

This is a translation of the Hungarian Report

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Shareholders of OTP Bank Nyrt.

Report on the audit of the separate financial statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying 2023 separate financial statements of OTP Bank Nyrt. ("the Company") included in the accompanying 529900W3M0000A18X956-2023-12-31-hu.zip¹ digital file, which comprise the separate statement of financial position as at 31 December 2023 - showing a total assets of HUF 17,552,953 million -, and a separate statement of comprehensive income - showing a total comprehensive income for the year of HUF 701,450 million -, the related separate statement of profit or loss, separate statement of changes in equity, separate statement of cash flows for the year then ended and notes to the separate financial statements, including material accounting policy information.

In our opinion the separate financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company as at 31 December 2023 and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the financial year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the EU ("EU IFRSs") and have been prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with the supplementary requirements of Act C of 2000 on Accounting ("Hungarian Accounting Law") relevant for separate financial statements prepared in accordance with EU IFRSs.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Hungarian National Auditing Standards and with applicable laws and regulations in Hungary, including also Regulation (EU) No. 537/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 April 2014 on specific requirements regarding statutory audit of public-interest entities ("Regulation (EU) No. 537/2014"). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the "Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the separate financial statements" section of our report.

¹ Digital identification of the above referred 529900W3M0000A18X956-2023-12-31-hu.zip separate financial statements, using SHA 256 HASH algorithm is 2808F7287D51E1D0482F6BC5E1AEF80B728991CC79FB18D6D8FA448658CE4A9

We are independent of the Company in accordance with the applicable ethical requirements according to relevant laws in effect in Hungary and the policy of the Chamber of Hungarian Auditors on the ethical rules and disciplinary proceedings and, concerning matters not regulated by any of these, with the International Ethics Standards Board of Accountants' (IESBA) International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards) (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 separate financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the separate financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters. For each matter below, our description of how our audit addressed the matter is provided in that context.

We have fulfilled the responsibilities described in the "Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the separate financial statements" section of our report, including in relation to these matters. Accordingly, our audit included the performance of procedures designed to respond to our assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the separate financial statements. The results of our audit procedures, including the procedures performed to address the matters below, provide the basis for our audit opinion on the accompanying separate financial statements.

Determination of expected credit losses relating to loans at amortised cost

Credit impairment is a highly subjective area due to the level of judgement applied by management in determining expected credit losses ("ECL"). The identification of impairment and the determination of the recoverable amount are inherently uncertain processes involving various assumptions and factors. Such factors may include the financial condition of the counterparty, expected future cash flows, and expected net selling prices of collateral. The portfolios which give rise to the greatest uncertainty are typically those where impairments are derived from estimates of future cash flows and the realisable value of collateral,

We involved valuation specialists to assist us in performing our audit procedures on ECL and related credit impairments. Our audit procedures included among others the following procedures.

We evaluated the design and tested the operating effectiveness of internal controls over the approval, recording and monitoring of loans at amortized cost and controls over ECL calculations, including the quality of underlying data and applications.

We evaluated the controls over the general IT environment of the applications relevant from an audit perspective related to the

calculated using collective impairment models, which are unsecured or are subject to potential collateral shortfalls. These models require the significant periodic judgment of management regarding correct segmentation, the identification of significant changes in credit risk, the inclusion of forward-looking elements as well as the application of management overlay (to reflect on circumstances beyond the modelling capabilities).

Given the economic uncertainties from the Russian - Ukrainian conflict and the risks to the global economy, significant judgement is required in the assessment of significant changes in credit risk, the definition of default, the estimation of future cash-flows (including the value of realisable collateral) and the evaluation of forward-looking information.

Due to the significance of loans at amortised cost (representing 27% of Total Assets as of 31 December 2023) and the related estimation uncertainty, this is considered a key audit matter.

determination of ECL.

For ECL calculated on an individual basis, we tested the assumptions used by the management underlying the impairment identification and quantification focusing on loan cases with the most significant potential impact on the separate financial statements. We also evaluated management's assumptions on the expected future cash flows, including the value of realisable collateral and estimates of recovery based on our own understanding and available market information.

For ECL calculated on a collective basis we evaluated the model governance, methodologies, inputs and management assumptions used (probability of default, loss given default, significant increase in credit risk and forward-looking elements).

We considered the regulatory measures on the assumptions applied by the management for ECL estimation purposes.

We also evaluated whether the disclosures in the separate financial statements appropriately reflect the Company's exposure to credit risk and are compliant with the EU IFRSs.

The Company's disclosures about its risk management policies are included in Note 2.13 Loss allowance and 36.1 Credit risk which specifically explains the key assumptions used when determining credit risk and their evaluation are detailed in Note 11 Loans and Note 30 Risk cost.

General Information Technology controls over the financial reporting process

A significant part of the Company's financial reporting process, including revenue recognition, is significantly reliant on IT systems with embedded automated processes and controls over the capture, storage and extraction of

We focused our audit on those IT systems and controls that are significant for the Company's financial reporting. As audit procedures over the IT systems and application controls require specific expertise, we involved

information. A fundamental component of these processes and controls is ensuring appropriate user access and change management protocols exist and are being adhered to.

These protocols are important because they ensure that access and changes to IT systems and related data are made and authorized in an appropriate manner.

As our audit of the financial statements sought to place a high level of reliance on IT systems and application controls related to financial reporting, a high proportion of the overall audit effort has been carried out regarding to understand and test IT infrastructure and applications including relevant application controls. Furthermore, the complexity of IT systems and nature of application controls requires special technology expertise and specialized skills to be involved in the audit we therefore consider this as a key audit matter.

IT audit specialists to assist us in performing our audit procedures. Our audit procedures included among others the following procedures.

We understood and assessed the overall IT control environment and the controls in place which included controls over access to systems and data, as well as system changes. We adjusted our audit approach based on the financial significance of the system and whether there were automated procedures supported by that system. As part of our audit procedures we tested the operating effectiveness of controls over appropriate access rights to assess whether only appropriate users had the ability to create, modify or delete user accounts for the relevant in-scope applications. We also tested the operating effectiveness of controls around system development and program changes to establish that changes to the system were appropriately authorized, developed and implemented. Additionally, we assessed and tested the design and operating effectiveness of the application controls embedded in the processes relevant to our audit.

The Company's disclosures about its IT systems and related IT general and application controls are included in section System of internal controls and IT Controls of the Business report.

Estimation uncertainties as a result of the Russian - Ukrainian conflict (excluding expected credit losses relating to loans at amortised cost)

On 24 February 2022, the Russian army started military operations in Ukraine, which are still ongoing at the date of our audit report.

In connection to this, there have been, among others, impacts on businesses in Ukraine and Russia. The sanctions implemented caused an unforeseen rise

We involved valuation specialists to assist us in performing our audit procedures, which included among others the following procedures.

We evaluated the appropriateness of the Company's controls over the valuation of financial instruments, deferred tax assets and investments in

and volatility of market prices, foreign exchange and interest rates. It is difficult to estimate the further development of market prices and the key macroeconomic indicators. As a consequence, the valuation of financial instruments, investments in subsidiaries and the recoverability of deferred tax assets are a highly subjective area due to the level of judgement applied by the management.

In the separate financial statements, the amount of financial instruments (government bonds and foreign exchange derivatives) which are exposed to valuation uncertainties relating to the Russian-Ukrainian conflict is HUF 45 billion. Cash flow estimates and yield curves applied for the valuation of Russian and Ukrainian financial instruments contain significant judgements. As such, the exposures identified are mainly categorized as Level 3 financial instruments. The valuation of these instruments involves unobservable inputs as well and, as such, there is greater estimation uncertainty in the determination of their value.

The Company performed an impairment test on investments in subsidiaries. As a result, the Company has a HUF 299 billion impairment on its investments significantly impacted by the Russian-Ukrainian conflict. The investment impairment test model includes sensitive inputs as key assumptions, including revenue growth, operating margin and discount rate.

As a consequence of differences between the accounting and tax treatment of ECL and valuation adjustments of financial instruments the Company recognized deferred tax assets in the amount of HUF 9 billion. Based on the available business plans, the Company will be able to utilize the deferred tax assets. The recoverability of deferred tax assets involves

subsidiaries.

Our procedures included an assessment of the suitability of the valuation model and the key assumptions applied by management. As part of our procedures, we reviewed key market-related assumptions in management's valuation models, country budgets and we performed benchmarking of foreign exchange rates, discount rates against external data where available. We also tested the mathematical accuracy of the cash flow models and agreed relevant data to Board approved business plans.

We evaluated pricing model methodologies against industry practice and valuation guidelines. We performed independent valuations for selected instruments and used external source data where available. We compared results of our valuations to the Company's valuations.

We also evaluated whether the disclosures in the separate financial statements appropriately reflect the estimation uncertainties of the Company as a result of the Russian - Ukrainian conflict and are compliant with the EU IFRSs.

The Company's disclosures about its risk valuation policies are included in Note 2.4 Investments in subsidiaries, associated companies and other investments, Note 2.7. Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, Note 2.10. Securities at fair value through other comprehensive income ("FVOCI securities"), Note 4: Macro environment, impact of economic situation on the Bank and which specifically explains the accounting policies and key assumptions used when determining the estimations and their evaluation are detailed in Note 8 Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, Note 9 Securities at fair value through other comprehensive

significant judgement applied by the management.

Due to the significance of assets impacted by the Russian - Ukrainian conflict (representing 2% of Total Assets as of 31 December 2023) and the related estimation uncertainty, this is considered a key audit matter.

income, Note 10 Securities at amortized cost and Note 12 Investments in subsidiaries, associates, joint ventures and other investments, Note 34 Income tax and Note 45 d) Fair value of financial instruments - Fair value classes.

Other information

Other information consists of the 2023 business report of the Company, the "Management's Analysis" section of the annual report which have been made available to us before the date of our independent auditor's report and of the "Message to the Shareholders", "Corporate Governance" and "Macroeconomic and financial environment in 2023" sections of the annual report which are expected to be made available after the date of our independent auditor's report but do not include the separate financial statements and our independent auditor's report. Management is responsible for the other information, including preparation of the business report in accordance with the Hungarian Accounting Law and other relevant legal requirements, if any. Our opinion on the separate financial statements does not cover the other information.

In connection with our audit of the separate financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether 1) the other information is materially inconsistent with the separate financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated and 2) the business report has been prepared in accordance with the Hungarian Accounting Law and other relevant legal requirements, if any.

Our opinion on the business report should include the information required according to Subsection (2) e) and f) of Section 95/B of the Hungarian Accounting Law and we are required to confirm also whether the information prescribed in Subsection (2) a)-d) and g)-h) of Section 95/B of the Hungarian Accounting Law have been made available and whether the business report includes the non-financial statement as required by Section 95/C of the Hungarian Accounting Law.

When fulfilling this responsibility we have considered the following law: Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2019/815 of 17 December 2018 on Supplementing Directive 2004/109/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council with regard to regulatory technical standards on the specification of a single electronic reporting format ("ESEF Regulation") and Regulation (EU) 2020/852 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 June 2020 on the establishment of a framework to facilitate sustainable investment, and amending Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 ("EU Taxonomy Regulation"), as such prescribing specific requirements for the business report, in relation with forming our opinion on the business report.

In our opinion, the business report of the Company, including the information required according to Subsection (2) e) and f) of Section 95/B of the Hungarian Accounting Law for 2023 is consistent, in all material respects, with the 2023 separate financial statements of the Company and the relevant requirements of the Hungarian Accounting Law and the other law listed above.

We also confirm that the Company have made available the information required according to Subsection (2) a)-d) and g)-h) of Section 95/B of the Hungarian Accounting Law and that the business report includes the non-financial statement as required by Section 95/C of the Hungarian Accounting Law.

Further to the above, based on the knowledge we have obtained about the Company and its environment in the course of the audit we are required to report whether we have identified any material misstatement in the other information, and if so, the nature of the misstatement in question. We have nothing to report in this regard.

When we read the sections of the annual report, which had not yet been made available to us at the date of this report, if we conclude that there is a material misstatement therein, we are required to communicate the matter to those charged with governance.

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

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

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

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

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the separate financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the separate financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with Hungarian National Auditing Standards and with applicable laws and regulations in Hungary, including also Regulation (EU) No. 537/2014 will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these separate financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with Hungarian National Auditing Standards and with applicable laws and regulations in Hungary, including also Regulation (EU) No. 537/2014, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

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

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 to 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 separate financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters.

Report on other legal and regulatory requirements

Report on compliance with the requirements of the regulation on the European Single Electronic Format

We have undertaken a reasonable assurance engagement on the compliance of the financial statements included in the digital file - identified in our report - prepared by the Company ("financial statements in ESEF format") with the requirements set out in the ESEF Regulation.

Responsibilities of the management and those charged with governance for the financial statements in ESEF format

The Company's management is responsible for preparing the financial statements in ESEF format that comply with the ESEF Regulation. This responsibility includes:

- ▶ the preparation of financial statements in the applicable XHTML format; and
- ▶ the design, implementation and maintenance of internal controls relevant to the application of the ESEF Regulation.

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

Our responsibility and summary of the work performed

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on whether the financial statements in ESEF format complies, in all material respects, with the requirements of the ESEF Regulation based on the evidence we have obtained. We conducted our reasonable assurance engagement in accordance with Hungarian National Standard on Assurance Engagements 3000 (Revised), Assurance Engagements Other than Audits or Reviews of Historical Financial Information (ISAE 3000).

A reasonable assurance engagement in accordance with ISAE 3000 involves performing procedures to obtain evidence about compliance with the ESEF Regulation. The nature, timing and extent of procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material departures from the requirements set out in the ESEF Regulation, whether due to fraud or error. Our reasonable assurance engagement included obtaining an understanding of the Company's internal controls relevant to the application of the requirements of the ESEF Regulation and verifying whether the XHTML format was applied properly.

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

Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements in ESEF format of the Company for the year ended 31 December 2023 included in the digital file - identified in our report - complies, in all material respects, with the requirements of the ESEF Regulation.

Reporting requirements on content of auditor's report in compliance with Regulation (EU) No. 537/2014:

Appointment and Approval of Auditor

We were appointed as the statutory auditor of the Company by the General Assembly of Shareholders of the Company on 28 April 2023. Total uninterrupted engagement period, including previous renewals (extension of the period for which we were originally appointed) and reappointments for the statutory auditor, has lasted for three years.

Consistency with Additional Report to Audit Committee

Our audit opinion on the separate financial statements expressed herein is consistent with the additional report to the audit committee of the Company, which we issued in accordance with Article 11 of the Regulation (EU) No. 537/2014 on the same date as the date of this report.

Non-audit Services

We declare that no prohibited non-audit services referred to in Article 5(1) of Regulation (EU) No. 537/2014 were provided by us to the Company and its controlled undertakings and we remained independent from the Company in conducting the audit.

In addition to statutory audit services and services disclosed in the business report and in the separate financial statements, no other services were provided by us to the Company and its controlled undertakings.



The engagement partner on the audit resulting in this independent auditor's report is Kónya Zsolt.

Budapest, 20 March 2024

(The original Hungarian version has been signed.)

Kónya Zsolt
Engagement partner
Ernst & Young Kft.
1132 Budapest, Váci út 20.
Registration No. 001165

Kónya Zsolt
Registered auditor
Chamber membership No.: 007383

Statement of financial position

(separate, in accordance with IFRS, as at 31 December 2023, in HUF mn)

	Note	31 December 2023	31 December 2022
Cash, amounts due from banks and balances with the National Bank of Hungary	5	2,708,232	1,092,198
Placements with other banks	6	2,702,433	2,899,829
Repo receivables	7	201,658	246,529
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	8	257,535	410,012
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	9	559,527	797,175
Securities at amortised cost	10	2,710,848	3,282,373
Loans at amortised cost	11	4,681,359	4,825,040
Loans mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss	11	934,848	793,242
Investments in subsidiaries	12	2,001,952	1,596,717
Property and equipment	13	107,306	94,564
Intangible assets	13	98,115	69,480
Right of use assets	35	66,222	39,882
Investment properties	14	4,203	4,207
Deferred tax assets	34	408	35,742
Current tax assets	34	-	1,569
Derivative financial assets designated as hedge accounting relationships	15	21,628	47,220
Non-current assets held for sale	46	130,718	-
Other assets	16	365,961	329,752
TOTAL ASSETS		17,552,953	16,565,531
Amounts due to banks and deposits from the National Bank of Hungary and other banks	17	1,761,579	1,736,128
Repo liabilities	18	443,694	408,366
Deposits from customers	19	10,734,325	11,119,158
Leasing liabilities	35	68,282	41,464
Liabilities from issued securities	20	1,163,109	498,709
Financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss	21	19,786	16,576
Derivative financial liabilities designated as held for trading	22	183,565	373,401
Derivative financial liabilities designated as hedge accounting relationships	23	27,423	50,623
Current tax liabilities	34	14,393	3,199
Provisions	24	22,497	29,656
Other liabilities	24	295,399	313,188
Subordinated bonds and loans	25	520,296	294,186
TOTAL LIABILITIES		15,254,348	14,884,654
Share capital	26	28,000	28,000
Retained earnings and reserves	27	2,276,759	1,655,601
Treasury shares	28	(6,154)	(2,724)
TOTAL SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY		2,298,605	1,680,877
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY		17,552,953	16,565,531

Budapest, 20 March 2024

The accompanying notes to separate financial statements on pages 280 to 411 form an integral part of these separate financial statements.

