BUDAPEST HITEL ÉS FEJLESZTÉSI BANK LTD

UNDER THE INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARDS (IFRS) ADOPTED BY THE EUROPEAN UNION

CONSOLIDATED ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENT

31 DECEMBER 2020

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Independent Auditors' Report

To the shareholder of Budapest Hitel- és Fejlesztési Bank Zrt.

Report on the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the 2020 consolidated financial statements of Budapest Hitel- és Fejlesztési Bank Zrt. (hereinafter referred to as "the Bank") and its subsidiaries (collectively, hereinafter referred to as "the Group"), which comprise the consolidated statement of financial position as at 31 December 2020, which shows total assets of MHUF 2,197,608, the consolidated statement of profit or loss , which shows profit for the year of MHUF 3,622, and the consolidated statements of comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the year then ended, and notes, comprising a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated financial statements give a true and fair view of the consolidated financial position of the Group as at 31 December 2020, and of its consolidated financial performance and its consolidated cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the EU (hereinafter referred to as "EU IFRSs") and those are prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with the provisions applicable to entities preparing consolidated annual financial statements in accordance with EU IFRSs of Act C of 2000 on Accounting in force in Hungary (hereinafter referred to as "the Act on Accounting").

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Hungarian National Standards on Auditing and applicable laws and regulations in Hungary. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Group for the purposes of our audit of the consolidated financial statements, as provided in applicable laws in force in Hungary, "The Policy on Rules of Conduct (Ethics) of the Audit Profession and on Disciplinary Procedures" of the Chamber of Hungarian Auditors, as well as with respect to issues not covered by these Rules, with the International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards) issued by the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants (the IESBA Code) and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Key Audit Matters

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

Impairment of loans and advances to customers

*As at 31 December 2020**:** Loans and advances to customers: HUF 1,007,240 million, accounting for 46% of total assets, impairment of loans and advances to customers: HUF 51,198 million.*

See Notes 3.1 and 4.5 to the consolidated financial statements.

The key audit matter	How the matter was addressed in our audit
Impairment allowances represent management's best estimate of the expected credit losses ("ECLs") within loans and advances to customers ("loans", "exposures") at amortized cost at the reporting date. We focused on this area as the measurement of impairment allowances requires the Group to apply significant judgement and make complex assumptions in arriving at the amounts of any such impairment. Impairment losses on individually significant non-performing loans are based on the Group's estimates of the present value of expected future cash flows from the loan, which are inherently uncertain. The estimate is influenced by, among other things, the applied discount ("haircut") factor on the value of collateral, the length of the recovery process and the cost of liquidation or sale process. Collective impairment is determined by modelling techniques, relying on key parameters such as the client rating, probability of default ("PD") and loss given default ("LGD"). These modelling techniques also consider historical experience, identification of exposures with a significant increase in credit risk, forward looking information and other areas of judgement. COVID-19 measures taken by the government (see Note 6.9) and the consequential changes in the regulatory prudential framework regarding default and forbearance add to the complexity of the estimating ECLs. Identification of exposures at default in the current economic environment is also associated with increased estimation uncertainty. When underlying assumptions or data within the Group's ECL models do not reflect current	Our audit procedures in the area, performed, where applicable, with the assistance from our own financial risk management, information technology (IT) and valuation specialists, included the following, among other things: — We inspected the Group's ECL methods and models and assessed their compliance with the relevant requirements of the financial reporting standards. As part of the above, we challenged the Group on whether the level of the methodology's sophistication is appropriate based on an assessment of the customer-level factors; — We tested the design, implementation and operating effectiveness of selected controls over impairment calculations, customer ratings, monitoring and collateral recording. We also tested selected IT-based controls over the days past due calculation, default flag settings; — We assessed the completeness and accuracy of data used for ECL estimates and evaluated its relevance and reliability; — We assessed whether the definition of default and the relevant standards' staging criteria were consistently applied. We also assessed whether the definition of default applied was appropriate based on the requirements of the standards; — We evaluated whether in its loan staging and ECL measurement the Group appropriately considered the effects of the market disruption resulting from the COVID-19 pandemic. As part of the procedure, we assessed the monitoring processes related to clients under moratorium

circumstances, events or conditions, overlays/post model adjustment may also be necessary. In the wake the above factors and complexities, we considered impairment of loans and advances to customers to be associated with a significant risk of material misstatement in the consolidated financial statement which required our increased attention in the audit and as such was determined to be a key audit matter.	and the appropriateness of alternative factors used to measure the significant increase in credit risk. For impairment allowances calculated individually, for a risk-based sample of the loans, we: — inspected borrower loan files, including correspondence with the borrower and its latest available debt service and financial information, and made related inquiries of credit risk managers; — challenged the key assumptions within the Group's estimates of the present value of expected future cash flows from the loan, as follows: • future debt recovery scenarios – by reference to risk committee analysis and decisions, with different elements and assumptions challenged by reference to the history of the exposure and our experience with the industry and current economic conditions; • collateral values – by reference to asset valuations by experts engaged by the Group, whose experience, competence and objectivity we independently assessed. We also independently challenged the experts' appraisals, on a sample basis; For collective impairment allowance, we: — obtained the relevant forward-looking information and macroeconomic projections used in the Group's ECL assessment. We independently assessed the information by means of inquiry of the Head of modelling and inspecting publicly available information; — challenged the collective LGD and PD parameters used by the Group, by reference to historical realized losses on those defaults, and also considering any required adjustments to reflect expected changes in circumstances; — assessed the appropriateness of any post-model adjustments made to account for risks and uncertainties not captured by the Bank's ECL models, including those resulting from the

	COVID-19 outbreak. As part of the procedure, we also tested the underlying data used for calculation; For loan impairment-related disclosures, we: — examined whether the Group's loan impairment and credit risk-related disclosures in the consolidated financial statements appropriately describe the relevant quantitative and qualitative information required by the applicable financial reporting framework.

Other Information

The other information comprises the 2020 consolidated business report of the Group. Management is responsible for the preparation of the consolidated business report in accordance with the Act on Accounting and other applicable legal requirements, if any.
Our opinion on the consolidated financial statements expressed in the Opinion section of our report does not cover the consolidated business report.

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

Based on the Act on Accounting, we are also responsible for assessing whether the consolidated business report has been prepared in accordance with the Act on Accounting and other applicable legal requirements and expressing an opinion on this and whether the consolidated business report is consistent with the consolidated financial statements.

With respect to the consolidated business report, based on the Act on Accounting, we are also responsible for checking that the information referred to in Section 95/C and Section 134 (5) of the Act on Accounting has been provided in the consolidated business report.

In our opinion the 2020 consolidated business report of the Group is consistent, in all material respects, with the 2020 consolidated financial statements of the Group and the applicable provisions of the Act on Accounting.

There are no other legal requirements that are applicable to the consolidated business report of the Group, therefore, we do not express an opinion in this respects.

We confirm that the information referred to in Section 95/C and Section 134 (5) of the Act on Accounting has been provided in the consolidated business report.

In addition, in light of the knowledge and understanding of the Group and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we are required to report if we have identified material misstatements in the consolidated business report, and if so, the nature of such misstatement. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Consolidated Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated financial statements in accordance with EU IFRSs and for the preparation of the financial statements in accordance with provisions applicable to entities preparing consolidated annual financial statements in accordance with EU IFRSs of the Act on Accounting and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of consolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the consolidated financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Group'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 Group or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

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

Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditors' 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 Hungarian National Standards on Auditing and applicable laws and regulations in Hungary 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 consolidated financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with Hungarian National Standards on Auditing and applicable laws and regulations in Hungary, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

• Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated 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 Group'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 Group's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditors' report to the related disclosures in the consolidated 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 auditors' report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Group to cease to continue as a going concern.

• Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

• Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Group to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

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.

We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, actions taken to eliminate threats or safeguards applied.

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the consolidated financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditors' 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.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

We were appointed by shareholders meeting on 25 May 2020 to audit the consolidated financial statements of the Group for the financial year ended 31 December 2020. Our total uninterrupted period of engagement is 24 years, covering the periods ending 31 December 1997 to 31 December 2020.

We confirm that:

• our audit opinion is consistent with the additional report presented to the Supervisory Board of the Group dated 22 March 2021;

• we have not provided prohibited non-audit services (NASs) to the Group as set out by Article 5(1) of EU Regulation (EU) No 537/2014 and in terms of the member state derogations by the Act LXXV of 2007 on the Chamber of Hungarian Auditors, the Activities of Auditors, and on the Public Oversight of Auditors in force in Hungary. We also remained independent of the audited entity in conducting the audit.

The engagement partner on the audit resulting in this independent auditors' report is the signatory of this report.

Budapest, 25 March 2021

KPMG Hungária Kft.

Registration number: 000202

István Henye
Partner, Professional Accountant
Registration number: 005674

This is an English translation of the Independent Auditors' Report on the 2020 consolidated financial statements of the Budapest Hitel- és Fejlesztési Bank Zrt. issued in Hungarian. If there are any differences, the Hungarian language original prevails. This report should be read in conjunction with the complete consolidated financial statements it refers to. This translation has been prepared solely for the information of the shareholders of the Group and must not be distributed to any other party.

⟹ **Consolidated Financial Statements**

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION (BALANCE SHEET)

data in HUF M

Description	Comments	31.12.2020	31.12.2019
Cash and cash equivalents	4.1	291 821	192 059
Derivative financial assets	4.2	4 704	3 137
Securities	4.3	623 286	337 399
Loans and advances to banks	4.4	170 081	8 914
Loans and advances to customers	4.5 & 3.1	1 048 761	933 911
Property. plant and equipment	4.7	24 734	24 196
Intangible assets	4.7	19 734	15 743
Actual income tax receivables	4.8	451	323
Deferred tax receivables	4.8	203	84
Other assets	4.9	13 833	15 795
TOTAL ASSETS		**2 197 608**	**1 531 561**
Derivative financial liabilities	4.2	9 036	9 757
Deposits from banks	4.10	609 301	212 552
Deposits from customers	4.11	1 389 591	1 121 149
Provisions	4.12 & 3.1	3 804	2 199
Actual income tax liabilities	4.8	273	403
Deferred tax liabilities	4.8	75	69
Other liabilities	4.13	17 322	20 591
Total liabilities		2 029 402	1 366 720
Share capital	4.14	19 396	19 396
Reserves	4.15	148 810	145 445
Total equity		168 206	164 841
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		**2 197 608**	**1 531 561**

Budapest, 25 March 2020

Dr. Koppány Lélfai	Keresztyénné Katalin Deák
Chairman of BoD & Chief Executive Officer	Chief Financial Officer

CONSOLIDATED INCOME STATEMENT

data in HUF M

	Comments	2020	2019
Interest income		50 567	44 778
- of which lease interest not accounted for with effective interest rate method		*9 729*	*9 392*
Interest expense		(4 515)	(1 842)
Net interest income	5.1	**46 052**	**42 936**
Dividend income		-	-
Fee and commission income		47 025	45 649
Fee and commission expense		(6 670)	(6 688)
Net fee and commission income	5.2	**40 355**	**38 961**
Net gains/(losses) arising from derecognition of financial assets (valued at not FVTPL)	5.3	6 392	4 302
Net trading income/(losses)	5.4	(918)	(1 755)
Net income/(loss) from (non-trading) financial instruments valued at FVTPL	5.5	1 000	(824)
Net foreign exchange gain/(loss)		1 758	(851)
Other operating income	5.6	10 361	4 473
Other operating expenses	5.6	(27 057)	(20 335)
Personnel expenses	5.7	(28 215)	(28 423)
Other administrative expenses	5.7	(14 714)	(14 572)
Depreciation and amortisation	5.8	(8 428)	(8 039)
Modification of financial assets gain/(loss)		(6 065)	18
Net (impairment loss)/ reversal of impairment loss on financial assets & provision	5.9	(14 631)	(1 625)
Profit before income tax		**5 890**	**14 266**
Income tax expense	5.10	(2 268)	(2 695)
PROFIT FOR THE YEAR		**3 622**	**11 571**

Budapest, 25 March 2021

Dr. Koppány Lélfai
Chairman of BoD & Chief Executive Officer

Keresztyénné Katalin Deák
Chief Financial Officer

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

data in HUF M

	2020	2019
PROFIT FOR THE YEAR	**3 622**	**11 571**
Other comprehensive income to be reclassified to profit/loss	**(283)**	**2 713**
Change in net fair value of securities valued at fair value through other comprehensive income	1 772	2 883
Net amount reclassified to profit/loss of securities valued at fair value through other comprehensive income	(2 055)	(170)
Income tax related to items to be reclassified to profit or loss	**26**	**(244)**
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME. NET OF TAX	**(257)**	**2 469**
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR	**3 365**	**14 040**
OF WHICH: - Attributable to non-controlling interest	-	-
- Attributable to the owners of the Bank	3 365	14 040

Budapest, 25 March 2021

Dr. Koppány Lélfai Chairman of BoD & Chief Executive Officer	Keresztyénné Katalin Deák Chief Financial Officer

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

data in HUF M

	SHARE CAPITAL	RESERVES breakdown			RESERVES	TOTAL EQUITY
		Valuation reserve	Retained earnings	Statutory reserves		
Balance as at 1 January 2019	**19 396**	**(120)**	**129 814**	**4 962**	**134 656**	**154 052**
Total comprehensive income						-
Profit for the year	-	-	11 571	-	11 571	11 571
Other comprehensive income	-	2 469	-	-	2 469	2 469
Total comprehensive income	**-**	**2 469**	**11 571**	**-**	**14 040**	**14 040**
Transactions with equity holders						-
Share issuance	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dividends	-	-	(3 251)	-	(3 251)	(3 251)
Transactions with owners	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total transactions with equity holders	**-**	**-**	**(3 251)**	**-**	**(3 251)**	**(3 251)**
Other transactions						-
Transfer of retained earnings to statutory reserve	-	-	(1 600)	1 600	-	-
Total other transactions	**-**	**-**	**(1 600)**	**1 600**	**-**	**-**
Balance as at 31 December 2019	**19 396**	**2 349**	**136 534**	**6 562**	**145 445**	**164 841**
Balance as at 1 January 2020	**19 396**	**2 349**	**136 534**	**6 562**	**145 445**	**164 841**
Total comprehensive income						
Profit for the year	-	-	3 622	-	3 622	3 622
Other comprehensive income	-	(257)	-	-	(257)	(257)
Total comprehensive income	**-**	**(257)**	**3 622**	**-**	**3 365**	**3 365**
Transactions with equity holders						
Share issuance	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dividends	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transactions with owners	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total transactions with equity holders	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Other transactions						
Transfer of retained earnings to statutory reserve	-	-	(434)	434	-	-
Total other transactions	**-**	**-**	**(434)**	**434**	**-**	**-**
Balance as at 31 December 2020	**19 396**	**2 092**	**139 722**	**6 996**	**148 810**	**168 206**

There are no non-controlling interests in the Bank or in its subsidiaries.

Budapest, 25 March 2021

Dr. Koppány Lélfai	Keresztyénné Katalin Deák
Chairman of BoD & Chief Executive Officer	Chief Financial Officer

⟹ Consolidated Financial Statements

CONSOLIDATED CASH FLOW STATEMENT

data in HUF M

	2020	2019
Operating cash flow		
Profit before income tax	5 890	14 266
Adjustments		
Depreciation (+). Amortisation (+)	8 428	8 039
Modification of financial assets gain/loss (+/-)	6 065	(18)
Release of impairments & provision loss (+)	14 631	1 625
Non-realised foreign exchange gains/losses (+/-)	(1 758)	851
Deferred tax	(88)	(14)
Fair value changes of securities (+/-)	137	442
Net interest income (-)	(46 052)	(42 936)
Dividend income (-)	-	-
Change in derivative financial assets (- increase. + decrease)	(1 568)	(524)
Change in portfolio of FVTPL securities (- increase. + decrease)	143	1 574
Change in loans and advances to banks (- increase. + decrease)	(158 557)	(1 408)
Change in loans and advances to customers (- increase. + decrease)	(111 514)	(105 335)
Change in other assets (- increase. + decrease)	10 970	(5 552)
	-	-
Change in deposits from banks. non-refinancing	210 777	4 102
Change in deposits from customers (+ increase. - decrease)	249 290	209 698
Change in derivative financial liabilities (+ increase. - decrease)	(721)	6 353
Change in other liabilities (+ increase. - decrease)	(5 166)	(1 566)
	-	-
Interest received (+)	41 273	45 749
Interest paid (-)	(4 229)	(1 924)
Dividends received from subsidiaries (+)	-	-
Corporate tax paid	(2 526)	(1 750)
Net cash flows from operating activities	**215 425**	**131 672**
Investment cash flow		
Investments in subsidiaries. joint ventures and associates	-	-
Investments in other enterprises	1	37
Acquisitions of property. plant and equipment	(5 065)	(5 592)
Proceeds from sale of property. plant and equipment. other derecognitions	225	192
Acquisitions of intangible assets	(8 152)	(6 796)
Proceeds from sale of intangible assets. other derecognitions	33	105
Purchase of non-FVTPL securities	(987 274)	(124 029)
Disposal of non-FVTPL securities	704 111	96 115
Dividends received from investments	-	-
Net cash flows used in investing activities	**(296 121)**	**(39 968)**
Financing cash flow		
Dividends paid	-	(3 251)
Increase of deposits from banks. refinancing	255 109	105 819
Decrease of deposits from banks. refinancing	(80 366)	(62 532)
Payments to shareholders other than dividends	-	-
Net cash flows from financing activities	**174 743**	**40 036**
Net change in cash and equivalents	**94 047**	**131 740**
Foreign currency revaluation on cash and equivalents	5 715	1 296
Cash and equivalents at the beginning of year	192 059	59 023
Cash and equivalents at the end of period	**291 821**	**192 059**

Budapest, 25 March 2021

Dr. Koppány Lélfai	Keresztyénné Katalin Deák
Chairman of BoD & Chief Executive Officer	Chief Financial Officer

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1 GENERAL INTRODUCTION

1.1 Introduction of Budapest Bank

Budapest Hitel és Fejlesztési Bank Zrt (hereinafter referred to as "Budapest Bank" or "Bank" or "Company" seat address: 1138 Budapest, Váci út 193, http://www.budapestbank.hu/)) was founded on 1 January 1987, at the time of the establishment of the two-tier banking system, as a joint venture of the Hungarian State, state-owned companies, private individuals and cooperatives. The Bank was privatised in December 1995 with the involvement of General Electric Capital, EBRD and ÁPV Rt. With step by step acquisitions, General Electric Capital became the Bank's majority owner, in 2012 it squeezed out the remaining minority stake. As a result, it became the Bank's 100% owner.

On 13 February 2015 GE Capital signed an agreement with the Hungarian State on the sale of the Bank. The purchase price was financially settled on 29 June 2015. Corvinus Nemzetközi Befektetési Zrt (seat address: 1027 Budapest, Kapás utca 6-12 2nd floor; www.corvinus.hu) proceeding on behalf of the State became the 100% owner, whose owner's rights were exercised by the Minister without Portfolio for the Management of National Assets in 2019. Budapest Bank Group (hereinafter referred to as the "Bank" or "Bank Group" or "Company") is fully consolidated into the consolidated report of Corvinus Nemzetközi Befektetési Zrt. On 15th December 2020 the operation of Magyar Bankholding Zrt. (Hungarian Bank Holding) (1122 Budapest, Pethényi köz 10; www.magyarbankholding.hu) started after the approval of the Hungarian National Bank the majority shareholders of Budapest Bank Zrt, MKB Bank Zrt. and MTB Zrt. have contributed their shares to the holding company. The second largest bank of Hungary was created, where the ownership of the Hungarian state through Corvinus Nemzetközi Befektetési Zrt is 30,35 %, the previous owners of MKB have 31,96 %, the owners of MTB 37,69%.
The financial holding company has strategic decision rights, prudential control, and management right after the contribution, also responsible to plan and manage the fusion project aiming to optimise the operation. The detailed fusion plan, the strategy and the synergies from the common operation will be developed in 2021. Until the fusion Budapest Bank, MKB and MTB will keep it legal status and will operate under separate trademarks.
The extent of the expected dividend payment to owners is currently unknow.

In 2012, the General Meeting changed the Bank's legal form into a private company limited by shares, at present, the Bank issues no securities. On 31 December 2020, the Company's share capital amounted to HUF 19,396 million. The Bank Group's branch network is currently comprised of 93 bank branches and the Operations Centre located in Békéscsaba, in addition to the Budapest head office.
Bank Group's average statistical staff: 3,006 in 2019; 2,939 in 2020.

The Bank is licensed to engage in comprehensive credit institution activities both in HUF and in foreign currencies. The part of the Annual Financial Statement "Consolidated Business and Non-Financial Report" contains a detailed introduction of Budapest Bank's business strategy.

Based on Section 155 of the Accounting Act, statutory audits are mandatory for the Company. Company's auditor: KPMG Hungária Kft., (address of KPMG: 1134 Budapest, Váci út 31), István Henye (card number: 005674). The Company accounted for an audit fee of HUF 94.002.000 + VAT (HUF 86.745.000 + VAT in 2019) and other fees of HUF 11.906.400 + VAT (HUF 1.725.500 + VAT in 2019) for the audit of the 2020 financial statement.

The Bank Group's 2020 financial statement is signed by Chairman of BoD & Chief Executive Officer dr. Koppány Lélfai (1082 Budapest, Baross utca 21. 4. em. 1) and Chief Financial Officer Keresztyénné Katalin Deák (1161 Budapest, Pálya utca 49).

The person responsible for supervision of the accounting and financial reporting services: Zoltán Szűcs (name at birth: Zoltán Szűcs, mother's name at birth: Terézia Deli, registration number: MK178499, official card number: 6937, areas of specialisation for registration: IFRS and finance in the register of the chartered accountants kept by the Ministry of Finance).

The Company will also publish this financial statement and the attached business report on its Internet website at www.budapestbank.hu/info/irattar/.

1.2 Introduction of subsidiaries of Budapest Bank Group

Budapest Bank provides some of its services through specialised, legally separate subsidiaries forming part of the Bank Group in which it directly holds 100% stakes.

