate risk arising from changes in fair value of FVOCI bonds to changes in the risk-free (interest rate swap) yield curve. The hedging instruments are fixed rate payer-floating rate receiver (BUBOR 3M-6M) interest rate swaps.

The changes in the fair value of the FVOCI government bonds and the interest rate swaps due to interest rate risk are offset in the income statement and the unhedged credit spread of the bonds remains in the other comprehensive income. The change in the fair value of the hedged instrument amounted to a loss of HUF 4 021 million in 2022 (a loss of HUF 4 136 million in 2021).

NOTE 25 – NON-CURRENT ASSETS HELD FOR SALE AND DISPOSAL GROUPS

In the last quarter of 2021 the Bank sold a part of its core business assets. The transaction resulted in a HUF 1 211 million gain in 2021.

The net result of the transaction is presented separately in the consolidated income statement in 2021.

NOTE 26 – OTHER ASSETS

	2022	2021
	MHUF	MHUF
Prepayments	3 592	4 378
Trade receivables	717	1 813
Receivables from employees	2	-
Receivables from bankcard service	16 083	7 781
Items in transit due to payment services	1 409	489
Items in transit due to trading in securities	79	84
Income accruals and cost prepayments	9 840	5 619
Inventories	435	1 283
Other receivables	7 796	6 557
	39 953	28 004

Prepayments include HUF 3 211 million (HUF 4 281 million in 2021) extra tax prepayment.

NOTE 27 – DEFERRED TAX ASSETS AND DEFERRED TAX LIABILITIES

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

For the period ended 31 December 2022:

	Assets MHUF	Liabilities MHUF	Income statement MHUF	Equity MHUF
Employee benefits	-	4	(4)	-
Tangibles and intangibles assets	899	(4)	169	-
Other provisions for risk and charges and credit commitments	201	-	61	-
Fair value adjustments FVOCI	495	-	1	399
Cash flow hedge	5 215	-	-	2 779
Other	(6)	-	(5)	-
Total	6 804	-	222	3 178

For the period ended 31 December 2021:

	Assets MHUF	Liabilities MHUF	Income statement MHUF	Equity MHUF
Employee benefits	-	-	6	-
Tangibles and intangibles assets	733	-	(45)	-
Other provisions for risk and charges and credit commitments	140	-	(38)	-
Fair value adjustments FVOCI	95	-	(1)	795
Cash flow hedge	2 436	-	-	2 884
Other	(3)	-	(7)	-
Total	3 401	-	(85)	3 679

In 2022 and 2021 income taxes were calculated on all temporary differences under the asset and liability method using a tax rate of 9 % or 10.82 % (9% corporate income tax and 1.82% local business tax).

NOTE 28 – INVESTMENTS IN SUBSIDIARIES AND ASSOCIATED COMPANIES

	2022 MHUF	2021 MHUF
K&H Autópark Kft.	410	410
K&H Csoportszolgáltató Kft.	60	60
K&H Equities Zrt.	4771	4 771
K&H Tanácsadó Zrt.	-	850
K&H Faktor Zrt.	450	450
K&H Ingatlanlízing Zrt.	50	50
K&H Jelzálogbank Zrt.	10 500	10 500
K&H Érték Zrt.	-	305
Total	16 241	17 396

The table includes the net carrying amount of investments.

For more information on the subsidiaries and associated companies see Note 41.

NOTE 29 – INVESTMENT PROPERTIES

	Investment properties MHUF
At 31 December 2020	
Cost	1 645
Accumulated depreciation	(109)
Net book value	1 536
Movements in 2021	
Additions	173
Disposals - net	(858)
Impairment charge	-
Depreciation charge	-
At 31 December 2021	
Cost	924
Accumulated depreciation	(73)
Net book value	851
Movements in 2022	
Additions	18
Disposals - net	(343)
Impairment charge	(2)
Depreciation charge	(58)
At 31 December 2022	
Cost	514
Accumulated depreciation	(48)
Net book value	466

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

NOTE 29 – INVESTMENT PROPERTIES (continued)

The following table presents the results related to investment properties.

	2022 MHUF	2021 MHUF
Impairment on investment property		
Additions	2	-
Reversals	-	-
Total impairment	2	-
Expenses from investment properties		
Acquisition cost	(15)	(55)
Maintenance expenses	(92)	(148)
Sale related cost	(29)	(49)
Total expenses	(136)	(252)

Expenses recorded in 2022 (and 2021) were not recognised as asset in the statement of financial position.

The difference between the fair value and the carrying amount of the assets is immaterial as at 31 December 2022 (and as at 31 December 2021).

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

NOTE 30 – PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT

	Land and buildings MHUF	IT equipment MHUF	Office equipment MHUF	Right of use assets MHUF	Other MHUF	Total MHUF
At 31 December 2020						
Cost	51 613	12 661	9 723	19 636	2 849	96 482
Accumulated depreciation	(26 091)	(9 319)	(7 566)	(4 821)	(1 225)	(49 022)
Net book value	25 522	3 342	2 157	14 815	1 624	47 460
Movements in 2021						
Additions (acquired separately)	3 135	3 292	883	767	940	9 017
Disposals - net	(12)	(1 572)	-	(1 078)	(96)	(2 758)
Transfers	(124)	-	-	-	-	(124)
Impairment charge	(239)	(21)	(16)	(430)	(1)	(707)
Depreciation charge	(2 054)	(1 681)	(376)	(2 627)	(435)	(7 022)
At 31 December 2021						
Cost	51 271	13 485	9 835	20 567	3 408	98 566
Accumulated depreciation	(25 043)	(10 125)	(7 187)	(8 969)	(1 376)	(52 700)
Net book value	26 228	3 360	2 648	11 598	2 032	45 866

NOTE 30 – PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT (continued)

	Land and buildings MHUF	IT equipment MHUF	Office equipment MHUF	Right of use assets MHUF	Other MHUF	Total MHUF
At 31 December 2021						
Cost	51 271	13 485	9 835	20 567	3 408	98 566
Accumulated depreciation	(25 043)	(10 125)	(7 187)	(8 969)	(1 376)	(52 700)
Net book value	26 228	3 360	2 648	11 598	2 032	45 866
Movements in 2022						
Additions (acquired separately)	1 667	2 612	1 154	2 591	796	8 820
Disposals - net	-	(9)	(5)	(143)	(144)	(301)
Transfers	-	-	-	-	-	-
Impairment charge	(47)	-	(32)	(1 187)	-	(1 266)
Depreciation charge	(2 136)	(1 107)	(466)	(2 507)	(396)	(6 612)
At 31 December 2022						
Cost	52 100	15 342	10 771	22 509	3 628	104 351
Accumulated depreciation	(26 388)	(10 486)	(7 472)	(12 157)	(1 340)	(57 843)
Net book value	25 712	4 856	3 299	10 352	2 288	46 507

Expenditure on items in the course of construction amounted to HUF 56 593 million as at 31 December 2022 (HUF 36 831 million as at 31 December 2021).

Fully amortised tangible assets which were still in use amounted to HUF 21 529 million as at 31 December 2022 (HUF 19 188 million as at 31 December 2021).

NOTE 31 – INTANGIBLE ASSETS

	Software MHUF	Other intangible assets MHUF	Total MHUF
At 31 December 2020			
Cost	93 329	42	93 371
Accumulated depreciation	(46 888)	(42)	(46 930)
Net book value	46 441	-	46 441
Movements in 2021			
Additions (acquired separately)	20 815	-	20 815
Impairment charge	(508)	-	(508)
Depreciation charge	(7 927)	-	(7 927)
At 31 December 2021			
Cost	110 146	42	110 188
Accumulated depreciation	(51 325)	(42)	(51 367)
Net book value	58 821	-	58 821
Movements in 2022			
Additions (acquired separately)	26 771	-	26 771
Impairment charge	(977)	-	(977)
Depreciation charge	(9 226)	-	(9 226)
At 31 December 2022			
Cost	136 691	42	136 733
Accumulated depreciation	(61 302)	(42)	(61 344)
Net book value	75 389	-	75 389

Fully amortised intangible assets which were still in use amounted to HUF 39 326 million as at 31 December 2022 (HUF 30 800 million as at 31 December 2021).

NOTE 32 – PROVISIONS FOR RISK AND CHARGES

	Provision for restructuring MHUF	Provision for tax litigation and pending legal disputes MHUF	Other MHUF	Total MHUF
Balance as at 31 December 2020	386	169	1 026	1 581
Amounts allocated	-	960	-	960
Amounts used	(236)	(64)	(115)	(415)
Unused amounts reversed	-	(6)	(264)	(270)
Other (foreign exchange revaluation)				
Balance as at 31 December 2021	150	1 059	647	1 856
Amounts allocated	596	63	146	805
Amounts used	(40)	(69)	-	(109)
Unused amounts reversed	-	-	(60)	(60)
Balance as at 31 December 2022	706	1 053	733	2 492

The Bank is party to litigation and claims arising in the normal course of business, the provision of HUF 1 053 million from the total provision for losses from tax litigation and pending legal disputes at 31 December 2022 relates to these litigations (HUF 1 056 million at 31 December 2021). Management considers the provision raised for the still pending cases adequate to cover any remaining potential losses.

Provisions on credit commitments of HUF 2 166 million as at 31 December 2022 (HUF 1 038 million as at 31 December 2021) is presented in Note 23 and Note 36. The sum of HUF 2 492 million provision for risk and charges and HUF 2 166 million provisions for credit commitments amounts to HUF 4 658 million (HUF 2 893 million in 2021).

NOTE 33 – OTHER LIABILITIES

	2022 MHUF	2021 MHUF
Trade creditors	8 884	7 959
Lease liabilities	23 657	23 697
Items in transit due to payment services	18 712	6 448
Items in transit due to lending activity	436	933
Items in transit due to trading securities	5	51
Liabilities from bankcard service	9 876	4 000
Other	21 635	18 195
Total other liabilities	83 205	61 283

Other liabilities include mainly short term liabilities.

Other includes trading tax liabilities, social charges, liability from transactional levy not settled yet, liabilities due to employees (see Note 38) and other accrued charges and deferred income arising from the normal course of business recorded as general administrative expenses in the income statement.

NOTE 34 – SHARE CAPITAL

	2022 MHUF	2021 MHUF
Ordinary shares issued and outstanding	140 978	140 978

The nominal value of the ordinary shares issued and outstanding at 31 December 2022 is HUF 1 per share (31 December 2021: HUF 1).

Shareholders of the Bank:

	2022 Shareholding %	2021 Shareholding %
KBC Bank N. V.	100.00	100.00
	100.00	100.00

NOTE 35 – ADDITIONAL INFORMATION TO THE CASH FLOW STATEMENT

Net debt with regard to financing activities are presented in the table below.

	Notes	2022 MHUF	2021 MHUF
Cash and cash equivalents		1 327 354	1 313 384
Subordinated liabilities (see Note 15)	15	(50 839)	(46 350)
Borrowing – repayable within 1 year	15	(185 240)	(22 737)
Borrowing – repayable after 1 year	15	(350 082)	(505 468)
Net debt		741 193	738 829

NOTE 35 – ADDITIONAL INFORMATION TO THE CASH FLOW STATEMENT (continued)

The components of net debt changed as follows in 2022.

	Cash	Cash balances with central banks	Other demand deposits with credit institutions	Loans and advances to banks repayable on demand and term loans to banks < 3 months	Deposits from banks repayable on demand and redeemable at notice	Subordinated liabilities	Borrowing – repayable within 1 year	Borrowing – repayable after 1 year	Total net debt
	MHUF	MHUF	MHUF	MHUF	MHUF	MHUF	MHUF	MHUF	MHUF
Net debt as at 31 December 2021	63 510	91 734	111 347	1 377 024	(330 231)	(46 350)	(22 737)	(505 468)	738 829
Cash flows	8 603	1 023 015	(100 852)	(879 853)	(15 133)	(1 335)	(162 436)	157 991	30 000
Foreign exchange adjustments	-	-	1 476	(1 771)	(101)	(485)	-	(1 124)	(2 005)
Other non-cash movements	-	(28 959)	(136)	7 342	339	(2 669)	(67)	(1 481)	(25 631)
Net debt as at 31 December 2022	72 113	1 085 790	11 835	502 742	(345 126)	(50 839)	(185 240)	(350 082)	741 193

NOTE 35 – ADDITIONAL INFORMATION TO THE CASH FLOW STATEMENT (continued)

The components of net debt changed as follows in 2021.

	Cash	Cash balances with central banks	Other demand deposits with credit institutions	Loans and advances to banks repayable on demand and term loans to banks < 3 months	Deposits from banks repayable on demand and redeemable at notice	Subordinated liabilities	Borrowing – repayable within 1 year	Borrowing – repayable after 1 year	Total net debt
	MHUF	MHUF	MHUF	MHUF	MHUF	MHUF	MHUF	MHUF	MHUF
Net debt as at 31 December 2020	71 154	184 099	135 792	721 305	(294 401)	(46 350)	(10 063)	(473 649)	287 887
Cash flows	(7 644)	(63 406)	(25 785)	650 148	(36 068)	3 154	(12 607)	(29 214)	478 578
Foreign exchange adjustments	-	-	1 476	(1 771)	(101)	(485)	-	(1 124)	(2 005)
Other non-cash movements	-	(28 959)	(136)	7 342	339	(2 669)	(67)	(1 481)	(25 631)
Net debt as at 31 December 2021	63 510	91 734	111 347	1 377 024	(330 231)	(46 350)	(22 737)	(505 468)	738 829

NOTE 36 – COMMITMENTS, CONTINGENT ASSETS AND CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

In the normal course of business, the Bank is a party to credit related financial instruments recorded as off balance sheet items. These financial instruments include commitments to extend credit, financial guarantees and commercial letters of credit. These instruments involve elements of credit risk in excess of the amounts recognized in the statement of financial position.

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

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

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

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

NOTE 36 – COMMITMENTS, CONTINGENT ASSETS AND CONTINGENT LIABILITIES (continued)

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

	2022 MHUF	2021 MHUF
Credit commitments – undrawn amount		
Received	7 235	8 199
Given		
Irrevocable	421 939	378 620
Revocable	446 187	346 751
Total given	868 126	725 371
Collaterals		
Given	461 359	371 926
Guarantees received/collateral		
For impaired and past due assets		
Non-financial assets	67 264	58 948
Financial assets	3 492	3 963
For assets that are not impaired or past due		
Non-financial assets	2 457 918	2 306 771
Financial assets	269 198	346 552
Total guarantees received/collateral	2 797 872	2 716 234
Other commitments given – irrevocable	33 348	10 675

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

NOTE 36 – COMMITMENTS, CONTINGENT ASSETS AND CONTINGENT LIABILITIES (continued)

The following table presents the nominal value and the provision for loan commitments and guarantees at 31 December 2022.