Statement of profit or loss

(separate, in accordance with IFRS, for the year ended 31 December 2023, in HUF mn)

	Note	Year ended 31 December 2023	Year ended 31 December 2022
<i>Interest Income</i>			
Interest income calculated using the effective interest method	29	1,227,173	721,679
Income similar to interest income	29	795,906	377,231
Interest income and similar to interest income total		2,023,079	1,098,910
<i>Interest Expense</i>			
Interest expenses total	29	(1,556,361)	(802,020)
NET INTEREST INCOME		466,718	296,890
(Release of loss allowance)/Loss allowance on loan, placement and repo receivables losses	6, 7, 11, 30	8,616	(47,687)
(Release of loss allowance)/Loss allowance on securities at fair value through other comprehensive income and on securities at amortised cost	9, 10, 30	11,879	(53,238)
(Release of provision)/Provision for loan commitments and financial guarantees given	24, 30	7,172	(5,541)
Change in the fair value attributable to changes in the credit risk of loans mandatorily measured at fair value through profit of loss	45.4	(980)	11,872
Risk cost total		26,687	(94,594)
NET INTEREST INCOME AFTER RISK COST		493,405	202,296
LOSSES ARISING FROM DERECOGNITION OF FINANCIAL ASSETS MEASURED AT AMORTISED COST		(19,707)	(56,195)
MODIFICATION LOSS	4	(9,017)	(14,856)
Income from fees and commissions	31	402,885	362,444
Expenses from fees and commissions	31	(78,755)	(66,087)
NET PROFIT FROM FEES AND COMMISSIONS		324,130	296,357
Foreign exchange (losses) and gains	32	(12,269)	541
Gains and (losses) on securities, net	32	7,073	(10,605)
Gains/(losses) on financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss	32	91,268	(18,790)
Net results on derivative instruments and hedge relationships	32	13,055	9,917
Dividend income	32	275,705	194,526
Other operating income	33	26,184	13,775
Other operating expenses	33	63,590	(131,942)
NET OPERATING INCOME		464,606	57,422
Personnel expenses	33	(195,404)	(154,303)
Depreciation and amortization	33	(50,814)	(46,738)
Other administrative expenses	33	(281,918)	(290,989)
OTHER ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES		(528,136)	(492,030)
PROFIT BEFORE INCOME TAX		725,281	(7,006)
Income tax	34	(70,293)	13,638
PROFIT AFTER INCOME TAX		654,988	6,632
Earnings per share (in HUF)			
Basic	43	2,344	24
Diluted	43	2,344	24

The accompanying notes to separate financial statements on pages 280 to 411 form an integral part of these separate financial statements.

Statement of comprehensive income

(separate, in accordance with IFRS, for the year ended 31 December 2023, in HUF mn)

	Note	Year ended 31 December 2023	Year ended 31 December 2022
PROFIT AFTER INCOME TAX		654,988	6,632
Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:			
Fair value adjustment of debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income		37,917	(55,804)
Deferred tax related to fair value adjustment of debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	34	(3,503)	5,186
Gains/(Losses) on separated currency spread of financial instruments designated as hedging instrument		3,752	(4,887)
Deferred tax related to (losses)/gains on separated currency spread of financial instruments designated as hedging instrument	34	(338)	440
(Losses)/Gains on derivative financial instruments designated as cash-flow hedge		5,700	(5,641)
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss:			
Gains on equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income		-	2,675
Fair value adjustment of equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income		3,308	61
Deferred tax related to equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	34	(374)	(41)
Total		46,462	(58,011)
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME		701,450	(51,379)

The accompanying notes to separate financial statements on pages 280 to 411 form an integral part of these separate financial statements.

Statement of changes in shareholders' equity

(separate, in accordance with IFRS, for the year ended 31 December 2023, in HUF mn)

	Note	Share Capital	Capital reserve	Retained earnings and other reserves	Treasury Shares	Total
Balance as at 1 January 2022		28,000	52	1,845,784	(58,872)	1,814,964
Net profit for the period		-	-	6,632	-	6,632
Other movement		-	-	2	-	2
Other comprehensive income		-	-	(58,011)	-	(58,011)
Total comprehensive income		-	-	(51,377)	-	(51,377)
Share-based payment	39	-	-	2,948	-	2,948
Sale of treasury shares	28	-	-	-	72,416	72,416
Acquisition of treasury shares	28	-	-	-	(16,268)	(16,268)
Loss on treasury shares	28	-	-	(21,558)	-	(21,558)
Dividend for the year 2021		-	-	(120,248)	-	(120,248)
Other transaction with owners		-	-	(138,858)	56,148	(82,710)
Balance as at 31 December 2022		28,000	52	1,655,549	(2,724)	1,680,877
Balance as at 1 January 2023		28,000	52	1,655,549	(2,724)	1,680,877
Net profit for the period		-	-	654,988	-	654,988
Other comprehensive income		-	-	46,462	-	46,462
Total comprehensive income		-	-	701,450	-	701,450
Share-based payment	39	-	-	3,292	-	3,292
Sale of treasury shares	28	-	-	-	36,388	36,388
Acquisition of treasury shares	28	-	-	-	(39,818)	(39,818)
Loss on sale of treasury shares	28	-	-	416	-	416
Dividend for the year 2022		-	-	(84,000)	-	(84,000)
Other transaction with owners		-	-	(80,292)	(3,430)	(83,722)
Balance as at 31 December 2023		28,000	52	2,276,707	(6,154)	2,298,605

The accompanying notes to separate financial statements on pages 280 to 411 form an integral part of these separate financial statements.

Statement of cash-flows

(separate, in accordance with IFRS, for the year ended 31 December 2023, in HUF mn)

	Note	Year ended 31 December 2023	Year ended 31 December 2022
OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Profit before income tax		725,281	(7,006)
Net accrued interest		3,136	(11,196)
Depreciation and amortization	13	50,834	46,873
Loss allowance on loans and placements	30	357	63,939
(Release of loss allowance)/Loss allowance on securities at fair value through other comprehensive income	9	(3,303)	25,615
(Reversal of impairment loss)/Impairment loss on investments in subsidiaries	12	(87,609)	93,513
(Release of loss allowance)/Loss allowance on securities at amortised cost	10	(8,576)	27,623
Loss allowance on other assets	16	3,575	2,939
(Release of provision)/Provision on off-balance sheet commitments and contingent liabilities	24	(6,663)	7,598
Share-based payment	39	3,292	2,948
Unrealised gains on fair value adjustment of financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss	45	(95,953)	11,870
Unrealised (gains)/losses on fair value adjustment of derivative financial instruments	45	(76,357)	52,840
Gains on securities	32	18,890	62,354
Interest expense from leasing liabilities	35	(2,081)	(1,186)
Foreign exchange gain/(loss)	32	(20,842)	9,359
Proceeds from sale of tangible and intangible assets	33	(1,225)	(267)
Net changing in assets and liabilities in operating activities			
Net decrease/(increase) in placements with other banks and repo receivables before allowance for placement losses	6, 7	291,024	(521,731)
Changes in held for trading securities	8	52,640	(44,181)
Change in financial instruments mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss	8	(2,200)	1,925
Changes in derivative financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss	8	(32,338)	136
Net increase in loans	11	(35,369)	(817,297)
Increase in other assets, excluding advances for investments and before provisions for losses	16	(22,571)	(99,813)
Net increase in amounts due to banks and deposits from the National Bank of Hungary and other banks and repo liabilities	17, 18	105,778	910,984
Financial liabilities designated as fair value through profit or loss	21	(1,332)	(1,625)
Net (decrease)/increase in deposits from customers	19	(237,889)	971,640
(Decrease)/Increase in other liabilities	24	(73,221)	77,424
Net increase in the compulsory reserve established by the National Bank of Hungary	5	(402,879)	(641,125)
Dividend income	12	(275,705)	(194,526)
Income tax paid		(19,213)	(19,953)
Net cash (used in)/provided by operating activities		(150,519)	9,674
INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Purchase securities at fair value through other comprehensive income	9	(342,984)	(1,322,153)
Proceeds from sale of securities at fair value through other comprehensive income	9	628,817	1,074,212
Change in derivative financial instruments designated as hedge accounting		1,580	13,805
Increase in investments in subsidiaries	12	(445,637)	(117,222)
Dividend income		254,694	194,449
Increase in securities at amortised cost	10	(81,661)	(624,476)
Redemption of securities at amortised cost	10	588,288	415,975
Additions to property, equipment and intangible assets	13	(86,251)	(60,575)
Disposal of property, equipment and intangible assets	13	1,903	648
Net increase in investment properties	14	(134)	(14)
Net provided by/(used in) cash used in investing activities		518,615	(425,351)
FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Leasing payments		(5,341)	(6,189)
Cash received from issuance of securities	20	829,166	575,994
Cash used for redemption of issued securities	20	(140,736)	(91,635)
Cash received from issuance of subordinated bonds and loans	25	293,590	6,781
Cash used for redemption of subordinated bonds and loans	25	(44,611)	(7,523)
Increase of Treasury shares	28	(39,818)	(16,268)
Decrease of Treasury shares	28	36,804	50,858
Dividends paid	27	(83,995)	(120,213)
Net cash provided by financing activities		845,059	391,805
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		1,213,155	(23,872)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		351,770	375,642
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year		1,564,925	351,770
Interest received		1,848,542	941,406
Interest paid		1,320,920	511,635

The accompanying notes to separate financial statements on pages 280 to 411 form an integral part of these separate financial statements.

NOTES TO SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

NOTE 1:

ORGANIZATION AND BASIS OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1.1 General information

OTP Bank Plc. ("Bank" or "OTP Bank") was established on 31 December 1990, when the previously State-owned company was transformed into a limited liability company.

The Bank's registered office address is 16 Nádor Street, Budapest H-1051.
Internet homepage: www.otpbank.hu

Signatory of the separate financial statements is the Chief Executive Officer, dr. Sándor Csányi and Deputy Chief Executive Officer, László Wolf.

The Bank's owners have the power to amend the separate financial statements after issue if applicable.

Responsible person for the control and management of accounting services: Zoltán Tuboly (Budapest), Managing Director of Accounting and Financial Directorate, Registration Number: 177289, IFRS qualified chartered accountant.

Due to Hungarian legislation audit services are statutory for OTP Bank. Disclosure information about the auditor: Ernst & Young Audit Ltd. (001165), 20 Váci Street, Budapest H-1132. Registered under 01-09-267553 by Budapest-Capital Regional Court, as registry court. Statutory registered auditor: Zsolt Kónya, registration number: 007383.

Audit service fee agreed by the Annual General Meeting of the Bank for the year ended 2023 is an amount of EUR 458 thousand + VAT.

All other fees charged by the Auditor for non-audit services during the financial year are disclosed in the consolidated financial statements of the Bank.

In 1995, the shares of the Bank were introduced on the Budapest and the Luxembourg Stock Exchanges and were also traded on the SEAQ board on the London Stock Exchange and PORTAL in the USA.

The structure of the Share capital by shareholders:

	31 December 2023	31 December 2022
Domestic and foreign private and institutional investors	99%	99%
Employees	1%	1%
Total	100%	100%

The Bank's Registered Capital consists of 280.000.010 pieces of ordinary shares with the nominal value of HUF 100 each, representing the same rights to the shareholders.

The Bank provides a full range of commercial banking services through a nationwide network of 342 branches in Hungary.

A Bank foglalkoztatottainak létszáma:

	31 December 2023	31 December 2022
Number of employees	10,715	10,516
Average number of employees	10,591	10,252

1.2 Basis of accounting

These Separate Financial Statements were prepared based on the assumption of the Management that the Bank will remain in business for the foreseeable future. The Bank will not be forced to halt operations and liquidate its assets in the near term at what may be very low fire-sale prices.

The Bank maintains its accounting records and prepares their statutory accounts in accordance with the commercial, banking and fiscal regulations prevailing in Hungary. The presentation and functional currency of the Bank is the Hungarian Forint ("HUF"). The separate financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") as adopted by the European Union ("EU").

1.2.1 The effect of adopting new and revised IFRS standards effective from 1 January 2023

The following amendments to the existing standards and new interpretation issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) and adopted by the EU are effective for the current reporting period:

- **Amendments to IAS 1 "Presentation of Financial Statements" and IFRS Practice Statement 2** – Disclosure of Accounting policies – adopted by the EU on 2 March 2022 (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023 with earlier application permitted)
 - The amendments provide guidance on the application of materiality judgements to accounting policy disclosures. In particular, the amendments to IAS 1 replace the requirement to disclose 'significant' accounting policies with a requirement to disclose 'material' accounting policies. Also, guidance and illustrative examples are added in the Practice Statement to assist in the application of the materiality concept when making judgements about accounting policy disclosures.
- **Amendments to IAS 8 "Accounting policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors"** – Definition of Accounting Estimates – adopted in the EU on 2 March 2022 (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023 with earlier application permitted and apply to changes in accounting policies and changes in accounting estimates that occur on or after the start of that period)
 - The amendments introduce a new definition of accounting estimates, defined as monetary amounts in financial statements that are subject to measurement uncertainty, if they do not result from a correction of prior period error. Also, the amendments clarify what changes in accounting estimates are and how these differ from changes in accounting policies and corrections of errors.
- **Amendments to IFRS 17 "Insurance Contracts"** – adopted by the EU on 19 November 2021 (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023). This is a comprehensive new accounting standard for insurance contracts, covering recognition and measurement, presentation and disclosure. IFRS 17 applies to all types of insurance contracts issued, as well as to certain guarantees and financial instruments with discretionary participation contracts.
 - *IFRS 17 is not relevant in case of these Separate Financial Statements*
- **Amendments to IFRS 17 "Insurance Contracts"** – Initial application of IFRS 17 and IFRS 9 – Comparative Information – adopted by the EU on 8 September 2022 (effective date for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023 with earlier application permitted, provided the entity also applies IFRS 9 Financial Instruments on or before the date it first applies IFRS 17). This is a comprehensive new accounting standard for insurance contracts, covering recognition and measurement, presentation and disclosure. IFRS 17 applies to all types of insurance contracts issued, as well as to certain guarantees and financial instruments with discretionary participation

contracts – *IFRS 17 is not relevant in case of these Separate Financial Statements.*

- **Amendments to IAS 12 "Income Taxes"**

- Deferred Tax related to Assets and Liabilities arising from a Single Transaction – adopted by the EU on 11 August 2022 (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023; earlier application permitted)
- The amendments narrow the scope of and provide further clarity on the initial recognition exception under IAS 12 and specify how companies should account for deferred tax related to assets and liabilities arising from a single transaction, such as leases and decommissioning obligations. The amendments clarify that where payments that settle a liability are deductible for tax purposes, it is a matter of judgement, having considered the applicable tax law, whether such deductions are attributable for tax purposes to the liability or to the related asset component. Under the amendments, the initial recognition exception does not apply to transactions that, on initial recognition, give rise to equal taxable and deductible temporary differences. It only applies if the recognition of a lease asset and lease liability (or decommissioning liability and decommissioning asset component) give rise to taxable and deductible temporary differences that are not equal.

- **Amendments to IAS 12 "Income taxes"**

- International Tax Reform – Pillar Two Model Rules – The amendments are effective immediately upon issuance, but certain disclosure requirements are effective later. The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development's (OECD) published the Pillar Two model rules in December 2021 to ensure that large multinational companies would be subject to a minimum 15% tax rate. On 23 May 2023, the IASB issued International Tax Reform–Pillar Two Model Rules – Amendments to IAS 12.
- The amendments introduce a mandatory temporary exception to the accounting for deferred taxes arising from the jurisdictional implementation of the Pillar Two

model rules and disclosure requirements for affected entities on the potential exposure to Pillar Two income taxes.

The Amendments require, for periods in which Pillar Two legislation is (substantively) enacted but not yet effective, disclosure of known or reasonably estimable information that helps users of financial statements understand the entity's exposure arising from Pillar Two income taxes. To comply with these requirements, an entity is required to disclose qualitative and quantitative information about its exposure to Pillar Two income taxes at the end of the reporting period.

The disclosure of the current tax expense related to Pillar Two income taxes and the disclosures in relation to periods before the legislation is effective are required for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023, but are not required for any interim period ending on or before 31 December 2023.

The adoption of these amendments to the existing standards has not led to any material changes in these Separate Financial Statements.

1.2.2 New and revised Standards and Interpretations issued by IASB and adopted by the EU but not yet effective

- **Amendments to IAS 1 "Presentation of Financial Statements"** – Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current.

- The amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2024, with earlier application permitted, and will need to be applied retrospectively in accordance with IAS 8.
- The objective of the amendments is to clarify the principles in IAS 1 for the classification of liabilities as either current or non-current. The amendments clarify the meaning of a right to defer settlement, the requirement for this right to exist at the end of the reporting period, that management intent does not affect

current or non-current classification, that options by the counterparty that could result in settlement by the transfer of the entity's own equity instruments do not affect current or non-current classification. Also, the amendments specify that only covenants with which an entity must comply on or before the reporting date will affect a liability's classification. Additional disclosures are also required for non-current liabilities arising from loan arrangements that are subject to covenants to be complied with within twelve months after the reporting period.