Budapest Alapkezelő Zrt

The Bank established Budapest Alapkezelő Zrt in 1992; this subsidiary is responsible for managing the assets of investment funds and pension funds. Investment units are traded primarily in Hungary, via the branch network of Budapest Bank; however, the foreign trading of investment units – in the Czech Republic – also accounts for a material proportion of the Company's total annual sales volume. The total assets of pension funds reached HUF 127 billion, while the assets of investment funds amounted to HUF 312 billion on 31 December 2020. Within the framework of asset management, the provision of services for investment funds and pension funds is also a primary focus of the Company.

The Company is permitted to invest in the newly launched funds to facilitate the initial phases of their operation; however, it disposes any such funds within a short time of their initial operation. Accordingly, the assets managed by the Company are not consolidated into the books of Budapest Alapkezelő Zrt. The Company generates most of its revenues based on pre-fixed price levels set in fund regulations or in management contracts.

Risk management policy and activities of Budapest Alapkezelő are established together with the Bank, based on group principles. The Company constitutes a single corporate income tax group together with other members of the Bank Group.

In accordance with the Bank's liquidity and capital strategy, the Company usually distributes its annual profits to the owner in the form of dividends. Average statistical staff of Alapkezelő in 2020: 16 persons.

Alapkezelő Zrt's 2020 year-end total assets amounted to HUF 3.092 million; its share capital to HUF 500 million; its equity to HUF 2.855 million.

Seat address of Alapkezelő: 1138 Budapest, Váci út 193

⟹ Consolidated Notes to the Financial Statements – General Introduction

Budapest Lízing Zrt.

The most important activities of Budapest Lízing Zrt, established by the Bank in 1992, are the purchase and lease of long-term tangible production assets. It is primarily engaged in providing finance leases for heavy utility vehicles, production and agricultural machinery, equipment, buses and other assets, and eventually automobiles and small utility vehicles.

According to the legislation currently in force, in addition to finance lease – both HUF and currency based; closed-end and open-end –, the Company is allowed to provide loans and advances solely for corporate customers only.

Risk policy and financing activities of Budapest Lízing Zrt are established together with the Bank, based on group principles. The Company constitutes a single VAT and corporate income tax group together with other members of the Bank Group.

The Company's lending activities are essentially financed by Budapest Bank, and few special projects refinanced by other banks are also managed.

Company's average statistical staff in 2020: 19 persons. The company's 2020 year-end total assets amounted to HUF 124.818 million; its share capital to HUF 62 million; its equity to HUF 6.404 million.

Seat address of Lízing: 1138 Budapest, Váci út 193

Budapest Eszközfinanszírozó Zrt

Budapest Eszközfinanszírozó Kft was established by the Bank in 1991. Budapest Eszközfinanszírozó Zrt was created in 2013 by renaming of SBB Zrt, where Budapest Flotta Zrt and Budapest Eszközfinanszírozó Kft were merged.

Budapest Eszközfinanszírozó Zrt as a member of Budapest Bank Group is engaged in the financing of automobiles, small utility vehicles, heavy utility vehicles, production machinery, equipment and other instruments in operating lease arrangements. The company is under joint operation with Budapest Lízing Zrt.

The Company's activities can be divided into two different divisions: the production asset financing division is now engaged in the activities formerly pursued by Budapest Eszközfinanszírozó Kft, while the fleet management division – whose business portfolio terminated in 2015 – is now only responsible for the management of Budapest Bank Group's automobile fleet taken over from the legal predecessor Budapest Flotta Zrt.

The National Bank of Hungary approved on 23rd June 2020, that the company can perfom payment services defined in 3 § (1) d) as payment services , in 6 § (1) 87 g) as payment initiation services and in 6 § (1) 87 h) as information service sas per the Act 237 of 2013 on Credit Institutions and Financial Enterprises.

Risk management policy and financing activities of Budapest Eszközfinanszírozó Zrt are established together with the Bank, based on group principles. The Company constitutes a single VAT and corporate income tax group together with other members of the Bank Group.

The Company's lending activities are financed almost solely by Budapest Bank.

Company's average statistical staff in 2020: 15 persons. The company's 2020 year-end total assets amounted to HUF 3.176 million; its share capital to HUF 15 million; its equity to HUF 1.504 million.

Seat address of Eszközfinanszírozó: 1138 Budapest, Váci út 193

2 ACCOUNTING POLICY

The general accounting principles applied by the Bank are laid down in detail in an internal policy prescribed for financial institutions on a mandatory basis, in the Accounting Policy, which was approved by the Bank's management and reviewed by the Bank's auditor. The Bank's Accounting Policy was prepared in accordance with the IFRS standards; consequently, the fundamental principles, laid down in the IFRS Framework principles, the IAS 1 "Presentation of Financial Statements" and the IAS 8 "Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors", constitute its basis.

The policy entitled "A Budapest Bank Zrt. és Leányvállalatainak IFRS számviteli politikája és értékelési szabályzata" *[IFRS Accounting Policy and Valuation Rules of Budapest Bank and its Subsidiaries]* is summarised in the following breakdown:

2.1 General Accounting Principles
- A. Applied accounting standards
- B. Consolidation
- C. Foreign currency valuation

2.2 Accounting principles for the net income items
- D. Interest income and expense
- E. Commissions
- É. Net gains/(losses) arising from derecognition of financial assets (valued at not FVTPL)
- F. Net income /(loss) from financial instruments valued at FVTPL
- G. Other operating income and expenses
- H. Income tax

2.3 Accounting principles for the statement of financial position items
- 2.3.1 Financial instruments
  - *2.3.1.1 General accounting principles*
  - *2.3.1.2 Amortised cost (AC)*
    - I. Debt investment securities
    - J. Loans and advances to customers
    - K. Loans and advances to banks
    - L. Financial liabilities classified into amortised cost valuation category
    - M. Cash and cash equivalents
    - N. Equity
  - *2.3.1.3 Fair Value through Profit or Loss (FVTPL)*
    - O. Trading debt-securities
    - P. Derivative transactions
    - Q. Financial liabilities classified into fair value valuation category
    - R. Securities valued at fair value through profit or loss on a mandatory basis
    - S. Loans and advances to customers
  - *2.3.1.4 Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income (FVTOCI)*
    - T. Debt-securities for liquidity purposes
    - U. Shares for investment purposes

⟹ **Consolidated Notes to the Financial Statements – Accounting Policy**

2.3.2 Non-financial instruments
V. Leases
W. Property, plant and equipment
X. Intangible assets
Z. Inventories
AA. Other assets and liabilities
BB. Contingent liabilities and provisions
CC. Deferred tax
DD. Employee benefits

2.4 Material estimates applied by Bank Group
2.4.1 Impairment
2.4.2 Fair valuation
2.4.3 Hedging transactions

2.1 General Accounting Principles

A. Basis of preparation

The Bank Group prepared its consolidated financial statements in accordance with the standards (IFRS) of the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB") adopted by the EU.

In relation to areas not regulated by the IFRS, the Bank Group applies the following important legislative acts; fundamentally not with respect to valuations, but in respect of disclosure and administration:

- Act 100 of 2000 on Accounting (hereinafter referred to as the "Accounting Act" or "AA")
- Act 237 of 2013 on Credit Institutions and Financial Enterprises
- Government Decree No. 250/2000. (XII.24.) on the specificities of the annual reporting and bookkeeping obligations of credit institutions and financial enterprises ("Government Decree")
- Decree No. 39/2016. (X.11.) of the National Bank of Hungary on the prudential requirements relating to non-performing exposures and restructured receivables
- Decree No. 40/2016. (X.11.) of the National Bank of Hungary on the prudential requirements relating customer and partner rating and collateral valuation.

The Bank Group publishes its full annual financial statement approved by the Board of Directors, which also contains an auditor's report, in accordance with the provisions of Chapter IX of AA, and thereby meets its statutory obligation of publication.

The Bank Group compiled these consolidated financial statements based on going concern principles.

In the consolidated financial statements (balance sheet), assets and liabilities are valued at cost value, except financial assets and liabilities valued at fair value through profit or loss and financial instruments valued at fair value through other comprehensive income.

⟹ Consolidated Notes to the Financial Statements – Accounting Policy

The Bank Group's business year coincides with the calendar year (1 January – 31 December), while the last day of the reporting period (effective date) is 31 December. The Bank Group prepares the financial statements once annually, for the statement of financial position effective date, in which the comparative information is the preceding year of the current reporting period.

As part of the financial statements, the Bank and its Subsidiaries prepare the following statements:

- Statement of Financial Position (Balance Sheet)
- Net income statement (Statement of profit and loss and other comprehensive income)
- Statement of changes in equity
- Cash flow statement
- Footnotes

The Business Report and Non-Financial Reports under AA are also prepared, which form part of this consolidated annual financial statement.

The Bank Group as first-time adopter implemented its recordkeeping in accordance with the IFRS standards since 1 January 2018 and prepared its first financial statements under the IFRS standards for the 2018 reporting year.

International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) issues new standards continuously which, depending on their status, may have a significant impact on the Bank Group's consolidated financial statements. According to the status of their entry into force, new standards can be:

- issued by the IASB and adopted by the EU effective as of 1 January 2020
- issued by the IASB and adopted by the EU, but not yet in effect
- issued by the IASB, but not yet adopted by the EU

Amendments to of IFRS 9, IAS 39, IFRS7 and standards- Interest Rate Benchmark Reform- changes in the basis for determining contractual cash flows of financial instruments, leasing liabilities and amendments to related to the change of interest rate benchmark used in hedge accounting (came into force on 1 January 2020, and in the following reporting periods). The documents have been endorsed by the European Union on 15 January 2020.
Amendments to IFRS 3 „Business Combinations" (came into force on 1 January 2020., and in the following reporting periods). Endorsed by European Union on 21 April 2020.
Amendments to IAS 1 and IAS 8- Definition of Material (issued on 1 January 2020, and in the following reporting periods).
Amendments to References to the Conceptual Framework in IFRS Standards (came into force on 1 January 2020, and in the following reporting periods).

The Company does not expect that the application of these changes, new standards and interpretations will have a significant impact on financial statements.

Standards and interpretations that have been issued by the IASB and endorsed by the EU, and have not been come into force:
Amendments to IFRS 9, IAS 39, IFRS 7, IFRS 4 and IFRS 16 Interest Rate Benchmark Reform, ,,Phase 2"- changes in the basis for determining contractual cash flows of financial instruments, leasing liabilities and amendments to related to the change of interest rate benchmark used in hedge accounting (came into force on 1 January 2021, and in the following reporting periods),

Amendments to IFRS 4 ,,Insurance Contracts"– deferral of IFRS19 (came into force on 1 January 2021, and in the following reporting periods),
Amendments to IFRS 16 ,,Leases" Covid 19- Related Rent Concessions (came into force on 1 June 2020, and in the following reporting period),
Amendments to IFRS 17 ,,Insurance Contracts" (come into force on 1 January 2023, and in the following reporting period).

The Company does not expect that the application of these changes, new standards and interpretations will have a significant impact on financial statements.

Standards and interpretations that have been issued by the IASB and not yet endorsed by the European Union:
Additions to IAS1 ,,Presentation of Financial Statement" (come into force on 1 January 2023, and in the following reporting periods),
Amendments to IAS 16 ,,Property, Plant and Equipment" (come into force on 1 January 2022, and in the following reporting periods),
Amendments to IAS 37 ,,Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets" (come into force on 1 January 2022, and in the following reporting periods),
Annual Improvements to IFRS Standards 2018-2020 (come into force 1 January 2022, and in the following reporting periods),
Additions to IAS 8 ,,Accounting policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors" and IAS 1 ,,Presentation of Financial Statements" (come into force on 1 January 2023, and in the following reporting periods),
Amendments to IFRS 10 ,,Consolidated Financial Statements" and IAS 28 28 ,,Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures" (not expected to be endorsed by European Union in the near future).

The Company does not expect that the application of these changes, new standards and interpretations will have a significant impact on financial statements.

B. Consolidation

Based on the provisions of IFRS 10, the Bank prepares consolidated financial statements because as a parent company it controls multiple business units. The Bank itself established all its current subsidiaries in full, and therefore states no goodwill in its books. At present, the Bank states no non-controlling interests in the consolidated equity because it owns 100% of the business units involved in consolidation. Only the Bank's subsidiaries are consolidated currently; the Bank has no jointly managed companies or associated businesses.

C. Foreign currency valuation

The functional currency of the financial statements is the Hungarian forint. Data in the financial statements are rounded up or down to million forints (HUF M or HUF million). The Bank Group pursues business activities almost exclusively in Hungary, and the majority of its transactions originally come into being in forints. Therefore, the functional currency used in the Bank Group's accounting systems is the Hungarian forint (HUF). The Bank Group values any non-HUF foreign currency items at the foreign exchange rate quoted by the National Bank of Hungary. The Bank Group accounts for currency revaluation difference only in case of monetary asset and liability items denominated in foreign currency. Monetary items are all cash and equivalents as well as those assets and liabilities which can only be settled with cash. Any non-monetary asset items originally denominated in foreign currencies are not revalued. These include intangible assets, real estate, machinery, equipment and inventories which are stated in the statement of financial position at cost value. Any impairments and provisions arisen in foreign currencies are revalued if the underlying transaction itself is also denominated in a foreign currency.

The Bank Group records any foreign cash, as well as bank accounts, receivables, financial instruments, securities and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies in the original currencies, which are revalued daily at the official foreign exchange rate quoted by the National Bank of Hungary. Any revaluation difference is recorded in the "Net foreign exchange gains or losses" line of the income statement.
Any foreign currency items purchased for forints are recorded in the forint equivalent amounts, and the exchange rate is determined on the basis of the amount of forints actually paid. Any cross-currency conversion items are entered in the books based on the actual cross-currency rates and are then revalued at the official exchange rate quoted by the National Bank of Hungary.

2.2 Accounting principles for the income statement items

D. Interest income and expense

Financial assets and financial liabilities

The Bank recognises interest income and expense for financial instruments by using the effective interest rate method, excluding any interest accounted for trading financial instruments and instrument valued at FVTPL. The effective interest rate is the rate which discounts the cash payments or cash receipts through the expected life of a financial instrument exactly to the gross carrying amount of the financial asset or to the amortised cost of the financial liability. The Bank estimates any future cash flows by taking into consideration all revenues and expenditures of the individual transactions as specified in the relevant contracts. The following items have an impact on the calculation of the effective interest rate (EIR):

- Revenues from contract conclusion and amendment fees
- Revenues from loan disbursement fees + loan commitment fees + loan assessment fees
- Revenues from prepayment option and life term amendment fees
- Appraiser and notarial fees expenditures
- Agent's commissions expenditures
- Agent's commissions revenues
- Built-in insurance premiums

The Bank recognises the above so-called "amortisable items" as interest and amortises them i) either in line with the calculated effective interest ii) or linearly during the term of the financial instrument.

The Bank Group carries out the EIR method during the term in case of the following financial instruments:

- Closed-end loans to customers or banks (including LOC-type credit card receivables)
- Loans from banks (refinancing)
- Financial lease
- Securities

The effective interest rate is determined upon the initial recognition of financial assets and liabilities, and is not altered thereafter unless:

- a new type of amortisable item arises (procedure is the same as applied at the beginning of the term, the item is amortised during the remaining term)
- re-pricing occurs in case of variable interest instruments (loans, securities).

For the financial instrument categorised into Stage 1 and Stage 2 for expected credit loss (see definitions in Comment 2.4.1), the Bank Group calculates the interest income by applying the EIR to the gross book value. In case of Stage 3 financial instruments (see definition in Comment 2.4.1), for the calculation of interest incomes the Bank Group applies the EIR to the gross book value minus impairment.

The Bank Group accounts for interest expenses in relation to financial liabilities by applying the EIR to the amortised cost of financial liabilities.

Finance lease transactions

In case of finance lease transactions the Bank Group accounts for interest revenues by applying the implicit interest rate of the lease to the net investment in the lease.

The implicit interest rate of the lease is the discount rate at the beginning of the lease which represents the present value of the minimum lease payments and the non-guaranteed residual value equalling the total of the fair value of the leased asset and the initial direct costs incurred by the Bank Group.

The Bank Group recognises finance lease interest revenues separately in the interest income line of net income statement.

E. Commissions

All revenues and expenditures arising from financial services provided by the Bank, which are not interest and are not considered in the determination of the cost value of assets and liabilities, are classified as fee and commission. These mainly include paid or received fees and commissions related to services in respect of money transfers, securities, fund management, lending, insurance and currency transactions (including currency conversion fees).

Fee and commission revenues are accounted for in two ways:

- the fees of services provided over a given period are accrued during the term of the service period. These fees include, inter alia, guarantee fees,
- "point in time" revenues charged for the provision of services (e.g. transaction charges).

Fee revenues arising from asset management

In its fund/asset management contracts, the Bank Group assumes a contractual obligation to manage the assets of a given fund. Fund/asset management contracts do not include any other services (other contractual obligations on the Group's part). In the contracts:

- fixed commissions laid down in the Fund Management Rules are billed,
- term regarding payment is typically prompt payment, there is no financing component,
- purchase agreements do not include reimbursement obligations,
- the Bank cannot alter the amounts or timing of the revenues specified in the customer contracts.

The Bank Group's fund management contracts only stipulate fixed fees proportionate to the net asset value.

The asset management fee income from funds and pension funds managed by the Bank Group are recorded on this line. In case of each investment and pension funds managed by the Bank Group, a fixed commission level is calculated according to the individual Fund Management Rules. Calculation of the commission is based on the daily net asset values of the funds, multiplied by the fee percentage laid down in the Fund Management Rules. Fees are billed to funds once monthly.

The Bank Group identifies the individual funds as the customers of its asset management contracts. The Bank Group accounts for all its asset management fee revenues during the given period.

É. Net gains/(losses) arising from derecognition of financial assets (valued at not FVTPL)

The Bank Group recognises here to any net profit or loss realised on financial instruments not valued at fair value through profit or loss (profit or loss on sale of loans; profit or loss on derecognition of loans in consequence of material contract amendments provided for customers, i.e. the difference of the book value of the derecognised loan and the fair value of the new loan). The Bank Group recognises the net realised gain or loss on the sale of securities not valued at fair value through profit or loss as referred to in paragraphs 2.3.1.2 and 2.3.1.4.

F. Net income /(loss) from financial instruments valued at FVTPL

The line "Net income /(loss) from financial instruments valued at FVTPL" includes all net realised profits or losses arising from the purchase or sale of financial assets valued at fair value through profit or loss and any non-realised fair value changes. It does not include the gains or losses of financial instruments valued at fair value through other comprehensive income.

The Bank Group classifies instruments into this category if it eliminates or significantly reduces any valuation or presentation inconsistency (referred to as accounting mismatch) which would have arisen if assets or liabilities are valued and the related gain or loss recognised on a different basis.
These financial instruments can be designated as trading or non-trading, but to be valued at fair value through profit or loss on a mandatory basis or determined such as at the Bank's discretion. An instrument is trading if it is purchased for the purpose of resale within a short time. Chapter 2.3.1 discloses the detailed criteria of classification, while Chapter 2.4.2 describes the fair valuation methods.

After purchase, these instruments are to be valued at fair value; in case of interest-bearing instruments, the change in the difference of the fair value and the amortised cost value is accounted for in the net income statement in the Net income /(loss) from financial instruments valued at FVTPL line. Interest revenues are accounted for in the same profit/loss line together with the fair value valuation. The Bank Group carries out fair value valuations monthly for all its instruments valued at fair value.

G. Other operating income and expenses

All costs which are not closely related to the costs of banking operations are presented in the income statement as "Other operating expenses", while all revenues which cannot be regarded as revenues derived from banking operations are presented as "Other operating income" on a gross basis.

The following material items are included herein:

- Since 2010 financial enterprises in Hungary have been obliged to pay a so-called bank tax. As the bank tax is not based on the current-year net revenue values, it cannot be regarded as an income tax under IFRS, and therefore the Bank Group recognises it as other operating expenses.

  In case of the Group's parent company, the base of the bank tax is the total assets stated in the financial statement of the second year preceding the current year, adjusted by the balances arising from certain interbank transactions. The rate of the bank tax is 0.15% up to HUF 50 billion, and 0.2% for the part above that limit.

  Consequently, the bank tax amounts stated in these consolidated financial statements were calculated in relation to tax bases in accordance with the Hungarian accounting standards.

- In 2013 a financial transaction duty was introduced in relation to certain transaction types (cash transactions and transfers). This duty is payable by financial service providers with headquarters' in Hungary. The financial transaction duty is accounted for as other operating expense at the time of the occurrence of the corresponding business event. However, the duty on bank card transactions is accounted for in one sum at the beginning of the year and is based on the previous calendar year's payment transactions.

- The purpose of the Investor and Deposit Protection Funds is to provide partial compensation for any financial losses sustained by investors and deposit holders due to the possible insolvency of investment service providers and banks. Members pay the funds annual fees, which the Bank accounts for in the year of the financial statement.

- The Insolvency Fund set up in 2014 is financed by credit institutions and investment enterprises to ensure that the costs of any insolvency problems emerging in the financial sector are covered by the sector itself. The fund is covered from the annual fees paid by members. The Bank accounts for the fee payable to the fund in the reporting year. The Bank additionally pays mandatory statutory membership fees to several agencies proceeding as authorities, primarily to the National Bank of Hungary.

- For VAT purposes, incoming invoices can be arranged into three groups: i) the VAT on purchases solely for services subject to VAT can be deducted in full, ii) the VAT on purchases solely for services exempt from VAT cannot be deducted at all, iii) in case of purchases which cannot be clearly assigned to activities that are all subject to VAT or are all exempt from VAT, the VAT can be deducted pro rata. In this ratio the numerator is the value subject to VAT of the revenues of the VAT group created by the Bank, while the denominator is the total of revenues subject to VAT and exempt from VAT. All VAT that cannot be deducted or can only be deducted pro rata is accounted for as other operating expense.

- The Bank Group presents the derecognition gain/loss of inventories given on a lease, the net profit/loss of the disposal of real properties, machinery, equipment and intangible assets and any related impairment release in this profit/loss category.