	Nominal amount			Provision			
	Performing		Non-performing	Performing		Non-performing	
	Stage 1 MHUF	Stage 2 MHUF	Stage 3 MHUF	Stage 1 MHUF	Stage 2 MHUF	Stage 3 MHUF	Total MHUF
Loan commitments	673 254	192 944	1 927	(556)	(807)	(149)	866 613
Financial guarantees	260 658	199 009	1 692	(42)	(471)	(101)	460 745
Other commitments	28 911	4 438	-	(31)	(10)	-	33 308
Total	962 823	396 391	3 619	(629)	(1 288)	(250)	1 360 666

For evaluation of provision on commitments and contingent liabilities in 2022 see Note 23.

NOTE 36 – COMMITMENTS, CONTINGENT ASSETS AND CONTINGENT LIABILITIES (continued)

The following table presents the nominal value and the provision for loan commitments and guarantees at 31 December 2021.

	Nominal amount			Provision			
	Performing		Non-performing	Performing		Non-performing	
	Stage 1 MHUF	Stage 2 MHUF	Stage 3 MHUF	Stage 1 MHUF	Stage 2 MHUF	Stage 3 MHUF	Total MHUF
Loan commitments	678 042	45 290	2 040	(257)	(268)	(392)	724 455
Financial guarantees	342 112	29 453	361	(20)	(61)	(40)	371 805
Other commitments	10 559	111	7	(2)	-	-	10 675
Total	1 030 713	74 854	2 408	(279)	(329)	(432)	1 106 935

For evaluation of provision on commitments and contingent liabilities in 2021 see Note 23.

NOTE 36 – COMMITMENTS, CONTINGENT ASSETS AND CONTINGENT LIABILITIES (continued)

Legal claims

Litigation is a common occurrence in the banking industry due to the nature of the business. The Bank has an established protocol of dealing with such legal claims. Once professional advice has been obtained and the amount of damages reasonably estimated, the Bank makes adjustments to account for any adverse effects which the claims may have on its financial standing. At year-end the Bank had several unresolved legal claims in the amount of HUF 386 million (HUF 407 million as at 31 December 2021) where the Bank has been advised by its legal advisor that it is possible, but not probable, that the action will succeed. Accordingly no provision for these claims has been made in these financial statements.

NOTE 37 – FINANCE LEASES

Lessor position

The Bank offers open end financial lease (OEFL), and closed end financial lease (CEFL) products for existing or targeted Corporate, Business and Micro SME customers of the Bank. The products are handled in the Bank's normal credit approval and monitoring process, which gives a well-defined and established basis for managing credit risk.

Leasing residual value risk management framework is in place which contains residual value policy, residual value limit setting methodology and guaranty framework.

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

NOTE 37 – FINANCE LEASES (continued)

The following tables indicate the key amounts of the Bank's lease activity:

	2022	2021
	MHUF	MHUF
Finance lease receivables		
Total of gross investment in the lease, receivable:		
less than one year	32 417	28 058
one to five years	59 378	55 033
more than five years	5 820	3 072
	97 615	86 163
The present value of minimum lease payments receivables*:		
less than one year	28 124	27 433
one to five years	51 137	51 366
more than five years	4 358	2 875
	83 619	81 674
Unearned finance income	13 996	4 490
Non-guaranteed residual values	14 076	12 054

*Net of impairment.

The total impairment recorded on finance lease receivables amounted to HUF 1 754 million as at 31 December 2022 (HUF 1 968 million as at 31 December 2021).

NOTE 37 – FINANCE LEASES (continued)

Lessee position

The Bank has entered into property lease agreements. According to IFRS 16 these contracts are presented as lease liabilities and right-of-use assets.

The following tables give information about the client types and the remaining maturity of these liabilities recorded according to IFRS 16.

	2022	2021
	MHUF	MHUF
< 1 year	4 223	89
1-5 years	7 213	4 166
5 years	3 633	10 660
Total financial lease liabilities	15 069	14 915

	2022	2021
	MHUF	MHUF
General government	408	595
Corporate	12 646	11 263
of which small and medium enterprises	2 015	3 057
Total financial lease liabilities	15 069	14 915

Expenses relating to short-term leases and low-value lease are included in general administration expenses and amounted to HUF 164 million in 2022 (HUF 106 million in 2021).

Following table shows the total cash outflow for leases.

	2022	2021
	MHUF	MHUF
Interest expense	118	93
Principal repayment	3 337	3 022
Total cash outflow	3 455	3 115

NOTE 37 – FINANCE LEASES (continued)

A part of the headquarter building of the Bank is owned by a third party is object of finance lease. The tables below present the minimum lease payments and the present value of the lease liability.

	2022 MHUF	2021 MHUF
Net carrying amount of leased assets in the Statement of financial position	13 622	14 078
The present value of finance lease liabilities may be analysed		
less than one year	44	40
one to five years	224	203
more than five years	23 389	23 454
Total	23 657	23 697

	2022 MHUF	2021 MHUF
less than one year	4 336	1 647
one to five year	17 697	6 764
more than five years	135 574	64 122
Finance lease liabilities-minimum lease payments	157 607	72 533

NOTE 38 – RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

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

Parent:

KBC Bank N.V. owns 100 % of the ordinary shares in K&H Bank (2021: 100.00%). The ultimate parent of the Bank is KBC Group N.V.

Subsidiaries:

See list of subsidiaries in Note 41.

Associates:

See list of associates in Note 41.

Members of KBC Bank and other related parties:

CBC Banque SA
Československa Obchodni Banka a.s.
Československa Obchodna Banka a.s.
KBC Bank Ireland Plc.
IVESAM N.V.
KBC Asset Management N.V.
KBC Fund Management Limited
KBC Global Services N.V.
KBC Securities N.V.
K&H Biztosító Zrt.
Patria Finance a.s.
K&H Pénzforgalmi Szolgáltató Kft.
Omnia N.V.

Other related parties through key management

If the Bank’s key management has direct or indirect authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activity of a company outside of KBC Group, the companies are presented as other related parties through key management.

The banking transactions entered into with related parties in the normal course of business including loans and deposits were carried out on normal commercial terms and conditions and at market rates. All loans and advances to related parties are performing and are free of any provision for possible loan losses.

NOTE 38 - RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS (continued)

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

	Parent	Subsi-diaries	Other related parties (KBC Group)	Other related parties (through key management)	Total
	MHUF	MHUF	MHUF	MHUF	MHUF
As at 31 December 2022					
Assets					
Other demand deposit	911	-	33	-	944
Loans and advances	148 490	46 892	6 244	2 582	204 208
Current accounts	-	-	54	216	270
Term loans	148 490	46 892	6 190	2 366	203 938
Finance leases	-	-	-	-	-
Derivatives	344 579	-	376	-	344 955
-Held for trading	142 782		376	-	143 158
Hedging	201 797		-	-	201 797
Other receivables	153	110	3 566	-	3 829
Total assets	494 133	47 002	10 219	2 582	553 936
Liabilities					
Deposits	316 402	210 769	61 923	302	589 396
Current accounts	4 501	39 349	33 462	302	77 614
Term deposits (with agreed maturity)	311 901	171 420	28 461	-	511 782
-Subordinated liabilities	50 839	-	-	-	50 839
-Non-convertible bonds	108 012	-	-	-	108 012
Derivatives	387 015	-	447	-	387 462
Held for trading	127 423	-	447	-	127 870
Hedging	259 592	-	-	-	259 592
Other liabilities	83	23 274	2 563	-	25 920
Total liabilities	862 351	234 043	64 933	302	1 161 629
Income statement					
Net interest and similar income	(8 325)	(6 835)	(2 289)	138	(17 311)
Interest and similar income	1 829	2 899	621	138	5 487
Interest and similar expense	(10 154)	(9 734)	(2 910)	-	(22 798)
Net fee and commission income	44	40	11 251	19	11 354
Fee and commission income	994	40	12 329	22	13 385
Fee and commission expense	(950)	-	(1 078)	(3)	(2 031)
Other income	130	151	1 122	-	1 403
Other expense	(1 689)	(1 169)	(7 511)	-	(10 369)
Total income statement	(9 840)	(7 813)	2 573	157	(14 923)
Off-statement of financial position items					
Commitments and contingent liabilities	177 700	54 030	12 025	86	243 841
Guarantees received	11 329	-	9 611	-	20 940
Notional amount of derivatives	6 553 427	-	12 785	-	6 566 212

NOTE 38 - RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS (continued)

	Parent	Subsi-diaries	Other related parties (KBC Group)	Other related parties (through key management)	Total
	MHUF	MHUF	MHUF	MHUF	MHUF
As at 31 December 2021					
Assets					
Other demand deposit	96 013	-	383	-	96 396
Loans and advances	93 351	41 752	339 055	2 672	476 830
Current accounts	-	17 520	1 938	490	19 948
Term loans	93 351	24 232	337 117	2 182	456 882
Finance leases	-	-	-	-	-
Derivatives	122 189	-	529	-	122 718
Held for trading	50 609		529		51 138
Hedging	71 580		-		71 580
Other receivables	6	110	3 671	-	3 787
Total assets	311 559	41 862	343 638	2 672	699 731
Liabilities					
Deposits	322 027	197 834	73 872	381	594 114
Current accounts	4 479	41 904	64 940	381	111 704
Term deposits (with agreed maturity)	317 548	155 930	8 932	-	482 410
Subordinated liabilities	46 848	-	-	-	46 848
Non-convertible bonds	- -	-	-	-	-
Derivatives	155 374 -	-	762	-	156 136
Held for trading	61 232	-	762	-	61 994
Hedging	94 142	-	-	-	94 142
Other liabilities	153	23 265	816	-	24 234
Total liabilities	524 402	221 099	75 450	381	821 332
Income statement					
Net interest and similar income	(74)	(3 643)	(1 248)	(2)	(4 967)
Interest and similar income	1 451	803	47	21	2 322
Interest and similar expense	(1 525)	(4 446)	(1 295)	(23)	(7 289)
Net fee and commission income	174	52	10 749	40	11 015
Fee and commission income	960	52	11 434	43	12 489
Fee and commission expense	(786)	-	(685)	(3)	(1 474)
Other income	43	155	693	-	891
Other expense	(951)	(1 079)	(6 494)	-	(8 524)
Total income statement	(808)	(4 515)	3 700	38	(1 585)
Off-statement of financial position items					
Commitments and contingent liabilities	203 307	19 514	9 342	3 032	235 195
Guarantees received	1 669	-	9 944	-	11 613
Notional amount of derivatives	4 626 992	-	3 812	-	4 630 804

NOTE 38 - RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS (continued)

The interest rate of other demand deposits and loans and advances from related parties varied in a range of 0 and 21 percent in 2022 (-0.4493 and 11.99 percent in 2021). Deposits due to related parties bear a minimum interest rates of 0 and a maximum interest rate of 14.36 percent in 2022 (0 and 2.83 in 2021). For interest rate conditions of subordinated liabilities see Note 15.

Transactions with key management

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

Loans

In accordance with the Bank's internal policy, all employees of the Bank, including key management may apply for loans with favourable conditions. Favourable conditions include a waiver of handling fees and lower than market interest rates.

The major part of the total of HUF 555 million outstanding amount of loans of key management at 31 December 2022 was housing loan (HUF 600 million at 31 December 2021), with the long-term maturity obligations ranging from 15-20 years.

Deposits

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

At 31 December 2022 the outstanding amount of deposits was HUF 726 million (HUF 717 million at 31 December 2021).

Staff expenses

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

Type of benefit	2022	2021
	MHUF	MHUF
Short-term employee benefits	2 375	2 356
Other long-term benefits	16	22
Termination benefits	40	-
Share based payment (cash settled)	50	58
Total benefits	2 481	2 436

The liability of HUF 150 million (HUF 142 million in 2021) resulting from the carrying amount of share based payment is recorded as other liability in the statement of financial position.

NOTE 38 - RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS (continued)

Share based payment

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

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

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

Structure for 2022 variable compensation of material Key Identified Staff

	Individual variable remuneration awarded for 2022 performance year			
	Upfront part		Deferred part	
In case of KBC Senior General Managers	(49% of award)		(51% of award)	
In Case of CEO Deputies whose variable compensation is below the limit prescribed in the Remuneration Policy	(54% of award)		(46% of award)	
In case of all KIS whose variable compensation is below the limit prescribed in the Remuneration Policy	(60% of award)		(40% of award)	
In case of all KIS whose variable compensation is equal to or exceeds the limit prescribed in the Remuneration Policy	(40% of award)		(60% of award)	
	Cash (50% of Upfront)	Non-cash instrument (50% of Upfront)	Cash (50% of Deferred)	Non-cash instrument (50% of Deferred)
Vesting schedule	fully vested at grant	fully vested at grant	3/5-year equal vesting tranches	3/5-year equal vesting tranches
Retention period				retention period ends one year after vesting

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

NOTE 38 - RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS (continued)

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

	2022		2021	
	number of shares	weighted average share price* HUF/share	number of shares	weighted average share price* HUF/share
Outstanding as at the beginning of the period	4 686	22 557	6 419	22 839
Granted	4 039	21 746	2 387	21 746
Exercised	(1 892)	21 190	(1 367)	20 697
Transferred**	(1 910)	21 190	(1 367)	20 697
Outstanding as at the end of the period	4 923	28 500	6 072	22 557

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

**Shares granted to employees moving between KBC entities during the year may increase/decrease the number of shares to be exercised or paid off by the Bank. These changes are presented as transferred shares. Transferred shares also include no longer payable deferred amounts due to employment termination.

The value of the phantom shares outstanding as at 31 December 2022 based on the year-end closing price of KBC shares was 21 737 HUF/share (28 384 HUF/share as at 31 December 2021).

There were no shares exercisable as at 31 December 2022 (and as at 31 December 2021).

The weighted average share price of shares converted to cash as at the date of the exercise was 26 641 HUF/share in 2022 (21 746 HUF/share in 2021).

The weighted average remaining contractual life of phantom shares outstanding as at 31 December 2022 is 17 months (15 months as at 31 December 2021).

The Bank applied the share based payment plan for the 2022 performance as well.

As at 31 December 2022 the information related to the number of phantom shares for the 2022 performance is not available, since the first grant date is in April 2023.

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

A part of the Bank's employees are entitled to participate in defined benefit plan founded by the Bank. The amount of benefits to be provided depends on the employee's length of service in a certain past period and the level of reference interest rate. The future payments regarding to the plan have no significant effect on the Bank's cash flow.

NOTE 39 – DEFINED BENEFIT PLAN

The table below presents the reconciliation of defined benefit obligations recorded as other liabilities.