- **Amendments to IFRS 16 "Leases"** – Lease Liability in a Sale and Leaseback – The amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2024, with earlier application permitted.
 - The amendments are intended to improve the requirements that a seller-lessee uses in measuring the lease liability arising in a sale and leaseback transaction in IFRS 16, while it does not change the accounting for leases unrelated to sale and leaseback transactions. In particular, the seller-lessee determines 'lease payments' or 'revised lease payments' in such a way that the seller-lessee would not recognise any amount of the gain or loss that relates to the right of use it retains. Applying these requirements does not prevent the seller-lessee from recognising, in profit or loss, any gain or loss relating to the partial or full termination of a lease. A seller-lessee applies the amendment retrospectively in accordance with IAS 8 to sale and leaseback transactions entered into after the date of initial application, being the beginning of the annual reporting period in which an entity first applied IFRS 16.

1.2.3 Standards and Interpretations issued by IASB but not yet adopted by the EU

At present, IFRS as adopted by the EU do not significantly differ from regulations adopted by the IASB except for the following new

standards, amendments to the existing standards and new interpretation, which were not endorsed for use in EU as at date of publication of these financial statements:

- **Amendments to IAS 7 "Statement of Cash-flows" and IFRS 7 "Financial Instruments Disclosure – Supplier Finance Arrangements"** – The amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2024, with earlier application permitted.
 - The amendments supplement requirements already in IFRS and require an entity to disclose the terms and conditions of supplier finance arrangements. Additionally, entities are required to disclose at the beginning and end of reporting period the carrying amounts of supplier finance arrangement financial liabilities and the line items in which those liabilities are presented as well as the carrying amounts of financial liabilities and line items, for which the finance providers have already settled the corresponding trade payables. Entities should also disclose the type and effect of non-cash changes in the carrying amounts of supplier finance arrangement financial liabilities, which prevent the carrying amounts of the financial liabilities from being comparable. Furthermore, the amendments require an entity to disclose at the beginning and end of the reporting period the range of payment due dates for financial liabilities owed to the finance providers and for comparable trade payables that are not part of those arrangements.
- **Amendments to IAS 21 "The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates"**
 - Lack of Exchangeability – The amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2025, with earlier application permitted.
 - The amendments specify how an entity should assess whether a currency is exchangeable and how it should determine a spot exchange rate when exchangeability is lacking. A currency is considered to be exchangeable into another currency when an entity is able to obtain the other

currency within a time frame that allows for a normal administrative delay and through a market or exchange mechanism in which an exchange transaction would create enforceable rights and obligations. If a currency is not exchangeable into another currency, an entity is required to estimate the spot exchange rate at the measurement date. An entity's objective in estimating the spot exchange rate is to reflect the rate at which an orderly exchange transaction would take place at the measurement date between market participants under prevailing economic conditions. The amendments note that an entity can use an observable exchange rate without adjustment or another estimation technique.

- **Amendments to IFRS 10 "Consolidated Financial Statements" and IAS 28 "Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures"**

- Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture and further amendments (effective date deferred indefinitely until the research project on the equity method has been concluded).

- The amendments address an acknowledged inconsistency between the requirements in IFRS 10 and those in IAS 28, in dealing with the sale or contribution of assets between an investor and its associate or joint venture. The main consequence of the amendments is that a full gain or loss is recognized when a transaction involves a business (whether it is housed in a subsidiary or not). A partial gain or loss is recognized when a transaction involves assets that do not constitute a business, even if these assets are housed in a subsidiary. In December 2015 the IASB postponed the effective date of this amendment indefinitely pending the outcome of its research project on the equity method of accounting.

The Bank anticipates that the adoption of these new standards, amendments to the existing standards and new interpretations will have no material impact on the financial statements of the Bank in the period of initial application.

Significant accounting policies applied in the preparation of the accompanying separate financial statements are summarized below:

2.1 Basis of presentation

These separate financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention with the exception of certain financial instruments, which are recorded at fair value.

Revenues and expenses are recorded in the period in which they are earned or incurred.

The Bank does not offset assets and liabilities or income and expenses unless it is required or permitted by an IFRS standard.

During the preparation of separate financial statements assets and liabilities, income and expenses are presented separately, except in certain cases, when one of the IFRS standards prescribes net presenting related to certain items. (See below 2.8.)

The presentation of separate financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires the Management of the Bank to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities as at the date of the financial statements and their reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Future changes in economic conditions, business strategies, regulatory requirements, accounting rules and other factors could result in a change in estimates that could have a material impact on future separate financial statements.

2.2 Foreign currency translation

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into HUF that is the presentation currency, at exchange rates quoted by the National Bank of Hungary ("NBH") as at the date of the separate financial statements. Income and expenses arising in

foreign currencies are converted at the rate of exchange on the transaction date. Resulting foreign exchange gains or losses are recorded to the separate statement of profit or loss.

2.3 Consolidated financial statements

These financial statements present the separate financial position and results of operations of the Bank. Consolidated financial statements are prepared by the Bank and consolidated net profit for the year and shareholders' equity differs significantly from that presented in these separate financial statements. See Note 2.4 for the description of the method of accounting for investments in subsidiaries and associated companies in these separate financial statements. The consolidated financial statements and the separate financial statements will be published on the same date.

2.4 Investments in subsidiaries, associated companies and other investments

Investments in subsidiaries comprise those investments where OTP Bank, through direct and indirect ownership interest, controls the investee. Control is achieved when the Bank has power over the investee, is exposed or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee and has the ability to use its power to affect its returns.

Investments in subsidiaries are recorded at the cost of acquisition, less impairment for permanent diminution in value, when appropriate. After initial measurement investments in subsidiaries are measured at cost, in the case of foreign currency denominated investments for the measurement the Bank uses the exchange rate at the date of transaction. Impairment is determined based on the future economic benefits of the subsidiary and macroeconomic factors.

OTP Bank calculates the fair value based on discounted cash-flow model. The 3 year period explicit cash-flow model serves as a basis for the impairment test by which the Bank defines the impairment need on investment in subsidiaries based on the strategic factors and financial data of its cash-generating units. OTP Bank in its strategic plan has taken into consideration the cautious recovery of global economic situation and outlook, the associated risks and their possible effect on the financial sector as well as the current and expected availability of wholesale funding.

2.5 Business model and SPPI test

A business model refers how the Bank manages its financial instruments in order to generate cash-flows. It is determined at a level that reflects how groups of financial instruments are managed rather than at an instrument level.

The financial assets held by the Bank are classified into three categories depending on the business model within the financial assets are managed.

- Business model whose objective is to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash-flows. Some sales can be consistent with hold to collect business model and the Bank assesses the nature, frequency and significance of any sales occurring. The Bank does not consider the sale frequent when at least six months have elapsed between sales. The significant sales are those when the sales exceed 2% of the total hold to collect portfolio. Within this business model the Bank manages mainly loans and advances and long-term securities and other financial assets.
- Business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash-flows and selling financial assets. Within this business model the Bank only manages securities.
- Business model whose objective is to achieve gains in a short-term period. Within this

business model the Bank manages securities and derivative financial instrument.

If cash-flows are realised in a way that is different from the expectations at the date that the Bank assessed the business model, that does not give rise to a prior error in the Bank's financial statements nor does it change the classification of the remaining financial assets held in that business model.

When, and only when the Bank changes its business model for managing financial assets it reclassifies all affected assets. Such changes are determined by the Bank's senior management as a result of external or internal changes and must be significant to the Bank's operations and demonstrable to external parties. The Bank shall not reclassify any financial liability.

Classification of a financial asset is based on the characteristics of its contractual cash-flows if the financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets to collect contractual cash-flows or within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash-flows and selling financial assets.

The Bank should determine whether the asset's contractual cash-flows are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding (SPPI test). Contractual cash-flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding are consistent with a basic lending arrangement.

Contractual terms that introduce exposure to risks or volatility in the contractual cash-flows that is unrelated to a basic lending arrangement, such as exposure to changes in equity prices or commodity prices, do not give rise to contractual cash-flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding. The Bank assesses whether contractual cash-flows are solely payments of principal and interest on the

principal amount outstanding for the currency in which the financial asset is denominated.

Time value of money is the element of interest that provides consideration for only the passage of time. However, in some cases, the time value of money element may be modified. In such cases, the Bank assesses the modification to determine whether the contractual cash-flows represent solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

When assessing a modified time value of money element, the objective is to determine how different the undiscounted contractual cash-flows could be from undiscounted cash-flows that would arise if the time value of money element was not modified (the benchmark cash-flows). The benchmark instrument can be an actual or a hypothetical financial asset. If the undiscounted contractual cash-flows significantly – above 2% – differ from the undiscounted benchmark cash-flows, the financial asset should be subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss.

2.6 Securities at amortised cost

The Bank measures at amortized cost those securities which are held for contractual cash collecting purposes, and contractual terms of these securities give rise to cash-flows that are solely payment of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding. The Bank initially recognises these securities at fair value. Securities at amortised cost are subsequently measured using the effective interest (EIR) method and are subject to impairment. The amortisation of any discount or premium on the acquisition of a security at amortized cost is part of the amortized cost and is recognised as interest income so that the revenue recognized in each period represents a constant yield on the investment. Securities at amortized cost are accounted for on a trade date basis. Such securities comprise mainly securities issued by the Hungarian Government bonds and corporate bonds.

2.7 Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

2.7.1 Securities held for trading

Investments in securities are accounted for on a trade date basis and are initially measured at fair value. Securities held for trading are measured at subsequent reporting dates at fair value. Unrealised gains and losses on held for trading securities are recognized in profit or loss and are included in the separate statement of profit or loss for the period. The Bank holds held for trading securities within the business model to obtain short-term gains, consequently realised and unrealised gains and losses are recognized in the net operating income, while interest income is recognised in income similar to interest income. The Bank applies FIFO¹ inventory valuation method for securities held for trading. Such securities consist of discounted and interest bearing Treasury bills, Hungarian Government bonds, mortgage bonds, shares in non-financial commercial companies, shares in investment funds, shares in venture capital funds and shares in financial institutions.

2.7.2 Derivative financial instruments

In the normal course of business, the Bank is a party to contracts for derivative financial instruments, which represent a low initial investment compared to the notional value of the contract and their value depends on value of underlying asset and are settled in the future. The derivative financial instruments used include interest rate forward or swap agreements and currency forward or swap agreements and options. These financial instruments are used by the Bank both for trading purposes and to hedge interest rate risk and currency exposures associated with its transactions in the financial markets. (It is the so-called economic hedge, accounting hedge is described later.)

¹ First In First Out

Derivative financial instruments are accounted for on a trade date basis and are initially measured at fair value and at subsequent reporting dates also at fair value. Fair values are obtained from quoted market prices, discounted cash-flow models and option pricing models as appropriate. OTP Bank adopts multi curve valuation approach for calculating the net present value of future cash-flows – based on different curves used for determining forward rates and used for discounting purposes. It shows the best estimation of such derivative deals that are collateralised as OTP Bank has almost its entire open derivative transactions collateralised. Changes in the fair value of derivative financial instruments that do not qualify for hedge accounting are recognized in profit or loss and are included in the separate statement of profit or loss for the period. Each derivative deal is determined as asset when fair value is positive and as liability when fair value is negative.

Certain derivative transactions, while providing effective economic hedges under risk management positions of the Bank, do not qualify for hedge accounting under the specific rules of IFRS 9 and are therefore treated as derivatives held for trading with fair value gains and losses charged directly to the separate statement of profit or loss.

Foreign currency contracts

Foreign currency contracts are agreements to exchange specific amounts of currencies at a specified rate of exchange, at a spot date (settlement occurs two days after the trade date) or at a forward date (settlement occurs more than two days after the trade date). The notional amount of forward contracts does not represent the actual market or credit risk associated with these contracts.

Foreign currency contracts are used by the Bank for risk management and trading purposes. The Bank's risk management foreign currency contracts were used to hedge the exchange rate fluctuations of loans and deposits denominated in foreign currency.

Foreign exchange swaps and interest rate swaps

The Bank enters into foreign-exchange swap and interest rate swap ("IRS") transactions. The swap transaction is a complex agreement concerning the swap of certain financial instruments, which usually consists of a spot and one or more forward contracts. Interest rate swaps obligate two parties to exchange one or more payments calculated with reference to fixed or periodically reset rates of interest applied to a specific notional principal amount (the base of the interest calculation). Notional principal is the amount upon which interest rates are applied to determine the payment streams under interest rate swaps.

Such notional principal amounts are often used to express the volume of these transactions but are not actually exchanged between the counterparties. The Bank's interest rate swap contracts can be hedging or held for trading contracts.

Cross-currency interest rate swaps

The Bank enters into cross-currency interest rate swap ("CCIRS") transactions which have special attributes, i.e. the parties exchange the notional amount at the beginning and also at the maturity of the transaction. A special type of these deals is the mark-to-market CCIRS agreements. At this kind of deals the parties – in accordance with the foreign exchange prices – revalue the notional amount during lifetime of the transaction.

Equity and commodity swaps

Equity swaps obligate two parties to exchange more payments calculated with reference periodically reset rates of interest and performance of indices. A specific notional principal amount is the base of the interest calculation. The payment of index return is calculated on the basis of current market price compared to the previous market price. In case of commodity swaps payments are calculated on the basis of the strike price of a predefined commodity compared to its average market price in a period.

Forward rate agreements ("FRA")

A forward rate agreement is an agreement to settle amounts at a specified future date based on the difference between an interest rate index and an agreed upon fixed rate. Market risk arises from changes in the market value of contractual positions caused by movements in interest rates.

The Bank limits its exposure to market risk by entering into generally matching or offsetting positions and by establishing and monitoring limits on unmatched positions. Credit risk is managed through approval procedures that establish specific limits for individual counterparties. The Bank's forward rate agreements were transacted for management of interest rate exposures.

Foreign exchange options

A foreign exchange option is a derivative financial instrument that gives the owner the right to exchange money denominated in one currency into another currency at a pre-agreed exchange rate at a specified future date.

The transaction, for a fee, guarantees a worst-case exchange rate for the futures purchase of one currency for another. These options protect against unfavourable currency movements while preserving the ability to participate in favourable movements.

2.8 Hedge accounting

In the case of a financial instrument measured at amortised cost the Bank recognises the hedging gain or loss on the hedged item as the modification of its carrying amount and it is recognised in profit or loss. These adjustments of the carrying amount are amortised to the profit or loss using the effective interest rate method. The Bank starts the amortisation when the hedged item is no longer adjusted by the hedging gains or losses. If the hedged item is derecognised, the Bank recognises the unamortised fair value in profit or loss immediately.

Derivative financial instruments designated as fair value

Changes in the fair value of derivatives that are designated and qualify as hedging instruments fair value hedges and that prove to be highly effective in relation to the hedged risk, are recorded in the separate statement of profit or loss along with the corresponding change in fair value of the hedged asset or liability that is attributable to the specific hedged risk. Changes in the fair value of the hedging instrument in fair value hedges are charged directly to the separate statement of profit or loss. The conditions of hedge accounting applied by the Bank are the following: formally designated as hedging relationship, proper hedge documentation is prepared, effectiveness test is performed and based on it the hedge is qualified as effective.

In the case of a financial instrument measured at amortised cost the Group recognises the hedging gain or loss on the hedged item as the modification of its carrying amount and it is recognised in profit or loss. These adjustments of the carrying amount are amortised to the profit or loss using the effective interest rate method. The Group starts the amortisation when the hedged item is no longer adjusted by the hedging gains or losses. If the hedged item is derecognised, the Group recognises the unamortised fair value in profit or loss immediately. For the fair value hedges inefficiencies and the net revaluation of hedged and hedging item are recognised in the Net result on derivative instruments and hedge relationships.

Derivative financial instruments designated as cash-flow hedge

Changes in fair value of derivatives that are designated and qualify as hedging instrument in cash-flow hedges and that prove to be highly effective in relation to hedged risk are recognized as reserve in other comprehensive income. Amounts deferred in other

comprehensive income are transferred to the separate statement of profit or loss and classified as revenue or expense in the periods during which the hedged assets and liabilities effect the separate statement of recognized and comprehensive income for the period. The ineffective element of the hedge is charged directly to the separate statement of profit or loss. The Bank terminates the hedge accounting if the hedging instrument expires or is sold, terminated, or exercised, or the hedge no longer meets the criteria for hedge accounting. In case of cash-flow hedges – in line with the standard – hedge accounting is still applied as long as the underlying asset is derecognised or terminated. When the Bank discontinues hedge accounting to a cash-flow hedge the amount in the cash-flow hedge reserve is reclassified to the profit or loss if the hedged future cash-flows are no longer expected to occur. If the hedged future cash-flows are still expected to occur, the amount remains in the cashflow hedge reserve and reclassified to the profit and loss only when the future cash-flows occur.

2.9 Offsetting

Financial assets and liabilities may be offset and the net amount is reported in the statement of financial position when the Bank has a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and the transactions are intended to be reported in the statement of financial position on a net basis. In the case of the derivative financial instruments the Bank applies offsetting and net presentation in the Statement of Financial Position when the Bank has the right and the ability to settle the assets and liabilities on a net basis.

2.10 Embedded derivatives

Sometimes, a derivative may be a component of a combined or hybrid contract that includes a host contract and a derivative (the embedded derivative) affecting cash-flows or other-

wise modifying the characteristics of the host instrument. An embedded derivative must be separated from the host instrument and accounted for as a separate derivative if, and only if:

- The economic characteristics and risks of the embedded derivative are not closely related to the economic characteristics and risks of the host contract;
- A separate financial instrument with the same terms as the embedded derivative would meet the definition of a derivative as a stand-alone instrument; and
- The host instrument is not measured at fair value or is measured at fair value but changes in fair value are recognised in other comprehensive income.