- Initial fair value on refinancing liabilities and financial assets (see section 5.6).

- The Bank only presents state grants if there is sufficient evidence that it meets the attached conditions and will be awarded such grants.

H. Income tax

The Bank Group treats corporate income tax and local taxes as income taxes.

Local taxes form part of the profits tax in the consolidated income statement since they are not value added-based. Local taxes include the local business tax and the innovation tax.

The Bank presents in the statement of financial position deferred tax receivables and liabilities on all deductible and taxable temporary differences in accordance with the IAS 12 standard. Any changes therein are presented in the profit/loss as tax expenditures if they are related to transactions to be accounted for in the profit/loss, or as other comprehensive income if they are related to transactions to be accounted for in other comprehensive income. Deferred tax receivables are accounted for on any deductible temporary differences, but only if sufficient taxable profits are likely to be generated against which they can be offset. The Bank Group fundamentally relies on its business plans for supporting future taxable profits. See deferred tax in detail in Chapter CC.

In Hungary the tax authority can inspect accounting records and adjust the tax levied at any time within six years of the end of any given fiscal year. Accordingly, in the event of an inspection by the tax authority, tax adjustments may occur at the Bank Group level as well. The tax authority inspected and closed the Bank's tax returns up to 2015. There was no comprehensive inspection at subsidiaries regarding the years not yet affected by the period of the statute of limitations. The Bank Group is not aware of any material tax liability in arrears which could emerge in connection with the years not yet audited by the tax authority.

2.3 Accounting principles for the statement of financial position items

2.3.1 Financial instruments

2.3.1.1 General accounting principles

a.) Initial recognition and valuation

Upon initial recognition, the Bank Group values financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value, plus or minus – if the financial assets or financial liabilities are not valued at fair value through profit or loss – the transaction charges which can be attributed directly to the issuance or acquisition of the financial assets or financial liabilities.

The Bank Group recognises in its books all financial instruments purchased or sold on the value date of the transaction as balance sheet items. Derivative financial instruments are recognised on the transaction day.

i.) Upon initial recognition, the transaction price is the best proof of fair value, meaning the fair value of the consideration given or received.

ii) If the Bank Group decides that the fair value at the time of initial recognition is different from the transaction value and the fair value cannot be proved with a price quoted on an active market for the same asset or liability, and neither is it based on a valuation technique which only uses data derived from observable markets, then the financial instrument must be valued at fair value at the time of its initial recognition, adjusting it in such a way that the difference of the fair value at the time of initial recognition and the transaction value is deferred. After initial recognition, the difference is accounted for in the profit or loss on a proportional basis during the lifespan of the instrument, but no later than when the valuation becomes fully supported with observable market data or when the transaction is closed.

iii.) If the fair value can be supported with a price quoted on an active market for the same asset or liability, or it is based on a valuation technique which only uses data derived from observable markets, the Bank Group accounts for the difference of the transaction price and the fair value in the profit or loss at the time of the initial recognition of the instrument.

b.) Classification

Upon initial recognition, the Bank Group classifies financial assets as valued at amortised cost value, at fair value through other comprehensive income or at fair value through profit or loss.

c.) Follow-up valuation

The Bank Group values its financial instruments at amortised cost value if i) the sole purpose of the business model related to the portfolio of the instrument is the collection of contractual cash flows, and ii) the contractual cash flows solely extend to principal and the interest due on the outstanding principal where principal means the fair value of the disbursed amount, while interest reflects the credit risk, funding cost, profit margin and the time value of money.

The amortised cost value according to the provisions of IFRS 9 is the initial value of the instrument, minus principal repayments, adjusted by the interest based on the effective interest rate method, and minus any impairment. The Bank Group accounts for and enters in its books interest revenues and interest expenses on the basis of the effective interest rate method defined in the chapter “Interest income and expense” in relation to the profit/loss, and determines the amortised cost value or book value of the instrument. In case of non-defaulting financial assets (stages 1 and 2), the interest revenue accounted for with the effective interest rate method and is calculated on the basis of the gross book value, while in case of impaired (defaulting – stage 3) transactions, it is calculated on the basis of the gross amortised cost value minus impairment. The impairment is updated monthly.

d-i.) Derecognition – financial assets

The Bank Group derecognises a financial asset if

- claims relating to the cash flows arising from the financial asset expire, or
- it transfers the contractual rights relating to the receipt of the cash flows arising from the financial asset in a transaction in which effectively all risks and rewards related to ownership of the financial asset are transferred.

Upon the derecognition of a financial asset, the difference between the book value of the asset (or the book value assigned to the derecognised part of the asset) and the consideration received is recognised in the profit/loss.

If the contractual terms of financial assets are modified, the Bank Group assesses whether the cash flows arising from the modified financial assets are materially different. If the cash flows are materially different, the contractual rights relating to the cash flows arising from the original financial assets ceased to exist. Any such modifications must be accounted for as derecognition of the original financial asset and the recognition of a new financial asset. In every instance the Bank Group regards a contract amendment as extinguishment if the currency of the financial asset is modified.

If the cash flows arising from a modified financial asset valued at amortised cost value are not materially different from the pre-modification contractual cash flows, the modification will not result in the derecognition of the original financial asset. In this case, the Bank Group re-calculates the gross book value of the financial asset (as the present value of the post-modification cash flows calculated at the original effective interest rate) and recognises the difference between the new and the pre-modification gross book values in the income statement as a gain or loss due to modification.

d-ii.) Derecognition – financial liabilities

The Bank Group derecognises in the books a financial liability when it has been extinguished – when the obligations defined in the contract have been redeemed –, has been cancelled or has expired.

The Bank Group also regards an instance as extinguishment if the contractual terms of a financial liability have been modified and the cash flows arising from the modified financial liability are materially (by minimum 10%) different from the pre-modification cash flows. If this condition is not met, the Bank Group still regards the contract amendment as extinguishment if the currency of the liability is modified.
In this case, the Bank Group recognises the new financial liability corresponding to the modified terms at fair value. The Bank Group recognises the difference between the book value of the extinguished financial liability and the book value of the new, modified financial liability in the profit/loss.

If the cash flows arising from the financial liability are not materially different from the pre-modification contractual cash flows, the modification will not result in the derecognition of the original financial liability. In this case, the Bank Group re-calculates the amortised cost value of the financial liability (as the present value of the post-modification cash flows calculated at the original effective interest rate) and recognises the difference between the new and the pre-modification gross book values in the income statement as gain or loss due to modification. Any fees or charges of the modification modify the effective interest rate and the amortised cost value of the financial liabilities and are amortised in the profit/loss during the remaining term.

e-i.) Impairment

At each effective reporting date, the Bank Group assesses whether its financial assets valued at amortised cost value are impaired. A financial asset qualifies as impaired if one or multiple events have occurred which have a negative impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset. See detailed description of methodology of impairment in paragraph 2.4.1.

The Bank Group recognises a loss accounted for in relation to the expected credit losses of the following financial assets not valued at fair value through profit or loss:

- receivables from finance leases,
- loans and advances to customers,
- issued financial guarantee contracts, and
- issued loan commitments.

The Bank Group accounts for a 12-month expected credit loss as of the date of initial recognition in relation to financial assets in case of transactions where credit risks have not significantly increased since initial recognition (Stage 1 or Phase 1 – performing transactions). If credit risks have significantly increased since initial recognition (Stage 2 or Phase 2 – underperforming loans) or the transaction becomes impaired (Stage 3 or Phase 3 – impaired, non-performing transactions), a lifetime expected credit loss is accounted for.

Lifetime expected credit loss: The expected credit loss arising from possible non-performance events during the expected life of the financial instrument.

12-month expected credit loss: part of the lifetime expected credit loss; the expected credit loss which may arise from possible non-performance events related to the financial instrument within 12 months of the effective date of the financial statement.

The Bank Group applies this valuation principle to receivables from finance leases and loans and advances to customers.

In case of loans and advances to customers and finance leases, the Bank Group does not avail itself of the option, under IFRS9 5.5.10, of regarding certain financial instruments as low-credit-risk financial instruments.

e-ii.) Valuation of expected credit loss

Expected credit losses are determined as follows:

- *Financial assets which are not impaired at the effective date of the financial statement*: the Bank values the expected credit losses on a combined basis with the aid of different models
- *Financial assets impaired at the effective date of the financial statement*: difference of the gross book value and the present value of the estimated future cash flows
- *Undrawn loan commitments*: present value of the difference between the contractual cash flows due to the Bank Group if the loan commitment holder draws on the loan and the cash flows expected by the Bank Group in the event of the drawing of the loan
- *Financial guarantee contracts*: the amount expected to be paid to the holder for reimbursing its credit loss, minus the amounts which the Bank Group expects to receive from the holder, the debtor or any other third party.

e-iii.) Recognition of expected credit losses in the statement of financial position

The Bank recognises expected credit losses as:

- impairment decreasing the gross book value in case of financial assets valued at amortised cost value
- provisions in case of financial guarantee contracts and loan commitments

e-iv.) Write-off

Loans and debt instruments are written off (partly or fully) if the Bank Group does not reasonably expect the recovery of the entirety or a part of the financial asset. This is generally the situation if the Bank concludes that the debtor does not have sufficient revenues to generate a cash flow to repay the amount to be written off. At the same time, the financial assets to be written off may also constitute the subject-matter of liquidation processes.

Financial instruments are presented in the financial statements in the following categories and according to the following valuation principles:

2.3.1.2 Amortised cost (AC)

The Bank values instruments falling into the following categories at amortised cost value:

I. Debt investment securities

Based on a business model, the Bank classifies securities into this category if the goal is to collect contractual cash flows. The Bank typically holds these securities until maturity in every instance. Contractual cash flows only extend to principal and interest. These securities can be both fixed and both variable interest. Prepayment and the alteration of the term are not typical occurrences, and in the event of payment deferral there is no interest-free period. The discount or premium are treated as not part of the accumulated interest when securities are purchased below or above face value.

J. Loans and advances to customers

Based on the Bank Group's principal activity, loans provided for retail, corporate and credit institution customers are classified into this category. The purpose of the business model of instruments classified into this category is to collect contractual interest and the disbursed principal. The Bank Group classifies a credit product into the amortised cost valuation category if the interest on the loan only covers the time value of money, the associated credit risk and a profit margin. See also Section "S" for the FVTPL classification of loans.

K. Loans and advances to banks

Loans and advances represent items related to activities with other credit institutions such as time deposits placed with other banks.

L. Financial liabilities classified into amortised cost valuation category

This category includes deposits from customers, deposits from banks and from the central bank (loro accounts, loans received, refinancing funding), and supplier payables.

M. Cash and cash equivalents

In this category the Bank recognises highly-liquid securities with a maturity of less than three months (or with a remaining term of less than three months at the time of purchase) which can therefore be converted into cash within a short time. This category also includes cash in hand, bank accounts held at other banks (nostro accounts) and overnight deposits.

N. Equity

The Bank recognises as equity the principal placed by the owners at the Bank's disposal and the after-tax profits left with the Bank. The equity consists of the share capital, capital reserve, retained earnings, accumulated other comprehensive income, and statutory reserves.
The Bank recognises the components of the equity in the statement of financial position at book value. The Bank has no repurchased own shares and has not adjusted its share capital or issued shares recently. Any transaction charges, net of tax effects, attributable to equity transactions (e.g. issuance of own shares) would directly decrease the equity.
Dividend cannot be paid from the *capital reserve*. The current-year after-tax profit is included in the *retained earnings*. The Bank accounts for any dividends payable to the owners as a reduction in the retained earnings. It is accounted for in the period when the dividend is approved, i.e. the owner earns the right to dividends. In the *accumulated other comprehensive income,* the Bank recognises those net income items which have not yet been realised and therefore cannot be recognised as part of the annual profit. At present, it only includes the cumulative balance of the fair valuation differences of liquidity purpose securities valued at fair value through comprehensive profit or loss. In the *statutory reserves*, the Bank states the general reserves transferred from the retained earnings as regulated by the relevant statutory legislation. The Bank creates no further reserves beyond the mandatory, statutory reserves amounting to 10% of the after-tax profit.

2.3.1.3 Fair Value through Profit or Loss (FVTPL)

If according to the business model the goal is not to collect contractual cash flows, but to earn a profit or gains from sale or trading, or the contractual terms result in future cash flows which are not exclusively payments of principal and the interest due on the outstanding principal amount, then in every instance the financial instrument must be valued at fair value through profit or loss. No impairment is accounted for in case of financial assets classified into this category. The Bank Group carries out fair value valuations monthly in respect of all its instruments valued at fair value. The fair value valuation difference is recognised as a net sum in a separate income statement line in the current-year income statement. The fundamental principles of fair valuation are introduced in Chapter 2.4.2.

The Bank values the instruments in the following categories at fair value through profit or loss:

O. Trading debt-securities

Securities purchased for trading purposes to realise profits in the short term are classified into this category. Securities purchased on behalf of customer orders and sold on to customers are also classified into this category.

P. Derivative transactions

The Bank primarily concludes derivative transactions for hedging purposes. Occasionally, the Bank also may conclude trading derivative transactions to realise short-term profit. The notional amounts of the derivative transactions are recorded as off-balance-sheet items at the time of their inception.

Derivative financial instruments are accounted for at fair value on the deal day and are subsequently also revalued at fair value.

Any change in the fair value of derivative financial instruments is accounted for in the income statement. The difference between the fair value and cost value of each derivative transaction is stated as an asset or liability, depending on its nature.

Derivative transactions which are made to hedge the positions of the Bank's risk management positions, but do not qualify as hedge accounting transactions under the IFRS 9 standard are classified for trading derivatives. They are therefore presented at fair value, and any non-realised profit or loss is stated directly in the income statement. The details of hedge accounting are introduced in Chapter 2.4.3.

The Bank is engaged in the following derivative transaction types: forward, currency rate swap (CRS), interest rate swap (IRS), cross-currency interest rate swap (CIRS). The Bank Group has no embedded derivative products.

Q. Financial liabilities classified into fair value valuation category

The Bank designates a financial liability as a liability to be valued at fair value through profit or loss if this improves consistency and helps to avoid any accounting mismatch. Currently, there are no such instruments.

R. Securities valued at fair value through profit or loss on a mandatory basis

Instruments of this type are e.g. shares listed on a stock exchange.

S. Loans and advances to customers

The Bank Group classifies loans provided for customers into the AC or FVTPL valuation categories on the basis of the business model test and the so-called Solely Payments of Principal & Interest (SPPI) test which is carried out individually for each loan product group. The Bank Group classifies a loan product into the amortised cost valuation category if the interest on the loan solely covers the time value of money, credit risk and a profit margin, and the loan principal represent the fair value of the disbursed principal. The loans are classified into the FVTPL category if the following criteria are not met:

- The purpose of lending is the collection of contractual cash flows.
- The contractual cash flows solely represent principal and interest.
- The business purpose of the loans is not future sale, despite the fact that the Bank Group regularly sells bad credit portfolios as part of its collections activities.
- In the event of prepayment, modification of the maturity date and restructuring, the prepayment fees are not material (typically 2-3%).
- In the event of variable interest, the interest rate moves parallel, with the change in the designated reference interest rate, into the same direction and the frequency of the fixing of the interest rate coincides with the interest periods.
- The Bank Group records any unpaid principal and interest as overdue receivables.
- In the event of deferred payment, there is no interest-free period, or it is not significant.

At present, those loans are classified into the FVTPL category where the interest does not solely include time value, credit risks and a profit margin and this is also confirmed by an SPPI test (e.g. family housing benefit-subsidised “CSOK” loans or Baby Expecting loans).

2.3.1.4 Fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)

If according to the business model the business purpose is the collection of contractual cash flows and, in given circumstances the sale of the asset, and the contractual cash flows only cover principal and the interest thereon, then the financial instrument must be valued at fair value through other comprehensive income. The instruments classified into this category based on the business model serve two functions: on one hand, the collection of contractual cash flows, and on the other, the management of daily liquidity. The securities classified into this category can be sold at any time to maintain liquidity. The individual securities are classified into business models based on the expected frequency and volume of sales for liquidity reasons.
The interest relating to financial instruments falling into this category is accounted for with the effective interest method.
In case of debt-instruments, the Bank Group transfers the amount of valuations accounted for in other comprehensive income to the current-year profit/loss (typically in case of sale).

The impairment rules also apply to financial instruments classified into this category if their credit risks are not negligible. Any credit impairment is accounted for in the valuation reserve (OCI) against the impairment loss.

The Bank Group fair values the following instruments through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI):

T. Debt-securities for liquidity purposes

Contractual cash flows only extend to principal and interest. Prepayment and maturity modifications are not typical. These may be securities bearing both fixed and variable interest. In case of variable interest, the interest rate moves parallel with the change of the designated reference interest rate, in the same direction.

U. Shares for investment purposes

In case of shares for investment purposes, the Bank Group did not elect the option to designate any such instruments for valuation through other comprehensive income.

2.3.2 Non-financial instruments

V. Leases

The Bank Group as lessor

The Bank Group presents finance lease receivables in "Loans and advances to customers" valued at amortised cost value in the statement of financial position.

The Bank Group as lessor classifies those agreements as lease receivables, when the lessor transfers the rewards of an asset to the lessee against the payment of a fixed amount and for a fixed term. Lease transactions can be finance or operating lease transactions.

If substantially all risks and rewards of ownership are transferred through the transaction as set forth in the IFRS 16 standard, the Bank Group treats the transaction as a finance lease.

In case of a finance lease transaction, at the beginning of the lease, the Bank Group as lessor recognises lease receivables in the amount of the net lease payments. The net lease payments are the present value of the total of future minimum lease payments and the guaranteed and non-guaranteed residual value, discounted by the implicit interest rate of the lease (see definition in Chapter 2.2. D). Any costs at the beginning of the lease transaction which are directly attributable to the agreement, such as agent's commissions, contract conclusion and amendment fees and appraisal fees, adjust the cost value of the lease receivables and are accounted for during the term.

After the initial recognition of finance lease receivables, the principal part of the lease fees paid reduces the amount of the lease receivables, while the interest part is accounted for as interest income (see Chapter 2.2. D). Any impairment accounted for during the period decreases the book value of lease receivables.
The Bank Group applies the same rules to the impairment of lease receivables as for other financial assets (see more detail in paragraph 2.4.1).

Leases where substantially all risks and rewards of ownership remain with the Bank Group are classified as operating leases. The asset leased continues to remain in the Bank Group's books. The lease fees received are accounted for linearly in the profit/loss during the relevant period.

At present, the Bank Group does not pursue operating lease transactions under the criteria of the IFRS 16 standard.

The Bank Group as lessee

Based on IFRS 16, in case of leases where substantially all risks and rewards of ownership remain with the lessor and are not transferred to the Bank Group (earlier operating lease), at the beginning of the lease transaction the Bank and its Subsidiaries recognise right-of-use assets which they present in the balance sheet line where the underlying assets would belong, and they state in the Comments which balance sheet lines also contain right-of-use assets. At the end of 2020, in the statement of financial position, such assets are only featured in the "Property, Plant and Equipment" line (rented real estate). The cost value of a right-of-use asset is the initial value of the relevant lease liability, the value of any already paid lease fees and any other direct ancillary costs. As the non-deductible VAT part of the payable lease fees emerges in several instalments during the term (e.g. monthly), it is not capitalised.

After recognition, all right-of-use assets are valued at cost value decreased by any accumulated depreciation and any recognised accumulated impairment loss.

In case of lease transactions with short terms and the lease of low-value underlying assets and of intangible assets as underlying assets, the Bank and its Subsidiaries do not apply the relevant rules of IFRS 16.

W. Property, plant and equipment

The Bank recognises an incurred expense as a tangible asset if the purchased asset serves the Bank's activities directly or indirectly for a term of more than one year, the economic benefits associated with the item will probably flow to the Group and the cost can be measured reliably.

The Bank records tangible assets in its books at cost value. The cost value includes the purchase price, plus any non-deductible VAT, customs duties and official charges, minus any discounts; costs necessary for bringing an asset to working condition for its intended use, and expected costs of dismantling of the asset if any. The Bank does not regard bank funding related to the acquisition because lending forms part of its credit institutions activities, and therefore the interest thereon is not capitalised.

The Bank recognises office equipment below the limit of HUF 15,000 as other material expenses at the time of acquisition. All individually purchased assets with a cost value of less than HUF 100,000 are entered in the fixed assets register and are depreciated in one sum immediately after recognition. The Bank and its subsidiaries can purchase low-value assets of the same type in group and capitalise and depreciate them in group during their useful life.

Following capitalisation, the Bank values all its tangible assets according to the cost value model. Based on this, the book value of assets is the cost value, minus the accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment accounted for, to be adjusted on a mandatory basis by any costs capitalised subsequently if the value of the cost to be capitalised exceeds 25% of the cost value of the asset. Property, plant and equipment cannot be revalued due to this valuation model.
During depreciation, the Bank writes off the cost of an asset monthly during its useful life, pro rata for each day, with the straight-line method, as operating expense. The Bank determines the useful life of each asset group which is reviewed and adjusted if necessary, annually. In case of refurbished assets, if the value of the refurbishment exceeds 25% of the cost value of the refurbished asset, the useful life is reviewed (in particular, for investments carried out in rented properties). Investments made in rented properties are written off based on the expiry of the rent agreement.

The Bank recognises the following asset groups and depreciation rates based on the typical expected useful life as follows:

Description	**Life**
Buildings	50 years
Land	n/a
Networks (computer, telecommunications)	12.5 years
Investments in rented properties	as per rental agreement
Furnishings	7 years
Security equipment	7 years
Bank and office equipment	7 years
Personal computers	3 years
Other computer equipment	3 years
Mobile telephones	2 years
Automobiles	5 years

Based on experiences, for most of the Bank's tangible assets, the residual value is not material. Therefore, the Bank only determines residual value for these assets if their expected value is above HUF 1 million. For automobiles, a residual value is always determined based on the future value quoted at the time of purchase.
The Bank derecognises a tangible asset or intangible asset from its book if it disposes the asset or no longer expects any further benefit from the use of the assets. The profit/loss effect of disposal is recognised in the profit/loss as net operating income or expense, which is the difference of the proceeds of the sale and of the book value of the disposed assets.