	2022 MHUF	2021 MHUF
Defined benefit obligations at the beginning of the period	261	286
Interest cost	15	6
Actuarial gains and losses arising from changes in financial assumptions	16	6
Benefits paid	(11)	(19)
Past service cost, including gains and losses arising from settlements	(19)	(18)
Defined benefit obligation at end of the period	262	261

Interest cost on defined retirement benefit plans are recorded as interest and similar expense in the income statement (see Note 4). Current service cost, benefits paid and past service includes the effect of the renegotiation of defined benefit plans. Current service costs are recorded as staff expenses in the income statement (see Note 13). Actuarial gains and losses arising from changes in financial assumptions are accounted directly in other comprehensive income.

NOTE 40 – AUDITOR'S REMUNERATION

	2022 MHUF	2021 MHUF
Fees for the statutory audit services	183	216
Fees related to permitted non-audit services provided by the statutory auditor	-	3
Total fees paid to audit firms	183	219

The amounts in the table above include VAT.

The Bank is provided with statutory audit services by PricewaterhouseCoopers Könyvvizsgáló Korlátolt Felelősségű Társaság.

Non-audit services provided by the statutory auditor includes services related to risk management.

NOTE 41 – SUBSIDIARIES

	Address of headquarter	Principal activities	Capital 2022	Effective Shareholding 2022	Effective Shareholding 2021
Fully consolidated subsidiaries			**MHUF**	**%**	**%**
K&H Jelzálogbank Zrt.	1095 Budapest, Lechner Ödön fasor 9.	Other credit granting services	3 700	100	100
K&H Autópark Kft.	1095 Budapest, Lechner Ödön fasor 9.	Operating lease	11	100	100
K&H Ingatlanlízing Zrt.	1095 Budapest, Lechner Ödön fasor 9.	Finance lease	50	100	100
K&H Csoportszolgáltató Kft.	1095 Budapest, Lechner Ödön fasor 9.	Group service center	60	100	100
K&H Equities Zrt.	1095 Budapest, Lechner Ödön fasor 9.	Business and management consultancy	38	100	100
K&H Faktor Zrt.	1095 Budapest, Lechner Ödön fasor 9.	Other financial services	51	100	100
Subsidiaries in voluntary liquidation					
K&H Tanácsadó Zrt."v.a"	1095 Budapest, Lechner Ödön fasor 9.	Business and management consultancy	-	-	100
K&H Érték Zrt.	1095 Budapest, Lechner Ödön fasor 9.	Business and management consultancy	-	-	100

The principal place of business of the companies mentioned in the table is Hungary.

K&H Érték Zrt. and K&H Tanácsadó Zrt. were liquidated in 2022. The liquidations had no material impact on the Bank’s result.

NOTE 42 – SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

With the aim of reimbursing the customers of Sberbank Hungary, the banks were requested to carry out an extraordinary payment to OBA (Deposit Guarantee Fund) in Q2 2022. In Q4 2022 OBA partially reimbursed the banks for this extraordinary payment from the recovery of Sberbank Hungary. In accordance with the OBA Board decision as of March 2023 the remaining amount is returned to the banks until 31 March 2023, based on which the Bank received an additional refund of 3,572 million HUF from OBA in 2023.

NOTE 43 – RISK MANAGEMENT

43.1 General

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

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

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

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

The Bank has Recovery Plan prepared according to the guidelines set out by KBC Group and the local supervisor. The Recovery Plan of the Bank is integrated into the Recovery Plan of KBC Group.

Risk management governance model

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

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

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

NOTE 43 – RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

Risk measurement and – monitoring

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

43.2 Liquidity risk and funding management

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

NOTE 43 – RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

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

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

The Bank assesses the following liquidity risk aspects:

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

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

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

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

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

NOTE 43 – RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

The following table shows a breakdown of the financial assets and financial liabilities by expected maturity at 31 December 2022:

	<=1 year MHUF	1-5 year MHUF	>5 year MHUF	Without maturity MHUF	Total MHUF
Financial assets					
Cash balances with central banks and other demand deposits with credit institutions	1 169 738	-	-	-	1 169 738
Held for trading	45 966	100 022	58 399	-	204 387
Mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss	33 985	49 622	188 405	-	272 012
Fair value through other comprehensive income	11 810	5 828	17 841	1 626	37 105
Amortised cost	1 352 654	1 232 335	1 138 173	-	3 723 162
Fair value changes of hedged item under portfolio hedge of interest rate risk	(174 648)	-	-	-	(174 648)
Hedging derivatives	5 230	73 465	127 688	-	206 383
Total financial assets and cash balances with central banks and other demand deposits with credit institutions	2 444 735	1 461 272	1 530 506	1 626	5 438 139

	<=1 year MHUF	1-5 year MHUF	>5 year MHUF	Without maturity MHUF	Total MHUF
Financial liabilities					
Held for trading	40 932	65 570	53 644	-	160 146
Designated at fair value through profit or loss	13 597	-	-	-	13 597
Hedging derivatives	35 983	139 711	92 467	-	268 161
Measured at amortised cost	4 216 322	533 921	111 141	-	4 861 384
Fair value changes of hedged item under portfolio hedge of interest rate risk	(189 356)	-	-	-	(189 356)
Total financial liabilities	4 117 478	739 202	257 252	-	5 113 932
Commitments and contingent liabilities	1 362 833	-	-	-	1 362 833
Total financial liabilities, commitments and contingent liabilities	5 480 311	739 202	257 252	-	6 476 765

Financial assets and liabilities repayable on demand are included in the <=1 year category.

NOTE 43 – RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

The following table shows a breakdown of the financial assets and financial liabilities by expected maturity at 31 December 2021:

	<=1 year MHUF	1-5 year MHUF	>5 year MHUF	Without maturity MHUF	Total MHUF
Financial assets					
Cash balances with central banks and other demand deposits with credit institutions	266 591	-	-	-	266 591
Held for trading	18 490	43 381	24 218	-	86 089
Mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss	12 192	40 287	153 535	-	206 014
Fair value through other comprehensive income	(119)	39 668	27 712	2 262	69 523
Amortised cost	2 024 840	1 126 069	1 310 014	-	4 460 923
Fair value changes of hedged item under portfolio hedge of interest rate risk	(66 693)	-	-	-	(66 693)
Hedging derivatives	750	10 236	60 527	-	71 513
Total financial assets and cash balances with central banks and other demand deposits with credit institutions	2 256 051	1 259 641	1 576 006	2 262	5 093 960

	<=1 year MHUF	1-5 year MHUF	>5 year MHUF	Without maturity MHUF	Total MHUF
Financial liabilities					
Held for trading	19 051	29 759	20 669	-	69 479
Designated at fair value through profit or loss	5 701	-	-	-	5 701
Hedging derivatives	4 535	52 464	41 559	-	98 558
Measured at amortised cost	3 885 358	589 106	167 550	-	4 642 014
Fair value changes of hedged item under portfolio hedge of interest rate risk	(72 738)	-	-	-	(72 738)
Total financial liabilities	3 841 907	671 329	229 778	-	4 743 014
Commitments and contingent liabilities	1 096 089	-	-	-	1 096 089
Total financial liabilities, commitments and contingent liabilities	4 937 996	671 329	229 778	-	5 839 103

Financial assets and liabilities repayable on demand are included in the <=1 year category.

NOTE 43 – RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

The remaining maturity of non-financial assets and liabilities held as at 31 December 2022 is presented in the table below.

	< 1 year MHUF	> 1 year MHUF	Total MHUF
Tax assets	-	6 804	6 804
Investment property	-	466	466
Property and equipment	-	46 507	46 507
Intangible assets	-	75 389	75 389
Non-current assets held for sale and disposal groups	-	-	-
Other assets	39 953	-	39 953
Total assets	39 953	129 166	169 119
Tax liabilities	2 499	-	2 499
Provisions for risks and charges	3 997	661	4 658
Other liabilities	83 205	-	83 205
Total liabilities	89 701	661	90 362

The remaining maturity of non-financial assets and liabilities held as at 31 December 2021 is presented in the table below.

	< 1 year MHUF	> 1 year MHUF	Total MHUF
Tax assets	3 074	-	3 074
Investment property	-	1 540	1 540
Property and equipment	-	46 729	46 729
Intangible assets	-	46 442	46 442
Non-current assets held for sale and disposal groups	1 474	-	1 474
Other assets	22 744	-	22 744
Total assets	27 292	94 711	122 003
Tax liabilities	1 921	93	2 014
Provisions for risks and charges	2 823	16	2 839
Other liabilities	39 158	-	39 158
Total liabilities	43 902	109	44 011

The expected remaining maturity breakdown above represents the current and non-current classification of non-financial assets and liabilities.

NOTE 43 – RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

The following tables present the future undiscounted cash flows of financial liabilities and commitments and contingent liabilities by remaining contractual maturity as at 31 December 2022. For held-for-trading derivatives nominal values are disclosed in the table.

	Cash balances with central banks and other demand deposits with credit institutions	Held for trading derivatives	Mandatory fair value through profit or loss	Fair value through other comprehensive income	Amortised cost	Hedging derivatives	Total
	MHUF	MHUF	MHUF	MHUF	MHUF	MHUF	MHUF
Financial assets							
On demand and less than three months	1 097 625	722 681	28 779	8 122	711 768	1 394 052	3 963 027
More than three months but not more than one year	-	800 745	8 068	17 980	606 932	403 400	1 837 125
More than one but not more than five years	-	931 157	56 738	8 539	1 251 964	1 179 696	3 428 094
More than five years	-	421 837	215 385	14 369	1 153 119	508 198	2 312 908
Total	1 097 625	2 876 420	308 970	49 010	3 723 783	3 485 346	11 541 154

	Held for trading derivatives	Designated fair value through profit or loss	Amortised cost	Hedging derivatives	Total
	MHUF	MHUF	MHUF	MHUF	MHUF
Financial liabilities					
On demand and less than three months	721 739	13 549	3 936 912	1 396 799	6 068 999
More than three months but not more than one year	799 617	-	266 496	403 400	1 469 513
More than one but not more than five years	921 205	-	536 117	1 179 724	2 637 046
More than five years	421 661	-	105 448	508 198	1 035 307
Total	2 864 222	13 549	4 844 973	3 488 121	11 210 865

NOTE 43 – RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

	Commitments to extend credit	Guarantees	Letters of credit	Total
	MHUF	MHUF	MHUF	MHUF
Commitments and contingent liabilities				
On demand and less than three months	868 125	461 359	33 348	1 362 832
More than three months but not more than one year	-	-	-	-
More than one but not more than five years	-	-	-	-
More than five years	-	-	-	-
Total	868 125	461 359	33 348	1 362 832

The following tables present the future undiscounted cash flows of financial liabilities and commitments and contingent liabilities by remaining contractual maturity as at 31 December 2021. For held-for-trading derivatives nominal values are disclosed in the table.

	Cash balances with central banks and other demand deposits with credit institutions	Held for trading derivatives	Mandatory fair value through profit or loss	Fair value through other comprehensive income	Amortised cost	Hedging derivatives	Total
	MHUF	MHUF	MHUF	MHUF	MHUF	MHUF	MHUF
Financial assets							
On demand and less than three months	203 082	508 229	5 565	10 403	1 492 157	894 771	3 114 207
More than three months but not more than one year	-	532 672	5 756	-	448 753	488 704	1 475 885
More than one but not more than five years	-	1 178 946	43 326	44 574	1 150 118	980 801	3 397 765
More than five years	-	501 106	165 208	15 109	1 320 928	535 636	2 537 987
Total	203 082	2 720 953	219 855	70 086	4 411 956	2 899 912	10 525 844

NOTE 43 – RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

	Held for trading derivatives	Designated fair value through profit or loss	Amortised cost	Hedging derivatives	Total
	MHUF	MHUF	MHUF	MHUF	MHUF
Financial liabilities					
On demand and less than three months	508 195	5 176	3 752 101	895 345	5 160 817
More than three months but not more than one year	532 535	430	128 256	489 094	1 150 315
More than one but not more than five years	1 178 058	-	595 451	980 762	2 754 271
More than five years	501 020	-	171 195	535 596	1 207 811
Total	2 719 808	5 606	4 647 003	2 900 797	10 273 214

	Commitments to extend credit	Guarantees	Letters of credit	Total
	MHUF	MHUF	MHUF	MHUF
Commitments and contingent liabilities				
On demand and less than three months	725 372	371 926	10 675	1 107 973
More than three months but not more than one year	-	-	-	-
More than one but not more than five years	-	-	-	-
More than five years	-	-	-	-
Total	725 372	371 926	10 675	1 107 973

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

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

NOTE 43 – RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

Operational liquidity is measured by the unsecured liquidity gap limit. The operational liquidity gap is the difference between the cash in and outflows in different time horizons (5 days, 30 days) and an internal limit was set for the gap to be covered by Hungarian National Bank eligible collaterals. The Bank had sufficient liquidity gap surplus in 2022 and 2021, having increasing reliance on sight deposits.

Liquidity stress tests

Contingency liquidity risk is assessed in the Bank on the basis of several liquidity stress scenarios. The aim of the stress tests is to measure how the liquidity buffer of the Bank evolves under stressed scenarios. For each scenario the evolution of the liquidity buffer is calculated: this is the amount of excess liquidity per time bucket. Excess liquidity is the amount of cash that is available which is not required to cover immediately maturing liabilities. The simulated liquidity buffer is the sum of two components: the expected cash evolution under stressed scenarios and the expected liquidity increasing actions under stressed scenarios. In essence, there are four different types of stress tests: K&H specific empirical scenario, 2013's Cyprus banking crisis inspired empirical scenario, Combined general market turmoil and Central Europe specific scenarios, and a reverse stress scenario. Under all scenarios the Bank would achieve the internally set survival period of one month and also the time to wall period is indicated which is sufficiently remote in each stress test.

Basel III and regulatory ratios

LCR and NSFR ratios prescribed in regulation from Basel III origin on liquidity measurement are calculated and reported regularly as key liquidity risk measure. Effective LCR threshold is 100 since 1 October 2015, the Bank's LCR ratio stood at 167 at the end of 2022 and at 263 at the end of 2021 meeting all time the regulatory minimum requirement. NSFR's 100 regulatory compliance is launched from 30 June 2021. The Bank stood at 174 at the end of 2022 and at 171 at the end of 2021.

43.3 Market Risk

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

Market risk – trading

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

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

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

NOTE 43 – RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

The hVaR approach uses the actual historic market performance to simulate possible future market evolutions. The hVaR methodology does not rely on assumptions regarding the distribution of price fluctuations or correlations, but is based on patterns of experience over the previous two years (500 scenario dates). The hVaR that the Bank applies is an estimate - using a confidence level of 99% and one-day holding period. The use of the 99% confidence level means that, within a one day horizon, losses exceeding the VaR figure should occur, on average, once every hundred days. However, the VaR method will not tell us how much we will lose on that day, only that it is expected to exceed a certain amount. HVaR has rapidly become the standard VaR approach in large, internationally active banks. Moreover, hVaR provides a much better fit with the increased emphasis on scenario-based risk management, which includes stress testing. HVaR calculates with 1 day holding period.