As long as a hybrid contract contains a host that is a financial asset the general accounting rules for classification, recognition and measurement of financial assets are applicable for the whole contract and no embedded derivative is separated.

Derivatives that are required to be separated are measured at fair value at initial recognition and subsequently. If the Bank is unable to measure the embedded derivative separately either at acquisition or at the end of a subsequent financial reporting period, the Group shall designate the entire hybrid contract as at fair value through profit or loss. The Bank shall assess whether an embedded derivative is required to be separated from the host contract and accounted for as a derivative when the Bank first becomes a party to the contract.

The separation rules for embedded derivatives are only relevant for financial liabilities.

2.11 Securities at fair value through other comprehensive income ("FVOCI securities")

FVOCI securities are held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting of contractual cash-flows and

selling securities. Furthermore contractual terms of FVOCI securities give rise on specified dates to cash-flows that are solely payment of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Debt instruments

Investments in debt securities are accounted for on a trade date basis and are initially measured at fair value. Securities at fair value through other comprehensive income are measured at subsequent reporting dates at fair value. Unrealised gains and losses on FVOCI financial instruments are recognized in other comprehensive income, except for interest and foreign exchange gains/losses on monetary items, unless such FVOCI security is part of an effective hedge. Such gains and losses will be reported when realised in profit or loss for the applicable period. The Bank applies FIFO inventory valuation method for FVOCI securities.

For debt securities at fair value through other comprehensive income the loss allowance is calculated based on expected credit loss model. The expected credit loss is accounted for against Other Comprehensive Income.

FVOCI securities are remeasured at fair value based on quoted prices or values derived from cash-flow models. In circumstances where the quoted market prices are not readily available, the fair value of debt securities is estimated using the present value of the future cash-flows and the fair value of any unquoted equity instruments are calculated using the EPS ratio.

Fair value through other comprehensive income option for equity instruments

In some cases the Bank made an irrevocable election at initial recognition for certain non-trading investments in an equity instrument to present subsequent changes in fair value

of these securities in other comprehensive income instead of in profit or loss.

The use of the fair value option is based only on direct decision of management of the Bank.

2.12 Loans, placements with other banks, repo receivables and loss allowance for loan, placements and repo receivables losses

The Bank measures Loans, placements with other banks and repo receivables at amortised cost, which are held to collect contractual cash-flows, and contractual terms of these assets give rise on specified dates to cash-flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding. The Bank recognises loans, which are not held for trading and do not give rise contractual cash-flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding as loans measured at fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL loans").

Loans, placements with other banks and repo receivables are accounted at amortised cost, stated at the principal amounts outstanding including accrued interest, net of allowance for loan or placement losses, respectively.

In case of the above mentioned financial assets measured at amortised cost transaction fees and charges adjust the carrying amount at initial recognition and are included in effective interest calculation. In case of FVTPL loans fees and charges are recognised when incurred in the separate statement of profit or loss.

Loans, placements with other banks and repo receivables loans are derecognised when the contractual rights to the cash-flows expire or they are transferred. When a financial asset is derecognised the difference of the carrying amount and the consideration received is recognised in the profit or loss. In case of the above mentioned financial assets at amortised cost gains or losses from derecognition are presented in "Gains/losses arising from derecognition of financial assets at amortised cost" line. In case of FVTPL loans gains

or losses from derecognition are presented in "Net operating income".

Change in the fair value of FVTPL loans is broken down into two components and presented in the separate statement of profit or loss as follows:

- Portion of the change in fair value arising from changes in credit risk are presented within "Risk cost" as "Change in the fair value attributable to changes in the credit risk of loans mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss".
- The remaining component of the change is presented in fair value within "Net operating income" as "Gains/(Losses) on financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss".

Initially, financial assets shall be recognised at fair value which is usually equal to the transaction value in case of loans and placements. However, when the amounts are not equal, the initial fair value difference should be recognized.

If the fair value of financial assets is based on a valuation technique using only inputs observable in market transactions, the Bank recognises the initial fair value difference in the Separate Statement of Profit or Loss. When the fair value of financial assets is based on models for which inputs are not observable, the difference between the transaction price and the fair value is deferred and only recognised in profit or loss when the instrument is derecognised or the inputs became observable.

Initial fair value of loans lent at interest below market conditions is lower than their transaction price, the subsequent measurement of these loans is under IFRS 9.

Allowance for losses on loans, placements with other banks and repo receivables represent management assessment for potential losses in relation to these activities. The Bank recognises a loss allowance for expected credit losses on a financial asset at each reporting date. The loss allowance for a financial asset equals to 12-month expected credit loss or equals to the lifetime expected

credit losses. The maximum period over which expected credit losses shall be measured is the maximum contractual period over which the Bank is exposed to credit risk.

If the credit risk on a financial asset has not increased significantly since initial recognition then 12-month expected credit losses, otherwise (in case of significant credit risk increase) lifetime expected credit losses should be calculated. The expected credit loss is the present value of the difference between the contractual cash-flows that are due to the Bank under the contract and the cash-flows that the Bank expects to receive.

When the contractual cash-flows of a financial asset are modified and the modification does not result in the derecognition of the financial asset the Bank recalculate the gross carrying amount of the financial asset by discounting the expected future cash-flows with the original effective interest rate of the asset. The difference between the carrying amount and the present value of the expected cash-flows is recognised as a "Modification gain or loss" in the statement of profit or loss. Interest income and amortised cost are accounted for using the effective interest rate method.

Write-offs are generally recorded after all reasonable restructuring or collection activities have taken place and the possibility of further recovery is considered to be remote. The loan is written off against the related account "Loss allowance on loan, placement and repo receivables losses" in the Statement of Profit or loss.

OTP Bank applies partial or full write-off for loans based on the definitions and prescriptions of financial instruments in accordance with IFRS 9. If OTP Bank has no reasonable expectations regarding a financial asset (loan) to be recovered, it will be written off partially or fully at the time of emergence.

The gross amount and loss allowance of the loans shall be written off in the same amount to the estimated maximum recovery amount while the net carrying value remains unchanged.

If there are reasonable expectations of recovery for a financial asset that is written-off fully

or partially, OTP Bank shall re-estimate cash-flows of that financial asset and write-off reversal is applied in the financial statements.

Modification of contractual cash-flows

If the net present value of the contracted cash-flows changes due to the modification of the contractual terms and it is not qualified as derecognition, modification gain or loss should be calculated and accounted for in the separate statement of profit or loss.

Modification gain or loss is accounted in cases like restructuring – as defined in internal policies of the Bank – prolongation, renewal with unchanged terms, renewal with shorter terms and prescribing capital repayment rate, if it doesn't exist or has not been earlier.

The changes of net present value should be calculated on portfolio level in case of retail exposures. Each retail contract is restructured based on restructuring frameworks. The Bank has to evaluate these frameworks (and not individual contracts). The changes of net present value should be calculated individually on contract level in case of corporate portfolio.

Among the possible contract amendments, the Group considers as a derecognition and a new recognition the followings:

- merging several debts into a single debt, or one single debt splitting into several tranches,
- change of currency,
- change in counterparty,
- failing SPPI test after modification,
- interest rate change (fixed to floating or floating to fixed),

when the discounted present value – discounted at the original effective interest rate – of the cash-flows under the new terms is at least 10 per cent different from the discounted present value of the remaining cash-flows.

In case of derecognition and new recognition of a financial asset, the unamortized fees of the derecognized asset should be presented as Income similar to interest income. The newly

recognized financial asset is initially measured at fair value and is placed in stage 1 if the derecognized financial asset was in stage 1 or stage 2 portfolio. The newly recognized financial asset will be purchased or originated credit impaired financial asset ("POCI") if the derecognized financial asset was in stage 3 portfolio or it was POCI.

The modification gain or loss shall be calculated at each contract amendments unless they are handled as a derecognition and new recognition. In case of modification the Bank recalculates the gross carrying amount of the financial asset. To do this, the new contractual cash-flows should be discounted using the financial asset's original effective interest rate (or credit-adjusted effective interest rate for POCI financial asset). Any costs or fees incurred adjust the carrying amount of the modified financial asset are amortized over the remaining term of the modified financial asset.

Purchased or originated credit impaired financial assets

Purchased or originated financial assets are credit-impaired on initial recognition. A financial asset is credit-impaired when one or more events that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash-flows of that financial asset have occurred.

A purchased credit-impaired asset is likely to be acquired at a deep discount. In unusual circumstances, it may be possible that an entity originates a credit-impaired asset, for example, following a substantial modification of a distressed financial asset that resulted in the derecognition of the original financial asset.

In the case of POCI financial assets, interest income is always recognized by applying the credit-adjusted effective interest rate.

For POCI financial assets, in subsequent reporting periods an entity is required to recognize:

- the cumulative changes in lifetime expected credit losses since initial recognition as a loss allowance,
- the impairment gain or loss which is the amount of any change in lifetime expected credit losses.

An impairment gain is recognized (with the parallel increase of the net amortized cost of receivable) if due to the favourable changes after initial recognition the lifetime expected credit loss estimation is becoming lower than the original estimated credit losses at initial recognition.

The POCL qualification remains from initial recognition to derecognition in the Bank's books.

2.13 Loss allowance

Loss Allowance for loans and placements with other banks and repo receivables are recognised by the Bank based on the expected credit loss model in accordance with IFRS 9. Based on the three stage model loss allowance is recognised in amount of 12 month expected credit loss from the initial recognition. Financial assets with significantly increased credit risk or credit impaired financial assets (based on objective evidences) loss allowance is recognised in amount of lifetime expected credit loss.

In case of purchased or originated credit impaired financial assets loss allowance is recognised in amount of lifetime expected credit loss since initial recognition. Impairment gain is recognised if lifetime expected credit loss for purchased or originated credit impaired financial assets at measurement date are less than the estimated credit loss at initial recognition.

A loss allowance for loans and placements with other banks and repo receivables represents Management's assessment for potential losses in relation to these activities.

The default occurs when either or both of the following events have taken place:

- objective criterion meaning that the credit obligation of the client is overdue exceeding the materiality threshold for more than 90 consecutive days (90+ default DPD), or the obligor has breached the limit of the overdraft with an amount exceeding the materiality threshold for more than 90 consecutive days (90+ default DPD), or
- probability criterion meaning the probability that the obligor will be unable to pay its credit obligations in full (UTP= Unlikely to Pay). The following conditions indicate the occurrence of the probability criterion: specific credit risk adjustment, sell of credit obligation with significant loss, distressed restructuring, termination of the contract on the initiative of the Bank, Bankruptcy, liquidation, personal bankruptcy, forced deleted status.

Previously described conditions should result in default status mandatorily. Moreover, during the individual expert-based assessment the client's default status shall be established if in the specific case the default can be justified on subjective basis. The default status should be terminated if in the last 3 months no other default criterion exists and the condition (either probability criterion or objective criterion) that resulted in the default status ceased at least 3 months ago.

The expected loss calculation should be forward looking. Available forward-looking information has to be included in the parameter estimation by using different scenarios, including forecasts of future economic conditions. The determination of probability-weighted forward-looking scenarios are based on the OTP Group' macro model. In general, there are two crisis scenarios (4-5), and three non-crisis scenarios (1-3) but the calculation of impairment should be based on at least two scenarios in the OTP Group. The macro conditioning is performed by Vasicek-model, which captures the relationship between point-in-time (PiT) and through-the-cycle (TTC) PD.

The Vasicek PD transformation can also be used to estimate the PIT PDs of the buckets. The required parameters (such as correlation coefficient and macro condition parameter) can be derived from the OTP's macro model. In the collective provisioning methodology credit risk and the change of credit risk can be correctly captured by understanding the risk characteristics of the portfolio. At portfolio segmentation, setting the segments is a key element of the provisioning calculation and requires the extensive knowledge of the portfolio. The segmentation is expected to stay stable from month to month. The segmentation must be performed separately for each parameter, since in each case different factors may have relevance.

The estimation of one-year and lifetime probability of default (PD) of collectively assessed exposures is performed via transition matrices. The assets should be allocated to groups representing similar credit risk based on major credit risk characteristics and their capability to fulfil contractual obligations. The mandatory variables of the group level assessment procedure are payment delay, deal/client rating, the restructured flag, the default status and product type. Further segmentation is advisable in case significant differences are observed in probability of default. Transition matrices should be determined for each portfolio segment separately. The Group model handles healing (from default) rate in the PD parameter, thus the calculated probabilities should be reduced by this rate.

Two different methods are applied in OTP Group for LGD parameter calculation: Retail mortgage loans and non-retail portfolios (MSE and Wholesale) that are significantly secured by mortgage: modified LGD methodology based on the Asset Quality Review (AQR) – the primary source of the recovery the collateral itself but cash recovery is also taken into account.

The calculation is performed for each exposure individually based on the estimated parameters (main parameters: FSR – foreclosure success rate, SR – sales ratio, TTS – time to sale, C – cost, REC – cash recovery) and the actual

value of collaterals (e.g. property, guarantee, surety, bail).

For Consumer loans and car finance: recovery based LGD methodology estimated from historical recoveries. The LGD calculation should not be automatically identified with historic actual data. The direction and degree of the shift in the factors impacting the LGD, also considering the macroeconomic effects, in addition to the anticipated developments in those, must always be analysed. The LGD – just like the PD – is not independent of the business cycles either; typically it increases in parallel with the economic downturn.

Loss allowance for loan and placements are determined at a level that provides coverage for individually identified credit losses.

Collective impairment loss is recognised for loans with similar credit risk characteristics when it is not possible to determine the amount of the individually identified credit loss in the absence of objective evidence.

The expected cash-flows for loan portfolios are estimated based on historical loss experience. At subsequent measurement the Bank recognises through "Loss allowance on loan, placement and repo receivables losses" in the Statement of Profit or Loss impairment gain or loss as an amount of expected credit losses or reversal that is required to adjust the loss allowance at the reporting date to the amount that is required to be recognised in accordance with IFRS 9.

If a financial asset, which previously classified in the first stage, classified subsequently in the second or third stage than loss allowance is adjusted to lifetime expected credit loss. If a financial asset, which previously classified in the second or third stages, classified subsequently in the first stage than loss allowance is adjusted to level of 12 month expected credit loss.

Classification into risk classes

According to the requirements of the IFRS 9 standard, the Bank classifies financial assets measured at amortised cost and fair value

through other comprehensive income, and loan commitments and financial guarantees into the following categories in accordance with IFRS 9:

Stage 1 Performing

Stage 2 Performing, but compared to the initial recognition it shows significant increase in credit risk

Stage 3 Non-performing

POCI Purchased or originated credit impaired

In the case of trade receivables, contract assets and lease receivables the Group applies the simplified approach and calculates only lifetime expected credit loss. Simplified approach is the following:

- for the past 3 years the average annual balance of receivables under simplified approach is calculated,
- the written-off receivables under simplified approach are determined in the past 3 years,
- the loss allowance ratio will be the sum of the written-off amounts divided by the sum of the average balances,
- historical losses are adjusted to reflect information about current conditions and reasonable forecasts of future economic conditions,
- the loss allowance is multiplied by the end-of-year balance and it will be the actual loss allowance on these receivables,
- loss allowance should be recalculated annually.

The Bank assumes that the credit risk on a financial instrument has not increased significantly since initial recognition if the financial asset is determined to have low credit risk at the reporting date. This might occur if the financial asset has a low risk of default, the borrower has a strong capacity to meet its contractual cash-flow obligations in the near term and adverse changes in economic and business conditions in the longer term may, but will not necessarily, reduce the ability of the borrower to fulfil its contractual cash-flow obligations.

The Bank considers sovereign exposures having low credit risk.

Stage 1: financial instruments for which the events and conditions specified in respect of Stage 2 and Stage 3 do not exist on the reporting date.

A financial instrument shows significant increase in credit risk, and is allocated to Stage 2, if in respect of which any of the following triggers exist on the reporting date, without fulfilling any of the conditions for the allocation to the non-performing stage (stage 3):

- the payment delay exceeds 30 days,
- it is classified as performing forborne,
- based on individual decision, its currency suffered a significant "shock" since the disbursement of the loan,
- the transaction/client rating exceeds a predefined value or falls into a determined range, or compared to the historic value it deteriorates to a predefined degree,
- in the case retail mortgage loans, the loan-to-value ratio exceeds a predefined rate,
- default on another loan of the retail client, if no cross-default exists,
- monitoring classification of corporate and municipal clients above different thresholds defined on group
 - financial difficulties at the debtor (capital adequacy, liquidity, deterioration of the instrument quality),
 - significant decrease of the liquidity or the activity on the active market of the financial instrument can be observed,
 - the rating of the client reflects high risk, but it is better than the default one,
 - significantly decrease in the value of the recovery from which the debtor would disburse the loan,
 - clients under liquidation.

A financial instrument is non-performing and it is allocated to Stage 3 when any of the following events or conditions exists on the reporting date:

- default (based on the group level default definition),
- classified as non-performing forborne (based on the group level forborne definition),

- the monitoring classification of corporate and municipal clients above different thresholds defined on group level (including but not limited to):
 - breaching of contracts,
 - significant financial difficulties of the debtor (like capital adequacy, liquidity, deterioration of the instrument quality),
 - bankruptcy, liquidation, debt settlement processes against debtor,
 - forced strike-off started against debtor,
 - termination of loan contract by the Bank,
 - occurrence of fraud event,
 - termination of the active market of the financial instrument.