X. Intangible assets

The Bank recognises those incurred expenses as intangible assets which relate to the purchase or production of an identifiable, non-tangible asset over which the Bank has a controlling right, which is expected to generate economic benefits, and whose cost value can be determined reliably. An intangible asset is identifiable if it can be sold independently or arises from contractual or legal rights. The cost of the acquired assets is the acquisition cost which is determined based on the initial valuation rules applicable to Property, plant and equipment, with the difference that dismantling costs are never capitalised in the cost value of intangible assets. The Bank regards only in-house designed software as internally developed intangible assets. The cost value of self-developed software products includes all costs which incurred directly in the interest of their development during the development phase, such as the costs of materials and services, wage costs and incidental contributions, expert fees (e.g. project management costs), consulting fees and licensing costs.

Z. Inventories

Upon acquisition, inventories are recorded at cost value which includes the purchase price, any non-deductible VAT, import customs duties and transportation costs. Any foreign currency difference at financial settlement does not adjust the purchase price. The repossessed collaterals the Bank holds with the purpose of resale and carries it at the value of which the Bank excepted as the offset for its receivable. Upon the repossession of a leased asset, the Bank records the asset in the inventories at a forced sale market price as determined by an appraiser. If the cost value of an inventory is not expected to be recovered (because of damage or obsolescence), the Bank writes down the inventory to the net realisable value.

AA. Other assets and liabilities

Other assets and liabilities not qualifying as financial instruments are recorded at transaction price. The transaction price is the amount stated in the relevant contract, invoice or any other accounting certificate.
The Bank recognises among these items receivables due from employees, liabilities due to the State Budget (taxes and social security liabilities), non-interest-type accruals and various active and passive accounts.

Customer contracts typically relate to sales of leased assets at the end of the term, in case of which:

- the leased asset is transferred to the buyer directly by the lessee (typically within the framework of a repurchase agreement with the supplier),
- the term of payment is in general prompt payment and there is no financing component,
- the purchase agreements typically do not stipulate returning or reimbursement obligations,
- the sale is based on a guaranteed repurchase agreement concluded with the original supplier of the leased asset.

The Bank Group does not make decisions in connection with customer contracts to modify the amount and timing of the contract revenues.

BB. Contingent liabilities and provisions

The Bank recognises provisions in its statement of financial position if, in consequence of an event in the past, it has an obligation of an uncertain amount whose value can be reliably estimated and the fulfilment of the obligation is probable to result in an outflow of resources. The Bank regards the obligation as probable if the probability exceeds 50%.

Provisions are made for:

- Guarantees provided as part of lending activities
- Credit lines provided as part of lending activities
- Pensions and severance pay
- Pending litigation
- Restructuring events
- Other provisions

An obligation is recognised as a contingent liability if it is
(a) *a possible obligation* which arises from events in the past and whose existence will only be confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or several uncertain future events not entirely under the Bank’s control; or
(b)*an existing obligation* which arises from events in the past, but where
(i) the settlement of the liability is not likely (with a probability of less than 50%) to result in an outflow of resources; or
(ii) the amount of the obligation cannot be reliably measured.

The Bank Group does not recognise contingent liabilities in the balance sheet; however, the following contingent liabilities are stated in the books separately:

- Financial guarantees provided to customers
- Credit line liabilities
- Contingent liabilities related to pending litigations

All guarantees provided are accounted for as contingent liabilities. The received guarantee fees are stated as the initial balance sheet values of the financial guarantees provided. The value of expected losses arising from guarantees is stated as provisions in subsequent valuations.

The amounts of undrawn credit lines which exist based on customer contracts are also stated as contingent liabilities. The Bank determines the initial balance sheet value of credit lines as zero, while the value of expected losses as a follow-up value. For contingent liabilities related to loans falling into the performing (stage 1) and underperforming (stage 2) portfolios the Bank accumulates provisions with regard to a credit conversion factor estimated with statistical methods. The Bank applies a 100% drawdown probability rate to contingent liabilities related to non-performing (impaired) loans (stage 3). Similar to the impairment of loans, the Bank estimates the expected cash flows, calculates the present value and accounts for the provisions as the difference between the value of the contingent liabilities and the present value of the recoveries.

Provisions made for pending litigations are determined individually for each case based on a legal expert opinion as the most likely amount the Bank is expected to be required to pay on the basis of the probability of losing the lawsuit and the value of litigation.

Provisions determined for early-retirement pensions and severance pay should cover the amounts to be paid in the future due to staff reductions approved and communicated during the business year.

Provisions made for guarantees and credit liabilities are presented in compliance with IAS 37 standard.

CC. Deferred tax

A taxable temporary difference is recognised in respect of an asset or liability if the related tax is not payable during the current period, but in the future. In case of a deductible temporary difference, the tax payable in the current period becomes deductible in the future.
The Bank prepares its balance sheets for financial reporting and tax purpose monthly, and the differences between the two balance sheets are classified into the classes of permanent and temporary difference on an itemised basis. A permanent difference has no deferred tax implication, while temporary differences are designated as taxable or deductible.

A temporary difference may typically arise in the following cases:

- Depreciation charge of assets (due to difference between the tax and accounting depreciation rates)
- Impairments of certain assets (due to deductibility/non-deductibility from income tax)
- Certain provisions (due to deductibility/non-deductibility from income tax)

The following may additionally result in deferred tax receivables:

- Accrued loss (unused negative tax base)
- Unused tax credit

The Bank offsets its current period tax receivables and tax liabilities against one another. If based on the available business plans no future taxable income will be available against which the deferred tax receivables could be offset, tax receivables will be recognised only to the extent that tax benefit can be realised.

The tax balance sheet necessary for determining any deferred tax is prepared in accordance with the tax regulations in force at the balance sheet date. Deferred tax receivables and liabilities are determined all times at the corporate tax rate in force or published. The Bank does not apply an average tax rate, because pursuant to the corporate tax law in force, the corporate tax rate is flat which is not likely to change in the future.

DD. Employee benefits

If an employee is entitled to a benefit payable in the future which is likely to be paid, the Bank recognises an employee benefit liability, and the relevant cost will be accounted for in respect of the period when the employee completed the service.
Accruals for short-term benefits are only recognised in the statement of financial position if they relate to the current period, but payment is only expected to take place during the following period. Those provisions created for benefit elements are recognised as long-term benefits which are expected to be paid beyond a period of 12 months following the completion of service.

As part of this, the Bank recognises accrual- or provisions-type liabilities in the following cases:

- salaries, premiums, bonuses, other benefits and contributions provided as short-term benefits if they are paid after the current period (accrual),
- salaries and contributions due for unused, accumulated vacation provided as a short-term benefit if they are likely to be paid or used after the current period (accrual),
- the percentage of loyalty bonuses provided as long-term benefits (jubilee bonus) which is likely to be payable in the future (provisions),
- the percentage of deferred remuneration provided as a long-term benefit (business plan-performance-driven bonuses) which is likely to be payable in the future (accrual),
- expected severance pay (provisions).

The Bank states its employee benefit liabilities to be recognised in the statement of financial position at the value which the Bank is expected to pay in connection with the settlement thereof. The estimation of liabilities relating to unpaid leave assumes that the entire unused leave will be taken or paid for during the following period. The Bank recognises service time as part of the loyalty bonus programme. The Bank rewards 5, 10, 15, 20, 25 and 30 years of service. The Bank calculates its future payment liability according to an actuarial calculation method, with regard to fluctuation, age and service time, on the basis of historical data, for each employee, and then discounts this value.
The Bank's shares are not listed on any stock exchange and have no market price. For the purposes of compensatory performance measurement, the Bank calculates a theoretical share price. The performance-driven remuneration of management is determined based on the calculated share price. 50% of the performance-linked remuneration is long-term, deferred remuneration. The deferral period used by the Bank is 3 years during which the deferred part is paid in instalments of 33%-33.5%-33.5%.

The rate of the reward actually payable in each year is subject to the employee's current-year evaluation and to the Bank's performance.
Severance pay is recorded when its future payment is obliged and communicated with the persons concerned.

2.4 Material estimates applied by Bank Group

2.4.1 Impairment

According to the provisions of IFRS 9, the Bank accounts for impairments on the basis of changes in the expected credit risks in respect of financial assets valued at amortised cost value (loans, bank deposits, securities) and financial assets valued at fair value through comprehensive profit or loss (securities). The Bank applies different methods for determining impairments on loans, bank deposits and securities.

Based on the expected credit losses and the extent of credit risks, in accordance with IFRS 9, the Bank distinguishes three stages. In case of Stage 1 – performing – assets, a twelve-month credit loss is accounted for since the initial recognition. If the expected loss significantly increases after initial recognition (stage 2 – underperforming assets) or there is objective evidence suggesting non-performance (stage 3 – non-performing assets), an expected lifetime credit loss is accounted for.

Criteria relating to a significant rise in credit risks since initial recognition can be the following:

- extent of delay – at the worst from 30 days,
- transfer to watch list – in case of corporate loans,
- a significant deterioration in rating/probability of default compared with the initial rating/probability of default (1.5% increase in PD or a four-notch rating deterioration),
- certain collection indicators – in case of retail loans, even below a delay of 30 days certain collection activities indicate an increased credit risk (The correlation between early collections and subsequent default probabilities determines which collection actions the Bank should consider in case of different products. Currently, this trigger is set at 25% for personal and merchandise credit and 50% for other products.)

PD: probability of default; notch: risk rating category

Indicators showing an increase in the above credit risks determine the stage 2 classification of financial instruments and also the accounting for expected lifetime losses, instead of expected losses for a period of 12 months. If the conditions of a stage 2 classification do not exist, the instrument can be transferred back to stage 1 category.

The Bank does not avail itself of the option under IFRS9 5.5.10; this would allow the Bank to regard certain financial instruments as low-credit-risk instruments.

If, during valuation at the reporting date, default is identified for an individual transaction based on objective evidence, the transaction is transferred to stage 3.

A loan is regarded as non-performing and transferred to stage 3 category (and regarded as impaired) if the following criteria are met at the valuation date:

- there is a legal procedure under way against the customer or any member of the company group (liquidation, bankruptcy, forced deregistration, etc.),
- the Bank declared a transaction of the customer or any member of the customer group as successful fraud,
- the customer or customer group has a terminated deal,
- the customer or any member of the customer group is under collections management,
- the number of days in delay:
  - exceeds 30 days in case of corporate customers,
  - exceeds 60 days in case of micro-customers,
  - exceeds 90 days in case of automobile financing customers,
  - exceeds 90 days in case of mortgage and unsecured retail transactions,
- individual factors in case of retail loans: private bankruptcy, deceased customers, successful fraud, revoked execution proceedings in case of mortgage transactions affected by void related litigations.

Individual impairments are only calculated for corporate non-performing loans if there is objective evidence. This, irrespective of the limit, covers the portfolio of the corporate division (not including automobile financing) and managed by the Bank's collections unit.
In determining individual impairments, the Bank estimates the expected future cash flows related to the given instrument which also includes the expected recovery from the available collateral, with regard to an optimistic and a pessimistic scenario. Weighting the scenarios with different probabilities of occurrence, the credit loss is the difference of the present value of the gross book value and the estimated future cash flow, discounted by the original effective interest rate.

Impairment losses are recognised in respect of securities and interbank receivables based on individual deliberation.

For all other financial instruments the Bank values the expected credit loss on a collective basis with different models.
Instruments are grouped on a product basis, breaking down the portfolio into sub-segments for each product group so that instruments with similar characteristics are placed into a single group.

The Bank divides its portfolio into the following products/sub-segments:

- mortgages
- automobile loans:
  - retail
  - corporate
- credit cards
- current accounts
- personal loans and sales finance
- corporate loans:
  - revolving
  - closed-end
  - micro-loans
- leases

For retail products, there is further segmentation into delay categories, currency at disbursement and portfolios with a delay of more than 90 days in case of forced HUF conversion of currency loans.
For the corporate portfolio, the Bank creates different pools based on risk ratings (OR, Obligor Rating).

Expected loss = PD (probability of default) * LGD (loss given default) * EAD (exposure at default)

PDs are point-in-time estimates, measured on the basis of 12-month default rates with time windows of 2 to 4 years; in case of retail portfolios transition matrices, while of corporate portfolios survival-type models are used.

In case of retail transition probabilities, the Bank estimates the probability that a costumer will not be late, more than thirty days late, defaulted or closed within one year. To do this, it uses static (Debt to income, Loan to Value), dynamic (limit usage information for credit cards and overdrafts) and determinated (macroeconomic expectations) variables.

The Bank also takes forward-looking information into account when estimating expected losses. The Bank has identified certain key economic variables that correlate with developments in credit risk and expected losses. In case of corporate portfolios, the strongest variable is the development of GDP, and in case of retail portfolios is the unemployment rate.

The Bank uses three different scenarios for expected loss, baseline, stress and optimistic in the proportion of 80-10-10%. In the case of retail segments, it calculates with macro expectations provided to the institutions by NHB, while in the case of corporate segments, regarding the stress scenario, uses more conservative, self-estimate, the optimistic scenario is the same, the baseline scenario hardly differs from the NHB's macroeconomic expectations. The corporate macro forecasts were not updated at the end of the year, still based on Q2 estimation from 2020. The Bank incorporates forward-looking macroeconomic information into the PD estimate.
In the case of retail loans, the Bank uses the estimated transition probabilities for each product to calculate the lifetime PD values. In the case of mortgages, the forecast is for 10-year period, in the case of credit cards, current accounts and car loans the forecast is for 6-year period and in the case of personal loan the forecast is for a period of 4 years.

The Bank also analyzed the impact of changes in macroeconomic indicators on the expected loss. In the case of population segment, the sensitivity analysis examined the impact of the GDP’s 0.6% and the unemployment rate’s 0.2% decrease, which increased the expected loss by 1%.
In the case of the corporate portfolio, the change in GDP was examined in the event of a -1.2% shift, in unemployment rate was examined in the event of -0.46% shift by the Bank, which increased its expected loss by 4%. If for example, GDP will fall from -2.2% to -3.4% and the unemployment rate will rise from 5.5% to 5.9% than it means HUF 0.6 billion extra impairment on the corporate portfolio. For example, if the GDP will fall from -3.5% to -4.1% and the unemployment rate will rise from 4.5% to 5.7% than it means HUF 0.3 billion additional impairment on the retail portfolio.
The sensitivity test is prepared for stage 1 loans for 1 year, for stage 2 loans for the product-specific periods described for lifetime PDs.

For corporate loans, the lifetime PD estimation calculates the probability of default for the entire life of the transaction based on 1-4-year-old cumulative PD curves measured by different pools, taking in consideration the full economic life of the transaction.

For retail loans, the lifetime PD estimation is calculated by scaling the matrixes used to measure 12-month PDs.

Loss ratio is the LGD used in equity models, excluding the downturn factor and indirect costs

The exposure at default, the EAD, is calculated as the sum of the on-balance sheet exposures and the off-balance sheet exposure multiplied by the credit conversion factor. Based on measured experience numbers, the credit conversion factor shows how much of the off-balance sheet items are drawn (basically quantified for revolving and credit card products).

The Bank does not apply a separate model to the portfolios of restructured loans, but classifies mortgage restructured loans in stage 2, for the other products, the classification into stage 2 is considered through the relative deterioration test. A significant portion of corporate restructurings take place on collection managed portrfolio based on individual impairment.

In 2020, the Bank unified the default definition used in the calculation of Pillar 1 and Pillar 2 capital requirements. As a result, the Pillar 2 capital requirement increased, but had no effect on credit loss and stageing.

Impairments of securities and loans to banks

The Bank classifies all its securities and loans to banks serving liquidity (FVOCI) and investment (AC) purposes into the stage 1 category, and keeps this rating as long as, based on the issuer's credit rating, the securities can be regarded as investment-grade (i.e. the Bank regards these securities as low-credit-risk securities). This is determined based on the credit ratings published by credit rating institutions (S&P, Fitch, Moody's) with respect to issuers in cases where such ratings are available. The Bank regards the securities as investment-grade if the issuer's credit rating is BBB or Baa3 or better.

If external credit ratings are not available, the Bank's internal credit rating is used for determining whether a given security is investment-grade or not.

If at the reporting date a security cannot be regarded as investment-grade, the Bank transfers the security to the stage 2 or stage 3 category and the impairment is made based on partner rating information and the extent of the delay. In stage 2 and stage 3 the Bank determines a lifetime expected loss.

For quantifying the impairment, the amortised cost value is multiplied by the PD percentage driven by the customer rating of the issuer of the security and a currency-dependant LGD percentage.

Securities and loans to banks are transferred to the stage 2 category when the instrument is in arrears for more than 30 days, while the issuer of the instrument is rated by external credit rating agencies better than "CCC+", "Caa1", or if the issuer is rated lower and the delay is less than 30 days. An instrument is transferred to the stage 3 category if the instrument is in arrears for more than 90 days, or if the instrument is in arrears for between 30 and 90 days, and the issuer of the instrument is rated for "CCC+", "Caa1" or lower.

2.4.2 Fair valuation

The Bank values the financial instruments listed in paragraphs 2.3.1.3 and 2.3.1.4 at fair value. These can be effectively *securities, derivative transactions and loans to customers.* Additionally, the Bank carries out fair valuation for disclosure purposes.

Fair value per definition is the cash received upon the sale of an asset or paid upon the settlement of a liability on the basis of a transaction concluded between a market player and the Bank under the usual market terms and conditions at the time of valuation. The data and valuation procedures used for fair valuation determine which level of the fair value hierarchy the applied method belongs to. If valuation is carried out solely based on observable data, it is level 1 of the hierarchy. If observable data is available indirectly, it is level 2 of the hierarchy. If material non-observable data can be used during fair value assessment, it is level 3 fair valuation.

Level 1 data is the price of the asset or liability quoted on its active market. An active market is a market where transactions relating to the asset or liability are carried out with sufficient frequency and in sufficient numbers in order for the market to supply continuous pricing information.
Level 2 data is the price of a similar asset quoted on the asset's active or non-active market, or any other observable data of the asset (e.g. yield curves, interest rates, credit spreads). Data derived from active market data, too, qualifies as level 2 data.

Level 3 data is determined, in every instance, to a significant degree based on assumptions, but must reflect pricing and risks on the market.

The Bank values *securities* by using active market prices, meaning level 1 and 2 input data. The Bank purchases securities at market price, and so there is no initial fair value difference. In case of government bonds, the market price used in the follow-up valuation is the buy rate published by Államadósság Kezelő Központ Zrt (ÁKK) every day in the afternoon. In case of debt-securities issued by other financial institutions, the order of prices used, are: selling price, closing price, theoretical price. In case of non-liquid bonds, the Bank uses the prices available from the Varitron, Bloomberg and Reuters systems, or theoretical prices. In case of treasury bills, the Bank regards the daily average rate of the Budapest Stock Exchange as the market price; in the absence of such a rate the Bank uses a theoretical price. Theoretical prices are calculated and yield curves are estimated from ÁKK data with the spline method.
The fair value difference is recorded for the securities portfolio in the profit/loss monthly on a gross basis.

In case of *investment fund units,* the Company regards the net asset value of one unit published daily by investment funds multiplied by the number of investment units at Alapkezelő as the fair value of a given investment fund. As all the investment funds from which the Company purchases investment units are open-end funds traded continuously, on a daily basis, the Company regards the published net asset value as the quoted market price (level 1 input of fair valuation).

For the fair valuation of *derivative transactions,* the Bank uses both market data and adjusted market data. In case of these transactions, the price applied for valuation is the price which the Bank would use if it were to close the given transaction at the moment of valuation, i.e. the deal price of a reverse transaction relating to the remaining life of the transaction to be valued. Upon valuation the Bank estimates the price at which it would be able to close the given transaction on the market and compares it with the deal price of the original transaction. In case of forwards and foreign exchange swaps, the Bank generates this closing price by adding the swap points to the price of the day (which is determined by the interest difference of the two currencies of the derivative), thereby creating a market futures price. The current-day fair value is the difference of the deal price and the market forward price of the transaction – calculated from the total of the current-day foreign exchange closing rate and the current-day closing FX swap points –, multiplied by the face value of the transaction. The profit/loss effect of multiple forward transactions concluded with individual customers is hedged by a large amount of single forward transaction. The Bank uses one-to-one hedge for high value customer forward deals by concluding reverse transactions with the same maturities and amounts as the given customer transactions. In case of these related transactions, the Bank does not use hedge accounting and does not prepare hedging documentation, consequently, it does not link together the customer and the offsetting transactions in the accounting records.

The fair value of interest swaps is calculated through the discounting of future cash flows, using the appropriate yield curve. The valuation system estimates the unknown cash flows of the variable leg of IRSs and CIRSs with the help of the yield curves which is used both to calculate the forward interest rates and for discounting.

Certain interest-subsidised loans are valued at fair value based on the SPPI test described in paragraph 2.3.1.3 S. The fair value is valued in two steps. First, all future cash flows are discounted at a market reference interest rate, and then this value is adjusted by the change in the fair value attributable to credit risks.

For disclosure purposes the Bank Group determines the fair value as the present value of the estimated future contractual cash flows of financial instruments where the discount rate is an interest rate compiled from observable market interest rates adjusted by the risk of default.

2.4.3 Hedging transactions

The Bank offsets the fluctuating net income effects of the fair value and the cash flow changes of certain financial instruments through hedge transactions and related hedge accounting.

The Bank establishes a hedge relationship on the basis of the provisions of IFRS 9 if i) every leg of the hedge pair is a transaction identifiable and matched against one another, except for the so-called portfolio-based macro-hedges, ii) the hedging efficiency requirements are met and iii) hedge documentation is available and up-to-date. The Bank terminates an existing hedge if any of the three criteria is not satisfied or the hedge expires. At present, the Bank hedges only receivables with fixed interest (macro-hedge).

Only derivative transactions are designated as hedge instruments. The Bank does not designate option-type derivative transactions as hedge items. If forward contracts are selected as hedge instruments, the entirety of the forward transactions is involved in the hedging transaction. The Bank can involve both entire financial instruments and a pro-rata part into a hedge relationship to match the maturity dates of the hedge and hedged transactions as close as possible. The Bank can designate individual items or a group of items as hedged items.