From 2020 Q2, the Bank reports its trading risk capital requirement applying CRR. Art.94 – Derogation of Small Trading Book (STB), as a result of compliance with regulatory requirements. Hungarian National Bank accepted that the Bank was going to use STB. Position risk' capital requirement is henceforth calculated under the credit risk framework, thus the trading risk capital requirement decreased significantly. There is continuous daily monitoring and strong control environment in place which was accepted by Hungarian National Bank to provide STB compliance and regulatory requirements. From this point of time, total VaR equals with the foreign exchange VaR figures and interest rate VaR is no longer considered within trading risk.

No exposure to equity risk in order to meet STB rules.

hVaR results can be presented as follows:

	Foreign exchange	Interest rate	Total VAR
	MHUF	MHUF	MHUF
2022 – 31 December	8	-	8
2022 – Average daily	4	-	4
2022 – Highest	18	-	18
2022 – Lowest	1	-	1
2021 – 31 December	5	-	5
2021 – Average daily	7	-	7
2021 – Highest	30	-	30
2021 – Lowest	1	-	1

FX risk is handled via FX concentration limits in the Bank.

NOTE 43 – RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

Market risk – Non-trading

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

Majority of the Bank's ALM risks are interest rate related risks; consequently the tolerance level is limited in BPV terms (10-basispoint upward parallel yield curve shift impact on net present value). The interest rate risk is also measured with scenario analyses (including stressed environment). ALM-Capital Model determines the amount of capital that is required in view of the ALM risk profile in the banking book. ALM-CM measures the impact of very severe events on the Available Capital under Pillar I. Banking book's inherent risks are interest rate risk, inflation, real estate and equity risk that are measured and monitored according to the Bank approach. Foreign currency risk is not inherent in the banking book.

The BPV tables below present the results of reasonable possible changes of the net present value (NPV) of the full banking book on 31 December 2021 and 2022. Possible alternative was calculated based on the scenario of 10 basis point parallel shifts in yield curves. The banking book is limited in BPV by an internally set limit. The results contain the impact of derivative exposures too.

	2022 MHUF	2021 MHUF
EUR	162.79	(16.07)
CZK	(0.02)	(0.02)
HUF	(239.23)	(1 251.28)
USD	(0.03)	(0.16)
GBP	0.30	0.22
Other	1.12	(0.17)
Total	(75.07)	(1 267.48)

Currency risk

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

Fair valuation

One of the building blocks of a sound market risk management is also the prudent valuation of positions valued at Fair Value. This applies to *HFT instruments*: Held For Trading (adjustments impact P&L), *FIFV instruments*: financial instruments designated at fair value through profit or loss (adjustments impact P&L) and *FVOCI instruments*: Fair value through other comprehensive income (adjustments impact equity).

NOTE 43 – RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

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

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

43.4 Credit risk

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

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

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

Expected credit loss (ECL)
Expected credit losses are modelled over the instrument's lifetime period. The *lifetime period* is equal to the remaining contractual period to maturity of debt instruments, adjusted for expected prepayments, if any. For loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts, it is the contractual period over which an entity has a present contractual obligation to extend credit. The exception from determining the lifetime exposure based on contractual maturity, for credit cards and overdrafts, the lifetime exposure is measured over a period that is based on expected life of the credit card contracts, based on internal statistics it is set to 30 years.

Management models *Lifetime ECL,* that is, losses that result from all possible default events over the remaining lifetime period of the financial instrument is based on various models developed both locally and centrally depending on the sub-portfolio. The *12-month ECL,* represents a portion of lifetime ECLs that result from default events on a financial instrument that are possible within 12 months after the reporting period, or remaining *lifetime period* of the financial instrument if it is less than a year.

It is important to note that the ECLs estimated for the purposes of these financial statements are point-in-time estimates, rather than through-the-cycle estimates that are commonly used for regulatory purposes. The estimates consider *forward looking information,* that is, ECLs reflect probability weighted development of key macroeconomic variables (e.g. unemployment, GDP evolution) that have an impact on credit risk.

The ECL modelling does not differ for Purchased or Originated Credit Impaired ("POCI") financial assets, except that (a) gross carrying value and discount rate are based on cash flows that were recoverable at initial recognition of the asset, rather than based on contractual cash flows, and (b) the ECL is always a lifetime ECL. POCI assets are financial assets that are credit-impaired upon initial recognition, such as loans affected by settlement of CHF mortgage loans which were NPL at the time of settlement. (On 16 June 2014, the Hungarian Supreme Court rendered its decision regarding the legal assessment of foreign currency based loans ("FX loans") for consumers under Hungarian civil law. In accordance with the Conversion Act the Bank was required to convert foreign currency and foreign currency-based consumer mortgage loan contracts into Hungarian Forints with the effect date of 1 February 2015.)

NOTE 43 – RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

For purposes of measuring PD, the Bank defines default as described in the Accounting policy – Definition of default chapter.

An instrument is considered to be no longer in default (i.e. to have cured) when it no longer meets any of the default criteria for a consecutive period of three months. This period of three months has been determined based on an analysis that considers the likelihood of a financial instrument returning to default status after curing by using the definition of cures.

Although the default/non-default flag is conceptually conceived on client level, a different treatment is allowed in case of retail exposures. For these exposures, the definition of default can be applied at the level of a particular facility, rather than at the level of the obligor. As a consequence, a default of a client on one retail exposure does not require to treat all other retail exposure of this client as defaulted as well.

The assessment whether or not there has been a significant increase in credit risk ("SICR") since initial recognition is performed on an individual basis and on a portfolio basis. On loans issued to corporate entities, interbank loans and debt securities at AC or at FVOCI, SICR is assessed on an individual basis by monitoring the triggers stated below. For loans issued to individuals and other financial assets, SICR is assessed either on a portfolio basis or an individual basis, depending on the existence of scoring models. The criteria used to identify an SICR are monitored and reviewed periodically for appropriateness by the Bank's Risk Management Department. The presumption, being that there have been significant increases in credit risk since initial recognition when financial assets are more than 30 days past due, has not been rebutted.

The Bank considers a financial instrument to have experienced an SICR when one or more of the following quantitative, qualitative or backstop criteria have been met.

For interbank operations and bonds issued by banks or government:

- 30 days past due;
- award of risk grade "Special monitoring";
- SICR based on relative threshold based either on external ratings or internal ratings, which corresponds to an approximate increase of PD by 4.0 times.

For loans issued to legal entities and bonds issued by corporate customers:

- 30 days past due;
- award of risk grade "Special monitoring";
- SICR based on relative threshold based either on external ratings or internal ratings. The following thresholds are used for external ratings: decrease of rating by 2 notches, for internal ratings by 5 notches, which corresponds to approximate increase of PD by 2.5 times;
- inclusion of loan into a watch list according to the internal credit risk monitoring process.

For loans to Individuals:

- 30 days past due;
- Relative threshold defined on the basis of a portfolio for products without existing scoring models: the Bank regularly monitors segments with increased credit risk (regions of higher credit risk, failed products, products on which issuing was stopped) and considers such portfolios to have a SICR; / Relative threshold defined on individual basis for products with existing scoring models: increase of the remaining lifetime PD compared to remaining lifetime PD estimated as of the date of initial recognition by 2.5 times.
- Due to the nature of the blanket moratorium instated by the Hungarian Government days past due information can no longer be used to identify a Significant Increase in Credit Risk. Thus transactional information is also being looked at, specifically the decrease of savings and wage information is also being used to identify SICR. It is being used as an Unlikely to Pay trigger and Forbearance trigger.

NOTE 43 – RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

The level of ECL that is recognised in these financial statements depends on whether the credit risk of the borrower has increased significantly since initial recognition. This is a three-stage model for ECL measurement. A financial instrument that is not credit-impaired on initial recognition and its credit risk has not increased significantly since initial recognition has a credit loss allowance based on 12-month ECLs (Stage 1). If a SICR since initial recognition is identified, the financial instrument is moved to Stage 2 but is not yet deemed to be credit-impaired and the loss allowance is based on lifetime ECLs. If a financial instrument is credit-impaired, the financial instrument is moved to Stage 3 and loss allowance is based on lifetime ECLs. The consequence of an asset being in Stage 3 is that the entity ceases to recognise interest income based on gross carrying value and applies the asset's effective interest rate to the carrying amount, net of ECL, when calculating interest income.

If there is evidence that the SICR criteria are no longer met, the instrument is transferred back to Stage 1. If an exposure has been transferred to Stage 2 based on a qualitative indicator, the Bank monitors whether that indicator continues to exist or has changed. The monitoring is done in an automated way in the engine which calculates ECL.

ECL for POCI financial assets is always measured on a lifetime basis. The Bank therefore only recognises the cumulative changes in lifetime expected credit losses.

The Bank has two approaches for ECL measurement: (i) assessment on an individual basis; (ii) assessment on a portfolio basis: internal ratings are estimated on an individual basis but the same credit risk parameters (e.g. PD, LGD) will be applied during the process of ECL calculations for the same credit risk ratings and homogeneous segments of the loan portfolio. The Bank performs an assessment on an individual basis for non-retail clients above HUF 300mln exposure. The Bank performs an assessment on a portfolio basis for the following types of loans: retail loans and non-retail loans where exposure is below HUF 300mln when no borrower-specific information is available.

ECL assessment on an individual basis is performed by weighting the estimates of credit losses for different possible outcomes against the probabilities of each outcome. The Bank defines at least two possible outcomes for each assessed loan, one of which leads to a credit loss even if the probability of such a scenario may be very low. Individual assessment is primarily based on the expert judgement of experienced officers from the Credit Management Department. Expert judgements are regularly tested in order to decrease the difference between estimates and actual losses.

When assessment is performed on a portfolio basis, the Bank determines the staging of the exposures and measures the loss allowance on a collective basis. The Bank analyses its exposures by segments determined on the basis of shared credit risk characteristics, such that exposures within a group have homogeneous or similar risks. The different segments also reflect differences in credit risk parameters such as PD and LGD. The appropriateness of groupings/models is monitored and reviewed on yearly periodic basis by the Modelling Department and validated by Credit Risk Department locally or centrally depending on the specific model.

In general, ECL is the sum of the multiplications of the following credit risk parameters: EAD, PD and LGD, that are defined as explained below, and discounted to present value using the instrument's effective interest rate. The ECL is determined by predicting credit risk parameters (EAD, PD and LGD) for each future year during the lifetime period for each individual exposure or collective segment. These three components are multiplied together and adjusted for the likelihood of survival (i.e. the exposure has been repaid). This effectively calculates an ECL for each future period, that is then discounted back to the reporting date and summed up. The discount rate used in the ECL calculation is the original effective interest rate or an approximation thereof.

EADs are determined based on the expected payment profile, that varies by product type. EAD is based on the contractual repayments owed by the borrower over a 12-month or lifetime basis for amortising products and bullet repayment loans. This will also be adjusted for any expected overpayments made by a borrower. Early repayment or refinancing assumptions are also incorporated into the calculation. For revolving products, the EAD is predicted by taking the current drawn balance and adding a "credit conversion factor" that accounts for the expected drawdown of the remaining limit by the time of default. These assumptions vary by product type, current limit utilisation and other borrower-specific behavioural characteristics.

NOTE 43 – RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

PDs are used for calculating ECLs: The Bank uses different statistical approaches depending on the segment and product type to calculated lifetime ECLs, such as the extrapolation of 12-month ECLs based on migration matrixes, developing lifetime ECL curves based on the historical default data, hazard rate.

LGD represents the Bank's expectation of the extent of loss on a defaulted exposure. LGD varies by the type of counterparty, type and seniority of the claim, and the availability of collateral or other credit support. LGDs are determined based on the factors that impact the expected recoveries after a default event. The approach to LGD measurement can be divided into three possible approaches:

- measurement of LGD based on the specific characteristics of the collateral;
- calculation of LGD on a portfolio basis based on recovery statistics; or
- individually defined LGD depending on different factors and scenarios.

The Bank calculates LGD based on specific characteristics of the collateral, such as projected collateral values, historical discounts on sales and other factors for loans secured by real estate, cash and liquid securities. LGD is calculated on a collective basis based on the latest available recovery statistics for the remainder of the corporate loan portfolio and for retail secured and unsecured products.

ECL measurement for financial guarantees and loan commitments. The ECL measurement for these instruments includes the same steps as described above for on-balance sheet exposures and differs with respect to EAD calculation. The EAD is a product of credit conversion factor ("CCF") and amount of the commitment ("$ExOff$"). CCF for undrawn credit lines of corporate customers, credit cards and overdrafts issued to both individuals and non-retail entities, and for financial guarantees is defined based on statistical analysis of past exposures at default.

Forward-looking information incorporated in the ECL models. The assessment of SICR and the calculation of ECLs both incorporate supportable forward-looking information. The Bank identified certain key economic variables that correlate with developments in credit risk and ECLs. Forecasts of economic variables (the "base economic scenario") are provided by the Bank's Chief Economist and provide the best estimate of the expected macro-economic development over the next five years. After five years, a mean reversion approach is used, which means that economic variables tend to revert to either a long run average rate (e.g. for unemployment) or a long run average growth rate (e.g. GDP). The impact of the relevant economic variables on the PD, EAD and LGD has been determined by performing statistical regression analysis to understand the impact that the changes in these variables historically had on the default rates and on the components of LGD and EAD.

In addition to the base economic scenario, the Bank's Credit Risk Department also provides other possible scenarios (e.g. stress tests) along with scenario weightings. The number of other scenarios used is set based on the analysis of each major product type to ensure that non-linearities are captured. The number of scenarios and their attributes are reassessed at each reporting date. The scenario weightings are determined by a combination of statistical analysis and expert credit judgement, taking into account the range of possible outcomes of which each chosen scenario is representative. The assessment of SICR is performed using the12 month PD as a proxy for Lifetime PD under each of the bases and the other scenarios, multiplied by the associated scenario weighting, along with qualitative and backstop indicators. This determines whether the whole financial instrument is in Stage 1, Stage 2, or Stage 3 and hence whether a 12-month or lifetime ECL should be recorded. Following this assessment, the Bank measures ECL as either a probability-weighted 12 month ECL (Stage 1), or a probability weighted lifetime ECL (Stages 2 and 3). These probability-weighted ECLs are determined by running each scenario through the relevant ECL model and multiplying it by the appropriate scenario weighting (as opposed to weighting the inputs).