If the exposure is no longer considered as credit impaired, the Bank allocates this exposure to Stage 2.

When loss allowance is calculated at exposures categorized into stages the following process is needed by stages:

- Stage 1 (performing): loss allowance at an amount equal to 12-month expected credit loss should be recognized,
- Stage 2 (significant increase in credit risk): loss allowance at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit loss should be recognized,
- Stage 3 (non-performing): loss allowance at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit loss should be recognized.

For lifetime expected credit losses, the Bank shall estimate the risk of a default occurring on the financial instrument during its expected life. 12-month expected credit losses are a portion of the lifetime expected credit losses and represent cash-flow shortfalls that will result if a default occurs in the 12 months after the reporting date (or a shorter period if the expected life of the financial instrument is less than 12 months), weighted by the probability of that default occurring.

An entity shall measure expected credit losses of a financial instrument in a way that reflects:

- an unbiased and probability-weighted amount that is determined by evaluating a range of possible outcomes,
- the time value of money, and reasonable and supportable information that is available without undue cost of effort at the reporting date about past events, current conditions and forecasts of future economic conditions.

2.14 Option to designate a financial asset/liability measured at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL option)

The Bank may, at initial recognition, irrevocably designate a financial asset or liability as measured at fair value through profit or loss.

The Bank may use FVTPL option in the following cases:

- if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency (accounting mismatch) that would otherwise arise from measuring assets or liabilities or recognising the gains and losses on them on different bases
- if the group of financial liabilities or assets is managed and its performance is evaluated on a fair value basis, in accordance with a documented risk management or investment strategy, and information about the group is provided internally on that basis to the Bank's key management personnel.

The use of the fair value option is limited only to special situations, and it can be based only on direct decision of management of the Bank.

2.15 Sale and repurchase agreements, security lending

Where debt or equity securities are sold under a commitment to repurchase them at a pre-determined price, they remain on the statement of financial position and the consideration received is recorded in Other liabilities or Amounts due to banks and deposits from

the National Bank of Hungary and other banks, or Deposits from customers. Conversely, debt or equity securities purchased under a commitment to resell are not recognized in the statement of financial position and the consideration paid is recorded either in Place-ments with other banks or Deposits from customers. Interest is accrued evenly over the life of the repurchase agreement. In the case of security lending transactions the Bank does not recognize or derecognize the securities because it is believed that the transferor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of the ownership of the securities. Only a financial liability or financial receivable is recognized for the consideration amount.

2.16 Property, equipment and intangible assets

Property, equipment and intangible assets are stated at cost, less accumulated depreciation and amortization and impairment, if any. The depreciable amount (book value less residual value) of the non-current assets must be allocated over their useful lives. Depreciation and amortization are calculated using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the assets based on the following annual percentages:

Intangible assets	Depreciation key	Useful lifetime (years)
Software	20%-33%	3-5
Property rights	17%-50%	2-6
Property	1%-7%	15-100
Office equipment and vehicles	7%-50%	2-15

Depreciation and amortization on properties, equipment and intangible assets starts on the day when such assets are placed into service. At each balance sheet date, the Bank reviews the carrying value of its tangible and intangible assets to determine if there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated to determine the extent (if any) of the impairment loss. Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset,

the Bank estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. Where the carrying value of property, equipment, other tangible fixed assets and intangible assets is greater than the estimated recoverable amount, it is impaired immediately to the estimated recoverable amount.

2.17 Inventories

The inventories shall be measured at the lower of cost and net realisable value. The cost of inventories shall comprise all costs of purchase, costs of conversion and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. The Bank uses generally FIFO formulas to the measurement of inventories. Inventories shall be removed from books when they are sold, unusable or destroyed. When inventories are sold, the carrying amount of those inventories shall be recognized as an expense in the period in which the related revenue is recognized. Repossessed assets are classified as inventories. The Bank's policy is to sell repossessed assets and not to use them for its internal operations.

2.18 Investment properties

Investment properties of the Bank are land, buildings, part of buildings which are held (as the owner or as the lessee under a finance lease) to earn rentals or for capital appreciation or both, rather than for use in the production or supply of services or for administrative purposes or sale in the ordinary course of business. The Bank measures the investment properties at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment, if any. The depreciable amount (book value less residual value) of the investment properties must be allocated over their useful lives. Depreciation and amortization are calculated using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the assets. The fair value of the investment properties is established mainly by external experts.

According to the opinion of the Management there is no significant difference between the fair value and the carrying value of these properties.

2.19 Financial liabilities

The financial liabilities are presented within these lines in the Separate Financial Statements:

- Amount due to banks, the National Governments, deposits from the National Banks and other banks
- Repo liabilities
- Financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss
- Deposits from customers
- Liabilities from issued securities
- Derivative financial liabilities held for trading
- Derivative financial liabilities designated as hedge accounting
- Other financial liabilities

At initial recognition, the Bank measures financial liabilities at fair value plus or minus – in the case of a financial liability not at fair value through profit or loss – transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of the financial liability.

Usually, the initial fair value of financial liabilities equals to transaction value. However, when the amounts are not equal, the initial fair value difference should be recognized.

If the fair value of financial liabilities is based on a valuation technique using only inputs observable in market transactions, the Bank recognizes the initial fair value difference in the Separate Statement of Profit or Loss.

When the fair value of financial liabilities is based on models for which inputs are not observable, the difference between the transaction price and the fair value is deferred and only recognized in profit or loss when the instrument is derecognized or the inputs became observable.

The financial liabilities are presented within financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss or financial liabilities measured at amortised cost. In connection to the financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, the Bank presents the amount of change in their fair value originated from the changes of market conditions and business environment. Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are either financial liabilities held for trading or they are designated upon initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss. In the case of financial liabilities measured at amortised cost, fees and commissions related to the origination of the financial liability are recognised through profit or loss during the maturity of the instrument. In certain cases the Bank repurchases a part of financial liabilities (mainly issued securities or subordinated bonds) and the difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability and the amount paid for it is recognised in the statement of profit or loss and included in other operating income.

2.20 Leases

An agreement is a lease or contains a lease if it transfers the rights to control the use of an identified asset for a given period in exchange for compensation.

Expenses related to the use of lease assets, the majority of which were previously recognised in external services costs, will be currently classified as depreciation/amortisation and interest costs. Usufruct rights are depreciated using a straight line method, while lease liabilities are settled using an effective discount rate.

Recognition of lease liabilities

The Bank will recognise lease liabilities related to leases which were previously classified as "operating leases" in accordance with IAS 17 Leases. These liabilities will be measured at the present value of lease payments receivable

as at the date of commencement of the application of IFRS 16. Lease payments shall be discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if that rate cannot be readily determined, the incremental borrowing rate. At their date of initial recognition, lease payments contained in the measurement of lease liabilities comprise the following types of payments for the right to use the underlying asset for the life of the lease:

- fixed lease payments less any lease incentives,
- variable lease payments which are dependent on market indices,
- amounts expected to be payable by the lessee under residual value guarantees,
- the strike price of a purchase option, if it is reasonably certain that the option will be exercised, and
- payment of contractual penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease period reflects that the lessee used the option of terminating the lease.

The Bank makes use of expedients with respect to short-term leases (less than 12 months) as well as in the case of leases in respect of which the underlying asset has a low value (less than HUF 1.4 million) and for which agreements it will not recognise financial liabilities nor any respective right-of-use assets. These types of lease payments will be recognised as costs using the straight-line method during the life of the lease.

Recognition of right-of-use assets

Right-of-use assets are initially measured at cost.

The cost of a right-of-use asset comprises:

- the amount of the initial measurement of lease liabilities,
- any lease payments made at or before the commencement date, less any lease incentives received,
- any initial direct costs incurred by the lessee,
- estimates of costs to be incurred by the lessee as a result of an obligation to

disassemble and remove an underlying asset or to carry out renovation/restoration.

Right-of-use assets are presented separately in the financial statements.

2.21 Share capital

Share capital is the capital determined in the Articles of Association and registered by the Budapest-Capital Regional Court. Share capital is the capital the Bank raised by issuing common stocks at the date the shares were issued. The amount of share capital has not changed over the current period.

2.22 Treasury shares

Treasury shares are shares which are purchased on the stock exchange and the over-the-counter market by the Bank and are presented in the separate statement of financial position at acquisition cost as a deduction from shareholders' equity. Gains and losses on the sale of treasury shares are recognised directly to shareholder's equity. Derecognition of treasury shares is based on the FIFO method.

2.23 Non-current assets held-for-sale and discontinued operations

A discontinued operation is a component of an entity that either has been disposed of or is classified as held-for-sale. Hereinafter non-current assets classified as held-for-sale, disposal group and discontinued operations are referred to as assets in accordance with IFRS 5.

The Bank classifies assets under IFRS 5 if their carrying amount will be recovered principally through a sale transaction rather than through continuing use. The Bank does not account for an asset under IFRS 5 that has been temporarily taken out of use as if it had been abandoned.

The Bank measures an asset under IFRS 5 at the lower of its carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell. When the sale is expected to occur beyond one year, the Bank measures the costs to sell at their present value.

Any increase in the present value of the costs to sell that arises from the passage of time shall be presented in profit or loss. Immediately before the initial classification of the asset under IFRS 5, the carrying amounts of the asset (or all the assets and liabilities in the group) are measured in accordance with applicable IFRS.

The Bank does not depreciate (or amortize) an asset under IFRS 5 while it is classified as asset in accordance with IFRS 5. Interest and other expenses attributable to the liabilities of the asset under IFRS 5 shall continue to be recognized.

If the Bank has classified an asset under IFRS 5, but the criteria for that are no longer met, the Bank ceases to classify the asset under IFRS 5. The Bank measures these assets which cease to be classified as asset under IFRS 5 at the lower of:

- its carrying amount before the asset was classified as asset under IFRS 5, adjusted for any depreciation, amortisation or revaluations that would have been recognized had the asset not been classified as asset under IFRS 5, and
- its recoverable amount at the date of the subsequent decision not to sell.

The Bank presents an asset classified as asset under IFRS 5 separately from other assets in the Separate Statement of Financial Position. The liabilities of the asset under IFRS 5 are presented separately from other liabilities in the Separate Statement of Financial Position. Those assets and liabilities shall not be offset and presented as a single amount. The major classes of assets and liabilities classified as held for sale or discontinued operations are separately disclosed in the Notes.

The Bank presents separately any cumulative income or expense recognized in other comprehensive income relating to a non-current asset (or disposal group) classified as held for sale. Results from discontinued operations are reported separately in the Consolidated Statement of Profit or Loss as result from discontinued operations.

2.24 Interest income, income similar to interest income and interest expense

Interest income and expenses are recognised in profit or loss in the period to which they relate, using the effective interest rate method. For exposures categorized into stage 1 and stage 2 the interest income is recognized on a gross basis. For exposures categorized into stage 3 (using effective interest rate) and for POCI (using credit-adjusted effective interest rate) the interest income is recognized on a net basis.

The time-proportional income similar to interest income of derivative financial instruments calculated without using the effective interest method and the positive fair value adjustment of interest rate swaps are also included in income similar to interest income. Interest income of FVTPL loans is calculated based on interest fixed in the contract and presented in "Income similar to interest income" line. Interest from loans and deposits are accrued on a daily basis. Interest income and expense include certain transaction cost and the amortisation of any discount and premium between the initial carrying amount of an interest-bearing instrument and its amount at maturity calculated on an effective interest rate basis. All interest income and expense recognised are arising from loans, placements with other banks, repo receivables, securities at fair value through other comprehensive income, securities at amortised cost, and amounts due to banks, repo liabilities, deposits from customers, liabilities from issued securities, subordinated bonds and loans are presented under these lines of financial statements.

2.25 Fees and Commissions

Fees and commissions that are not involved in the amortised cost model are recognised in the Separate Statement of Profit or Loss on an accrual basis according to IFRS 15. These fees are related to deposits, cash withdrawal, security trading, bank card, etc.

The Bank earns fee and commission income from a diverse range of financial services it provides to its customers. Fee and commission income is recognised at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Bank expects to be entitled in exchange for providing the services. The performance obligations, as well as the timing of their satisfaction, are identified, and determined, at the inception of the contract. When the Bank provides a service to its customers, consideration is invoiced and generally due immediately because it typically controls the services before transferring them to the customer.

The Bank provides foreign exchange trading services to its customers, the profit margin achieved on these transactions is presented as Net profit from fees and commissions in the Separate Statement of Profit or Loss.

Performance obligations satisfied over time include asset management, deposit and account maintenance services, where the customer simultaneously receives and consumes the benefits provided by the Bank's performance as the Bank performs.

The Bank's fee and commission income from services where performance obligations are satisfied over time are followings:

Deposit and account maintenance fees and commissions and fees related to cash withdrawal

The Bank provides a number of account management services for both retail and cor-

porate customers in which they charge a fee. Fees related to these services can be typically account transaction fees (money transfer fees, direct debit fees, money standing order fees, etc.), internet banking fees (e.g. OTP Direct fee), account control fees (e.g. sms fee), or other fees for occasional services (account statement fees, other administration fees, etc.). Fees for ongoing account management services are charged to the customer's account on a monthly basis. The fees are commonly fixed amounts that can be vary per account package and customer category. In the case of the transaction-based fees where the services include money transfer the fee is charged when the transaction takes place. The rate of the fee is typically determined in a certain % of the transaction amount. In the case of other transaction-based fees (e.g. SMS fee), the fee is settled monthly. In the case of occasional services, the Bank basically charges the fees when the services are used by the customer. The fees can be fixed fees or they can be set in %. The rates are reviewed by the Bank regularly. These fees for ongoing account management services are charged on a monthly basis during the period when they are provided. Transaction-based fees are charged when the transaction takes place or charged monthly at the end of the month.

Fees and commission related to the issued bank cards

The Bank provides a variety of bank cards to its customers, for which different fees are charged. The fees are basically charged in connection with the issuance of cards and the related card transactions. The annual fees of the cards are charged in advance in a fixed amount. The amount of the annual card fee depends on the type of card. In case of transaction-based fees (e.g. cash withdrawal/payment fee, merchant fee, interchange fee, etc.), the settlement of the fees will take place immediately after the transaction or on a monthly basis. The fee is typically determined in % of the transaction with a fixed minimum

amount. For all other cases where the Bank provides a continuous service to the customers (e.g. card closing fee), the fees are charged monthly. The fee is calculated in a fix amount. The rates are reviewed by the Bank regularly. These fees for ongoing services are charged on a monthly basis during the period when they are provided. Transaction-based fees are charged when the transaction takes place or charged monthly at the end of the month.

Fees and commissions related to security account management services

The Bank provides its clients security account management services. Fees will be charged for account management and transactions on accounts. Account management fees are typically charged quarterly or annually. The amount is determined in %, based on the stocks of securities managed by the clients on the account in a given period. Fees for transactions on the securities account are charged immediately after the transaction. They are determined in %, based on the transaction amount. Fees for complex services provided to clients (e.g. portfolio management or custody) are typically charged monthly or annually. The fees are fixed monthly amounts and in some cases a bonus fee are charged. These fees for ongoing services are charged quarterly or annually during the period when they are provided. The fees are accrued monthly. Transaction-based fees are charged when the transaction takes place.

Fees and commissions related to fund management

Fees from fund management services provided to investment funds and from portfolio management provided to insurance companies, funds. The fee income are calculated on the basis of net asset value of the portfolio and by the fee rates determined in the contracts about portfolio management.

These fees for ongoing services are charged usually on monthly (mutual funds) or semi-annually (venture capital funds) during the period when they are provided but accrued monthly.

Net insurance fee income

Due to the fact that the Bank rarely provides insurance services to its clients, only acts as an agent, the fee income charged to the customers and fees payable to the insurance company are presented net in the fee income. In addition, agency fee charged for the sale of insurance contracts is also recorded in this line. The fee is charged on a monthly basis and determined in %.

Fees for ongoing services are charged on a monthly basis during the period when they are provided.

Other fees

Fees that are not significant in the Bank total income are included in Other fees category. Such fees are safe lease, special procedure fee, account rent fee, fee of a copy of document, etc. Other fees may include charges for continuous services or for ad hoc administration services. Continuous fees are charged monthly (e.g., safe lease fees) at the beginning of the period, typically at a fixed rate. Fees for ad hoc services are charged immediately after the service obligation were met, usually in a fixed amount.

These fees for ongoing services are charged on a monthly basis during the period when they are provided. Fees for ad hoc services are charged when the transaction takes place.

2.26 Dividend income

Dividend income refers to any distribution of entity's earnings to shareholders from stocks or mutual funds that is owned by the Bank. The Bank recognizes dividend income in the

separate financial statements when its right to receive the payment is established.

2.27 Income tax

The Bank considers corporate income tax and local business tax and the innovation contribution as income tax in Hungary. The annual taxation charge is based on the tax payable under Hungarian fiscal law, adjusted for deferred taxation. Deferred taxation is accounted for using the balance sheet liability method in respect of temporary differences between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying value for financial reporting purposes, measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply when the asset is realised or the liability is settled.

Current tax asset or current tax liability is presented related to income tax and innovation contribution separately in the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position.