The Bank prepares hedging documentation for the day of the establishment of the hedge relationship. The documentation contains the purpose of the hedge relationship, the ID codes, the terms and conditions of the hedged and hedge transactions, the risk intended to be hedged and the method for measuring hedging efficiency. The Bank assesses hedging efficiency on the day of the creation of the hedge pair and monthly thereafter, at the end of the month. Assessment methods used: dollar-offset and scenario analysis (changing the interest rates of the transactions under the terms and conditions by +/-50 basis points). The Bank regards a hedge relationship as effective if there is an economic relationship between the hedged and the hedge items (interest rates or foreign exchange rates move between the hedging transaction and the underlying transaction in the same way in the opposite directions) and the hedge effectiveness is at a pre-fixed required level.

The Bank macro-hedges the changes in the fair value of multiple products valued at amortised cost (at present: mortgage, corporate loans, automobile loans and leases with fixed interest) through interest rate swaps (pay-fixed receive-variable IRS). In each product type, the reference interest rate of the credit products bearing variable interest is the BUBOR, while in the long term the BUBOR also affect the pricing of products bearing fixed interest. Therefore, the Bank pulls into group and hedges only those assets which share the same risk exposure, i.e. homogeneous from the respect of the risk hedged.

The fair value of the loans included in the hedging is measured by discounting the cash flows of the transactions. For the calculation of this value the Bank uses a so-called hypothetical transaction; each parameter of this transaction is identical to that of the original loan, except the interest rate, instead of which it uses the fixed rate of the IRS. Upon the valuation at fair value of the instruments included in the hedge relationship, the Bank only considers the impacts attributable to interest risk, while excluding the effect of credit risk of customers.

In accordance with the IAS 39 carve-out rules, the Bank measures efficiency both retrospectively and prospectively. For portfolio hedging, there is effectiveness between the hedging and the underlying transactions if, according to the scenario analysis, upon shifting the interest curve in either direction the relative percentage of changes in the fair values of the hedged and hedging transactions falls between 80 and 125%.

Any changes in the fair value of derivatives designated as effective hedging transactions are accounted for in the same profit/loss line with the adjustment of the fair value of the underlying transaction. This is true even if the hedged item is otherwise valued at amortised cost value. The non-effective part of the hedging transaction is recorded directly in the net income.

3 RISK MANAGEMENT

Banking activities are exposed to numerous risks. The Bank regards risks as a fundamental feature of its banking service and treats them inherent to its business activities. The Bank operates a system which precisely measures, appropriately manages and limits risks. The most significant risks affecting the Bank are as follows:

3.1 Credit risk

Credit risk is the possibility of a loss which the Bank may sustain if the borrower becomes insolvent or fails to meet its payment obligations on time. The Bank pursues credit risk management on the basis of an underwriting, monitoring and collateral management process.

Underwriting

Upon underwriting, the Bank rates all its retail and corporate customers based on statistical or expert assessment models. The Bank Group applies multiple authorisation levels for proper risk management. As a general rule, the customer's rating, the risk appetite and the value of the collateral determine the appropriate decision-making level.

Monitoring

The Bank operates a transaction-level and portfolio-level monitoring mechanism in order to be able to operate a loan rating system which complies with the statutory regulations, and to promptly identify any exposures and customers who are unable or are likely to become unable to meet their contractual obligations in the future.

Collateral – credit risk mitigation

The Bank primarily expects the repayment of loans from revenues derived as part of the customer's normal course of business, but to cover the risks of non-repayment, the Bank requests customers to supply collateral. The range of collateral items that the Bank accepts may vary from segment as well as for each process and product type, but the fundamental principle is that the collateral must be enforceable and realisable. In case of property and tangible collateral, assets are valued based on expert appraisals, analytical records are kept of all collateral items and these must be insured during the entire term of the loan.

Expected credit loss, impairment

Relying on the above processes, the Bank accounts for impairments in respect of expected credit losses in accordance with the provisions of IFRS 9 and the methodology defined by Budapest Bank (see in Chapter 2.4.1) on a monthly basis.

3.1.1 Loans and advances to customers by ratings and non-performing portfolio

The Bank accounted for the following impairment amounts in respect of the rating stages defined in IFRS 9 and its non-performing portfolio:

data in HUF M

	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	FVTPL loans*	Other receivables	Total
2020 closing balance						
Gross balance of loans and advances to customers	872 387	147 141	34 899	41 521	4 011	1 099 959
Of which non-performing portfolio	-	-	*34 899*	-	-	*34 899*
Impairment of loans and advances to customers	11 405	13 772	26 021	-	-	51 198
Net balance of loans and advances to customers	**860 982**	**133 369**	**8 878**	**41 521**	**4 011**	**1 048 761**
2019 closing balance						
Gross balance of loans and advances to customers	808 759	96 592	47 778	24 340	5 027	982 496
Of which non-performing portfolio	-	-	*47 778*	-	-	*47 778*
Impairment of loans and advances to customers	5 061	5 983	37 541	-	-	48 585
Net balance of loans and advances to customers	**803 698**	**90 609**	**10 237**	**24 340**	**5 027**	**933 911**

FVTPL* means loans valued at fair value.
See definitions of Stages 1, 2, 3 (and States 1, 2, 3) in paragraph 2.4.1.
During 2019, the Bank reclassified mortgage loans which qualified as defaulted at the time of the statutory HUF conversion of loans in 2015, but which have since started performing from Stage 3 to Stage 2; therefore, the Stage 3 portfolio is the same as the defaulted portfolio.

In the opening balance, the non-performing portfolio accounts for 4,9% of the total portfolio. In the closing balance this percentage fell to 3,2%.

At the Bank Group the portfolio of restructured receivables amounted to HUF 41.888 million on 31 December 2020 and to HUF 49.745 million on 31 December 2019, respectively.

3.1.2 Movements of allowances made for impaired loans and advances to customers

In 2020 the following impairment allowance movements occurred between the different rating stages which include not only possible reclassifications, but also movements arising from new loans and the cessation loans:

data in HUF M

Description	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Balance as at 1 January	**5 061**	**5 983**	**37 541**	**48 585**
Growth from formation and purchase	5 121	1 804	1 243	8 168
Decrease from derecognition	(663)	(523)	(7 893)	(9 079)
Change from change in credit risk (net)	-	-	-	-
- Classification did not change	2 458	1 520	(2 569)	1 409
- Reclassification from Stage 1	(860)	6 504	1 225	6 869
- Reclassification from Stage 2	283	(1 548)	800	(465)
- Reclassification from Stage 3	5	32	(390)	(353)
Change from modification not resulting in derecognition	-	-	-	-
Decrease from write-offs and cancellations	-	-	(3 936)	(3 936)
Balance as at the end of reporting period	**11 405**	**13 772**	**26 021**	**51 198**

The reclassifications between stages in the table above show not only the effect of reclassification, but also the changes in impairments in consequence of the reclassifications.

Derecognition decrease of HUF 6.937 million is related to release of sold loans, while HUF 328 million increase arise from foreign currency revaluation, and these do not affect the net impairment loss stated in section 5.9.
The derecognition of the gross value of cancelled and written-off loans and the amount of other impairment of receivables were recognised in the income statement line “Net (impairment loss)/ reversal of impairment loss on financial assets & provision” at HUF 3.742 million. The table above does not include these items.

Sold and written-off loans are not part of any legal proceedings.

3.1.3 Changes to Provisions

Similar to loans and advances to customers, the Bank makes provisions for off-balance-sheet credit risks and other contingent liabilities pursuant to the rules of IFRS 9 and IAS 37:

31.12.2020 data in HUF M

Contingent liabilities	Gross	*Provisions details* Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	IAS 37	Total provisions
Undrawn lines of credit and guarantees	373 366	1 304	935	345	-	*2 584*
Other contingent liabilities (including lawsuits)	1 604	-	-	-	1 220	*1 220*
Total contingent liabilities	**374 970**	**1 304**	**935**	**345**	**1 220**	***3 804***

31.12.2019 data in HUF M

Contingent liabilities	Gross	*Provisions details* Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	IAS 37	Total provisions
Contingent liabilities						
Undrawn lines of credit and guarantees	337 376	460	337	259		*1 056*
Other contingent liabilities (including lawsuits)	1 968	-	-	-	1 143	*1 143*
Total contingent liabilities	**339 344**	**460**	**337**	**259**	**1 143**	***2 199***

In the table above, the amount stated as “gross” represents the maximum available credit line or the maximum amount payable by the Group in connection with financial guarantee contracts. In case of other contingent liabilities, the “gross” amount is the estimated maximum amount payable by the Group.

The table below shows the movements of provisions:

Movements of provisions

31.12.2020 data in HUF M

Description	Lines of credit and guarantees	Litigations	Other provisions	Total
Opening balance	**1056**	**482**	**661**	**2 199**
Increase	2 087	8	134	2 229
Use	-	(12)	-	(12)
Release	(559)	-	(53)	(612)
Closing balance	**2 584**	**478**	**742**	**3 804**

31.12.2019 data in HUF M

Description	Lines of credit and guarantees	Litigations	Other provisions	Total
Opening balance	**953**	**499**	**793**	**2 245**
Increase	766	200	119	1 085
Use	-	-	-	-
Release	(663)	(217)	(251)	(1 131)
Closing balance	**1 056**	**482**	**661**	**2 199**

3.1.4 Types of loans and advances to customers and related collateral

Most of the loans and advances to customers which are secured with collateral are presented in the schedule at collateral value, the unsecured loans presented on face value:

31.12.2020 data in HUF M

Description	Gross credit portfolio	Collateral					Total collateral
		Assignment	Guarantee and suretyship	Mortgage	Assets	Security deposit	
Unsecured retail loans	107 153	-	-	-	-	-	-
Secured retail loans	345 965	1 737	898	316 037	77 999	-	396 671
Corporate loans and leases	601 309	5 142	115 353	183 876	116 608	18 547	439 526
Other receivables	4 011	-	-	-	-	-	-
Receivables valued at AC	**1 058 438**	**6 879**	**116 251**	**499 913**	**194 607**	**18 547**	**836 197**
Loans valued at fair value	41 521		31 256	10 559			41 815
Total	**1 099 959**	**6 879**	**147 507**	**510 472**	**194 607**	**18 547**	**878 012**

31.12.2019 data in HUF M

Description	Gross credit portfolio	Collateral					Total collateral
		Assignment	Guarantee and suretyship	Mortgage	Assets	Security deposit	
Unsecured retail loans	99 202	-	-	-	-	-	-
Secured retail loans	312 864	1 930	1 049	287 826	67 663	-	358 468
Corporate loans and leases	541 063	5 552	68 442	157 892	120 098	20 075	372 059
Other receivables	5 027	-	-	-	-	-	-
Receivables valued at AC	**958 156**	**7 482**	**69 491**	**445 718**	**187 761**	**20 075**	**730 527**
Loans valued at fair value	24 340	-	17 744	6 722	-	-	24 466
Total	**982 496**	**7 482**	**87 235**	**452 440**	**187 761**	**20 075**	**754 993**

3.1.5 Concentration of loans and advances to corporate customers by sectors

The Bank's credit portfolio is properly concentrated by sectors at the end of each reporting period:

Period	Agriculture	Processing	Construction	Trade	Transport	Other
31.12.2020	9%	26%	9%	22%	8%	26%
31.12.2019	7%	22%	8%	27%	11%	25%

3.1.6 Impairment of cash and equivalents, securities and loans and advances to banks

data in HUF M

	Total	Stage 1 FVTOCI	Stage 1 AC
Impairment of liquid assets			
Opening balance	(4)	-	(4)
Increase from origination and purchase	(12)	-	(12)
Decrease from maturity and sale	4	-	4
Change in impairment for Stage 1 liquid assets	-	-	-
Effect of change in foreign currency rate	-	-	-
Closing balance	(12)	-	(12)
Impairment of securities			
Opening balance	(56)	(50)	(6)
Increase from origination and purchase	(104)	(8)	(96)
Decrease from maturity and sale	48	45	3
Change in impairment for Stage 1 securities	-	-	-
Effect of change in foreign currency rate	-	-	-
Closing balance	(112)	(13)	(99)
Loans and advances to banks valued at amortised cost value			
Opening balance	-	-	-
Increase from origination and purchase	(4)	-	(4)
Decrease from maturity and sale	-	-	-
Change in impairment for Stage 1 receivables	-	-	-
Effect of change in foreign currency rate	-	-	-
Closing balance	(4)	-	(4)

See definitions of Stage 1, Stage 2 and Stage 3 in paragraph 2.4.1.

Abbreviations:
AC: amortised cost value
FVTOCI: valued at fair value through other comprehensive income.

3.2 Liquidity risk

Liquidity risks are managed by the Bank Group centrally through applying standard rules. The purpose of liquidity risk management is to provide access to sufficient funding with which the Bank Group is able to meet its business goals and financial obligations, at reasonable costs, both in normal and critical operating environments. The risk management framework system was developed partly based on legal regulations and partly on the guidelines defined by the Management.

⟹ Consolidated Notes to the Financial Statements – Statement of Financial Position

The Bank Group defines its liquidity risk appetite through prime liquidity indicators and limits assigned thereto:

- In case of short-term liquidity stress tests, meeting the minimum 30-calendar-day survival period requirement
- Reaching the minimum level (100%) of the European Union's Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR)
- Reaching the minimum level (100%) of the net stable funding ratio (NSFR)

In case of certain assets, the Bank Group uses thresholds, exceeding the thresholds result in an early warning. In addition to its liquidity limit system, the Bank Group also operates a variety of monitoring mechanisms. These mechanisms support the tracking of liquidity risks, draw attention to negative trends, and enable the Bank Group to better comply with its liquidity risk profile.

Liquidity buffers provide the Bank Group with available liquidity with which it is able to cover its short-term liquidity needs which may arise in critical situations. The Bank Group carries out regular as well as case-to-case stress tests to assess the development of the Bank Group's liquidity in different scenarios.

The Bank Group seeks to develop a financial structure which is as independent as possible and is based to a significant extent on the collection of customer deposits. Various refinancing from banks also constitute a major part of the Bank Group's funding.

The table below shows the future maturities of financial receivables and liabilities as well as of derivative transactions on the basis of contractual maturities, or where not applicable, on the basis of the so-called deposit maturity model in relation to 31 December 2019 and 2020:

data in HUF M

Breakdown by maturity - 31 December 2019	**Perpetual/ Matured/Sight**	**within 1 month**	**1 - 3 months**	**3 months - 1 year**	**1 - 5 years**	**beyond 5 years**	**Total**
Cash and cash equivalents	42 820	249 001	-	-	-	-	**291 821**
Securities	3 127	1 905	823	204 504	351 071	90 868	**652 298**
Loans and advances to banks	5 992	164 089	-	-	-	-	**170 081**
Loans and advances to customers	70 171	33 083	52 786	257 033	503 319	352 324	**1 268 716**
Total	**122 102**	**448 078**	**53 609**	**461 537**	**854 390**	**443 192**	**2 382 916**
Deposits from banks	12	3 455	11 969	79 415	420 672	125 600	**641 123**
Deposits from customers	27 968	779 066	14 018	62 164	503 990	4 225	**1 391 431**
- of which finance lease liabilities	*-*	*-*	*634*	*1 965*	*8 841*	*4 225*	*15 665*
Total	**27 980**	**782 521**	**25 987**	**141 579**	**924 662**	**129 825**	**2 032 554**
Derivative financial assets	-	38 789	17 665	18 242	21 089	9 790	**105 575**
Derivative financial liabilities	-	38 537	21 419	18 491	21 723	9 727	**109 897**
Total	**-**	**252**	**(3 754)**	**(249)**	**(634)**	**63**	**(4 322)**
Undrawn lines of credit and guarantees	64 529	21 436	37 150	146 470	80 301	23 480	**373 366**

⟹ **Consolidated Notes to the Financial Statements – Statement of Financial Position**

data in HUF M

Breakdown by maturity - 31 December 2019	**Perpetual/ Matured/Sight**	**within 1 month**	**1 - 3 months**	**3 months - 1 year**	**1 - 5 years**	**beyond 5 years**	**Total**
Cash and cash equivalents	28 673	163 386	-	-	-	-	**192 059**
Securities	3 466	524	6 125	73 722	246 999	18 990	**349 826**
Loans and advances to banks	8 614	300	-	-	-	-	**8 914**
Loans and advances to customers	69 919	39 423	58 046	265 946	417 089	260 275	**1 110 698**
Total	**110 672**	**203 633**	**64 171**	**339 668**	**664 088**	**279 265**	**1 661 497**
Deposits from banks	416	2 297	6 925	40 209	111 099	60 463	**221 409**
Deposits from customers	21 353	513 695	21 283	60 289	501 288	5 103	**1 123 011**
- of which finance lease liabilities	*-*	*-*	*227*	*1 764*	*8 502*	*5 103*	***15 596***
Total	**21 769**	**515 992**	**28 208**	**100 498**	**612 387**	**65 566**	**1 344 420**
Derivative financial assets	-	45 013	8 861	17 486	17 922	6 193	**95 475**
Derivative financial liabilities	-	45 401	8 790	19 693	21 967	6 143	**101 994**
Total	**-**	**(388)**	**71**	**(2 207)**	**(4 045)**	**50**	**(6 519)**
Undrawn lines of credit and guarantees	65 135	13 230	41 707	149 341	63 397	4 566	**337 376**

3.3 Interest rate risk in banking book

An interest rate risk is a risk where the value of financial instruments changes in response to the fluctuations of market interest rates. The Bank attempts to match assets with liabilities with similar interest and amortisation terms to minimise interest risks in relation to the Bank Group's entire statement of financial position. The Bank develops the composition of its interest-bearing assets and liabilities in a way as to ensure that short-term assets are in harmony with short-term liabilities, and that the interest changes of long-term assets and the related long-term liabilities vary parallel.

While complying with the conservatively defined risk limits, the Asset-Liability Management may undertake a tactical open position if opening a non-neutral position verifiably supports the Bank's profitability goals best and interest trends are considered long-lasting.

Based on standard yield curve stress scenarios, the Bank Group defines its acceptable interest rate risk tolerance level in line with the acceptable relative change of interest income and principal.

The table below summarises the Bank's open positions arising from interest repricing in the maturity structure of assets and liabilities:

31.12.2020

data in HUF M

Repricing gap table Banking book	**0 - 1 month**	**1 - 3 months**	**3 - 6 months**	**6 months - 1 year**	**1 - 2 years**	**2 - 3 years**	**3 - 4 years**	**4 - 5 years**	**beyond 5 years**
Cash and cash equivalents	291 321	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Securities	31 605	700	97 399	99 304	-	48 151	68 275	189 595	88 257
Loans and advances to banks	170 081	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Loans and advances to customers	289 924	162 754	62 382	77 198	109 426	86 620	67 957	53 421	139 079
	782 931	**163 954**	**159 781**	**176 502**	**109 426**	**134 771**	**136 232**	**243 016**	**227 336**
Deposits from banks	(11 407)	(20 262)	(37 587)	(39 017)	(66 311)	(58 318)	(31 471)	(254 422)	(90 506)
Deposits from customers	(758 350)	(90 296)	(52 380)	(44 417)	(64 020)	(82 591)	(73 448)	(224 089)	-
	(769 757)	**(110 558)**	**(89 967)**	**(83 434)**	**(130 331)**	**(140 909)**	**(104 919)**	**(478 511)**	**(90 506)**
Off-balance-sheet receivables	65 082	132 434	245 601	7 411	41 216	62 891	15 483	63 398	31 066
Off-balance-sheet liabilities	(52 910)	(58 681)	(180 628)	(33 450)	(45 456)	(73 983)	(87 038)	(20 472)	(113 056)
	12 172	**73 753**	**64 973**	**(26 039)**	**(4 240)**	**(11 092)**	**(71 555)**	**42 926**	**(81 990)**
Discrete gap	**25 346**	**127 149**	**134 787**	**67 029**	**(25 145)**	**(17 230)**	**(40 242)**	**(192 569)**	**54 840**

31.12.2019

data in HUF M

Repricing gap table Banking book	0 - 1 month	1 - 3 months	3 - 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1 - 2 years	2 - 3 years	3 - 4 years	4 - 5 years	beyond 5 years
Cash and cash equivalents	192 059	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Securities	3 466	5 973	2 629	64 394	84 591	18 996	51 893	85 931	19 526
Loans and advances to banks	8 914	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Loans and advances to customers	326 554	167 059	61 936	47 328	74 338	63 776	50 357	44 901	97 662
	530 993	**173 032**	**64 565**	**111 722**	**158 929**	**82 772**	**102 250**	**130 832**	**117 188**
Deposits from banks	(54 221)	(5 431)	(55 334)	(11 845)	(39 183)	(16 227)	(11 115)	(6 782)	(12 414)
Deposits from customers	(497 440)	(81 785)	(37 897)	(38 313)	(64 467)	(83 766)	(79 916)	(237 565)	-
	(551 661)	**(87 216)**	**(93 231)**	**(50 158)**	**(103 650)**	**(99 993)**	**(91 031)**	**(244 347)**	**(12 414)**
Off-balance-sheet receivables	99 140	83 959	227 874	7 444	7 610	10 387	62 856	15 519	12 595
Off-balance-sheet liabilities	(56 346)	(56 708)	(75 744)	(15 822)	(36 049)	(39 673)	(87 458)	(82 488)	(77 692)
	42 794	**27 251**	**152 130**	**(8 378)**	**(28 439)**	**(29 286)**	**(24 602)**	**(66 969)**	**(65 097)**
Discrete gap	**22 126**	**113 067**	**123 464**	**53 186**	**26 840**	**(46 507)**	**(13 383)**	**(180 484)**	**39 677**

The Bank measures interest risks by conducting scenario analyses, as well as using stress tests. These also form part of the Bank's capital requirement calculation models under Pillar 2. The table below summarises the possible effects of financial instruments on profits/losses and capital, assuming a shift in the yield curve by 200 basis points.

data in HUF M

	Capital sensitivity		**Profit sensitivity**	
	+200 bp	**-200 bp**	**+200 bp**	**-200 bp**
Sensitivity (EBA floor)				
31.12.2020				
HUF	(2 645)	1 361	3 826	(3 402)
EUR	2 017	(478)	239	(239)
Other currencies	402	(328)	121	(196)
Sensitivity (0% floor)				
31.12.2019				
HUF	(113)	(333)	3 725	(1 746)
EUR	435	28	175	17
Other currencies	31	(119)	83	(71)

There is a fundamental global reform under way regarding the main reference interest rates with the aim of replacing (or reforming) the IBOR with alternative, near risk-free reference rates. In respect of the Group's financial instruments, there are no major exposures to interbank reference rates (interbank offer rates, IBOR) that would be replaced or reformed as a consequence of this market-level initiative. According to the Group's expectations, the IBOR reform will not cause significant operating, risk management or accounting effects in its operations.