As with any economic forecast, the projections and likelihoods of occurrence are subject to a high degree of inherent uncertainty, and therefore the actual outcomes may be significantly different to those projected. The Bank considers these forecasts to represent its best estimate of the possible outcomes and has analysed the non-linearities and asymmetries within the Bank's different portfolios to establish that the chosen scenarios are appropriately representative of the range of possible scenarios.

The Bank regularly reviews its methodology (back testing) and assumptions to reduce any difference between the estimates and the actual loss of credit. Such back testing is performed semi-annually.

NOTE 43 – RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

The results of backtesting the ECL measurement methodology are communicated to Bank Management and further steps for tuning models and assumptions are defined after discussions between authorised persons.

Accounting judgements and estimates related to ECL

A sensitivity analysis of the impact of these multiple economic scenarios on the collectively calculated ECL (i.e. without the ECL on individually assessed files of HUF 7 519 million at year-end 2022 (HUF 5 966 million in 2021), shows that the base scenario results in an ECL of HUF 41 308 million (HUF 34 040 million in 2021), which is HUF 4 330 million lower than the "down"-scenario and HUF 1 574 million higher than the "up"-scenario (HUF 1 226 million lower and HUF 475 million higher in 2021). The collectively calculated weighted ECL results (which was booked) amounts to HUF 50 264 million (HUF 40 080 million in 2021). Note that these amounts take into account the related management overlay (per scenario)(see Note 3).

In 2022, the overlay due to Covid-19 was released. However, due to the war between Russia and Ukraine that broke out in the current year, a new overlay was formed due to emerging risks. The size of the overlay is reviewed every quarter and the amount changes depending on the result.

The Bank used supportable forward looking information for measurement of ECL, primarily an outcome of its own macro-economic forecasting model. The most significant forward looking assumptions for Hungary that correlate with ECL level and their assigned weights were as follows at 31 December 2022:

31 December 2022

			Assumption for:				
Variable	**Scenario**	**Assigned weight**	**2023**	**2024**	**2025**	**2026**	**2027**
Unemployment rate	Base	60%	4.4%	3.8%	3.3%	3.4%	3.5%
	Optimistic	5%	3.8%	3.2%	3.0%	3.2%	3.3%
	Pessimistic	35%	6.5%	5.5%	4.6%	4.5%	4.4%
Real GDP Growth rate	Base	60%	0.0%	3.6%	3.6%	3.3%	3.0%
	Optimistic	5%	2.8%	3.8%	3.5%	3.2%	2.9%
	Pessimistic	35%	-4.2%	2.4%	2.5%	2.4%	2.2%

31 December 2021

			Assumption for:				
Variable	**Scenario**	**Assigned weight**	**2022**	**2023**	**2024**	**2025**	**2026**
Unemployment rate	Base	80%	3.5%	3.2%	3.0%	3.2%	3.3%
	Optimistic	10%	3.3%	3.0%	2.8%	3.0%	3.2%
	Pessimistic	10%	4.2%	4.0%	3.8%	3.8%	3.9%
Real GDP Growth rate	Base	80%	5.2%	4.0%	3.5%	3.2%	2.9%
	Optimistic	10%	6.0%	4.9%	4.5%	4.0%	3.6%
	Pessimistic	10%	2.7%	2.8%	3.0%	2.8%	2.6%

NOTE 43 – RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

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

Industry sector	2022 MHUF	2021 MHUF
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	138 005	110 975
Mining and quarrying	122	848
Manufacturing	305 755	248 627
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning	84 666	92 324
Water supply	11 784	11 594
Construction	37 641	40 816
Wholesale and retail trade	156 738	144 566
Transport and storage	66 131	68 650
Accommodation and food service activities	22 547	20 276
Information and communication	9 691	11 114
Financial and insurance activities	159 784	99 051
Real estate activities	170 572	138 058
Professional, scientific and technical activities	35 537	31 565
Administrative and support service activities	23 268	19 268
Public administration and defence, compulsory social security	33	20
Education	1 049	1 284
Human health services and social work activities	2 587	1 657
Arts, entertainment and recreation	463	474
Central bank	1 500 270	1 201 734
Individuals	1 013 992	970 531
Central governments	162 408	28 904
Municipalities	24 643	21 367
Credit institutions	288 312	639 799
Other services	3 331	3 596
Gross loans and advances	4 219 329	3 907 098
Total impairment on loans and advances (see Note 23)	(49 249)	(39 830)
Total loans and advances	4 170 080	3 867 268

The table includes the net carrying amount of loans and advances mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss and at amortised cost, cash and cash balances with central banks and other demand deposits to credit institutions.

NOTE 43 – RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

Collateral and other credit enhancements

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

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

The main types of collateral applied are as follows:
- for retail lending, mortgages over residential real estate,
- for commercial lending, mortgage on real estate properties (both commercial and residential), state and institutional guarantees, and pledge on inventory and trade receivables,
- for securities lending cash deposits or security pledges.

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

In case of corporate clients relationship-managers monitor the market value of collaterals, regularly request for a review of the concerning collateral or requests additional collateral behind the deal if necessary. For defaulted counterparties, collaterals are assessed thoroughly to estimate expected recovery in order to set necessary level of impairments. For retail clients the regularly updated indexed market values are used.

The carrying amount of investment properties and other assets, which were obtained by the Bank by taking possession during 2022 amounted to HUF 53 million (HUF 165 million in 2021).

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

The following tables present un-, under- and full or over collateralised loans and advances, The tables include the fair value of collaterals maximized to the net carrying amount of loans and advances, loan commitments, guarantees and other commitments given.

NOTE 43 – RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

	Under collateralised loans		Full and over collateralised loans				
	Carrying amount of loans	Fair value of collateral	Carrying amount of loans	Fair value of collateral	Uncollateralised loans	Total carrying amount of loans	Total fair value of collateral
	MHUF	MHUF	MHUF	MHUF	MHUF	MHUF	MHUF
Loans and advances at 31 December 2022							
-Central bank and credit institutions	95 312	87 543	-	-	1 693 217	1 788 529	87 543
General government	161 307	138 400	3 494	3 494	22 194	186 995	141 894
Corporate	769 233	337 768	141 774	141 774	296 896	1 207 903	479 542
of which: Small and Medium enterprises	521 460	243 675	114 477	114 477	133 745	769 682	358 152
Households	34 403	25 344	796 786	796 786	155 464	986 653	822 130
Consumer credit	43	14	172 792	172 792	103 709	276 544	172 806
Credit card	-	-	-	-	5 955	5 955	-
Current account	1 760	731	170	170	7 061	8 991	901
Finance lease	84	59	765	765	1 313	2 162	824
Mortgage loan	22 871	19 297	613 490	613 490	36 799	673 160	632 787
Term loan	9 645	5 243	9 569	9 569	627	19 841	14 812
--Trade receivables	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	1 060 255	589 055	942 054	942 054	2 167 771	4 170 080	1 531 109
Loan commitments and guarantees at 31 December 2022							
Loan commitments	225 596	85 245	6 300	6 300	636 230	868 126	91 545
Financial guarantees	223 529	75 152	174	174	237 656	461 359	75 326
Other commitments	25 941	4 495	-	-	7 407	33 348	4 495
Total	475 066	164 892	6 474	6 474	881 293	1 362 833	171 366

The table includes the net carrying amount of loans and advances mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss and at amortised cost, cash and cash balances with central banks and other demand deposits to credit institutions. The fair value of collaterals is maximised to the net carrying amount of the loans and loan commitments.

NOTE 43 – RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

	Under collateralised loans		Full and over collateralised loans				
	Carrying amount of loans	Fair value of collateral	Carrying amount of loans	Fair value of collateral	Uncollateralised loans	Total carrying amount of loans	Total fair value of collateral
	MHUF	MHUF	MHUF	MHUF	MHUF	MHUF	MHUF
Loans and advances at 31 December 2021							
Central bank and credit institutions	69 023	67 132	-	-	1 772 460	1 841 483	67 132
General government	31 195	23 358	2 588	2 588	15 820	49 603	25 946
Corporate	728 340	339 547	87 827	87 827	209 149	1 025 316	427 374
of which: Small and Medium enterprises	475 203	226 540	74 872	74 872	99 819	649 894	301 412
Households	36 531	22 801	796 392	796 392	117 943	950 866	819 193
Consumer credit	285	122	143 350	143 350	98 522	242 157	143 472
Credit card	-	-	-	-	6 104	6 104	-
Current account	2 832	1 664	160	160	6 459	9 451	1 824
Finance lease	1 089	975	1 899	1 898	-	2 988	2 873
Mortgage loan	21 179	14 542	641 465	641 465	5 848	668 492	656 007
Term loan	11 146	5 498	9 518	9 519	1 010	21 674	15 017
Trade receivables	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	865 089	452 838	886 807	886 807	2 115 372	3 867 268	1 339 645
Loan commitments and guarantees at 31 December 2021							
Loan commitments	185 568	67 408	4 520	4 520	535 283	725 371	71 928
Financial guarantees	192 534	92 754	517	517	178 876	371 927	93 271
Other commitments	5 318	1 407	-	-	5 357	10 675	1 407
Total	383 420	161 569	5 037	5 037	719 516	1 107 973	166 606

The table includes the net carrying amount of loans and advances mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss and at amortised cost, cash and cash balances with central banks and other demand deposits to credit institutions. The fair value of collaterals is maximised to the net carrying amount of the loans and loan commitments.

NOTE 43 – RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

The breakdown of loans and advances* by the type of collateral is presented below.

	Collateralised by									
	residential immovable property		commercial immovable property		debt securities		other			
	Carrying amount of loans MHUF	Fair value of collateral MHUF	Carrying amount of loans MHUF	Fair value of collateral MHUF	Carrying amount of loans MHUF	Fair value of collateral MHUF	Carrying amount of loans MHUF	Fair value of collateral MHUF	Total carrying amount of loans MHUF	Total fair value of collateral MHUF
Loans and advances* at 31 December 2022										
--Central bank and credit institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	95 312	87 543	95 312	87 543
General government	-	-	9 049	1 419	-	-	155 752	140 475	164 801	141 894
Corporate	-	-	598 564	318 078	3 051	2 613	309 392	158 851	911 007	479 542
of which: Small and Medium enterprises	-	-	411 349	234 844	3 051	2 613	221 537	120 695	635 937	358 152
Households	809 195	805 593	9 051	5 119	181	177	12 762	11 241	831 189	822 130
Consumer credit	172 835	172 806	-	-	-	-	-	-	172 835	172 806
-Credit card	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Current account	-	-	1 225	600	-	-	705	301	1 930	901
Finance lease	-	-	-	-	-	-	849	824	849	824
Mortgage loan	636 360	632 787	-	-	-	-	1	-	636 361	632 787
Term loan	-	-	7 826	4 519	181	177	11 207	10 116	19 214	14 812
----Trade receivables	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	809 195	805 593	616 664	324 616	3 232	2 790	573 218	398 110	2 002 309	1 531 109
Unsecured exposures	140 977	-	5 156	-	3	-	2 021 635	-	2 167 771	-
Total carrying value loans and advances to customers at amortised cost (amount representing exposure to credit risk for each class of loans at amortised cost)	950 172	805 593	621 820	324 616	3 235	2 790	2 594 853	398 110	4 170 080	1 531 109

*The table includes the net carrying amount of loans and advances mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss and at amortised cost, cash and cash balances with central banks and other demand deposits to credit institutions

NOTE 43 – RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

	Collateralised by									
	residential immovable property		commercial immovable property		debt securities		other			
	Carrying amount of loans MHUF	Fair value of collateral MHUF	Carrying amount of loans MHUF	Fair value of collateral MHUF	Carrying amount of loans MHUF	Fair value of collateral MHUF	Carrying amount of loans MHUF	Fair value of collateral MHUF	Total carrying amount of loans MHUF	Total fair value of collateral MHUF
Loans and advances* at 31 December 2021										
Central bank and credit institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	69 023	67 132	69 023	67 132
General government	-	-	9 303	2 077	-	-	24 480	23 869	33 783	25 946
Corporate	-	-	528 609	275 194	7 520	3 965	280 038	148 215	816 167	427 374
of which: Small and Medium enterprises	-	-	359 509	190 757	4 139	3 634	186 427	107 021	550 075	301 412
Households	806 278	799 478	10 764	5 885	256	242	15 625	13 588	832 923	819 193
Consumer credit	143 634	143 471	8 705	-	1	1	-	-	143 635	143 472
Credit card	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Current account	-	-	-	1 478	-	-	933	346	2 992	1 824
Finance lease	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 988	2 873	2 988	2 873
Mortgage loan	662 644	656 007	-	-	-	-	-	-	662 644	656 007
Term loan	-	-	8 705	4 407	255	241	11 704	10 369	20 664	15 017
Trade receivables	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	806 278	799 478	548 676	283 156	7 776	4 207	389 166	252 804	1 751 896	1 339 645
Unsecured exposures	104 881	-	964	-	4	-	2 010 019	-	2 115 868	-
Total carrying value loans and advances to customers at amortised cost (amount representing exposure to credit risk for each class of loans at amortised cost)	911 159	799 478	549 640	283 156	7 780	4 207	2 399 185	252 804	3 867 764	1 339 645

*The table includes the net carrying amount of loans and advances in the loans and receivables portfolio, cash and cash balan ces with central banks and other demand deposits to credit institutions.

Collaterals behind non performing or past due financial assets amounted to HUF 32 904 million as at 31 December 2022 (HUF 49 767 million as at 31 December 2021). The amount of the collaterals includes the indexed or reviewed collateral value limited to the carrying amount of the related asset.

NOTE 43 – RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

The following table presents the quality of loans and advances by stage categories.

	Loans and advances at amortised cost						
	Gross carrying amount			Accumulated impairment			Total net carrying amount
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	
	MHUF	MHUF	MHUF	MHUF	MHUF	MHUF	MHUF
Loans and advances* at 31 December 2022							
Central bank and credit institutions	1 762 057	39	25	(51)	-	-	1 762 070
General government	183 374	3 677	-	(39)	(17)	-	186 995
Corporate	644 158	565 801	19 746	(2 456)	(10 618)	(8 728)	1 207 903
of which: Small and Medium enterprises	435 798	336 548	12 835	(1 723)	(8 265)	(5 511)	769 682
Households	498 353	234 347	35 158	(1 022)	(12 875)	(12 861)	741 100
of which: purchased or originated credit impaired	-	3 045	2 479	-	-	(307)	5 217
Consumer credit	73 154	30 452	9 500	(836)	(2 617)	(5 451)	104 202
Credit card	5 352	605	264	(36)	(74)	(156)	5 955
Current account	4 030	4 309	2 309	(46)	(598)	(1 013)	8 991
Finance lease	512	1 706	-	(8)	(48)	-	2 162
Mortgage loan	408 903	183 721	23 024	(91)	(9 387)	(6 221)	599 949
Term loan	6 402	13 554	61	(5)	(151)	(20)	19 841
Trade receivables							
Total	3 087 942	803 864	54 929	(3 568)	(23 510)	(21 589)	3 898 068

*Including cash balance with central banks and other demand deposits to credit institutions.