Pillar Two – Global Anti-base Erosion Model Rules ("GloBE), global minimum tax – introduces a minimum effective tax rate of at least 15%, calculated based on a specific rule set. Pillar Two legislation has been enacted or substantively enacted in certain jurisdictions the Group operates. The legislation will be effective for the Group's financial year beginning 1 January 2024. The Group considers this top-up tax as an income tax according to IAS 12.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are presented in a net way in the statement of financial position. Current tax asset or current tax liability is presented related to income tax and innovation contribution separately in the statement of financial position.

Deferred tax assets are recognized by the Bank for the amounts of income tax that are recoverable in future periods in respect of deductible temporary differences as well as the carry forward of unused tax losses and the carryforward of unused tax credits.

The Bank recognizes a deferred tax asset for all deductible temporary differences arising from

investments in subsidiaries, branches and associates, and interests in joint arrangements, to the extent that, and only to the extent that, it is probable that:

- the temporary difference will reverse in the foreseeable future; and
- taxable profit will be available against which the temporary difference can be utilised.

The Bank considers the availability of qualifying taxable temporary differences and the probability of other future taxable profits to determine whether future taxable profits will be available.

The Bank recognizes a deferred tax liability for all taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, branches and associates, and interests in joint arrangements, except to the extent that both of the following conditions are satisfied:

- the Bank is able to control the timing of the reversal of the temporary difference, and
- it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

The Bank only offsets its deferred tax liabilities against deferred tax assets when:

- there is a legally enforceable right to set-off current tax liabilities against current tax assets, and
- the taxes are levied by the same taxation authorities on either
 - the same taxable entity or
 - different taxable entities which intend to settle current tax liabilities and assets on a net basis.

2.28 Banking tax

The Bank is obliged to pay banking tax based on Act LIX of 2006. As the calculation is not based on the taxable profit (but the adjusted Assets total calculated based on the Separate Financial Statements for the second period preceding the current tax year), banking tax is not considered as income tax. Therefore, the banking tax is considered as an other administrative expense, not as income tax.

Pursuant to Government Decree No. 197/2022 published on 4 June 2022, the Hungarian Government decided to impose a windfall tax on credit institutions and financial enterprises temporarily, that is for 2022 and 2023. As for 2022, the base of the windfall tax is the net revenues based on the 2021 financial statements, calculated according to local tax law, whereas the tax rate is 10%.

2.29 Off-balance sheet commitments and contingent liabilities, provisions

In the ordinary course of its business, the Bank has entered into off-balance sheet commitments such as guarantees, commitments to extend credit, letters of credit and transactions with financial instruments. The provision on off-balance sheet commitments and contingent liabilities is maintained at a level adequate to absorb probable future losses which are probable and relate to present obligations. Those commitments and contingent liabilities Management determines the adequacy of the provision based upon reviews of individual items, recent loss experience, current economic conditions, the risk characteristics of the various categories of transactions and other pertinent factors.

The Bank recognizes a provision for off-balance sheet commitment and contingent liabilities in accordance with IAS 37 when it has a present obligation as a result of a past event; it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation; and a reliable estimate can be made of the obligation.

Expected credit loss model is applied for given financial guarantees and loan commitments which are under IFRS 9 the, when the provision is calculated (see more details in Note 2.12). After initial recognition the Group subsequently measures those contracts at a higher of the amount of the loss allowance or of the amount initially recognised less the cumulative amount of income recognized in accordance with IFRS 15.

2.30 Share-based payment

The Bank has applied the requirements of IFRS 2 Share-based Payment.

The Bank issues equity-settled share-based payments to certain employees. Equity-settled share-based payments are measured at fair value at the grant date. The fair value determined at the grant date of the equity-settled share-based payments is expensed on a straight-line basis over the year, based on the Bank's estimate of shares that will eventually vest.

Fair value is measured by use of a binomial model. The expected life used in the model has been adjusted, based on Management's best estimate, for the effects of non-transferability, exercise restrictions, and behavioural considerations.

2.31 Employee benefits

The Bank has applied the requirement of IAS 19 Employee Benefits. The Bank's short-term employee benefits are wages, salaries and bonuses, premium, paid annual leave and paid sick leave and other free services (health care, reward holiday). Short-term employee benefits are expected to pay by the Bank within 12 month. These benefits are recognised as an expense and liability undiscounted in the separate financial statements.

Short-term employee benefits are employee benefits (other than termination benefits) that are expected to be settled wholly before twelve months after the end of the annual reporting period in which the employees render the related service. These can be wages, salaries and bonuses, premium, paid annual leave and paid sick leave and other free services (health care, reward holiday). Long-term employee benefits are mostly the jubilee reward. Post-employment benefits are employee benefits (other than termination and short-term employee benefits) that are payable after the completion of employment. Post-employment benefit plans are formal or informal arrangements under which an entity provides

post-employment benefits for one or more employees. Post-employment benefit plans are classified as either defined contribution plans or defined benefit plans, depending on the economic substance of the plan as derived from its principal terms and conditions.

Termination benefits are employee benefits provided in exchange for the termination of an employee's employment as a result of either: an entity's decision to terminate an employee's employment before the normal retirement date or an employee's decision to accept an offer of benefits in exchange for the termination of employment. Other long-term employee benefits are all employee benefits other than short-term employee benefits, postemployment benefits and termination benefits.

2.32 Separate statement of cash-flows

Cash-flows arising from the operating, investing or financing activities are reported in the Statement of Cash-Flows of the Bank primarily on a gross basis. Net basis reporting are applied by the Bank in the following cases:

- when the cash-flows reflect the activities of the customer rather than those of the Bank, and
- for items in which the turnover is quick, the amounts are large, and the maturities are short.

For the purposes of reporting cash-flows "Cash, due from banks and balances with the NBH" line item excluding compulsory reserve are considered as cash and cash equivalents by the Bank. This line item shows balances of HUF and foreign currency cash amounts, and sight depots from NBH and from other banks, furthermore balances of current accounts.

Cash-flows from hedging activities are classified in the same category as the item being hedged. The unrealised gains and losses from the translation of monetary items to the closing foreign exchange rates and the unrealised gains and losses from derivative financial instruments are presented separately net in the statement of cash-flows for the monetary items which have been revaluated.

2.33 Segment reporting

IFRS 8 Operating Segments requires operating segments to be identified on the basis of internal reports about components of the Bank that are regularly reviewed by the chief operating decision maker in order to allocate resources to the segments and to assess their performance.

At separate level, the Management does not separate and makes decisions based on different segments; the segments are identified by the Bank only at consolidated level in line with IFRS 8 paragraph 4. At Group level the segments identified by the Bank are the business and geographical segments.

The Group's operating segments under IFRS 8 are therefore as follows: OTP Core Hungary, Russia, Ukraine, Bulgaria, Romania, Serbia, Croatia, Montenegro, Albania, Moldova, Slovenia, Uzbekistan, Merkantil Group, Asset Management subsidiaries, other subsidiaries, Corporate Centre.

2.34 Comparative figures

These separate financial statements are prepared in accordance with the same accounting policies in all respects as the Financial Statements prepared in accordance with IFRS as adopted by the EU for the year ended 31 December 2022.

NOTE 3:

SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND DECISIONS IN THE APPLICATION OF ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The presentation of separate financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires the Management of the Bank to make judgements about estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities as at the date of the financial statements and their reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on expected loss and other factors that are considered to be relevant. The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an on-going basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period. Actual results could differ from those estimates. Significant areas of subjective judgements include:

3.1 Loss allowance on financial instruments

The Bank regularly assesses its financial instruments for impairment. Management determines the adequacy of the allowances based upon reviews of individual loans and placements, recent loss experience, current economic conditions, the risk characteristics of the various categories of loans and other pertinent factors. The use of a new, three stage model was implemented for IFRS 9 purposes. The new impairment methodology is used to classify financial instruments in order to determine whether credit risk has significantly increased since initial recognition and able to identify credit-impaired assets. For instruments with credit-impairment or significant increase of credit risk lifetime expected losses will be recognized. (For details see note 36.1.1.)

3.2 Valuation of instruments without direct quotations

Financial instruments without direct quotations in an active market are valued using the

valuation model technique. The models are regularly reviewed and each model is calibrated for the most recent available market data. While the models are built only on available data, their use is subject to certain assumptions and estimates (e.g. for correlations, volatilities, etc). Changes in the model assumptions may affect the reported fair value of the relevant financial instruments.

IFRS 13 Fair Value Measurement seeks to increase consistency and comparability in fair value measurements and related disclosures through a 'fair value hierarchy'. The hierarchy categorises the inputs used in valuation techniques into three levels. The hierarchy gives the highest priority to (unadjusted) quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities and the lowest priority to unobservable inputs. The Bank evaluates the levelling at each reporting period on an instrument-by-instrument basis and reclassifies instruments when necessary, based on the facts at the beginning of the reporting period. The objective of a fair value measurement is to estimate the price at which an orderly transaction to sell the asset or to transfer the liability would take place between market participants at the measurement date under current market conditions.

3.3 Provisions

Provision is recognised and measured for commitments to extend credit and for warranties arising from banking activities based on IFRS 9 Financial Instruments. Provision for these instruments is recognised based on the credit conversion factor, which shows the proportion of the undrawn credit line that will be probably drawn.

Other provision is recognised and measured based on IAS 37 Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets. The Bank is involved in a number of ongoing legal disputes. Based upon historical experience and expert reports, the Bank assesses the developments in these

cases, and the likelihood and the amount of potential financial losses which are appropriately provided for. (See Note 24)

Other provision for off-balance sheet items includes provision for litigation, provision for retirement and expected liabilities and provision for Confirmed letter of credit.

A provision is recognised by the Bank when it has a present obligation as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

NOTE 4:

MACRO-ENVIRONMENT, IMPACT OF ECONOMIC SITUATION ON THE BANK

Macro economy and financial situation in Hungary

Having elevated after the rapid recovery that followed the COVID crisis and the outbreak of the Russian-Ukrainian war, inflation in advanced economies started to slow in 2023, but the developed world's central banks had to raise interest rates aggressively until the end of the year. It was not before the year was nearing its end that the tightening cycle stopped and the debate on the possible timing of an interest rate cut began. Meanwhile, the labour market remained tight, with low unemployment and strong wage dynamics. Developed markets' long-term yields hit multi-decade highs in the autumn, before a sharp fall began at the end of 2023.

Economic growth printed different patterns on the two sides of the Atlantic. The USA's economic expansion accelerated in 2023, as opposed to the expected slowing, and growth shifted into higher gear in the second half of the year. The robust figures were driven by supportive fiscal policy, the large stocks of savings household had accumulated during the pandemic, and the low effective lending rates caused by the high share of loans with fixed interest rates. Headline inflation peaked in June 2022 (+8.9%), but the subsequent decline briefly stalled in the middle of 2023. However, core inflation continued to drop, easing to 3.9% y-o-y by the end of the year. The very loose fiscal policy, which raised the budget deficit from around 5% to 8% of GDP, required tight monetary policy to bring inflation down. The Fed has aggressively raised its base rate to 5.25–5.5% and began to reduce its balance sheet.

The energy crisis brought the euro area to its knees, and the economy has been unable to recover amid high inflation and high interest rates, thus output has been practically stagnant since the third quarter of 2022. Countries with industries that used to rely heavily on Russian energy (e.g. Germany) were hit particularly hard. Elevated interest rates have led to a slowdown in lending, which has also hindered kick-starting growth in Europe. Disinflation was strong in the euro area in 2023: headline and core inflation fell to 2.8% and 3.3%, respectively by the end of the year. The biggest concern in this context is services inflation, which has been stagnating at 4.0% y-o-y since November 2023. Despite all the weakness in the economy and strong disinflation, the ECB has not yet considered cutting interest rates, thus the euro area ended last year with a deposit rate of 4% and a lending rate of 4.5%.

Hungary's economy fell into a longer and deeper recession than the rest of the CEE region in 2023 (GDP y-o-y: 1Q: -0.9%; 2Q: -2.4%; 3Q: -0.4%; 4Q [flash]: 0,0). However, the recession ended in the third quarter, and growth started to pick up on quarterly basis, helped by the base effect of an unprecedented poor agriculture season in 2022. Overall, regarding the Hungarian economy's underlying processes, activity fell sharply in 4Q 2022 and in 1Q 2023, and it has been stagnating or trivially rising since then. The structure of growth is unfavourable, as the sharp fall in domestic use was moderated by an increase in net exports, but it was caused by the decline in imports owing to the sluggish domestic demand, rather than by exports' strong expansion.

Inflation peaked at 25.7%, ten percentage points higher than the average of the CEE region, before disinflation started in the spring. As disinflation accelerated starting from mid-2023, the pace of price increases accelerated, bringing down CPI to 5.5% y-o-y by December; the annual average rate of inflation was 17.6% in 2023. From the middle of the year, real wages started to rise again month-on-month, but this passed on to consumer spending only modestly.

After running 8% current account deficit in 2022, Hungary's external balance turned into surplus last year, as gas prices collapsed and imports fell due to a drop in domestic demand. The rapid rise in debt ratios between 2020 and 2023 has stopped.

The original budget deficit target of 3.9% of GDP proved to be unsustainable, so it was raised to 5.2% in October, but the accrual-based deficit probably exceeded 6% of GDP last year, even with the dividend payment by MVM and with the savings of the 'utility protection fund'.

Having raised the effective rate to 18% in autumn 2022, the MNB cut it in several steps by a total of 725 bps, to 10.75% by the end of the year. The base rate regained its role in September, when the former overnight deposit facility was phased out. The EUR/HUF fell from around 400 at the beginning of the year to below 370 at one point in the summer, but stabilized around 380 by the end of 2023. Hungary made headway in accessing EU funds at the end of last year as the European Commission approved the so-called horizontal enabling conditions for the judicial reform in December. The government unblocked about EUR 11 billion worth of EU funds, thanks to the measures implemented last year.

Starting from autumn 2022, the credit market froze in the CEE region, including Hungary, and similarly to Western Europe. There was a slight pick up at the end of 2023, particularly in retail lending, within that in 'baby loans' and housing loans; demand for cash loans also jumped at the end of the year. In full year 2023, the volume of housing loans rose by 1.3% (2022: 7.6%), that of cash loans grew by 6.9% (2022: 9.3%), and corporate loan volumes increased by an FX-adjusted 6% (2022: 15.5%).

Summary of economic policy measures made and other relevant regulatory changes in the period under review

Windfall tax

- On 24 April 2023 Government Decree No. 144/2023 was published amending the previously laid down methodology of windfall tax calculation for the second half of 2023. According to the new rules, the gross amount of the windfall tax for the year 2023 changed to HUF 41 billion in the case of OTP Group. Government decree No. 206/2023 (V. 31.) published on 31 May 2023 outlined the details of the extra profit tax payable by credit institutions in 2024. The basis of the tax is the 2022 profit before tax (adjusted for several items). The tax rate is 13% for the part of the tax base that does not exceed HUF 20 billion, and 30% for the amount above HUF 20 billion. According to the decree, if the average amount of Hungarian government bonds owned by the financial institution increases over a certain period, the windfall tax payable by the credit institution will be reduced. The reduction cannot be more than 10% of the increase in government bond holdings and cannot exceed 50% of the windfall tax payment obligation calculated without the reduction. The gross amount of the windfall tax for the year 2024 will be HUF 13 billion in the case of the Hungarian Group members, which can be reduced to HUF 6.5 billion subject to the increase in government bond holdings. As for timing, the HUF 13 billion gross annual tax obligation was recognized in one sum in January 2024, whereas the pro-rated part of the reduction will be booked on a monthly basis, evenly split through 2024.

Interest rate cap

- Government decree No. 175/2023. (V. 12.) published on 12 May 2023 further extended the interest rate cap scheme by 6 months, until the end of 2023, in the case of the

affected floating and fixed rate residential mortgages, as well as floating rate micro and small enterprises loan and leasing contracts.

- Pursuant to Government Decree No. 522/2023. (XI. 30.):
 - The interest rate cap for the outstanding volume of certain residential mortgage loans was extended by six months, until 30 June 2024.
 - The rate cap for the existing volume of certain MSE loans was extended until 1 April 2024.
 - Furthermore, Government Decree No. 471/2022 (XI. 21.) was amended, thus the provision that the interest rate on HUF-denominated demand deposits and time deposits with a maximum term of one year shall not exceed the average auction yield of the most recently issued three-month discount Treasury Bill was extended by three months, until 1 April 2024. In another amendment, starting from 1 December 2023, the scope of this cap was extended for entities who qualify as business customers in Hungary's Civil Code.

These provisions shall be applied to deposit contracts concluded after 1 December 2023, as well as to demand deposit contracts existing on 1 December 2023.

Voluntary interest rate cap on newly granted loans

At the beginning of October 2023, the Ministry of Economic Development proposed that banks impose voluntary interest rate caps on newly granted HUF-denominated working capital loans for businesses, and on residential housing loans. OTP Bank has joined the initiative. Effective from October 2023, the Government set the voluntary interest rate cap on new housing loans at 8.5% and that on working capital loans to businesses at 12%. From 2 November the latter was reduced to 11.5%. From January 2024, the Government reduced the voluntary interest rate cap on housing loans to 7.3% and that on corporate loans to

9.9%. In addition, the Government and the Hungarian Banking Association agreed that the voluntary interest rate cap scheme will be abolished simultaneously with the withdrawal of the interest rate cap for certain outstanding MSE volumes from 1 April 2024, i.e. in the future, interest rates will be determined by market competition.