3.4 Foreign currency risk

The Bank's goal is to minimise any non-intended end-of-day open foreign currency positions and to effectively manage intra-day position with regard to profitability criteria as well.

The Bank defines its currency risk tolerance level through limits applicable to open foreign currency positions. The Bank Group operates intra-day position and stop-loss limits as well as overnight position limits to ensure that open trading foreign currency positions do not exceed the fixed reasonable limits.

During daily banking operations, Treasury manages foreign currency positions generated by customer transactions as well as positions opened for trading purposes by not exceeding open position risk limits.

The Bank's open positions by currencies were as follows on 31 December 2020:

31.12.2020 data in HUF M

Currency	Balance sheet net open positions	Spot positions	Net futures positions	Net open positions by currencies
USD	360	36	(445)	(49)
CHF	(401)	(2)	405	2
CAD	3	-	-	3
GBP	163	20	(183)	-
DKK	1	1	-	2
SEK	(1)	-	-	(1)
NOK	10	-	-	10
AUD	(1)	-	-	(1)
JPY	26	-	(29)	(3)
RON	464	-	(433)	31
EUR	(28 857)	1 755	27 688	586
CZK	(2)	-	-	(2)
PLN	37	3	(37)	3

In light of the Bank's minimal open foreign exchange positions, even in the event of a material foreign currency rate fluctuation the Bank would face a low net income change.

On 31 December 2019, the Bank's open positions by currencies represented minimal risks, too:

31.12.2019 data in HUF M

Currency	Balance sheet net open positions	Spot positions	Net futures positions	Net open positions by currencies
USD	(11 845)	389	11 436	(20)
CHF	(2 427)	-	2 435	8
CAD	(1)	-	-	(1)
GBP	(1 419)	(29)	1 435	(13)
DKK	(5)	1	-	(4)
SEK	(11)	15	-	4
NOK	4	-	-	4
AUD	-	-	-	-
JPY	(2)	-	-	(2)
RON	52	-	(35)	17
EUR	(3 351)	716	2 714	79
CZK	1	5	-	6
PLN	(17)	14	-	(3)

3.5 Market risk in trading book

A market risk represents the risk that the fair value of a financial instrument will fluctuate in response to changes in market prices. From among market risks, the Bank exposes itself to foreign currency and interest rate risks in the trading book portfolio; however, the authorised extent of risks is restricted by stringent limits.

For the measurement of market risks the Bank employs the Value-at-Risk (VaR) method which serves to estimate the maximum expected loss for an assumed period and at an assumed confidence level. During the daily measurement of market risks, the Bank uses a 10-day, 99% VaR which indicates that the potential loss that could be sustained over a period of 10 days will not exceed the value of VaR with a 99% probability rate. An advantage of the VaR-based market risk measurement methodology is that it takes account of the volatility observed on the market as well as the diversification and correlation effects between risk types. The Bank quantifies the value of VaR with daily regularity on the basis of a variance-covariance approach, and also carries out a stressed VaR-based calculation, as part of which the covariance and correlation matrix is determined for measuring VaR on the basis of the development of prices during an earlier historical stress period.
The Bank quantifies the VaR value by risk types (foreign currency exchange rate and interest rate risks) as well as for the entire trading book portfolio. The VaR of the entire trading book portfolio is below the sum of VaR values determined by risk types due to diversification effects.

The Bank checks the reliability of the VaR models monthly, as part of which the results of the daily VaR measurements are compared with the actual changes in the value of the portfolio exposed to market risks. Based on these control measurements, the Bank reviews its measurement methodology if necessary.
In addition to VaR-based market risk measurements, the Bank also monitors market risks in the trading book with other measurements. The Bank carries out daily sensitivity tests by risk types in respect of the trading book portfolio, and furthermore the trading book portfolio stress tested regularly to assess how the trading book portfolio would respond to market shocks.

Treasury has been authorised to hold intended overnight FX positions since March 2018, while the holding of securities positions for trading purposes has been permitted since December 2018.

The VaR relating to the trading portfolio can be summed up as follows (in HUF million):

data in HUF M

Parametric VaR (99%. 10 days) - daily average		
Risk type	**2020**	**2019**
Foreign exchange	4,28	2,56
Interest rate	27,33	0,71
Total trading book VaR	26,70	2,13
Diversification	4,92	1,14

3.6 Capital management and capital requirements

The Bank prepares its capital requirement calculations in accordance with Basel III/CRR (Regulation 575/2013/EU). The purpose of the Basel III global directives identified within the EU's regulatory framework system is to create security for financial systems, to maintain appropriate capital reserve and liquidity levels whilst ensuring equal opportunities for market players, to develop appropriate risk management capabilities adjusted to each player's activities, and to cover any losses that may emerge during their operations. In Hungary the Capital Requirements Regulation (CRR) is directly in effect.

Basel III rests on three pillars: minimum capital requirements, supervisory review and market disclosure (discipline). Basel III offers three approaches, representing different levels of approach, for the calculation of credit risk capital requirements under Pillar 1. Budapest Bank calculates its capital requirement according to the standardised approach which requires banks to use external credit ratings for determining the risk weights applied to rated counterparties, classifies other counterparties into broad categories, and applies standardised risk weights to these categories. Basel III prescribes a capital requirement for operational risks.
The Bank Group identifies an operational risk tolerance limit for the assessment of internal loss data. This determines the level of financial losses arising from operational risk events which is acceptable for the Bank Group on an annual level. The Bank operates an integrated risk management system to explore, analyse and improve the risks and controls built into its processes. At present, for the calculation of capital requirements, the Bank employs the AMA method to determine the capital requirements related to operational risks.

Pillar 2 of Basel III (supervisory review and assessment) assesses the additional capital requirement of risks not or only partly covered under Pillar 1 with a so-called advanced measurement approach, with the involvement of supervisory regulatory agencies. The Bank Group's lead regulatory agency, the National Bank of Hungary determines and reviews capital requirements for the entire group.

Pillar 3 of Basel III relates to market discipline, and its purpose is to enhance the transparency of companies by obliging them to disclose specific, pre-defined details of their risks as well as of their capital and risk management procedures under Basel III.

According to the capital adequacy regulations, the consolidated capital adequacy ratio are as follows:

data in HUF M

Basel III capital adequacy	**2020**	**2019**
Equity		
Share capital	19 396	19 396
Reserves	146 707	143 096
Accumulated other comprehensive incom	2 101	2 349
Intangible assets	(19 734)	(15 743)
AVA prudent valuation	(288)	(157)
Deductible deferred tax receivables	(169)	(83)
Tier 1 capital	148 013	148 858
	-	-
Tier 2 supplementary capital elements	-	-
Regulatory capital	148 013	148 858
Risk weighted assets (RWA)	897 340	880 397
Operational risk (OR)	98 832	98 158
Market risk (MR)	566	206
Credit valuation adjustment	6 699	4 668
Total risk weighted assets	1 003 437	983 429
Capital adequacy ratio	14,75%	15.14%

The Bank immediately recognised the effects of IFRS 9 impairment in its Tier 1 capital determined for regulatory purposes, not availing itself of the option of recognising the effects of IFRS 9 impairment in the Tier 1 capital over a period of several years.

4 FOOTNOTES TO STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

4.1 Cash and cash equivalents

data in HUF M

	31.12.2020	31.12.2019
1-day interbank deposits	3 103	-
1-day deposits NBH	245 909	163 390
Interbank money transport	-	92
Bank accounts	4 667	-
Securities with a term of less than 3 months upon recognition		-
Settlements with central bank (NBH single account)	9 833	3 329
Loans from associates		-
Cash	20 377	19 122
Nostro	7 944	6 130
Impairment (stage1)	(12)	(4)
Total	**291 821**	**192 059**

4.2 Derivative assets

The Bank only enters into derivative OTC transactions and values them through profit/loss on a mandatory basis. The interest rate swap includes both IRS and MIRS products (also the HIRS product in 2018).

The Bank's open derivative transactions were as follows on 31 December 2020:

31.12.2020 data in HUF M

Type of derivative transaction	Face value asset side	Face value liability side	Asset FMV	Liability FMV	Net position	Derivative financial assets	Derivative financial liabilities	Remaining term (years) weighted with face value
Interest rate swap	591 505	(591 505)	596 008	(599 335)	(3 327)	4 416	(7 743)	4,1
CIRS	6 288	(7 423)	6 380	(7 436)	(1 056)	-	(1 056)	5,9
Foreign exchange forward	26 231	(26 361)	26 256	(26 370)	(114)	119	(233)	0,3
Foreign exchange swap	40 558	(40 385)	40 542	(40 377)	165	169	(4)	0,3
Total	664 582	(665 674)	669 186	(673 518)	(4 332)	4 704	(9 036)	

In 2018 the Group entered into HUF-denominated interest rate swap transactions (monetary policy interest rate swap, MIRS) with the National Bank of Hungary (NBH), as part of which it receives interest at a rate which is the equivalent of the 6-month BUBOR every six months and pays fixed interest annually to the NBH. Upon the conclusion of MIRS transactions, the Group did not pay the NBH a fee. The fixed interest payable in MIRS transactions was more favourable at the time of their conclusion than the fixed interest payable in interest rate swap transactions with similar parameters available on the market. As a result, the initial fair value of these transactions was higher than their transaction price (HUF 0). The Group accounted for this gain (HUF 2,513 million) immediately upon the initial recognition of the MIRS transactions in the net income statement in the "Net trading income/(losses)" line.

The Bank's open derivative transactions were as follows on 31 December 2019:

31.12.2019 data in HUF M

Type of derivative transaction	Face value asset side	Face value liability side	Asset FMV	Liability FMV	Net position	Derivative financial assets	Derivative financial liabilities	Remaining term (years) weighted with face value
Interest rate swap	454 034	(454 034)	456 553	(462 708)	(6 155)	2 994	(9 149)	4,1
CIRS	8 622	(9 198)	8 782	(9 228)	(446)	-	(446)	6,8
Foreign exchange forwa	19 501	(19 590)	19 525	(19 600)	(75)	26	(101)	0,3
Foreign exchange swap	45 227	(45 158)	45 212	(45 156)	56	117	(61)	0,2
Total	527 384	(527 980)	530 072	(536 692)	(6 620)	3 137	(9 757)	

4.3 Securities

data in HUF M

	Rating	Valuation hierarchy	31.12.2020
Trading securities			
Government bonds	Baa3	Level1	1 324
Treasury bills			
Securities valued at fair value through profit or loss on a mandatory basis*			
Funds		Level1	2 256
Stock exchange shares		Level1	835
Compensation warrants	Baa3	Level2	36
Securities valued at fair value through other comprehensive income			
Government bonds	Baa3	Level1	62 784
Mortgage debentures	Baa2	Level2	37 558
Treasury bills	Baa3	Level1	125 863
Corporate bonds			
Compensation warrants			
Securities valued at amortised cost value			
Government bonds	Baa3	Level1	347 855
Mortgage debentures			
Treasury bills			
Corporate bonds	Ba2 / Ba3 / B1	Level2	9 897
Credit institution bonds	Baa3	Level2	34 878
			623 286

"Funds" solely represent securities purchased in open-end investment funds. The Group purchased the investment units held in the year-end portfolio in money market funds on the trading day preceding the reporting date for liquidity management purposes.

The interest income of FVTPL* securities are recognised in the line "Net income /(loss) from financial instruments valued at FVTPL".

In 2020 there were no repurchase (repo) transactions at all. In 2019, the Bank paid HUF 2 million in total in interest on repo transactions.

⟹ Consolidated Notes to the Financial Statements – Statement of Financial Position

data in HUF M

	Rating	Valuation hierarchy	31.12.2019
Trading securities			
Government bonds			
Treasury bills			
Securities valued at fair value through profit or loss on a mandatory basis*			
Funds	N/A	Level1	2 449
Stock exchange shares	N/A	Level1	980
Securities valued at fair value through other comprehensive income			
Government bonds	Baa3	Level1	90 423
Mortgage debentures	Baa2	Level2	36 534
Treasury bills			
Corporate bonds	Ba3 / Ba2	Level2	3 762
Compensation warrants	Baa3	Level2	36
Securities valued at amortised cost value			
Government bonds	Baa3	Level1	170 103
Mortgage debentures			
Treasury bills			
Credit institution bonds	Baa3	Level2	33 112
			337 399

*The Group regards securities with a term of less than 3 months at the time of their purchase as cash and cash equivalents, and therefore recognises them in the cash and cash equivalents balance sheet line. On 31. 12. 2020 we did not have such a stock.

4.4 Loans and advances to banks

data in HUF M

Breakdown of loans and advances to banks	**31.12.2020**	**31.12.2019**
Interbank placements	3 925	300
Margin coverage	5 979	8 600
NBH 2 week deposit	160 000	-
NBH separated deposits	6	6
Other	171	8
Loans and advances to banks	**170 081**	**8 914**

4.5 Loans and advances to customers

31.12.2020 data in HUF M

Description	Gross portfolio	Impairment Allowance	Net portfolio
Unsecured retail loans	107 153	11 352	95 801
Secured retail loans	345 965	15 234	330 731
Corporate loans and leases	601 309	24 612	576 697
Other receivables	4 011	-	4 011
Receivables valued at amortised cost value	**1 058 438**	**51 198**	**1 007 240**
Loans valued at fair value through profit or loss on a mandatory basi	41 521	-	41 521
Total loans and advances to customers	**1 099 959**	**51 198**	**1 048 761**

31.12.2019 data in HUF M

Description	Gross portfolio	Impairment Allowance	Net portfolio
Unsecured retail loans	99 202	8 949	90 253
Secured retail loans	312 864	22 929	289 935
Corporate loans and leases	541 063	16 707	524 356
Other receivables	5 027	-	5 027
Receivables valued at amortised cost value	**958 156**	**48 585**	**909 571**
Loans valued at fair value through profit or loss on a mandatory basi	24 340	-	24 340
Total loans and advances to customers	**982 496**	**48 585**	**933 911**

The Group recognises the loans denominated in HUF and EUR and provided for small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) as part of the Growth Credit Programme (GCP) among loans and advances to customers. The interest on loans provided for SMEs as part of GCP is fixed, maximum 2.5%. At the disbursement of the loans, this interest rate was more favourable than market interest rates, and therefore a difference arose between the face and the fair value of the loans upon recognition. The Group has immediately accounted for this difference in the net income (2.3.1.1 a) since 2019. See further information on loans and impairment in Chapter 3.1 Credit risk. The recognized initial fair value difference is amortized over the term of the loan using the effective interest method.

Loans valued at fair value

Loans valued at fair value were only recognised according to the IFRS 9 rules in 2018; statements under AA from periods before 2018 did not include credit portfolios valued at fair value. Fair value hierarchy of the loans is Level 3. The interest income of these loans and any other changes in fair value are accounted for in the line "Net income /(loss) from financial instruments valued at FVTPL" (see paragraph 5.5). For further information on the valuation of loans at fair value see paragraphs 2.3.1.3 "S", 5.5 and 6.7. Changes in the fair value of loans measured at fair value are recognized at profit or loss.

Loans valued at fair value through profit or loss changed as follows during 2020:

data in HUF M

Description	Level 3
Gross portfolio Opening	24 340
Of which fair value difference	*(308)*
Change in fair value difference of gross portfolio	365
Gross portfolio disbursement	17 804
Gross portfolio interest income	1 337
Gross portfolio repayment	(2 325)
Gross portfolio derecognition profit/loss	-
Reclassification to gross portfolio	-
Reclassification from gross portfolio	-
Gross portfolio Closing	**41 521**
Of which fair value difference	*57*

Macro-hedged loans

The Bank reduces the interest risk of fixed-interest loans with interest swaps. At the end of 2020, a fixed-interest credit portfolio and an interest swap portfolio worth HUF 165,5 billion were matched in hedging relationships. Fair value differences of the hedging interest swaps are stated in the balance sheet line "Derivatives" (see paragraph 4.2).

data in HUF M

	Face value of interest rate swaps in hedge relationships	Fair value difference of IRSs in hedge relationships
Assets	40 265	359
Liabilities	125 186	(3 617)
	165 451	**(3 258)**

At the end of 2020 165,5 billion HUF fixed interest rate loan and IRS were hedged.

In 2020 the Bank accounted for a net loss of HUF 221 million on interest swaps in hedging relationships. In 2020 during the terms of hedging relationships, the Bank accounted for a loss of HUF 360 million on changes in interest risks related to the hedged fixed interest bearing loans which are stated in the balance sheet line "Loans and advances to customers". An unamortised sum of HUF 2.489 million arising from closed hedging relationships is recorded in the balance sheet line “Other assets” (paragraph 4.9).

data in HUF M

	Fix-interest loans	Interest rate swaps	Net profit/loss
Positive fair value change	5 993	6 231	12 224
Negative fair value change	(6 353)	(6 452)	(12 805)
	(360)	**(221)**	**(581)**

See net profit/loss effect in paragraph 5.5.

Details of lease receivables

data in HUF M

	31.12.2020	31.12.2019
Gross lease receivables		
Within 1 year	82 466	79 430
Within 1-5 years	155 804	144 316
Beyond 5 years	9 211	8 930
Total	**247 481**	**232 676**
Present value of minimum lease payment		
Within 1 year	73 762	71 418
Within 1-5 years	144 631	133 371
Beyond 5 years	8 771	8 349
Total	**227 164**	**213 138**
Unearned revenues	20 317	19 538
Non-guaranteed residual value	21 091	17 194

The Group as lessor only has finance leases, though from a legal point of view it is engaged in both operating and finance lease activities (open-end and closed-end finance leases).

- Closed-end finance lease: During the term, ownership of the asset remains with the Lessor. At the end of the term, upon the payment of the last lease fee, the Lessee automatically acquires title to the leased asset.
- Open-end finance lease: During the term, ownership of the asset remains with the Lessor; however, at the end of the term the Lessee is free to decide whether to exercise its pre-emptive right and to acquire title to the leased asset through the payment of the residual value, or to exercise the right of appointing a buyer and the leased asset is sold at the residual value directly to a third party, or to return the leased asset to the Lessor.

Lease transactions are denominated in HUF and EUR. The term of the portfolio ranges 10 years; average term: 59 months.

The Company's lease agreements do not include lease (rental) fees that are subject to performance indicators on the lessee's part.

4.6 Investments in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates

At present, the Bank has investments in the following three subsidiaries which constitute the Bank Group together with the Bank. See detailed introduction of subsidiaries in Chapter 1.2.

data in HUF M

Name	Cost value	Vote %	Equity	Share capital	Current year comprehensive income	Total assets
Budapest Lízing Zrt	6 380	100%	6 404	62	98	124 818
Budapest Alapkezelő Zrt	10	100%	2 855	500	2 100	3 092
Budapest Eszközfinanszírozó Zrt	2 006	100%	1 504	15	(207)	3 176

4.7 Property, plant, equipment and intangible assets

The gross value and amortisation of the Bank's tangible assets were as follows during 2019 and 2020:

data in HUF M

Changes during 2020					
Cost value					
Opening balance on 1 January 2020	**10 753**	**15 705**	**7 403**	**7 583**	**41 444**
Purchase and self-construction	550	1 431	1 208	1 875	5 064
Reclassification	-	-	-	-	-
Sales, derecognitions	(90)	(163)	(249)	(250)	(752)
Balance on 31.12.2020	**11 213**	**16 973**	**8 362**	**9 208**	**45 756**
Depreciation					
Opening balance on 1 January 2020	**5 503**	**1 963**	**5 253**	**4 529**	**17 248**
Depreciation	407	2 114	1 079	700	4 300
Sales, derecognitions	(75)	(26)	(246)	(179)	(526)
Reclassification	-	-	-	-	-
Balance on 31.12.2020	**5 835**	**4 051**	**6 086**	**5 050**	**21 022**
Book value					
Net opening balance on 1 January 2020	**5 250**	**13 742**	**2 150**	**3 054**	**24 196**
Net balance on 31.12.2020	**5 378**	**12 922**	**2 276**	**4 158**	**24 734**

Changes during 2019	**Properties**	**Right-of-use assets (properties)**	**IT equipment**	**Other**	**Total**
Cost value					
Closing balance on 31.12.2018	**10 409**	0	**6 533**	**7 746**	**24 688**
Effect of IFRS 16	-	13 348	-	-	13 348
Opening balance on 1 January 2019	**10 409**	**13 348**	**6 533**	**7 746**	**38 036**
Purchase and self-construction	562	2 369	1 583	1 078	5 592
Reclassification	-	-	-	-	-
Sales, derecognitions	(218)	(12)	(713)	(1 241)	(2 184)
Balance on 31.12.2019	**10 753**	**15 705**	**7 403**	**7 583**	**41 444**
Opening balance on 1 January 2019	**5 115**	**-**	**5 157**	**4 806**	**15 078**
Depreciation	592	1 975	800	795	4 162
Sales, derecognitions	(204)	(12)	(704)	(1 072)	(1 992)
Reclassification	-	-	-	-	-
Balance on 31.12.2019	**5 503**	**1 963**	**5 253**	**4 529**	**17 248**
Net opening balance on 1 January 2019	**5 294**	**13 348**	**1 376**	**2 940**	**22 958**
Net balance on 31.12.2019	**5 250**	**13 742**	**2 150**	**3 054**	**24 196**

The Bank has no self-constructed assets or properties; no expenses incurred for this purpose. At the end of 2020, the Bank had contractual obligations worth of HUF 589 million for the purchase of property, plant and equipment.