NOTE 43 – RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

The following table presents the quality of loans and advances by stage categories.

	Loans and advances at amortised cost						
	Gross carrying amount			Accumulated impairment			Total net carrying amount
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	
	MHUF	MHUF	MHUF	MHUF	MHUF	MHUF	MHUF
Loans and advances* at 31 December 2021							
Central bank and credit institutions	1 837 389	50	35	(51)	-	-	1 837 423
General government	39 228	11 035	1	(20)	(648)	-	49 596
Corporate	879 966	144 339	20 420	(1 731)	(9 796)	(7 919)	1 025 279
of which: Small and Medium enterprises	589 016	60 736	11 212	(1 087)	(4 151)	(5 837)	649 889
Households	649 027	87 381	31 876	(1 088)	(7 189)	(11 051)	748 956
of which: purchased or originated credit impaired	-	3 412	7 241	-	-	(1 097)	9 556
Consumer credit	90 595	10 143	6 698	(919)	(1 452)	(3 548)	101 517
Credit card	5 619	565	176	(39)	(119)	(98)	6 104
Current account	6 652	2 276	1 868	(35)	(468)	(842)	9 451
Finance lease	2 632	384	-	(3)	(25)	-	2 988
Mortgage loan	526 289	69 274	23 099	(55)	(4 835)	(6 550)	607 222
Term loan	17 240	4 739	35	(37)	(290)	(13)	21 674
Total	3 405 610	242 805	52 332	(2 890)	(17 633)	(18 970)	3 661 254

*Including cash balance with central banks and other demand deposits to credit institutions.

NOTE 43 – RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

Credit risk exposure for each internal risk rating

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

	Historical default rates* 2022	Average unsecured share of exposure 2022	Total 2022 MHUF	Average unsecured share of exposure 2021	Total 2021 MHUF
PD 1-2	0.0000	0.8183	866 896	0.7524	446 241
PD 3-4	0.0055	0.5523	1 549 521	0.5672	1 181 439
PD 5-9	0.0148	0.6264	1 441 393	0.5813	1 201 629
PD 10-12	1.0000	0.6374	56 246	0.5613	46 462
Total			3 914 056		2 875 771

* Impaired (PD10-12) portfolio per credit grades compared to last year’s total non-impaired portfolio.

NOTE 43 – RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

The following tables present the distribution of the loan portfolio according to the internal ratings.

	Performing (Stage1 + Stage2)									Non-performing (Stage3)			
	PD1	PD2	PD3	PD4	PD5	PD6	PD7	PD8	PD9	PD10	PD11	PD12	Total
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Loans and advances* at 31 December 2022													
Central bank and credit institutions	3.4	38.1	0.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	41.8
General government	-	0.5	3.6	0.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.4
Corporate	0.3	2.2	4.6	4.8	8.7	4.4	2.6	0.7	0.3	0.3	-	0.1	29.0
of which: Small and Medium enterprises	0.3	1.9	1.8	3.2	6.1	2.4	1.7	0.7	0.2	0.2	-	0.1	18.6
Households	-	0.8	8.7	6.7	3.6	1.3	2.3	0.3	0.3	0.7	0.1	-	24.8
Consumer credit	-	-	-	4.4	0.4	0.4	1.9	0.1	0.1	0.2	-	-	7.5
Credit card	-	-	-	0.1	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.2
Current account	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance lease	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mortgage loan	-	0.8	8.6	2.1	3.0	0.7	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.1	-	16.6
Term loan	-	-	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.5
Trade receivables	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	3.7	41.6	17.2	11.8	12.3	5.7	4.9	1.0	0.6	1.0	0.1	0.1	100.0

The table includes the net carrying amount of loans and advances in the loans and receivables portfolio, cash and cash balances with central banks and other demand deposits to credit institutions.

NOTE 43 – RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

The following tables present the distribution of the loan portfolio according to the internal ratings.

	Performing (Stage1 + Stage2)									Non-performing (Stage3)			
	PD1	PD2	PD3	PD4	PD5	PD6	PD7	PD8	PD9	PD10	PD11	PD12	Total
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Loans and advances* at 31 December 2021													
Central bank and credit institutions	13.8	33.4	0.5	-	-	0.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	47.9
General government	-	0.3	0.7	0.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.3
Corporate	0.3	2.6	2.5	4.8	8.3	5.7	1.1	0.6	0.3	0.3	-	-	26.5
of which: Small and Medium enterprises	0.3	1.7	1.8	2.6	5.7	3.1	0.8	0.4	0.2	0.1	-	-	16.7
Households	-	0.6	9.0	6.0	4.4	1.2	2.2	0.1	0.3	0.4	-	0.1	24.3
Consumer credit	-	-	-	3.6	0.3	0.4	1.7	-	0.1	0.1	-	-	6.2
Credit card	-	-	-	0.1	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.2
Current account	-	-	-	0.1	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.2
Finance lease	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mortgage loan	-	0.6	8.9	2.1	3.8	0.7	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.3	-	0.1	17.2
Term loan	-	-	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	0.5
Trade receivables	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	14.1	36.9	12.7	11.1	12.7	7.1	3.3	0.7	0.6	0.7	-	0.1	100.0

The table includes the net carrying amount of loans and advances in the loans and receivables portfolio, cash and cash balances with central banks and other demand deposits to credit institutions.

NOTE 43 – RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

43.5 Credit risk – forborne loans

The policy on forbearance is based on the directive of the European Banking Authorities (EBA) harmonizing the definitions of forbearance and non-performing loans within the EU from 30/09/2014 on and on Regulation 39/2016 issued by the Hungarian National Bank.

Forbearance is similar to distressed renegotiations. whereby the bank agrees to renegotiate the existing contracts and obligations for a borrower with financial difficulties in order to avoid default (e.g. in order to avoid overdue interest. rent. capital and/or fees). Please note that the moratorium instated by the Hungarian government is not an automatic trigger for forbearance.

However, in 2022, in a prudent manner, the bank reclassified customers who had been participating in the moratorium for 9 months as non-performing forborne loans, in accordance with EBA regulations. Based on the professional judgment of the experts, this is a conservative decision, we do not expect these loans to be completely defaulted when the moratorium expires. Also, by the end of 2022, only a small number of customers participated in the moratorium.

Forbearance measures consist of concessions towards a debtor facing or about to face difficulties in meeting its financial commitments.

A concession refers to either of the following actions:

a) a modification of the terms and conditions of an existing contract because the debtor is considered unable to comply with the terms and conditions of the contract due to its financial difficulties and whereby the modification in principle would not have been granted in case the debtor would not have been in financial difficulties;
b) a total or partial refinancing of a troubled debt contract because the debtor is considered unable to comply with the terms and conditions of the troubled debt due to its financial difficulties and whereby the partial refinancing in principle would not have been granted in case the debtor would not have been in financial difficulties.

The above means that an exposure should be perceived as forborne in case that two conditions are met:

a) The bank granted concessions towards the borrower
b) due to the fact that the borrower has financial difficulties.

The forbearance classification is discontinued when all the following conditions are met:

- a minimum 2 year probation period has passed from the date the forborne exposure was considered as performing;
- the contract is considered as performing, including if it has been reclassified from the non-performing category after an analysis of the financial condition of the debtor showed it no longer met the conditions to be considered as non-performing;
- regular payments of more than an insignificant aggregate amount of principal or interest have been made during at least half of the probation period;
- none of the exposures to the debtor is more than 30 days past-due at the end of the probation period.

A non-performing exposure for which forbearance measurement has been applied cannot be considered as performing for at least one year after the forbearance measurement.

NOTE 43 – RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

The rating category of the debtor does not improve due to the forbearance measurement. The Bank classifies borrowers with forborne exposures to at least PD9. In the following cases forborne borrowers are classified to a default status (i.e. at least PD 10):

- a second forbearance during the probation period;
- in case of 30 days past due for an amount exceeding the default materiality threshold of 2 of the exposure or HUF 250 000 during the probation period;
- partial and/or full debt forgiveness.

Forbearance measurement is applied on facility level (not on entire exposure).

NOTE 43 – RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

The following table presents forborne loans, loan commitments and guarantees.

	Mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss			At amortised cost		
	Gross carrying amount	Accumulated negative changes in fair value due to credit risk	Total	Gross carrying amount	Accumulated impairment	Total
	MHUF	MHUF	MHUF	MHUF	MHUF	MHUF
Loans and advances at 31 December 2022						
Central bank and credit institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-
General government	-	-	-	3 493	(16)	3 477
Corporate	-	-	-	24 303	(6 457)	17 846
of which: Small and Medium enterprises	-	-	-	11 832	(4 198)	7 634
Households	4 058	(452)	3 606	39 238	(8 500)	30 738
Consumer credit	2 144	(189)	1 955	7 604	(3 044)	4 560
Credit card	-	-	-	166	(67)	99
Current account	-	-	-	374	(168)	206
Finance lease	-	-	-	52	(3)	49
Mortgage loan	1 914	(263)	1 651	30 541	(5 209)	25 332
Term loan	-	-	-	501	(9)	492
Trade receivables	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	4 058	(452)	3 606	67 034	(14 973)	52 061

Forborne loans mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss are non-performing loans.

NOTE 43 – RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

The following table presents forborne loans, loan commitments and guarantees.

	Mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss			At amortised cost		
	Gross carrying amount	Accumulated negative changes in fair value due to credit risk	Total	Gross carrying amount	Accumulated impairment	Total
	MHUF	MHUF	MHUF	MHUF	MHUF	MHUF
Loans and advances at 31 December 2021						
Central bank and credit institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-
General government	-	-	-	-	-	-
Corporate	-	-	-	30 983	(6 493)	24 490
of which: Small and Medium enterprises	-	-	-	11 288	(3 723)	7 565
Households	4 549	(250)	4 299	44 601	(8 046)	36 555
Consumer credit	2 462	(161)	2 301	8 292	(2 419)	5 873
Credit card	-	-	-	197	(65)	132
Current account	-	-	-	488	(194)	294
Finance lease	-	-	-	2	-	2
Mortgage loan	2 087	(89)	1 998	35 125	(5 336)	29 789
Term loan	-	-	-	497	(32)	465
Trade receivables	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	4 549	(250)	4 299	75 584	(14 539)	61 045

Forborne loans mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss are non-performing loans.

NOTE 43 – RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

The significant increase in the forborne loans and advances is caused by the credit risk measures reflecting the changes of moratorium in 2021. In 2022, further reclassifications took place among those participating in the moratorium.

As a conservative measure deals were classified as high risk forborne if any risk signals were identified based on transactional data, client declaration or PD model information. Clients where no risk signals were identified were classified as performing forborne/Stage2. It should be noted that based on PD model analysis the expectation is that a significant portion of these clients will cure in the long run. In addition to the above mentioned retail impact, non-retail clients were also flagged as forborne, linked to the moratorium, but based on an individual assessment.

There were no forborne commitments and guarantees in 2022 and 2021.

The following table explains the change of forborne loans.

	2022 MHUF	2021 MHUF
Balance as at the beginning of the period	65 344	6 344
Loans which have become forborne	4 626	61 939
Loans which are no longer considered to be forborne	(4 302)	-
Repayments	(16 270)	(3 731)
Change in the impairment of forborne loans	3 858	(248)
Other	2 411	1 040
Balance as at the end of the period	55 667	65 344

The Bank recorded HUF 2 783 million interest income on forborne loans in the income statement in 2022 (HUF 2 082 million in 2021).

NOTE 43 – RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

Aging analysis quality of forborne loans and advances as at 31 December 2022 is as follows:

	Loans and advances*							
	Performing				Non-performing			
	Not past due MHUF	Past due <= 30 days MHUF	Past due > 30 days <= 90 days MHUF	Past due > 90 days MHUF	Past due <= 30 days MHUF	Past due > 30 days <= 90 days MHUF	Past due > 90 days MHUF	Total MHUF
Loans and advances at 31 December 2022								
Central bank and credit institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
General government	3 477	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 477
Corporate	10 374	25	8	-	6 728	119	592	17 846
of which: Small and Medium enterprises	2 868	25	8	-	4 022	119	592	7 634
Households	13 716	692	91	4	18 440	623	778	34 344
Consumer credit	2 318	91	7	-	3 865	99	135	6 515
Credit card	36	3	-	-	52	2	6	99
Current account	77	29	2	2	89	2	5	206
Finance lease	49	-	-	-	-	-	-	49
Mortgage loan	10 758	569	81	2	14 432	520	621	26 983
Term loan	478	-	1	-	2	-	11	492
Trade receivables	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	27 567	717	99	4	25 168	742	1 370	55 667

*The table includes the net carrying amount of loans and advances mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss and at amortised cost, cash and cash balances with central banks and other demand deposits to credit institutions.

NOTE 43 – RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

Aging analysis quality of forborne loans and advances as at 31 December 2021 is as follows:

	Loans and advances*							
	Performing				Non-performing			
	Not past due MHUF	Past due <= 30 days MHUF	Past due > 30 days <= 90 days MHUF	Past due > 90 days MHUF	Past due <= 30 days MHUF	Past due > 30 days <= 90 days MHUF	Past due > 90 days MHUF	Total MHUF
Loans and advances at 31 December 2021								
Central bank and credit institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
General government	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Corporate	13 404	213	87	12	10 025	171	578	24 490
of which: Small and Medium enterprises	3 545	213	87	12	2 959	171	578	7 565
Households	24 427	1 610	299	25	12 198	889	1 406	40 854
Consumer credit	4 841	234	34	-	2 865	159	41	8 174
Credit card	78	4	-	-	48	1	1	132
Current account	163	24	9	3	80	2	13	294
Finance lease	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Mortgage loan	18 891	1 345	249	22	9 205	727	1 348	31 787
Term loan	452	3	7	-	-	-	3	465
Trade receivables	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	37 831	1 823	386	37	22 223	1 060	1 984	65 344

*The table includes the net carrying amount of loans and advances mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss and at amortised cost, cash and cash balances with central banks and other demand deposits to credit institutions.

NOTE 43 – RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

Staging of forborne loans and advances are presented as follows.