Savings, government bond market

- Pursuant to Government decree No. 205/2023. (V. 31.), effective from 1 July 2023, on top of the existing 15% interest tax, an additional 13% social contribution tax was introduced temporarily for certain savings forms. The tax base is the interest income as defined by the PIT law, earned by natural persons after 1 July 2023 on bank deposits placed or certain securities (except for real estate investment fund investment certificates) purchased after 1 July.
- Pursuant to Government decree No. 208/2023. (V. 31.), effective from 1 July 2023 the weight of securities in the portfolio of bond funds, equity funds and mixed funds must be at least 60%. Furthermore, from 1 August no more than 5% of the assets of these securities funds can be invested in debt securities other than HUF denominated government securities.
- According to Government decree No. 209/2023. (V. 31.), between 1 October 2023 and 31 December 2023 credit institutions shall send a warning notice to their natural person clients with bank account contracts about how much more interest they could have earned in a specific period with an investment of HUF 100,000, HUF 500,000 and HUF 1,000,000 if they had invested in retail government securities instead of bank deposits.

Family support schemes

- Baby loan: in line with Government decree No. 303/2023. (VII. 11.), from 1 January 2024 the maximum amount of baby loan will increase from HUF 10 to 11 million, and those

families will be eligible where the wife is below the age of 30 years. Also, the clause that baby loan contracts can be entered into by the end of this year lost effect, so the scheme will remain in place indefinitely. As for the interest rate fixation periods, in contrast to the current situation that the baby loans reprice in every 5 years, from 2024 the interest rate of newly contracted baby loans will be fixed for 1 year during the first 2 years, then the baby loans will have a 3-year rate fixation period.

- Housing Subsidy for Families (CSOK), village CSOK: from 1 January 2024 the village CSOK non-refundable amounts will increase, but in towns and settlements with more than 5,000 inhabitants the CSOK subsidy will no longer be available.

Mandatory minimum reserve requirements

Pursuant to NBH decree No. 6/2023. (III. 8.) and NBH decree No. 11/2023. (III. 31.), from April the minimum reserve requirement was increased to 10%, and the effective rate paid on the reserves was reduced to 9.75% from the previous 13%, since the national bank doesn't pay any interest for the first 2.5% reserve requirement, and for the remaining amount the national bank pays the base rate.

NBH decree No. 25/2023. (VI. 14.) amended the reserve requirement rules: among others, from 1 July 2023 up to 15% of the minimum reserve requirement can be met by central bank deposits with at least 14 days original maturity. Also, from July until further notice (by the end of the year according to plans) the reserve requirement will be based on the volumes in the statistical balance sheet as at 31 March 2023.

Capital regulation

- On 22 June 2023 the national bank announced that it postpones the activation of the Countercyclical Capital Buffer rate of 0.5% planned from 1 July 2023 by one year to 1 July 2024. In addition, it preventively

reactivates the Systemic Risk Buffer aimed at risks related to commercial real estate loans (especially non-performing loans).

- MREL minimum requirement: effective from 1 January 2024, the consolidated MREL minimum requirement for OTP Bank is 18.94%, while the minimum requirement including combined buffer requirements is 23.95% in % of the total RWA of the resolution group.
- Pillar 2 capital requirement: effective from 1 January 2024, the National Bank of Hungary imposed the below additional capital requirements for OTP Group, on consolidated level:
 - 0.9%-point in case of the Common Equity Tier1 (CET1) capital, accordingly the minimum requirement for the consolidated CET1 ratio is 5.4% (without regulatory capital buffers);
 - 1.2%-points in case of the Tier1 capital, accordingly the minimum requirement for the consolidated Tier1 ratio is 7.2% (without regulatory capital buffers);
 - 1.6%-points in case of the Total SREP Capital Requirement (TSCR), accordingly the minimum requirement for the consolidated capital adequacy ratio is 9.6% (without regulatory capital buffers).

The principles used in the preparation of the Separate Statement of Financial Position as at 31 December 2023 in connection with the evaluation of Russian and Ukrainian exposures

Going concern principle

In the case of Ukraine and Russia OTP management applies a "going concern" approach, however in Russia the management is still considering all strategic options, bearing in mind that any future solution should be strictly within the framework and in accordance with applicable local and international regulations.

In February 2022 a military conflict started between Russia and Ukraine. OTP Group's Ukrainian operation incorporates the Ukrainian bank, as well as the leasing and

factoring companies. The country-consolidated Ukrainian total assets represented HUF 1,037 billion at the end of 2023 (2.6% of total consolidated assets), while net loans comprised HUF 309 billion (1.4% of consolidated net loans) and shareholders' equity amounted to HUF 157 billion (3.8% of the consolidated total equity).

At the end of 2023 the gross intragroup funding towards the Ukrainian operation represented HUF 83 billion, while taking into account the Ukrainian deposits placed with the Headquarters, i.e. the net group funding stood at HUF 22 billion equivalent deposit placed by the Ukrainian operation (i.e. Ukraine funded the Group).

In 2023 the Ukrainian operation posted an adjusted profit after tax of HUF 45.2 billion, against the HUF 15.9 billion loss suffered in the corresponding period of last year.

The total assets of the Group's Russian operation represented HUF 1,471 billion at the end of 2023 (3.7% of consolidated total assets), while net loans comprised HUF 588 billion (2.7% of consolidated net loans) and shareholders' equity HUF 275 billion (6.7% of consolidated total equity).

As the Russian subsidiary repaid its maturing intragroup loans in 4Q 2022, the gross intragroup funding towards the Russian operation declined to zero and remained nil throughout 2023. At the end of 2023 the intragroup subordinated loan exposure toward the Russian operation amounted to HUF 9 billion equivalent.

The Russian operation posted HUF 95.7 billion adjusted profit in 2023, after the HUF 42.5 billion profit reached in full-year 2022.

In 2H 2023 the Russian Central Bank approved twice a dividend payment by OTP's Russian subsidiary with a total amount of RUB 13.4 billion. If the Russian entity was deconsolidated and the outstanding gross intragroup exposures were written off as well, the effect for the consolidated CET1 ratio would be -11 bps, whereas in the Ukraine the negative effect would be 2 bps.

Significant estimates affected by the Russian-Ukrainian conflict during the preparation of these Separate Financial Statements

During the preparation of these Separate Financial Statements, the Bank identified the following estimates, which were significantly affected by the Russian-Ukrainian conflict:

- 1) Evaluation of Russian sovereign exposures (government securities) and related reserves for expected credit losses at OTP Bank (as parent company)
- 2) Evaluation of Ukrainian sovereign exposures (government securities) and related reserves for expected credit losses at OTP Bank (as parent company)
- 3) Evaluation of derivative transactions denominated in Russian rubles
- 4) Evaluation of derivative transactions denominated in the Ukrainian hryvnia
- 5) Provisions for expected credit losses related to Russian and Ukrainian interbank claims and customer loans (following direct exposure to the Russian and Ukrainian markets, non-Russian and Ukrainian bank exposures)
- 6) Evaluation of investments

	Reference	Gross value	Impairment
Securities at amortized cost	1	33,681	(11,507)
Securities at fair value through other comprehensive income	1	30,873	(22,920)
Other financial assets		6,721	(2,570)
Investments	6	462,646	(299,339)
TOTAL ASSETS		533,921	(336,336)

References

1. Evaluation of Russian sovereign exposures and related reserves for expected credit losses – other exposures of the group

Outside of Russia, the marketability of Russian government securities is significantly limited due to sanctions and capital market participants turning away from Russian securities. The credit rating of the Russian state was withdrawn in 2022, the Group classifies the Russian state as non-performing, and in accordance with this, it assigned the affected exposures to the Stage 3 category. The Russian state not only recognizes its obligation and has the necessary financial reserves, but would also be willing to pay, so the increased loss potential is caused by non-traditional credit risks. In the case of a portfolio valued at fair value against other comprehensive income, the book value is determined based on the level 3 prices of IFRS 13. Cash-flow estimation, current market benchmarks (provided by Bloomberg), liquidity and non-credit risk considerations were taken into account in fair value calculation.

2. Valuation of Ukrainian sovereign exposures and related reserves for expected credit losses – other exposures of the group

Ukrainian government securities are exclusively in the books of the Ukrainian subsidiary.

3. Valuation of Russian derivative transactions

In the case of futures contracts concluded with local partners on the Russian market, the evaluation is carried out using yield curves available and observable on the local market. In cases where one of the partners is not Russian, the evaluation is done using yield curves available and observable on the international market.

4. Valuation of Ukrainian derivatives

The Treasury turnover of the Ukrainian bank is low, and a significant part of the derivative transactions are related to the bank's risk management and concluded with the parent

company. During the actual evaluation, the expected cash-flow is discounted using yield curves observed based on current market benchmarks (published by the National Bank of Ukraine).

5. Provisions for expected credit losses related to Russian and Ukrainian interbank claims and customer loans (following direct exposure to the Russian and Ukrainian markets, non-Russian and Ukrainian bank exposures)

As part of the quarterly monitoring activity, the Bank has identified and analysed the secondary and tertiary negative effects of the war in the corporate segment. Changes related to the meanwhile imposed sanctions – which should have been taken into consideration at analysis – have been followed up. As part of the individual monitoring activity separate monitoring methodology and assessment were prepared for exposures above HUF 250 million as follows:

- i) sectors vulnerable to the risk arising from changes of energy/interest/foreign exchange
- ii) customers from sectors with high risks according to the loan policy, especially the hotel industry and real estate utilisation industry
- iii) municipalities, customers owned by municipalities

Customers identified during monitoring activity were classified into Stage 2, expected credit losses were recognised at the corresponding level and amount. As at 31 December 2022 the concerning exposures (HUF 92.7 billion) had HUF 4 billion of expected credit loss, from which impairment loss was recognised in amount of HUF 3 billion. As at 31 December 2023 the concerning exposures (HUF 72 billion) had HUF 2.7 billion of expected credit loss.

When technical or objective default occurred due to sanctions the affected exposures were classified into Stage 3. In these cases at least two scenarios were taken into consideration as the estimation of expected cash-flows for impairment calculation. At least one

scenario represents that case when significant differences occur between the expected and the contractual cash-flows. Probabilities shall be allocated to represent the occurrence of credit loss, even in that case when most likely there is no need to recognise impairment loss.

6. Evaluation of investments

The Bank has evaluated its investments in 3 countries concerning the Russian-Ukrainian conflict based on discounted cash-flows, and as a result reversal of impairment loss was recognised for the year ended 31 December 2023 as follows:

by Country	Reversal of impairment loss for the year ended 31 December 2023
Ukraine	-
Russia	-
Moldova	(3,163)
Total	(3,163)

Financial assets modified (in HUF mn):

	during the year ended 31 December 2023
<i>Modification due to prolongation of existing interest rate cap till 31 December 2023</i>	
Gross carrying amount before modification	179,970
Modification loss	(6,952)
Gross carrying amount after modification	173,018
Loss allowance before modification	(9,376)
Net amortised cost after modification	163,642
<i>Modification due to prolongation of existing interest rate cap till 30 June 2024 (in case of SME loans till 1 April 2024)</i>	
Gross carrying amount before modification	124,456
Modification loss	(2,065)
Gross carrying amount after modification	122,391
Loss allowance before modification	(7,938)
Net amortised cost after modification	114,453

Financial assets modified (in HUF mn):

	during the year ended 31 December 2022
<i>Modification due to prolongation of deadline of COVID moratoria till 31 July 2022 (opt in)</i>	
Gross carrying amount before modification	79,253
Modification loss	(301)
Gross carrying amount after modification	78,952
Loss allowance before modification	(23,965)
Net amortised cost after modification	54,987
<i>Modification due to prolongation of interest rate cap (30 June 2022)</i>	
Gross carrying amount before modification	66,133
Modification loss	(2,405)
Gross carrying amount after modification	63,728
Loss allowance before modification	(1,580)
Net amortised cost after modification	62,148
<i>Modification due to moratoria related to agriculture and prolongation of the existing moratoria (30 September 2022)</i>	
Gross carrying amount before modification	95,560
Modification loss	(1,562)
Gross carrying amount after modification	93,998
Loss allowance before modification	(19,404)
Net amortised cost after modification	74,594
<i>Modification due to prolongation of interest rate cap (30 November 2022)</i>	
Gross carrying amount before modification	151,318
Modification loss	(531)
Gross carrying amount after modification	150,787
Loss allowance before modification	(6,094)
Net amortised cost after modification	144,693
<i>Modification due to scope extension (mortgage loans with 5 year fixing without subsidy) and prolongation of the existing interest rate cap (31 December 2022)</i>	
Gross carrying amount before modification	205,891
Modification loss	(10,058)
Gross carrying amount after modification	195,833
Loss allowance before modification	(6,915)
Net amortised cost after modification	188,918

NOTE 5:

CASH, AMOUNTS DUE FROM BANKS AND BALANCES WITH THE NATIONAL BANK OF HUNGARY (in HUF mn)

	31 December 2023	31 December 2022
Cash on hand:		
In HUF	86,317	80,809
In foreign currency	15,412	20,506
	101,729	101,315
Amounts due from banks and balances with National Bank of Hungary:		
Within one year:		
In HUF	2,272,840	739,382
In foreign currency	334,058	252,854
	2,606,898	992,236
Subtotal	2,708,627	1,093,551
Loss allowance	(395)	(1,353)
Subtotal	2,708,232	1,092,198
Average amount of compulsory reserve	1,143,307	740,428
Total	1,564,925	351,770
Rate of the compulsory reserve	10%	6%

The Bank shall deposit compulsory reserve in a determined percent of its liabilities at NBH. Liabilities considered in compulsory reserve calculation are as follows:

- a) deposits and loans,
- b) debt instruments,
- c) repo transactions.

The amount of the compulsory reserve is the multiplication of the daily average of the liabilities considered in the compulsory reserve calculation and compulsory reserve rate,

which are determined by the NBH in a specific decree. The Bank is required to complete compulsory reserve requirements in average in the second month after the reserve calculation period, requirements shall be completed once a month on the last calendar day. The Bank complies with the compulsory reserve requirements by the deposit of the adequate amount of cash as the calculated compulsory reserve on the bank account at NBH in monthly average.

An analysis of the change in the loss allowance on placement losses is as follows:

	31 December 2023	31 December 2022
Balance as at 1 January	1,353	185
Loss allowance	3,588	5,023
Release of loss allowance	(4,399)	(3,813)
FX movement	(147)	(42)
Closing balance	395	1,353

NOTE 6:

PLACEMENTS WITH OTHER BANKS (in HUF mn)

	31 December 2023	31 December 2022
Within one year:		
In HUF	563,752	825,820
In foreign currency	134,346	366,574
	698,098	1,192,394
Over one year:		
In HUF	1,196,419	1,215,114
In foreign currency	814,791	511,103
	2,011,210	1,726,217
Total placements	2,709,308	2,918,611
Loss allowance on placement losses	(6,875)	(18,782)
Total	2,702,433	2,899,829

An analysis of the change in the loss allowance on placement losses is as follows:

	31 December 2023	31 December 2022
Balance as at 1 January	18,782	7,490
Loss allowance	8,178	27,571
Release of loss allowance	(19,727)	(17,026)
Use of loss allowance	-	-
FX movement	(358)	747
Closing balance	6,875	18,782

Interest conditions of placements with other banks:

	31 December 2023	31 December 2022
Placements with other banks in HUF	0%-25%	0%-25.7%
Placements with other banks in foreign currency	0%-11.6%	0%-13.29%
Average interest of placements with other banks	7.55%	7.51%

NOTE 7:

REPO RECEIVABLES (in HUF mn)

	31 December 2023	31 December 2022
Within one year:		
In HUF	202,025	248,696
	202,025	248,696
Total gross amount	202,025	248,696
Loss allowance on repo receivables	(367)	(2,167)
Total repo receivables	201,658	246,529

An analysis of the change in the loss allowance on repo receivables is as follows:

	31 December 2023	31 December 2022
Balance as at 1 January	2,167	72
Loss allowance	11,755	4,480
Release of loss allowance	(13,555)	(2,385)
Closing balance	367	2,167

Interest conditions of repo receivables:

	31 December 2023	31 December 2022
Repo receivables in HUF	7.49%-11.4%	10.7%-18%
Average interest of repo receivables denominated in HUF	13.85%	7.31%
Average interest of repo receivables denominated in foreign currency	3.86%	-

Securities as collaterals underlying repo receivable contracts is as follows:

As at 31 December 2023:

Type	Currency	Notional	Fair value
Government bonds	HUF	233,408	219,270
Hungarian government discounted Treasury Bills	HUF	1,439	1,384
Total		234,847	220,654

As at 31 December 2022:

Type	Currency	Notional	Fair value
Government bonds	HUF	321,794	259,268
Hungarian government discounted Treasury Bills	HUF	3,949	3,784
Total		325,743	263,052

NOTE 8:
**FINANCIAL ASSETS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS
(in HUF mn)**

	31 December 2023	31 December 2022
<i>Held for trading securities:</i>		
Government bonds	22,352	67,521
Other non-interest bearing securities	320	274
Hungarian government discounted Treasury Bills	71	4,785
Corporate shares and investments	513	385
Mortgage bonds	111	82
Other securities	4,437	1,748
Subtotal	27,804	74,795
Securities mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss		
Shares in investment funds	31,124	29,029
Shares	1,808	1,469
Subtotal	32,932	30,498
<i>Held for trading derivative financial instruments:</i>		
Foreign currency swaps	66,324	121,854
Interest rate swaps	65,434	121,506
CCIRS and mark-to-market CCIRS swaps	23,221	14,847
Other derivative transactions	41,820	46,512
Subtotal	196,799	304,719
Total	257,535	410,012