Intangible assets include software and rights representing assets.

31.12.2020 data in HUF M

	Software	Rights representing assets	Total
Gross	47 013	155	47 168
Accumulated amortisation	(27 282)	(152)	(27 434)
	19 731	**3**	**19 734**

31.12.2019 data in HUF M

	Software	Rights representing assets	Total
Gross	39 115	160	39 275
Accumulated amortisation	(23 376)	(156)	(23 532)
	15 739	**4**	**15 743**

In 2019 and 2020 the Bank did not account for expenditures for research and development purposes. At the end of 2020, the Bank had contractual obligations worth HUF 2.727 million for the procurement of software. There is no collateral or any other restriction on the Bank's properties, plants, equipment and intangible assets restricting its ownership rights.

4.8 Tax receivables and tax liabilities

The Bank Group's individual subsidiaries closed their financial years with individual tax receivable or tax liability positions which were not netted in the consolidated statement of financial position. The net tax positions changed as shown in the movements table below, also with regard to the deferred tax effect of the IFRS 9 transition on 1 January 2019.

data in HUF M

	31.12.2020	31.12.2019
Development of deferred tax portfolio		
Deferred tax receivables(+) / liabilities(-) portfolio		
Opening	246	232
Current-year change	89	14
Closing	335	246
Deferred tax from securities valued at fair value through OCI		
Opening	(231)	13
Current-year change	24	(244)
Reclassification to current-year profit/loss	-	-
Closing	(207)	(231)
Total deferred tax	**128**	**15**
Deferred tax receivables(+) / liabilities(-)	128	15
Actual income tax receivables(+) / liabilities(-)	178	(80)
Balance sheet net tax receivables	**306**	**(65)**
Balance sheet tax receivables(+)	654	407
Balance sheet tax liabilities(-)	(348)	(472)
Balance sheet net tax receivables	**306**	**(65)**

Consolidated Notes to the Financial Statements – Statement of Financial Position

data in HUF M

	31.12.2020	31.12.2019
Deferred tax breakdown by temporary differences		
Opening		
On provisions	82	77
On tangible assets, intangible assets	79	88
On impairment	2	2
On accrued loss	83	65
	246	**232**
Current-year change		
On provisions	5	5
On tangible assets, intangible assets	(34)	(9)
On impairment	4	-
On accrued loss	114	18
	89	**14**
Closing		
On provisions	87	82
On tangible assets, intangible assets	45	79
On impairment	6	2
On accrued loss	197	83
	335	**246**

4.9 Other assets

data in HUF M

	31.12.2020	31.12.2019
Tax and tax-type items	3 180	1 493
Deferral of revenues	1 539	1 320
Deferral of costs and expenditures	1 084	909
Euronet settlement account	6	-
Card settlement accounts	1 011	628
Inventories*	224	3 493
Impairment of inventories	(40)	(118)
Clearing accounts	12	268
Settlement account related to retail housing loans	465	1 564
Finance lease settlement accounts	1 342	1 610
Other assets	2 712	1 973
Other impairment	(389)	(392)
Change in fair value of secured items during portfolio hedging	2 489	2 850
Investments in other enterprises	198	197
	13 833	**15 795**

*Assets repossessed from lease contracts, primarily buses and agricultural machinery, their sale is in progress.

Repossessed assets – primarily in connection with lease activities – are carried in the inventories:

data in HUF M

	31.12.2020	31.12.2019
Gross value of repossessed assets*	149	3 429
Impairment of repossessed assets	(40)	(118)
Gross value of other inventories	75	64
Impairment of other inventories	-	-
	184	**3 375**

Impairment accounted for in respect of assets repossessed in 202(	(29)
Impairment accounted for in respect of assets repossessed in 201(	(98)

*Assets repossessed from lease contracts, primarily buses and agricultural machinery, their sale is in progress.

Investments in other enterprises on 31 December 2020:

data in HUF M

Name of enterprise	Head office	Cost value	Voting %
Garantiqa Hitelgarancia Zrt	1082 Budapest, Kisfaludy utca 32.	190	2,42%
Swift	Avenue Adele 1 B 1310 La Hulpe Belgium	8	0,01%

4.10 Deposits from banks

data in HUF M

	31.12.2020	31.12.2019
Refinancing funding - NBH	178 189	83 189
Refinancing funding - other banks	94 217	52 511
Refinancing funding - mortgage banks	89 033	51 255
Interbank funding	502	10 161
Deposits from MFB	15 079	15 019
Long term loan - NBH	232 270	-
Deposits from other banks	11	417
	609 301	**212 552**

Pledged assets supplied by the Bank as collateral amounted to HUF 423.036 million of securities and HUF 104.491 million of receivables on 31 December 2020.

The Company recognises the refinancing funding received from the NBH with 0% interest as part of the Growth Credit Programme (GCP) in deposits from banks.

4.11 Deposits from customers

data in HUF M

	31.12.2020	31.12.2019
Retail deposits	370 106	307 353
Corporate deposits	930 332	729 556
Deposits from investment funds	37 876	38 995
Investment services settlement accounts	27 600	21 149
Suppliers	6 783	6 350
Financial lease liability	14 300	14 103
Other customers	2 594	3 643
	1 389 591	**1 121 149**

*Effects of IFRS 16 conversion (see Section 2.1)

4.12 Provisions

The following provisions were accounted for the off-balance-sheet contingent liabilities:

31.12.2020 data in HUF M

Contingent liabilities	Gross	Provisions
Undrawn lines of credit and guarantees	373 366	2 584
Other contingent liabilities (including lawsuits)	1 604	1 220
Total contingent liabilities	**374 970**	**3 804**

31.12.2019 data in HUF M

Contingent liabilities	Gross	Provisions
Undrawn lines of credit and guarantees	337 376	1 056
Other contingent liabilities (including lawsuits)	1 968	1 143
Total contingent liabilities	**339 344**	**2 199**

Amounts stated as “gross” represent the maximum available credit line or the maximum amount payable by the Group in connection with financial guarantee contracts. In case of other contingent liabilities, the “gross” amount is the estimated maximum amount payable by the Group.

The Bank rates and creates provisions for its few litigations of significant amounts individually. The Bank makes provisions in the amount of the expected loss for litigations where the likelihood of a negative outcome is more than 50%. Litigations take typically several years to conclude.

4.13 Other liabilities

data in HUF M

Breakdown of other liabilities	31.12.2020	31.12.2019
Monthly accruals of costs	5 120	5 595
Credit card overpayments	2 564	2 824
Clearing accounts	2 409	3 254
Tax and tax-type items	2 528	2 200
Card settlement accounts	1 714	1 418
Other	2 987	5 300
	17 322	**20 591**

4.14 Share capital

There was no change in the share capital in 2020.

Description	Face value (HUF)	Number of shares	Value (HUF M)
Opening balance 01.01.2020	1 000	19 395 945	19 396
Current-year change	-	-	-
Closing balance 31.12.2020	1 000	19 395 945	19 396

The Bank's issued capital consists of ordinary registered shares each with face value of HUF 1,000, 100% of which are held by Magyar Bankholding Zrt. (see Chapter 1.1).

Description	Share type	Face value (HUF)	Number of shares	Value (HUF M)
Ordinary shares	registered	1 000	19 395 945	19 396

4.15 Reserves

In 2020 accumulated other comprehensive income was generated in relation to securities:

data in HUF M

Opening valuation difference of securities valued at fair value through other comprehensive income	2 349
Effect of interim purchases and exchange rate changes	1 786
Derecognition due to maturity	(14)
Net amount transferred to profit/loss due to sale	(2 055)
Effect of deferred tax	26
Accumulated other comprehensive income closing	**2 092**

5 FOOTNOTES TO INCOME STATEMENT

5.1 Net interest income

data in HUF M

Interest income	2020	2019
Cash and cash equivalents	108	117
Securities valued at fair value through comprehensive income	2 877	925
Securities valued at amortised cost value	3 363	4 231
Loans and advances to banks valued at amortised cost value	1 319	335
Loans and advances to customers valued at amortised cost value	42 085	38 065
- of which lease interest not accounted for with effective interest rate method	*9 692*	*9 365*
Default interest income	815	1 105
- of which lease interest not accounted for with effective interest rate method	*37*	*27*
Interest income	**50 567**	**44 778**

Interest expense	2020	2019
Deposits from banks valued at amortised cost value	(3 098)	(989)
Deposits from customers valued at amortised cost value	(1 417)	(853)
Interest expense	**(4 515)**	**(1 842)**
Net interest income	**46 052**	**42 936**

The above interest income and expenses were accounted for with the effective interest rate method, see paragraph 2.2 D. In case of FVTPL financial assets where interest is calculated differently, interest income and expenses are not stated in the interest income and expense line, but in the line ”Net income /(loss) from financial instruments valued at FVTPL”.

5.2 Net fee and commission income

data in HUF M

Fee and commission income	2020	2019
Fee and commission income related to funds	4 400	4 330
Insurance commission income	1 775	1 669
Fee and commission income from current account and savings products	29 999	29 548
Fee and commission income from credit products	5 288	4 972
Customer conversion income (trade income)	5 563	5 130
Fee and commission income	**47 025**	**45 649**

Fee and commission expense	2020	2019
Trading and other commissions	(549)	(491)
Bank card and credit card commissions	(4 803)	(4 730)
Commissions related to account keeping and loans	(1 318)	(1 467)
Fee and commission expense	**(6 670)**	**(6 688)**
Net fee and commission income	**40 355**	**38 961**

5.3 Net gains/(losses) arising from derecognition of financial assets (valued at not FVTPL)

data in HUF M

Description	2020	2019
Credit institutions FVTOCI - gains/losses	960	-
Government bonds FVTOCI - gains/losses upon derecognition	797	-
Government bonds AC - gains/losses upon derecognition	1 890	2 582
Other shares - gains/losses upon derecognition	-	(1)
Corporate bonds FVTOCI - gains/losses	298	170
Sale of own receivables	2 447	1 551
Net gains/(losses) arising from derecognition of financial assets (valued at not FVTPL)	6 392	4 302

See definitions and contents of the abbreviations in paragraphs 2.3.1-3. Upon derecognition (typically in the event of sale), in every instance the Bank transfers the fair value differences accounted for in other comprehensive income to the current-year profit/loss in this line.

Sale of receivable represents the net profit/loss of default loans sold on the collections market.

5.4 Net trading income/(losses)

data in HUF M

Description	2020	2019
Interest rate swap	(17)	(2 922)
CIRS	(762)	(124)
Foreign exchange swap	(1 778)	890
Foreign exchange forward	25	302
Government securities	695	99
Corporate bonds	919	
Total	**(918)**	**(1 755)**

The Bank has OTC derivatives, valued at FVTPL.

5.5 Net income /(loss) from financial instruments valued at FVTPL

data in HUF M

Description	2020	2019
Interest of non-trading financial assets valued at fair value through profit or loss on a mandatory basis	1 337	412
Fair value of non-trading financial assets valued at fair value through profit or loss on a mandatory basis	244	(453)
Net profit/loss of hedging transactions	(581)	(783)
Total	**1 000**	**(824)**

See further information on credit-related hedging transactions in Chapters 4.5 and 2.4.3.

5.6 Other operating income and expenses

data in HUF M

Breakdown of other operating income	2020	2019
Other	1 197	917
Adjustments from previous year	2 124	1 909
Initial fair value on refinancing liabilities*	5 407	685
Intermediary activities	973	778
Recharges	660	184
Other operating income	**10 361**	**4 473**

Breakdown of other operating expenses	2020	2019
Bank tax	(2 345)	(1 854)
Other	(1 600)	(1 026)
Damages, fines	(50)	(56)
Mandatory membership fees	(2 226)	(1 812)
Initial fair value on loans*	(5 385)	(685)
Non-deductible VAT	(1 833)	(1 617)
Transaction duty	(13 618)	(13 285)
Other operating expenses	**(27 057)**	**(20 335)**
Net other profit/loss	**(16 696)**	**(15 862)**

* In conjunction with the NBH Growth Credit Programme Fixed, from 2019 the Bank recognises initial fair value in respect of loans and leases provided as part of the programme, and disbursed refinancing liabilities.
** Stated in “fee and commission income” line in 2019 Statement of Comprehensive Income.

5.7 Administrative expenses

data in HUF M

Personnel expenses	2020	2019
Salaries	(22 134)	(21 771)
Salary taxes / contribution	(4 543)	(5 058)
Other personnel expense	(1 538)	(1 594)
Personnel expenses	**(28 215)**	**(28 423)**

Other administrative expenses	2020	2019
Facility management expenses	(3 044)	(2 647)
IT expenses	(4 861)	(3 670)
Marketing expenses	(1 514)	(2 307)
Communication expenses	(1 124)	(1 128)
Professional fees	(1 230)	(1 569)
Expenses of services used	(1 072)	(1 128)
Other administrative expenses	(1 869)	(2 123)
Other administrative expenses	**(14 714)**	**(14 572)**
Administrative expenses	**(42 929)**	**(42 995)**

Staff (number of persons)	2 939	3 006

5.8 Depreciation and amortisation

data in HUF M

Breakdown of depreciation of properties, plant and equipment	2020	2019
Properties	(407)	(592)
IT equipment	(1 079)	(800)
Right-of-use asset*	(700)	(1 975)
Other	(2 114)	(795)
Depreciation of properties, plant and equipment	**(4 300)**	**(4 162)**

Breakdown of depreciation of intangible assets	2020	2019
Intangible assets	(4 128)	(3 877)
Depreciation of intangible assets	**(4 128)**	**(3 877)**
Depreciation and amortisation	**(8 428)**	**(8 039)**

*From 1 January 2019, based on the IFRS 16 standard, the Bank capitalises long-term lease agreements as right-of-use assets and recognises depreciation in respect thereof.

5.9 Net (impairment loss)/ reversal of impairment loss on financial assets & provision

data in HUF M

Description	2020	2019
Impairment (loss) / release related to lending	13 146	2 041
Net effect of cancellations and write-offs of loans	(181)	(498)
Provisions (made) / released	1 588	(51)
Impairment for other financial instruments	78	133
Total	**14 631**	**1 625**

5.10 Income tax expense

data in HUF M

	2020	2019
Actual tax expenditures		
corporate income tax	127	215
local business tax	2 063	2 083
innovation contribution	309	313
	2 499	**2 611**
Adjustments accounted for actual tax expenditures of earlier periods		
corporate income tax	29	63
local business tax	(150)	35
innovation contribution	(22)	-
	(143)	**98**
Deferred tax expenditures(+) / revenues(-)		
current-year	(88)	33
adjustments of earlier periods	-	(47)
	(88)	**(14)**
Deferred tax write-off(+) / reversal(-)		
write-off	-	-
reversal	-	-
	-	**-**
Deferred tax on accrued losses not recognised earlier	**-**	**-**
Income tax expense	**2 268**	**2 695**

Analysis of effective tax rate

data in HUF M

	2020	2019
Profit before income tax (a)	5 890	14 266
Tax expected on the basis of profit before income tax [a*9%]	530	1 284
local business tax effect (current-year and previous year's)	1 913	2 117
innovation contribution effect (current-year and previous year's)	287	313
previous year's corporate tax effect	29	64
previous year's deferred tax effect	-	(47)
effect of permanent differences	(785)	(1 111)
effect of deferred tax write-off, reversal	-	-
effect of accrued loss not recognised as deferred tax	-	-
tax relief effect	(63)	(566)
other effects	99	-
effect of consolidation	258	641
Income tax expense	**2 268**	**2 695**
Income tax expense recognised in profit and loss account (b)	**2 268**	**2 695**
Effective tax rate (on total income tax) [b/a]	**38,51%**	**18,89%**

6 OTHER INFORMATION

6.1 Financial indicators

		Year 2020		Year 2019	
Profitability ratios:					
Profit margin	Profit for the year / Total revenues[1]	3 622 / 107 953	= 3.36%	11 571 / 94 900	= 12.19%
ROA	Profit for the year / Closing assets	3 622 / 2 197 608	= 0.16%	11 571 / 1 531 561	= 0.76%
ROE (1)	Profit for the year / Equity	3 622 / 168 206	= 2.15%	11 571 / 164 841	= 7.02%
ROE (2)	Profit for the year / Share capital	3 622 / 19 396	= 18.67%	11 571 / 19 396	= 59.66%
Capitalisation ratio:					
Capital leverage ratio	Total assets / Equity	2 197 608 / 168 206	= 13.06	1 531 561 / 164 841	= 9.29
Coverage ratio:					
Credit in % of deposits	Total loans and leases / Total deposits	1 218 842 / 1 998 892	= 60.98%	942 825 / 1 333 701	= 70.69%
Efficiency ratios:					
Income per capita	Profit for the year / Average staff	3 622 / 2 939	= 1.23	11 571 / 3 006	= 3.85
Costs/net revenues ratio	Costs[2] / Net revenues[3]	42 929 / 86 407	= 49.68%	42 995 / 81 897	= 52.50%

The values used for the calculation of indicators are stated in HUF million.

Comments:

- Total revenue: interest income, dividend income, fee and commission income, other operating income.
- Costs: personnel expenses, other administrative expenses.
- Net revenues: net interest income, net fee and commission income.

6.2 Payments to members of Board of Directors and Supervisory Board for 2020 business year

Description	Persons receiving remuneration (persons)	Amount of remuneration (HUF M)
Board of Directors	5	33
Supervisory Board	6	20
Total	**11**	**53**

6.3 Loans provided for members of Board of Directors, Management and Supervisory Board

data in HUF M

Description	Disbursement	Amortisation	Outstanding debt on 31 December 2020	Material terms and conditions
1. Interest-free employer loans				long-term loan,
- Board of Directors	-	-	-	mortgage on property
- Supervisory Board	-	-	-	property collateral
1. Total:	**-**	**-**	**-**	
2. Preferential housing loans				long-term loan,
- Board of Directors	-	-	-	mortgage on property
- Supervisory Board	7,00	4,886763	2,113237	property collateral
2. Total:	**7**	**5**	**2**	
3. Mortgage loans				long-term loan,
- Board of Directors	25,00	5,44	19,56	mortgage on property
- Supervisory Board	-	-	-	property collateral
3. Total:	**25**	**5**	**20**	
4. Personal loans				
- Board of Directors	-	-	-	long-term loan,
- Supervisory Board	-	-	-	no collateral
4. Total:	**-**	**-**	**-**	
Grand total:	**32**	**10**	**22**	

Members of the Board of Directors and the Supervisory Board have total overdraft facilities worth of HUF 1.010.000 and credit card lines worth of HUF 3.000.000 to which the Bank's standard contractual terms and conditions apply.

6.4 Severance pay of executives in key positions

The following benefits were paid to executives in key positions following the termination of their employment:

data in HUF M

	2020	2019
Severance pay	68	96

6.5 Terms and conditions of loans provided for subsidiaries

Company	Currency	Term	Interest rate 2020
Budapest Lízing Zrt	HUF-EUR-USD	1-9 év	0,01% - 1,65%
Budapest Eszközfinanszírozási Zrt	HUF-EUR-USD	1-5 év	0,13% - 1,38%

Company	Currency	Term	Interest rate 2019
Budapest Lízing Zrt	HUF-EUR-USD	1-10 years	0.01%-2.44%
Budapest Eszközfinanszírozási Zrt	HUF-EUR-USD	2-5 years	0.11%-2.37%

6.6 Related parties

data in HUF M

Related party	Type of transaction	Balance 31.12.2020	Balance 31.12.2019
CORVINUS ZRT	Received deposit	(1 370)	(2 350)
EXIMBANK RT	Refinancing liabilities	(93 944)	(51 289)
EXIMBANK RT	Received credit lines (off balance sheet)	7 440	4 925
EXIMBANK RT	Received guarantee (off balance sheet)	1 546	1 555
MFB ZRT	Purchased securities	34 880	32 975
MFB ZRT	Market value of foreign exchange swap transactions	-	21
MFB ZRT	Inter-bank deposit	2 974	-
MFB ZRT	Interbank loans received	(15 653)	(16 241)
MFB ZRT	Received credit lines (off balance sheet)	799	625
MFB ZRT	Received guarantee (off balance sheet)	43	32 039
VOLÁN Companies	Lease provided	17 993	24 391
VOLÁN Companies	Received deposit	(18 100)	-
VOLÁN Companies	Other loan (off balance sheet)	12 568	-
Other government entities	Loan	507	547
Other government entities	Received deposit	(20 700)	(3 845)
Other government entities	Received credit facilities and guarantee (off balance sheet)	1 704	473

data in HUF M

Related party	Type of transaction	Balance 31.12.2020
Magyar Bankholding Zrt.	Trade receivables and accruals	777
MBH Group	Trade receivables and accruals	84
MBH Group	Government securities settlement	321
MBH Group	Inter-bank deposit	3 104
MBH Group	Bond	37 557
MBH Group	Other receivables	35
MBH Group	Suppliers and accruals	727
MBH Group	Refinancing liabilities	88 089

The Bank as a state-owned company conducted the above significant transactions with related parties.

6.7 Fair value hierarchy of financial instruments not valued at fair value

In the table below the fair value of financial assets is included, in case of which the Management concluded that the book value is a good approximation of the fair value.

Financial instruments	Reasoning
Cash and cash equivalents	Quick turnover, low risk of change in fair value
Loans and advances to banks	Short term, variable interest
Deposits from customers	Mainly short term, includes settlements with suppliers
Other financial assets	Short term
Other financial liabilities	Short term

data in HUF M

Description	31.12.2020			31.12.2019		
	Book value	Fair value	Level	Book value	Fair value	Level
Securities, of which:	392 630	395 189		203 215	209 129	
Securities valued at L1	*347 855*	*349 947*	L1	*170 103*	*175 079*	L1
Securities valued at L2	*44 775*	*45 242*	L2	*33 112*	*34 050*	L2
Loans and advances to customers	1 048 761	1 052 437	L3	933 911	940 434	L3
Deposits from banks	609 301	603 533	L3	212 552	210 144	L3

In case of securities, values are based on fair market prices for transactions with an active market.

The Bank uses the technique of discounted cash flow calculation for determining the fair value of loans and advances to customers. Exceptions to this rule are sight receivables where the fair value equals to the book value, as well as non-performing transactions where the fair value is the net book value.