	Loans and advances at amortised cost*						
	Gross carrying amount			Accumulated impairment			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
	MHUF	MHUF	MHUF	MHUF	MHUF	MHUF	MHUF
Loans and advances* at 31 December 2022							
Central bank and credit institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
General government	-	3 493	-	-	(16)	-	3 477
Corporate	-	10 699	13 604	-	(292)	(6 165)	17 846
of which: Small and Medium enterprises	-	3 071	8 761	-	(170)	(4 028)	7 634
Households	9	13 112	26 117	-	(238)	(8 262)	30 738
of which: purchased or originated credit impaired	-	658	1 832	-	-	(169)	2 321
Consumer credit	-	1 588	6 016	-	(44)	(3 000)	4 560
Credit card	-	41	125	-	(2)	(65)	99
Current account	-	137	237	-	(27)	(141)	206
Finance lease	-	52	-	-	(3)	-	49
Mortgage loan	9	10 813	19 719	-	(160)	(5 049)	25 332
Term loan	-	481	20	-	(2)	(7)	492
Trade receivables	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	9	27 304	39 721	-	(546)	(14 427)	52 061

Also including Cash and cash balances with central banks and other demand deposits to credit institutions.

NOTE 43 – RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

Staging of forborne loans and advances are presented as follows.

	Loans and advances at amortised cost*						
	Gross carrying amount			Accumulated impairment			
	Stage 1 MHUF	Stage 2 MHUF	Stage 3 MHUF	Stage 1 MHUF	Stage 2 MHUF	Stage 3 MHUF	Total MHUF
Loans and advances* at 31 December 2021							
Central bank and credit institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
General government	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Corporate	-	14 876	16 107	-	(1 160)	(5 333)	24 490
of which: Small and Medium enterprises	-	4 281	7 007	-	(424)	(3 299)	7 565
Households	-	24 525	20 076	-	(1 524)	(6 522)	36 555
of which: purchased or originated credit impaired	-	657	2 489	-	-	(96)	3 050
Consumer credit	-	3 504	4 788	-	(86)	(2 333)	5 873
Credit card	-	90	107	-	(8)	(57)	132
Current account	-	239	249	-	(40)	(154)	294
Finance lease	-	2	-	-	-	-	2
Mortgage loan	-	20 198	14 927	-	(1 360)	(3 976)	29 789
Term loan	-	492	5	-	(30)	(2)	465
Trade receivables	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
				-			
Total	-	39 401	36 183	-	(2 684)	(11 855)	61 045

Also including Cash and cash balances with central banks and other demand deposits to credit institutions.

NOTE 43 – RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

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

	2022	2021
	MHUF	MHUF
Industry sector		
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	1 020	285
Manufacturing	15 571	13 381
Water supply	8	-
Construction	34	115
Wholesale and retail trade	661	785
Transport and storage	909	9 516
Accommodation and food service activities	2 704	2 681
Information and communication	47	93
Financial and insurance activities	-	2
Administrative and support service activities	178	395
Real estate activities	536	601
Professional, scientific and technical activities	280	427
Public administration and defence, compulsory social security	2	0
Education	16	18
Human health services and social work activities	26	36
Arts, entertainment and recreation	2	12
Other	2 309	2 637
Individuals	43 296	49 149
Non-credit institutions	3 493	-
Forborne loans and advances - gross	71 092	80 133
Accumulated impairment	(14 973)	(14 539)
Accumulated negative changes in fair value due to credit risk	(452)	(250)
Total forborne loans to customers	55 667	65 344

All forborne loans are granted to domestic clients in 2022 and 2021.

The table includes the net carrying amount of loans and advances mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss and at amortised cost, cash and cash balances with central banks and other demand deposits to credit institutions.

NOTE 43 – RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

43.6 Operational risk

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

NOTE 44 – SOLVENCY AND CAPITAL

Based on the Hungarian Law (Act C of 2000. no. 114 / B. §)

	2022 MHUF	2021 MHUF
Share capital in accordance with IFRS	140 978	140 978
Capital reserve	48 775	48 775
Tied-up reserve	46 755	40 060
Revaluation reserve	(56 763)	(25 358)
Accumulated profit	172 530	148 141
Profit for the year	66 930	84 407
Total equity	419 205	437 003
from this		
Registered capital by the Registry Court	140 978	140 978
Distributable reserves available for dividend payment	239 459	232 532

In accordance with Act CCXXXVII of 2013 on Credit Institutions and Financial Enterprises (banking law) and the EU Regulation No 575/2013 on prudential requirements for credit institutions and investment firms (CRR), the Bank must have a minimum capital in place. The Bank reports its level of capital adequacy situation to the Hungarian National Bank on a quarterly basis and also forecasts are prepared to the Capital and Risk Oversight Committee (CROC) of the Bank on a regular basis. When needed, the Bank's Executive Committee decides and proposes to KBC Group any necessary steps that the Committee believes need to be taken (such as capital increase, subordinated debt increase, dividend payment etc.).

	2022 MHUF	2021 MHUF
Tier 1 capital elements	354 795	338 927
Adjustments due to prudential filters	51 682	24 261
Tier 1 total	406 477	363 188
Tier 2 capital elements	48 986	44 046
Tier 2 total	48 986	44 046
Own funds	455 463	407 234

The Bank fulfilled the capital requirements set by Hungarian National Bank continuously during years 2022 (and 2021) and at 31 December 2022 (and at 31 December 2021). The Bank is required to set aside 10% of its profit calculated as a statutory reserve for use against future losses. The balance of this reserve as at 31 December 2022 was HUF 46 755 million (HUF 40 060 million as at 31 December 2021). The Bank had distributable reserves of HUF 239 459 million as at 31 December 2022 (HUF 232 546 million as at 31 December 2021).

There is no dividend proposed on ordinary shares for 2022 (the dividend proposed amounted to HUF 54 400 million as at 31 December 2021).

Approved by the Board of Directors on 19 April 2023.

Guy Libot
Chief Executive Officer
Member of the Board

Attila Gombás
Chief Financial Officer
Member of the Board

K&H Bank Zrt.

Business Report

31 December 2022

Below we summarise the business operations, the operating conditions and the financial results of K&H Bank Zrt. (hereunder “Bank”) in 2022.

1. Economic environment

The Hungarian economy started the year with dynamic growth, but it lost momentum throughout the year, to the point where GDP levels fell in the third and fourth quarters compared to the previous quarter, putting the country into a technical recession. The favorable growth at the beginning of the year was also due to a supportive international environment and generous fiscal policy, which drove domestic demand. Global supply chains remained fragile and, in addition, energy and food supply uncertainties spiked following the outbreak of the war between Russia and Ukraine, pushing world prices extremely high. The labor market remained tight throughout the year, but the unemployment rate started to rise slightly towards the end of the year. Labor shortages led to rapid wage growth, but inflation dragged real earnings into negative territory in the last quarter.
The surge in inflation became one of the most pressing global concerns during the year. In Hungary, the increase in the CPI was significantly above the level recorded in the European Union, partly due to internal factors (wage costs, strong domestic demand, supportive economic policies in the first half of the year) and partly due to external effects (energy and food price boom, weakening forint).
The current account balance accumulated a large deficit in 2022, in which the soaring energy and commodity prices played a prominent role. The government introduced a number of measures during the year (e.g. windfall tax) to improve the fiscal balance. High energy prices and rising interest rates have caused the government to increase expenditure significantly, making it difficult to meet the revised deficit target. At the same time, public debt has declined faster thanks to the high GDP deflator. The country's risk perception has turned negative, partly due to the ongoing disputes with the European Union and partly due to a rapidly deteriorating current account balance. Some credit rating agencies have given the country a negative outlook, and in early 2023 Standard&Poor’s downgraded the country's debt rating but kept it in investment grade.

	2021 actual	2022 preliminary
GDP growth	+7.1%	+4.6%
CPI (average)	+5.1%	+14.5%
Households’ consumption	+4.2%	+4.0%
Investments	+11.7%	+4.8%
Unemployment rate	3.7%	3.9%
Budget deficit (ESA) (in % of GDP)	-7.5%	-6.1%
Debt/GDP rate	76.8%	72.7%
Balance of payments (in % of GDP)	-4.2%	-7.5%

Source: MNB, KSH, K&H

The international central banks have changed their previous phrasing that inflation is only temporary and does not require major monetary policy intervention. They launched a rapid cycle of interest rate hikes later in the year, which continued into early 2023. Tight international central bank policy has led to a significant increase in interest rate spreads in emerging markets. The National Bank of Hungary (hereinafter MNB) was forced to implement extraordinary tightening measures in the face of soaring inflation and a rapidly depreciating forint exchange rate. It raised the base rate to 13 percent and introduced the overnight deposit tender, which was set at 18 percent. It also increased the reserve requirement ratio (band of 5-10%) and introduced a short 1-2 month deposit facility, which was also set at around 18%. The MNB, in an effort to withdraw as much forint liquidity as possible from the market, made the one-week MNB bond widely and regularly available, also at 18% interest. With inflation likely to peak early in the year, the MNB is expected to start a gradual easing of monetary conditions later in the year, which will depend largely on the international environment, the country's risk assessment and inflation developments.

2. Key balance sheet and performance data

2.1. Balance sheet

HUF Bln	31 Dec 2021	31 Dec 2022	Variance
Total assets	5,248	5,623	+7.1%
Central Banks and credit institutions	1,841	1,789	-2.9%
Loans and advances to customers	2,026	2,382	+17.6%
Deposits from customers	3,609	3,827	+6.0%
Equity	437	419	-4.1%

Total assets of K&H Bank amounted to 5,623 bln on 31 Dec 2022 (+7.1% growth in 2022).

- *Loans and advances to customers* increased by 18% in 2022:
    - The corporate loan portfolio including large SMEs as well increased by 29% yoy. K&H Bank is participating in the Széchenyi Card programs – K&H Széchenyi Card contracted volume exceeded HUF 100 billion by the end of 2022.
    - Retail loan portfolio increased by 8% in 2022. The value of new baby loans reached HUF 61 billion in 2022.

- *Deposits from customers* increased by 6% compared to 2021, both corporate and retail segments contributed to this growth.

- *Shareholders' equity* decreased by 17.8 bln (-4%) compared to 31 Dec 2021. Main elements of the change: profit of 2022 (+66.9 bln), dividend paid after 2021 financial year (-54.4 bln), lower cash flow hedge reserve (-28.1 bln) and revaluation reserve of securities (-3.3 bln). Based on a shareholders' resolution no dividend will be paid from the net result of 2022.
  The capital adequacy ratio was 16.7% at 31 December 2022.

2.2. Profit

HUF bln	2021	2022
Profit after taxation	84.4	66.9

The Bank's profit was negatively impacted by several government measures and other extraordinary impacts in 2022:

- New windfall tax for financial institutions (based on adjusted total income in 2021): 25.7 bln
- Interest rate cap for variable rate and 3-5 years interest period mortgages and SMEs (-23.5 bln)
- Agri moratorium: -0.6 bln
- Extra payment to the Deposit Guarantee Fund related to Sberbank Hungary: 3.6 bln (after partial recovery).

Disregarding these impacts, net result of the Bank is 115.4 bln HUF.

The evolution of the main P&L items:

- In comparison with the previous year *net interest income* went up by 52% (2022: 159.5 bln, 2021: 104.9 bln) due to the combined impact of increasing loan and deposit volumes and higher interest rate environment.
- There was 14% growth in *net fee and commission income* (2022: 80.6 bln, 2021: 70.5 bln) mainly driven by transactional income, FX conversion and asset management income.
- *Net gains from financial instruments at fair value & foreign exchange differences* have more than doubled compared to 2021 (2022: 42.3 bln, 2021: 19.3 bln) primarily due to higher income on volatile market activities.
- 2.0 bln negative result was reported under the heading of *net realised gains from financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income* (2021: 0.6 bln).

- *Operating expenses* amounted to 164.3 bln in 2022. The growth compared to 2021 (114.0 bln) is driven by the previously mentioned measures (windfall tax: 25.7 bln, extra payment to the Deposit Guarantee Fund: 3.6 bln).
- There was a 11.9 bln negative P&L impact of impairment on financial assets at amortised cost:
  - the Bank released the full remaining amount of Covid-19 related IFRS9 based collective impairment (13.2 bln) created in 2020, while 20.5 bln overlay was created for geopolitical and other emerging risks. Portfolio quality remained stable in all segments.
  - stage 3 classification for clients participating in the re-opt-in moratorium extension (3.0 bln)

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 aligned with 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), 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 – amongst others the quarterly risk reports, annual review of remuneration and risk based pricing policies – 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 appetite and 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 continuously monitors the credit portfolio and prepares reports on the findings to the senior management of the Bank. The Bank uses IRB Advanced methodology for regulatory capital calculation.

  As a response to the evolving crisis situation, management reports were redesigned to focus on the impact analysis, identification and monitoring of the vulnerable portfolios (necessitated also by the fact that usual risk metrics were not useable in the same way as in the past, for example days past due data lost its information value during the moratorium).

Looking at the figures of 2021 and 2022 no perceptible worsening in the portfolio quality (such as PD migrations or other risk metrics) was observed that can be linked to the crisis. The effects of the crisis will most likely be shifted to a later period partially due to the extensions of the moratorium and also because some time needs to pass before any changes in the portfolio can be observed. Retail customers who participated in the re-opt-in phase of moratorium were placed in the "high risk forborne" category and were reclassified as non-performing loans. After the moratorium expires, we will strictly monitor the affected customers in 2023.

The Bank instated numerous restriction in acceptance and underwriting criteria in order to minimize risk. These restrictions are being reviewed regularly as portfolio evolutions require it. Based on the first deep dive on new production portfolio it can be said that quality is good, there are no indicators of substantial worsening trends (e.g. based on transactional data).
The Covid related management overlay was fully released in 2022 as the current and forward-looking payment indicators do not indicate repayment issues for the clients who were expected to be most affected by the containment measures. The Bank prepared simulations and stress tests to quantify the possible effects of the Russian-Ukrainian war and other emerging risks (inflation, energy prices, supply chain problems etc.) on the portfolio quality and ECL (Expected Credit Loss). The impact of these calculations are reflected in the Bank's consolidated financial position.

The main conclusions for the FY 2022 are:

- The performance of the corporate and SME portfolio remained stable during 2022. Although some deterioration can be observed in some more vulnerable sectors, no trendlike worsening can be seen at this time. The bank continuously evaluates the evolution of the portfolio and if necessary makes the needed risk decisions/advises to mitigate credit risk be they new limits, or other restrictions.
- Retail portfolio remained stable, no significant deterioration can be observed. The bank decided to create an RWA and TTC EL add-on to the retail PD model due to the technical improvement of retail PDs due to the moratorium (increasing savings, frozen late days). The add-ons are monitored on a monthly basis and modified if necessary. As with the corporate, the monitoring of retail portfolio is continuous.

- **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 is also sovereign exposure monitoring in place.

  The banking book is characterized by decreasing interest rate risk taking. KBC group level Internal Capital Calculation Method was underpinned by the regulatory 200bp as well as EBA stress test scenarios. ICM is also compared to MNB's ICAAP handbook capital model. Trading risk taking was stable at around 20% of the available VaR limit.
  From 2020 Q2, K&H Bank reports its trading risk capital requirement applying CRR. Art.94 – Derogation of Small Trading Book (STB), as a result of compliance with regulatory requirements. National Bank of Hungary (MNB) accepted that K&H Bank was going to use STB. Position risk' capital requirement is henceforth calculated under the credit risk framework, thus the trading risk capital requirement decreased significantly. There is continues daily monitoring and strong control environment in place which was accepted by MNB to provide STB compliance and regulatory requirements.

- **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 and by liquidity stress tests and liquidity early warning signals. The department prepares regular reports to the K&H Bank Capital and Risk Oversight Committee on the various liquidity indicators and limits.

	31 Dec 2021	31 Dec 2022	Regulatory requirement
NSFR (%)	171	174	100
LCR (%)	263	167	100
FFAR* (DMM) (%)	283	223	100

* Foreign exchange funding adequacy ratio

- K&H Bank group manages **operational risks** (the potential loss that may arise as a result of inappropriately operating systems, processes, human errors or external events) based on uniform principles and methodology. The methodology includes various techniques of risk identification and risk analysis such as self-assessments (top-down and bottom-up), root cause analysis of incurred losses and the assessment of key risks and implementation of key control objectives 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 the management of these risks are followed up by the Capital and Risk Oversight Committee and analyzed in details by the Operational Risk Councils that cover the entire organization. K&H Bank group applies the standardized method to calculate the Pillar I. capital requirement for operational risk. Additionally, K&H also calculates the Pillar I. capital requirement according to the new SMA method, which will be introduced in the near future.

4. Operating Conditions of the Bank

Capital investments in the branch network:

- During the year of 2022 the set-up, full or partial reconstruction of 15 branches was started or completed.
- 18 private banking offices were installed in existing branches.
- By the end of 2022, altogether 481 ATMs were serving our customers (incl. 213 cash-in ATMs).
- Digi Zone concept (customer area refurbishing) were installed in 25 branches.

The number of branches at year end 2022 was 195.

The most important IT development projects of 2022 were the followings:
- Several project size developments were initiated or completed to align with legal regulations (such as: PSD2, HitReg, Pandemic loan moratorium, Keler upgrade, MIFID 2, MNB Green Loan, AML (Anti Money Laundering) and Embargo related project, Interest stop, BCBS239, Datel - Personal Data Protection Regulation)
- Széchenyi Card: new loan products were introduced for SME and corporate clients.
- Distributed Ledger Technology: the Bank has joined the project initiated by the MNB, within the framework of which a database to be created using blockchain technology.
- Introduction of new K&H Green Loan for retail customers.
- Next Generation ATM: New ATM equipment has been installed enabling contactless debit card transactions.
- Appointment booking: replace the current appointment booking system with a more flexible and more reliable, integrated solution to improve the customer experience.
- Within the Digitalization programme the following major developments were in progress or delivered:
  - Online account opening (onboarding Mobile journey)
  - Development of API Gateways - application programming interface connection points – basically to ensure compliance with PSD2 requirements
  - kh.hu site personalization
  - Corporate customer web system redesign
  - Kate: the K&H Artificial Intelligence-based interactive application was launched as the most important project in the period
  - Szép kártya: a user friendly, mobile optimized interface

5. Non-financial statement

Our aim is to increase our positive impact on society, covering four topics closely related to our core business: financial literacy, environmental responsibility, the promotion of entrepreneurship and health.

<u>Financial education</u>

K&H Ready, Steady, Money! financial competition
Over the past twelve years, more than 71,000 children have taken part in the competition, from 800 municipalities fielding 1,800 school teams. In the 2021/2022 school year, almost 10,000 students competed with the help of their teachers, parents and mentors. Due to the pandemic, all four rounds of the competition were held online in that academic year, allowing us to advance children's financial literacy under safe conditions. We also supported them by offering information material in our vigyázz#KáPé app, and also managed to run an online mentoring programme, in which our customer service colleagues shared additional knowledge with the contestants. The competition is in line with K&H's corporate social responsibility policy, in which financial education has been an integral part for more than a decade. Improving financial literacy will ensure that, as adults, today's children will be able to navigate the maze of everyday finances, banking services and the digital innovations now ubiquitous the financial arena as well.

Safe banking
The rise of online banking and payment solutions has been accompanied by an increase in digital fraud attempts. K&H has a strong focus on customer safety and security and, in addition to providing technical protection, K&H is also committed to promoting security-conscious behaviour among its customers.
Our webpage at https://www.kh.hu/napi-penzugyek/elektronikus-szolgaltatasok/biztonsagos-bankolas describes the most common threats facing users and how they can protect themselves against them. By clicking on the various topics, users can learn about the threats related to data phishing, digital banking, instant payment services; review advice from security experts, and get an overview of the basics of protecting their personal data and assets.
The section on phishing (https://www.kh.hu/adathalaszat) deals with today's most common form of attack, data phishing, which is aimed specifically at obtaining banking and customer data. In addition to a list of the most common tell-tale signs of phishing, the site calls customers' attention to the scenarios and channels used in recent phishing attacks, and advises them on how to defend themselves against, and how to report, such attacks.
In periods of high volumes of phishing attempts (e.g. at Christmas and Easter) K&H publishes targeted news items to draw attention to these risks, while in the event of extensive attacks K&H uses its digital channels to warn its customers directly.

<u>Environmental protection and K&H's ecological footprint</u>

K&H Group's sustainability strategy
The CCCA (Collective Commitment to Climate Action) is a commitment agreement established by the United Nations Environment Programme Finance Initiative (UNEP FI) for the world's financial institutions in 2019. The 36 banks that have already signed the CCCA have committed to gradually restructuring their portfolios and business strategies aimed at keeping the global average temperature increase below 2°C and achieving the 1.5°C target set by the 2015 Paris Agreement. KBC Belgium was one of the first to sign the CCCA Declaration in 2019, the criteria of which now apply to all Group members, including its Hungarian subsidiary K&H. The KBC Sustainable Finance Programme and its local counterpart, the K&H Sustainability Programme have been established to meet the targets set out in KBC's overall commitments.

Sustainability Programme Office: coordinates all the sustainability programmes of K&H Group in Hungary and represents our company's commitment during activities implemented across the country.
Responsibilities: monitor business activities; collect data related to sustainability;
facilitate the engagement of relevant corporate clients; report to regulators; corporate social responsibility.

The programme has 5 tracks:

- business policy, organisational issues, engagement of employees
- sustainability data, metrics
- sustainability risk issues
- the engagement of our clients
- social issues related to sustainability, CSR, communication

Sustainability of our own operations
In addition to its financial activities, K&H Group places particular emphasis on energy efficiency as part of its sustainable operations.
K&H is one of the first among players of the Hungarian banking sector to have achieved carbon neutrality by the end of 2021, which means that we fully offset any emissions related to our own operations. But responsible behaviour does not stop there. By 2030, our financial institution will have reduced its carbon emissions drastically: by 80%, compared to 2015; and we are currently standing at 74%.

- Compared to 2015, our water consumption has dropped by 66%
- In 2022, we generated 125,996 kWh of electricity using solar panels, 19% more than in the previous year
- Our total energy consumption has declined by 24% compared to 2015
- We have reduced our waste shipped to landfills and incinerators by 9% in 2022
- In 2022, we introduced selective waste collection at 7 additional sales points
- We have continued the energy modernization of our sales points
- In 2022, our fleet included over 280 hybrid vehicles

K&H for Sustainable Agriculture scholarship grant
In 2022, we announced the K&H for Sustainable Agriculture scholarship grant for the eighth time with the aim of providing financial support to students committed to the study and research of sustainable, long-term development in the agricultural sector.
Over the past 8 years, nearly 380 talented students have submitted high-quality applications for a K&H for Sustainable Agriculture scholarship. Including this year's winners, 62 of them have received a total of HUF 10.2 million in funding to continue their research, which can contribute to making agriculture more efficient, safer and more sustainable.
As a new feature, in the 2022 competition we also recognized the institution nominating the most successful students. The K&H for Sustainable Agriculture scholarship special institutional prize was awarded to the University of Debrecen.

Sustainability Month
Every day in each year we do more and more for sustainability, making it a priority in our day-to-day operations. The month of September 2022 has been dedicated specifically to this cause.

Events of the Sustainability Month:
- In September, we switched off the exterior lights on the facades of our sales points and corporate buildings. This has helped us reduce light pollution, as well as our electricity consumption by around 24,000 kWh, equalling the consumption of 200 average households.
- During the Sustainability Month, we temporarily modified the K&H Bank logo. The circle was replaced with a globe representing the Earth, highlighting our institution's commitment to and responsibility for environmental and social sustainability.
- TEDx club event for key clients: To this club event, also accessible to our audiences online, we invited K&H's top-priority customers and our employees. They were treated to inspiring presentations by such star guests as climate researcher Diána Ürge-Vorsatz and head of K&H's own sustainability programme Levente Suba.

K&H Cooling Groves
Launched in 2022, our K&H Cooling Groves programme aims to expand green spaces in the courtyards of educational institutions by planting trees and shrubs and educating children about their beneficial effects, thus contributing to their environmental awareness. Educational institutions could apply for the programme, and by May 2023 we will have planted a total number of 555 trees and 1110 shrubs in the yards of the 100 selected institutions under the professional guidance of the 10 Million Trees Foundation.
K&H customers have also contributed to this initiative: between September 19 and October 31, 2022 K&H set aside funds from its own revenues on digital payments for the purposes of the K&H Cooling Groves project. The programme has been implemented with an additional financial contribution from

the K&H Foundation, bringing the total contribution to HUF 50 million. The students will be actively involved in the programme: children will be involved in planting and caring for the plants, and they will have the chance to personally experience the benefits of shady trees. The programme will also be integrated into the schools' environmental education curricula, highlighting the importance of increasing green spaces in the fight against climate change.

The promotion of entrepreneurship

Approximately 70% of businesses in Hungary are family-owned small and medium-sized enterprises, which generate more than half of the country's GDP and provide jobs for more than half of the Hungarian workforce.

K&H Family Business Excellence Award
The K&H Family Business Excellence Award has been created to recognise the contribution of Hungarian family businesses to the economy and their dedication to society. In 2022, we again rewarded those whose success stories can inspire other family businesses in Hungary to develop further.

- 4 categories
- 8 award winners

K&H Family Business Club
We have created the K&H Family Business Club to offer an intimate environment for family business owners to learn from each other and be inspired by professional speakers, where they can talk openly about their family and business challenges and successes.

K&H NextGen Academy
One of the biggest challenges for family businesses is how to pass on the business to the next generation in the most effective way. To support this process, seven years ago we launched the K&H NextGen Academy series to offer comprehensive, inspiring and complementary knowledge in areas that will support your business grow and help your business become sustainable in the future.

Start it @K&H
Our CSR-based Start it @K&H incubation programme is open to start-ups with high growth potential, particularly to those in the early stages of their development, without any industry restrictions. As Hungary's largest corporate incubator, it helps them achieve product development and investment goals over a period of 12 months through its Budapest and Győr offices operating as inspirational communities, with the support of experienced mentors and K&H's domestic and international contact networks. In the latest selection process in autumn 2022, which focused on the environmental and social aspects of sustainability, 14 teams were chosen to participate in the programme, 4 of which are sustainability-focused start-ups while 5 are established by women.

Health
As a leading financial institution, we strive to respond to society's needs and contribute to helping our members live fulfilling lives.

K&H MediMagic equipment purchase programme
K&H Group is committed to supporting the national child health sector in the application of innovative diagnostic and therapeutic procedures. In 2022, the focus areas of our K&H MediMagic equipment purchase programme were mental health and infectious diseases. With the 20 winners of the 19th equipment purchase tender included, we have donated a total of 536 instruments worth HUF 850 million to children's healthcare institutions since the programme's launch.

Responsibility towards employees

K&H Group considers its employees to be its most important resource, and believes that only healthy, satisfied, duly motivated and highly skilled employees can be successful. Therefore, in all areas of human resource management, we strive to create an environment that supports the alignment of employee expectations with the needs of the company, offering opportunities for the professional fulfilment and work-life balance of employees.

- We always offer opportunities for improvement;

- Our employees can try themselves and hone their skills in various functions;
- We give our colleagues the chance to blossom: to follow career paths they find interesting in areas where they can excel, so that they can achieve professional progress as well as success and satisfaction in life;
- We upheld our pandemic-related measures through 2022 in order to protect our people's health;
- We have made it possible for more than 1,600 K&H head-office employees to continue working from home two days a week with permanent effect and our sales-point colleagues to carry out their network tasks from home for up to 13 days a year.

Equal opportunities and women
Gender equality and merits-based promotion have always been core values for us and part of our corporate culture. A testament to that is the 45% share of women among managers on average in K&H Group in late 2022. Nevertheless, there remains more to be done for a healthier balance of the sexes in our senior management team. In order to better position women for professional development, we have supported our ambitious and talented female colleagues with leadership potential by means of a targeted initiative. The K&H Career School 'meNŐk' was launched in 2020 to provide training to our female managers. The year 2022 saw the second edition of our K&H 'meNŐk' female managers' mentoring programme, and we supported our '#együtt a sokszínűségért' ('together for diversity') volunteer community in the organisation of our first 'kitűNŐk' event, not only for women.
In 2022, 64% of our promoted colleagues were women. As of 1 January 2023, a resigning member of the K&H Group Country Team who was also the member of the K&H Bank Executive Committee was also replaced with a female manager.

Remuneration
As one of Hungary's leading financial institutions, K&H is committed to operating a remuneration system that is competitive in this market. To that end, we regularly collect market information not least to compare our own remuneration system with those of our peers.
We have been offering employee discounts and various other benefits to help our colleagues live fuller lives, and in 2022 we added some extraordinary items to that list. Our staff can use our company cars free of charge on weekends as further support for them in various life situations. Our Group supports its employees and pensioners in need with social benefits. Additionally, we compensated our employees' extraordinary efforts during the pandemic with special financial rewards.

Excellent working conditions
Excellence at work and continuous professional development require proper conditions. This is why we offer bicycle parking, a recreation room and a fitness corner with four stationary exercise bikes in our head-office building. In 2022, we took further steps to facilitate (where the nature of a job allows) working from home by further developing the requisite technical and policy background. We provided each one of our employees with a smartphone and a laptop computer for remote access.
We operate a weekly mental-hygiene consultation service for our colleagues, available online or by telephone.

Budapest, 19 April 2023

Guy Libot	Attila Gombás
Chief Executive Officer	Chief Financial Officer