6.8 Dividends

The dividend payable to the owner is not known yet. 2,2 billion HUF dividend is payable by Budapest Alapkezelő Zrt. to its owner Budapest Bank based on the 2020 performance.

6.9 Covid-19 effect on Budapest Bank Group operation

An important external effect in the operating environment of the Budapest Bank Group in 2020 was the spread of the COVID 19 virus, which brought significant economic and social (customer behavior) changes both in Hungary and abroad. The supervisory and regulatory measures taken for this purpose have also had a significant impact on the Bank's operations in the recent period.
The changes had a fundamental negative impact on the Bank's operating environment, which is reflected in the temporary deterioration of the Bank's financial indicators. At the same time, the Bank continues to operate stably and continues to operate fully in the changed environment. The Bank achieved a profit of 3.6 billion at the end of the year, so the Bank is expected to meet regulatory expectations in terms of capital adequacy and liquidity ratios (eased due to Covid-19) in 2020 and the first half of 2021 as well.

The most important direct effects on the Bank's operations are:

a) Introduction of a loan repayment moratorium, both in the retail and corporate segments, and its effects on both the credit risk monitoring processes and the losses arising from the forthcoming contract modification
b) Consumer credit pricing measures
c) Rising unemployment, increasing impairment due to deteriorating economic outlook
d) Introduction of a new bank tax
e) Recommendation on the suspension of dividend payments

a) In view of the coronavirus crisis situation, the Hungarian State has issued Decree regulating Bank lending - "Government Decree" 47/2020. (III. 18.) - issued with effect from 18 March 2020, which was confirmed by Act LVIII of 2020. According to the Government Decree, during the existence of an emergency, the debtor receives a deferral of payment (payment moratorium) for the fulfillment of his capital, interest and fee payment obligations arising from a loan and credit agreement or a financial leasing agreement provided by the Bank. The moratorium on payments lasts until 31 December 2020, which was extended by the Hungarian State by moratorium 2 until the end of June 2021, so that the entire moratorium period covers 15 months. The deadline for fulfilling the contractual obligations and the period of the commitment will be extended with the period of the payment moratorium. Banks will not be able to charge interest on unpaid interest during the moratorium period, but will account for higher interest income overall due to the extension of the term.

   In accordance with IFRS9, the variable cash flows of the transactions participating in the moratorium are discounted back with the original effective interest rate, resulting in an unrealized amendment loss, which the Bank has estimated and recorded for the transactions participating in the moratorium. The Bank has calculated and accounted for Moratorium 1 and Moratorium 2 simultaneously, assuming that the moratorium will last until June 30, 2021. Due to the size of the amount in the income statement (HUF 6.1 billion), it was highlighted on the gain or loss from changes in financial instruments lines.

   In the course of the Bank's calculations, the affected cash flow changes did not exceed 10%, and accordingly resulted in a non-derecognised contract amendment, which is in line with market practice.

b) The other measure of 47/2020. (III. 18.) Government decree, and the Act LVIII of 2020: in the case of unsecured consumer loans taken under a contract concluded after the entry into force of the Decree, the total loan fee ratio can not exceed the central bank base rate increased by five percentage points until 31 December 2020.

c) In connection with the deteriorating macroeconomic parameters, the Bank also experienced significant impairment in the retail, commertial and micro segments. In the commertial segment, the Bank analyzed the risk at the sectoral level, focusing on the economic areas most affected by the coronavirus. It categorized tourism, hospitality, vehicle manufacturing, car and parts manufacturing, transportation as high risk categories. It has developed a separate policy for portfolio monitoring for the moratorium period, depending on whether the client is in a low or high risk category. The share of high-risk industries in the portfolio was 11.21% at the end of 2020. In addition, if significant pandemic risk was identified during the limit modification / limit review / monitoring of any client, the client was treated in accordance with the procedures of the high risk category. In addition to the TEÁOR-based risk classification, revenue decline is also a trigger that entails a separate monitoring procedure. If a customer's cumulative turnover has decreased by more than 30% compared to the previous year, it is dealt as high risk customer. If the decline in turnover did not exceed the 30% threshold then the Bank considered that the client would only take advantage of the moratorium and did not assume that the expected credit risk had increased significantly over the entire life of the instrument. In the case of customers with an exposure of more than HUF 50 million who participate in the moratorium and are considered risky, an individual, expert-based bottom-up review was also performed to determine whether there was a significant increase in credit risk. If the review found increase in credit risk, stage 2 classification was made and the Bank booked an increase in the expected loss. In the case of the retail customers, the Bank examined the portfolio under the moratorium along the income reduction and collection information (additional information on those entering and leaving the moratorium) and classified into stage 2 transactions where it had negative information about the customer. Significant credit risk was accounted for on unsecured loans (personal loan, credit card). For transactions where information on the client's position was not available, we projected the ECL% change measured in the clientele with bottom-up information as a management overlay in both the corporate and retail segments. In total, the Bank recorded HUF 14.6 billion creation on loan losses in 2020. There were two components to this in addition to BAU misstatement: changes in macro scenarios of impairment models, mainly due to deteriorating expectations due to the Covid pandemic, and additional impairment resulting from bottom-up studies. The overlay, which we accounted for the non-information moratorium portfolio, amounts to a total of HUF 1.1 billion. The Bank uses three different, base, stress and optimistic scenarios in the models when calculating the expected loss, in a ratio of 80-10-10%. In the case of retail segments, it expects the macro expectations provided by the NHB to the institutions, while in the case of commertial segments, a more conservative, self-assessment of the stress scenario is used, the optimistic scenario is the same, and the base scenario is slightly different from the NHB's macroeconomic expectations. The Bank incorporates forward-looking macroeconomic information into the PD estimate. The default definition has not changed due to COVID.

d) The annual liability of the epidemiological bank tax was HUF 1,895 million, which was paid in full by the Bank. Of which in five years, HUF 1,785 million will be recoverable from the bank tax for the next five years, which amount will be presented under other assets in the balance sheet.

e) After the 2020 result, the owner of Budapest Bank did not approve dividend payment.

6.10 Moratorium portfolio

At the end of 2020, the number of customers affected by the moratorium reached 244 thousand. The loan portfolio of the affected customers in terms of gross exposure, impairment and sectoral distribution as at 31 December 2020 was as follows:

data in HUF M

			Performing		Non-performing	
	Gross loans	Loans	Stage2	Impairment	Loans	Impairment
Loans under moratorium	340 290	329 123	83 455	- 12 822	11 167	- 5 065
There of						
Consumer	174 277	170 569	35 368	- 6 849	3 708	- 2 328
There of mortgage	66 847	64 285	9 449	- 8 874	2 562	- 1 548
Commertial	165 058	157 598	47 186	- 5 860	7 460	- 2 738
There of SME	147 779	141 085	45 524	- 5 650	6 694	- 2 475
There of property loans	54 983	52 486	12 159	- 1 473	2 497	- 850

6.11 Subsequent events

In its circular "Management Circular on the use of macroeconomic information and indicators of significant increase of credit risk in the application of IFRS 9", the NHB set out certain expectations regarding the identification of risks in the moratorium portfolio in view of the changed circumstances due to the coronavirus pandemic. It provides for the moratorium to be taken into account in determining defaults, restructurings and increases in credit risk. The impact of the measures will only need to be validated in the first quarter of 2021, so its impact is being quantified. The Bank does not expect a significant change in impairment as a result, as the additional impairment and overlay formed on the basis of its models at the end of 2020 and bottom-up reviews provide an adequate level to cover the expected losses of the moratorium portfolio. We do not expect an increase in credit risk due to the implementation of the circular, only the growth of the restructured portfolio and its classification into stage 2.

7 BUSINESS REPORT OF THE MANAGEMENT

7.1 General introduction

Budapest Bank Group

Budapest Bank was established in 1987 as one of the very first domestic commercial banks. It is a key player of the Hungarian banking market, one of the eight domestic large banks. On 29 June 2015, the Bank Group was transferred to state ownership: Corvinus Nemzetközi Befektetési Zrt purchased a 100 per cent stake in Budapest Bank Zrt from GE Capital.

In 2020 there was a change of owners at Budapest Bank. Corvinus Nemzetközi Befektetési Zrt proceeding on behalf of the State, contributed its 100% ownership of the Bank together with MKB Bank Nyrt. and MTB Zrt. into a joint holding company. The new 100% owner of the Budapest Bank became Magyar Bankholding Zrt., where the ownership of the Hungarian state through Corvinus Nemzetközi Befektetési Zrt is 30,35 %, the previous owners of MKB have 31,96 %, the owners of MTB have 37,69%.

The Bank Group's other members are the subsidiaries owned by the Bank 100 per cent: Budapest Alapkezelő Zrt, Budapest Lízing Zrt and Budapest Eszközfinanszírozó Zrt.

Managers of Budapest Bank

Name	Organisational unit	Position
Dr. Koppány Lélfai	Office of the Chief Executive	Chief Executive Officer and Chairman of the Board
Béla Csáki	Office of the Chief Executive	Deputy Chief Executive Officer for Corporate and Retail Sale
András Puskás	Office of the Chief Executive	Deputy Chief Executive for Operations, Risk, and IT
Dr. Krisztián Németh	Legal and Compliance	Head of Legal and Compliance
Dr. Kornél Barna	Office of the Chief Executive	Head of Chief Executive's Cabinet, Marketing Communications
Ferenc Alföldi	IT	Head of IT
Frigyes Lasetzky*	Operations	Head of Operations and Quality
Péter Nyulasi	Risk Management	Head of Risk Management
Ákos Almási	Internal Audit	Head of Internal Audit
Dr. Csaba Sándor	HR and Communications	Head of HR and Communications
Keresztyénné Katalin Deák	Finance	Chief Financial Officer
László Somodi	Bank Security and Facility Management	Head of Bank Security and Facility Management

*Anita Kovács from 01. 02. 2021.

Bank's auditor: KPMG Hungária Kft and István Henye as registered chartered auditor. In addition to the half-yearly and annual audits, KPMG performed the following audit jobs during the course of 2020: mandatory compliance audit of mortgage loans offered for refinancing.

7.2 Results of 2020 business year

Budapest Bank Group continued its self financing business model in 2020. At the end of 2020, the deposit portfolio accounted for 63% of the Bank Group's total funding, while refinancing funding (including deposits from banks) accounted for 28%. Total assets increased 43%, deposits increased by 24%, and refinancing funding by 187%.

Customer deposits account for 93% of total deposits. Other deposits are comprised of the Fund management deposit portfolios, the Investment services settlement accounts and NFA deposits (NFA: National Land Fund Management Organisation, which provides deposits temporarily for the Bank). Finance lease liabilities (amount of capitalised real estate rental fees) capitalised under the IFRS 16 standard are also classified as other deposits. Within corporate deposits the percentage of sight deposits slightly increased (from 82% to 85%).
Also the composition of refinancing funding has changed. The MNB's long-term loan appeared as a new item, with a share of 38% within refinancing funds. The weight of the Growth Credit Programme ("NHP") as refinancing funds decreased (from 39% to 30%). Parallel with this, mortgage refinancing has decreased from 23% to 15% (due to compliance with the Mortgage Funding Adequacy Ratio - "JMM ratio"). The ratio of Interbank and other refinancing sources decreased.

In 2020, the Bank Group's retail credit portfolio increased dynamically: based on the gross credit portfolio, there was a 13% year-on-year increase. Within this growth, the mortgage loans increased by 10%, the baby expecting loan increased by 79%, unsecured loans by 8%, the auto finance portfolio was 14% higher than the December 2019 closing portfolio. At the same time, the Bank continued loan sales and portfolio cleaning activities, which achieved significant results in 2020.

The volume of new mortgage lending reached the previous year's level, despite the pandemic. The difference compared to the previous year was caused by the Covid-19 on the one hand and a normal market correction effect on the other hand (a slowdown following a 6-year continuous rise in price and number of transactions, which was already started in 2019). The monthly trend was positive: due to the announcement pricing and the repositioning of the processes, our new volume and market share increased continuously, so we exceeded 5 billion HUF monthly new volume from August. The excellent position achieved in third-party partner's sales continues to play significant role in the sales results.
In line with the NBH's recommendation, almost the whole volume of new placements had 5-10 years interest periods. Furthermore at the end of the last year, we also introduced the filetime fixed-rate construction.

Long-term cooperation projects with third parties constitute an important part of the Bank's retail strategy (e.g. Tesco Global Áruház Zrt and Media Markt Kft).
The volume of new personal loans decreased by 47% compared with the year before. No this product, the pandemic had a deep impact. Partly the ecomonic recovery was delayed, with the market for new disbursements falling by half, compared to last year, partly because of the supply shortage due to the stricter risk management required by the mandatory APR (annual percentage rate) restriction

introduced from mid-March. Applications for new personal loan products affected by the price restriction began on 6 April 2020 and ended on December 2020.

The volume of new auto financing decreased by 9% on a year on year basis. Although the crisis caused by the coronavirus had a serious impact on the car sales market, the new volume of car financing was only moderately lower than in the previous year.

As a new strategic initiative launched in 2016, Budapest Bank Group takes part in the state land sale programme coordinated by the NFA (National Land Fund Management Organisation). The Bank Group's role consists of two banking services provided on a market basis: as custodian it receives escrow funds from farmers who intend to submit bids, and later, in the capacity of intermediary, it manages the applications of awarded bidders for land loans provided by MFB Bank and handles the disbursement of loans. The Bank Group successfully closed the contract conclusion phase of the MFB GCP Land Purchase Credit Programme in March 2017. In 2020 the Bank Group realised commission revenues worth of HUF 170 million in connection with the NFA programme.

Budapest Bank's corporate division, which primarily focuses on serving domestic small and medium sized businesses, was successfully in the coronavirus period. Also during this situation, we focused on sales activity, and we were second in the market in terms of costumer acquisition and net costumer growth in small and medium-sized businesses. We were the firsts to introduce the economic recovery programs: the ,,NHP-Hajrá" , the new loans of the Széchenyi Card Programme, and the EXIM Damage Mitigation products. So we were able to increase our corporate loan portfolio by 11%, and the leasing portfolio by 8% compared to the previous year.

The Bank Group continues to make emphasis on technological innovations.
The Immediate Payment System was launched in Hungary on 2 March 2020, which operates reliably at Budapest Bank.
Several digital initiatives have been launched in the branches, such as ATM cash deposit, video costumer identification, video banking function, NFC-capable costumer callers and ATMs, online merchandise sales.
In June 2020, the Bank's new service, the Budapest Financial Assistant, was launched. The essence of this service is an improved invoicing program that is not just capable to do the issuance and sending the invoices, but also can handle the associated cash flows.

The Bank continues focuses on the quality of the customer experience related to the services provided, this way positively differentiating itself in the market.
For this reason, the development of BB Mobliapp and Netbank continued in 2020 as well. There were improvements in increasing the automatic approval rate for unsecured loan products, thereby the approval process becomes smoother, which also contributes to improving the costumer experience. The payment request and POS service were also introduced during 2020, as well as for corporate costumer appeared the possibility of electronic signature, supporting to the replacement of the paper-based contract.

At the end of last year, Budapest Bank Group's network consisted of 92 branches. The branches located in the territory of Budapest qualify as establishments, while the branches operating outside of Budapest qualify as branch offices.
In accordance with the statutory regulations, a Works Council is operational at the Bank Group. Employment policy decisions are always made in agreement with the Works Council.

7.3 Asset quality and portfolio

In 2020 the Bank Group's total assets increased significantly, from HUF 1,531 billion to HUF 2,198 billion. Cash, low risk government securities and loans to banks amounted to HUF 1090 billion on 31 December 2020. Representing 49% of the total assets.

The net portfolio of loans provided for customers (lending) increased significantly and amounted to HUF 1048 billion by the end of 2020. During 2020 the Bank Group continued to place the main business emphasis on the portfolio of small and medium-sized enterprises. Similarly to prior year, the Bank achieved second place among large banks in the number of newly opened SME accounts, by taking advantage of the cross selling opportunities offered by MFB points. The Bank's corporate credit portfolio placed with small and medium sized enterprises, calculated without impairment and including leases, amounted to HUF 601 billion which demonstrates the key role of this segment in the Bank's strategy.

Also the Bank's retail credit portfolio reached HUF 495 billion, excluding impairment.

During 2020, the amount of loan impairments increased slightly, from HUF 49 billion to HUF 52 billion mostly due to the loan moratory. On the whole, it represented a 4,7% allowance / gross receivables coverage ratio at the end of 2020.

The Bank made all the required impairment allowances and provisions.

7.4 Asset-liability structure and liquidity

The Bank's foreign currency based assets and liabilities decreased significantly in 2015 due to the mandatory statutory forint conversion of mortgage and automobile loans.

14,56% of the total assets are denominated in foreign currency (15% in 2019); the majority of foreign currency assets are denominated in EUR, USD and CHF.

15,79% of the total liabilities (14% in 2019) are denominated in foreign exchange; the majority of foreign liabilities, too, are denominated in EUR, USD and CHF.

Due to the Bank's risk averse business policy, foreign exchange fluctuations can affect the Bank only to a moderate degree in the absence of material open foreign exchange positions. The Bank did not have material open foreign exchange positions at the end of the year.

The Bank continues to have an outstandingly highly liquid asset portfolio, and as a result, it is in a long term interbank lending position on the Hungarian money market. Cash and equivalents, loans to banks and securities account for more than 49% of the total assets. Its total assets maturing within a year amounted to HUF 1238 billion; by contrast, liabilities maturing within a year amounted to HUF 1053 billion which represents a HUF 185 billion positive net asset surplus position in this segment.

By using a risk avoiding pricing and portfolio management, the Bank managed interest rate risks, arising from the different repricing of assets and liabilities, at a predefined level. The Bank continuously monitors interest rate risks on a transactional level for the entire balance sheet and assesses them with stress tests. Since 2016, in order to reduce the interest rate risks of the increasing portfolio of fixed interest assets (both securities and individual loans), the Bank has concluded interest rate swap transactions.

Overall, Budapest Bank maintained a strong liquidity, cash flow and interest rate management practice throughout the year.

7.5 Capital position

In 2020 there was a change of owners at Budapest Bank. Corvinus Nemzetközi Befektetési Zrt proceeding on behalf of the State, contributed its 100% ownership of the Bank together with MKB Bank Nyrt. and MTB Zrt. into a joint holding company called Magyar Bankholding Zrt. The change of owners did not affect the Bank Group's stable capital position; its issued capital amounted to HUF 19,396 million. At the end of 2020, the Bank Group's equity amounted to HUF 168,206 million.

The Bank has created a general reserve of HUF 6,996 million from its profits as required by the Hungarian legistlation in recent years. In 2020 the Bank did not pay dividends, in 2019 the Bank payed dividends to its owner worth HUF 3,251 million which did not change the Bank's strong capital position and business growth potential.

The Bank Group's capital adequacy ratio is 14.57%, which is above the 12.86% required by the central bank as a mandatory requirement. In 2020 the Bank Group's Basel III IFRS based regulatory capital amounted to HUF 148,013 million (HUF 148, 858 million in 2019). The change of the regulatory capital (- HUF 845 million) is the net result of the rise of reserves (+ HUF 3, 611 million), the deduction of increasing intangible assets (HUF 3, 991 million) and the change in the valuation reserve. During the course of capital management, the Group continuously tracks the development of the individual capital elements.

The portfolio of risk weighted assets – including operational and market risks – increased from HUF 983,429 million at the end of 2019 by 2.04% to HUF 1,003,437 million. The rise in risk weighted assets is mainly due to the increase in the Bank Group's lending activities. The increase in CVA risk is also significant from HUF 4, 668 million in 2019 to HUF 6, 699 million in 2020. The reason for the increase is the increased interbank activity. Also increased the exposure from position risk (+ HUF 360 million) and operational risk (+ HUF 674 million), but their extent is not considered significant.

7.6 Profitability

In 2020, the Bank Group also achieved an outstanding profit rate, above its business plan, inspite of the moratory. The Bank Group's profit for the year is HUF 3.6 billion which is a HUF 7.9 billion decrease compared with the year before, the main reason for which is the result of the adjustment due to the moratorium rules and the extra impairment due to the Covid effect. The enclosed income statement was prepared according to the rules of accounting both for 2019 and 2020.

⟹ Consolidated Business and Non-Financial Report

data in HUF M

Income statement	2020	2019	Delta	%
Net interest income	46 052	42 936	3 116	7.3%
Net fee and commission income	40 355	38 961	1 394	3.6%
Profit/loss of financial instruments	8 232	872	7 360	844.0%
Other revenues/expenditures, net	(16 696)	(15 862)	(834)	5.3%
Operating expenses	(51 357)	(51 034)	(323)	0.6%
Impairment	(14 631)	(1 625)	(13 006)	800.4%
Income (profits) tax	(2 268)	(2 695)	427	-15.8%
Profit for the year	**3 622**	**11 571**	**(7 949)**	**-68.7%**

Primarily the following items were responsible for changes in the profit/loss lines:

- On a year to year basis, the Bank's net interest revenues increased by HUF 3.1 billion primarily due to the dynamically increasing credit volumes.
- The HUF 1.4 billion increase in net fee and commission profits mainly arises from the fee and commission income of current accounts and tied up deposits which increased parallel with credit volumes.
- The profit of financial instruments increased by HUF 7.4 billion compared with the year before. The favorable difference is explained by the development of the fair value of derivatives and the gain on securities.
- The deterioration in net other expenses in one hand comes from the higher transaction tax due to the increase in turnover, on the other hand, the higher bank tax in the period on which the calculation is based due to an increase in the balance sheet total of almost 20%
- The result of the modification due to the moratorium has a significant detrimental effect (HUF 6.1 billion)
- The HUF 323 million increase of operating expenses was caused by the higher depreciation.
- In 2020, the impairment exceeded the previous year, which is explained by the extra impairment release due to Covid-19.

Overall, not only the operations of the Bank Group were profitable in 2020, but also most of the subsidiaries. Budapest Lízing made HUF 98 million profit for the year, Budapest Alapkezelő achieved HUF 2100 million profit for the year, while the loss of Bp. Eszközfinanszírozó amounted to HUF 192 million.