Interest conditions and the remaining maturities of securities held for trading are as follows:

	31 December 2023	31 December 2022
Within one year:		
variable interest	103	3,041
fixed interest	12,881	10,467
	12,984	13,508
Over one year:		
variable interest	975	9,535
fixed interest	13,012	51,093
	13,987	60,628
Non-interest bearing securities	833	659
Total	27,804	74,795
Securities held for trading denominated in HUF	28%	89%
Securities held for trading denominated in foreign currency	72%	11%
Securities held for trading total	100%	100%
Government bonds denominated in HUF	18%	90%
Government bonds denominated in foreign currency	82%	10%
Government securities total	100%	100%
Interest rates on securities held for trading in HUF	1%-16.25%	0%-16.69%
Interest rates on securities held for trading in foreign currency	0%-7.63%	0%-7.63%
Average interest on securities held for trading	11.58%	6.44%

Interest conditions and the remaining maturities of securities mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss are as follows:

	31 December 2023	31 December 2022
Non-interest bearing securities	32,932	30,498
Total	32,932	30,498
Securities mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss denominated in HUF	73%	69%
Securities mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss denominated in foreign currency	27%	31%
Securities mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss total	100%	100%

NOTE 9:

SECURITIES AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (in HUF mn)

	31 December 2023	31 December 2022
Government bonds	189,385	177,393
Mortgage bonds	300,569	356,540
Interest bearing treasury bills	236	182,726
Other securities	48,160	62,594
Listed securities	11,622	7,290
in foreign currency	11,622	7,290
Non-listed securities	36,538	55,304
in HUF	12,115	14,304
in foreign currency	24,423	41,000
Subtotal	538,350	779,253
Non-trading equity instruments		
-non-listed securities	21,177	17,922
in HUF	528	528
in foreign currency	20,649	17,394
	21,177	17,922
Securities at fair value through other comprehensive income total	559,527	797,175

Detailed information of the non-trading equity instruments to be measured at fair value through other comprehensive income:

Name	Currency	31 December 2023	31 December 2022
Garantiqa	HUF	392	392
Hage/Köszvi/Pénzügykut	HUF	136	136
OBS	EUR	14,318	11,915
VISA A Preferred	USD	6,331	5,479
		21,177	17,922

Interest conditions and the remaining maturities of FVOCI securities can be analysed as follows:

	31 December 2023	31 December 2022
Within one year:		
variable interest	30,130	-
fixed interest	13,235	261,529
	43,365	261,529
Over one year:		
variable interest	120,268	235,661
fixed interest	374,717	282,063
	494,985	517,724
Non-interest bearing securities	21,177	17,922
Total	559,527	797,175
FVOCI securities denominated in HUF	71%	83%
FVOCI securities denominated in foreign currency	29%	17%
FVOCI securities total	100%	100%
Interest rates on FVOCI securities denominated in HUF	1.25%-13.8%	1.25%-17.36%
Interest rates on FVOCI securities denominated in foreign currency	0.74%-16%	0.74%-16%
Average interest on FVOCI securities	8.16%	5.78%

Certain fixed-rate mortgage bonds and other securities are hedged against interest rate risk.
(See Note 45.4)

	31 December 2023	31 December 2022
Net gain/(loss) reclassified from other comprehensive income to statement of profit or loss	25,363	(22,816)
Fair value of the hedged securities:		
Government bonds	118,405	118,979
Other bonds	3,625	43,870
Total	122,030	162,849

During the year ended 31 December 2023 the Bank didn't sell any of equity instruments designated to measure at fair value through other comprehensive income. During the year ended 31 December 2022 equity instruments designated to measure at fair value through other comprehensive income was sold. Fair value related to the transactions were EUR 12.8 million.

NOTE 10:

SECURITIES AT AMORTISED COST (in HUF mn)

	31 December 2023	31 December 2022
Government bonds	2,396,803	2,979,400
Other bonds	315,532	314,237
Mortgage bonds	24,738	24,586
Subtotal	2,737,073	3,318,223
Loss allowance	(26,225)	(35,850)
Total	2,710,848	3,282,373

Interest conditions and the remaining maturities of securities at amortised cost can be analysed as follows:

	31 December 2023	31 December 2022
Within one year:		
fixed interest	63,775	321,879
	63,775	321,879
Over one year:		
variable interest	4,845	24,601
fixed interest	2,668,453	2,971,743
	2,673,298	2,996,344
Total	2,737,073	3,318,223

The distribution of the securities at amortised cost by currency:

	31 December 2023	31 December 2022
Securities at amortised cost denominated in HUF	72%	72%
Securities at amortised cost denominated in foreign currency	28%	28%
Securities at amortised cost total	100%	100%
Interest rates on securities at amortised cost	0.1%–13.2%	0.1%–17.4%
Average interest on securities at amortised cost denominated in HUF	3.95%	2.93%

An analysis of change in the loss allowance on securities at amortised cost:

	31 December 2023	31 December 2022
Balance as at 1 January	35,850	6,685
Loss allowance	2,287	31,696
Release of loss allowance	(10,863)	(4,073)
FX movement	(1,049)	1,542
Closing balance	26,225	35,850

NOTE 11: LOANS (in HUF mn)

Loans measured at fair value through profit or loss:

	31 December 2023	31 December 2022
Within one year	46,131	39,694
Over one year	888,717	753,548
Loans measured at fair value through profit or loss total	934,848	793,242

Loans measured at fair value through profit or loss are mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss.

Loans measured at amortised cost, net of allowance for loan losses:

	31 December 2023	31 December 2022
Within one year	2,245,979	2,481,249
Over one year	2,582,795	2,518,671
Loans at amortised cost gross total	4,828,774	4,999,920
Loss allowance on loan losses	(147,415)	(174,880)
Loans at amortised cost total	4,681,359	4,825,040

An analysis of the loan portfolio by currency:

	31 December 2023	31 December 2022
In HUF	61%	58%
In foreign currency	39%	42%
Total	100%	100%

Interest rates of the loan portfolio mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss are as follows:

	31 December 2023	31 December 2022
Loans denominated in HUF	3.1%–21.08%	2.89%–18.26%
Average interest on loans denominated in HUF	5.96%	4.77%

Interest rates of the loan portfolio measured at amortised cost are as follows:

	31 December 2023	31 December 2022
Loans denominated in HUF	0%-43.11%	0%-43.7%
Loans denominated in foreign currency	0%-21.21%	(0.1%)-20.1%
Average interest on loans denominated in HUF	11.32%	9.77%
Average interest on loans denominated in foreign currency	5.42%	2.74%

For an analysis of the loan portfolio by stages, countries and rating categories please see Note 36.1.

An analysis of the change in the loss allowance on loans at amortised cost is as follows:

	31 December 2023	31 December 2022
Balance as at 1 January	174,880	155,557
Loss allowance	257,173	252,002
Release of loss allowance	(241,580)	(210,342)
Use of loss allowance	(35,043)	(21,274)
Partial write-off	(5,263)	(7,348)
FX movement	(2,752)	6,285
Closing balance	147,415	174,880

The Bank sells non-performing loans without recourse at estimated fair value to a wholly owned subsidiary, OTP Factoring Ltd.

NOTE 12:

INVESTMENTS IN SUBSIDIARIES, ASSOCIATES, JOINT VENTURES AND OTHER INVESTMENTS (in HUF mn)

	31 December 2023	31 December 2022
Investments in subsidiaries:		
Controlling interest	2,390,718	2,116,059
Other	29,349	23,427
Subtotal	2,420,067	2,139,486
Impairment loss	(418,115)	(542,769)
Total	2,001,952	1,596,717

Other investments contain certain securities accounted at cost.

Significant subsidiaries

Investments in companies in which the Bank has a controlling interest (direct) are detailed below. All companies are incorporated in Hungary unless indicated otherwise:

	31 December 2023		31 December 2022	
	% Held (direct/indirect)	Gross book value	% Held (direct/indirect)	Gross book value
OTP Bank JSC (Ukraine)	100%	311,390	100%	311,390
OTP Luxembourg S.à r.l.	100%	301,470	100%	-
DSK Bank EAD (Bulgaria)	100%	280,722	100%	280,722
OTP banka Srbija akcionarsko drustvo Novi Sad (Serbia)	100%	262,759	100%	262,759
OTP banka Hrvatska d.d. (Croatia)	100%	204,243	100%	205,349
OTP Bank Romania S.A. (Romania)	100%	-	100%	167,764
OTP Mortgage Bank Ltd.	100%	199,294	100%	199,294
SKB Banka d.d. Ljubljana (Slovenia)	100%	107,689	100%	107,689
Ipoteka Bank (Uzbekistan)	80%	110,015	-	-
JSC "OTP Bank" (Russia)	98%	74,337	98%	74,337
Crnogorska komercijalna banka a.d. (Montenegro)	100%	72,784	100%	72,784
OOO AlyansReserv (Russia)	100%	50,074	100%	50,074
Air-Invest LLC.	100%	49,248	100%	39,248
OTP Holding Malta Ltd.	100%	32,359	100%	32,359
Balansz Private Open-end Investment Fund	100%	60,629	100%	60,630
Bank Center No. 1. Ltd.	100%	43,955	100%	26,063
OTP Factoring Ltd.	100%	25,411	100%	25,411
Other		204,339		200,186
Total		2,390,718		2,116,059

An analysis of the change in the impairment loss is as follows:

	31 December 2023	31 December 2022
Balance as at 1 January	542,769	449,256
Impairment loss for the period	348	147,712
Reversal of impairment loss	(87,345)	(54,199)
Use of impairment loss	(37,657)	-
Closing balance	418,115	542,769

The Bank decided that the recoverable amount is determined based on fair value less cost of disposal. The Bank prepared impairment tests of the subsidiaries based on two different net present value calculation methods that show the same result; however they represent different economical logics. On one hand is the discount cash-flow method ("DCF") that calculates the value of the subsidiaries by discounting their expected cash-flow; on the other hand the economic value added ("EVA") method estimates the value of the subsidiaries from the initial invested capital and the present value of the economic profit that the

companies are expected to generate in the future. Applying the EVA method was more practically than DCF method because it gives a more realistic picture about how the explicit period and the residual value can contribute to the value of the company.

The Bank, in its strategic plan, has taken into consideration the effects of the present global economic situation, the cautious recovery of economic situation and outlook, the associated risks and their possible effect on the financial sector as well as the current and expected availability of wholesale funding.

An analysis of the impairment loss by significant subsidiaries is as follows:

	31 December 2023	31 December 2022
OTP Bank JSC (Ukraine)	280,763	280,763
OTP Mortgage Bank Ltd.	84,707	84,707
LLC Alliance Reserve (Russia)	15,801	15,801
Air-Invest Ltd.	10,965	10,965
Monicomp Ltd.	8,632	8,632
OTP Real Estate Ltd.	4,395	5,557
R.E. Four d.o.o. (Serbia)	3,763	3,763
JSC "OTP Bank" (Russia)	2,775	2,775
OTP Life Annuity Ltd.	2,281	10,969
OTP Bank Romania S.A. (Romania)	-	77,962
OTP banka Srbija akcionarsko drustvo Novi Sad (Serbia)	-	23,452
Crnogorska komercijalna banka a.d. (Montenegro)	-	4,495
Balanz Private Open-end Investment Fund	-	5,110
Total	414,082	534,951

Dividend income from significant subsidiaries and shares held-for-trading and shares measured at fair value through other comprehensive income is as follows:

	31 December 2023	31 December 2022
OTP Factoring Ltd.	70,000	45,000
DSK Bank EAD (Bulgaria)	48,658	74,314
JSC "OTP Bank" (Russia)	33,961	-
OTP banka Srbija akcionarsko drustvo Novi Sad (Serbia)	30,873	-
OTP banka dioničko društvo (Croatia)	28,574	14,637
OTP Luxembourg S.à r.l.	21,131	-
OTP Bank S.A. (Moldova)	5,513	-
Merkantil Bank Ltd.	3,800	8,000
Crnogorska komercijalna banka a.d. (Montenegro)	3,511	-
OTP Holding Ltd. (Cyprus)	3,000	7,800
OTP Mortgage Bank Ltd.	-	18,000
Other	12,201	14,403
Subtotal	261,222	182,154
Dividend from shares held-for-trading	14,229	12,166
Dividend from shares fair value through other comprehensive income	254	207
Total	275,705	194,527

Significant associates and joint ventures

The main figures of the Bank's indirectly owned associates and joint ventures at cost as at 31 December 2023:

List of associated entities	Carrying amount	Ownership of OTP Bank	Profit after tax	Country/Headquarter	Activity
Edrone spółka z ograniczoną odpowiedzialnością	848	23.54%	(342)	Poland/Krakow	Computer programming activities
NovaKid Inc.	2,009	4.07%	(231)	USA/San Francisco	Online kids English learning platform operator
Banzai Cloud Closed Co. Plc.	4	17.42%	267	Hungary/Budapest	Computer programming activities
CodeCool Ltd	1,310	7.26%	(731)	Hungary/Budapest	Other education
Pepita.hu Closed Co. Plc.	2,679	38.75%	(580)	Hungary/Szeghalom	Retail sale via mail order houses or via Internet
Seon Holdings Ltd	8,070	19.26%	(1,210)	UK/London	Computer programming activities
VCC Live Group Closed Co. Plc.	1,632	24.72%	(220)	Hungary/Budapest	Computer programming activities
Cursor Insight Ltd.	73	6.75%	(51)	UK/London	Computer programming activities
OneSoil Ag.	6	3.72%	(819)	Switzerland/Zurich	Computer programming activities
Packhelp Spółka Akcyjna	899	3.14%	(2,725)	Poland/Warsaw	Manufacture of corrugated paper and paperboard and of containers of paper and paperboard
Phoenix Play Invest Closed Co. Plc.	6,368	21.68%	151	Hungary/Budapest	Activities of holding companies
Algorithmiq Invest Closed Co. Plc.	5,185	21.68%	(8,907)	Hungary/Budapest	Activities of holding companies
Deligo Vision Technologies Ltd.	302	8.70%	(215)	Hungary/Budapest	Other information service activities
Shopper Park Plus Closed Co. Plc.*	5,237	2.80%	3,175	Hungary/Budapest	Sale and purchase of own real estate
New Frontier Technology Invest SARL	3,624	14.00%	103	Luxemburg/Luxembourg	Activities of holding companies
Mindgram sp. z.o.o	206	2.38%	(1,083)	Poland/Warsaw	Other human health activities
Tine Limited	-	0.00%	(1,086)	Great Britain/London	Child day-care services
Renewabl Ltd.	102	5.01%	(269)	Great Britain/London	Other information technology services
Giganci Programowania sp. z.o.o.	514	5.03%	(149)	Poland/Warsaw	Other education
FlowX.Ai., Inc	2,252	9.50%	(1,786)	USA/Camano Park	Computer programming activities
Commsignia Inc.	1,763	3.17%	(1,438)	USA/Santa Clara	Retail sale of computers, peripheral units and software in specialized stores
Deskbird AG	1,079	8.46%	(1,944)	St. Gallen/Switzerland	Computer programming activities
Subtotal (Investments through funds)	44,162		(20,090)		
OTP Risk Fund I.	611	44.12%	158	Hungary/Budapest	Trusts, funds and similar financial entities
OTP-DayOne Magvető Fund	280	22.00%	308	Hungary/Budapest	Trusts, funds and similar financial entities
D-ÉG Thermoset Ltd. 'u.l.'	-	46.99%	n.a.	Hungary/Dunaújváros	Wholesale of hardware, plumbing and heating equipment and supplies
Company for Cash Services AD	392	25.00%	337	Bulgaria/Sofia	Other financial service activities, except insurance and pension funding
Fabetker Ltd.	3	20.00%	119	Hungary/Nádudvar	Manufacture of concrete products for construction purposes
NGY Propertiers Investment SRL	11,637	14.54%	6,903	Romania/Bucharest	Renting and operating of own or leased real estate
Fintech CEE Software Invest Ltd.	408	20.04%	(7)	Hungary/Budapest	Activities of holding companies
Bankart Procesiranje Placilnih Instrumentov d.o.o.	7,219	43.06%	(1,733)	Ljubljana/Slovenia	Data processing, web hosting services
Mortgage refinancing Company of Uzbekistan	1,030	20.00%	(615)	Tashkent/Uzbekistan	Refinancing mortgage loans
Dél-borsodi Gazdák Ltd.	4	40.92%	(4)	Hungary/Mezőkeresztes	Wholesale of grain, tobacco, seeds and animal feeds
"Egertej" Ltd.	8	28.12%	78	Hungary/Eger	Manufacture of dairy products
Orbánhegyi Szőlőbirtok	-	25.00%	28	Hungary/Budapest	Viticulture
Subtotal	21,592		5,572		
Total	65,754		(14,518)		

* Previously known as: GRADUW Invest Closed Co. Plc.

The main figures of the Bank's indirectly owned associates and joint ventures at cost* as at 31 December 2022:

List of associated entities	Carrying amount	Ownership of OTP Bank	Profit after tax	Country/Headquarter	Activity
Edrone spółka z ograniczoną odpowiedzialnością	822	23.54%	(516)	Poland/Krakow	Computer programming activities
NovaKid Inc.	1,723	4.07%	(5,409)	USA/San Francisco	Online kids English learning platform operator
Banzai Cloud Closed Co. Plc.	216	17.42%	267	Hungary/Budapest	Computer programming activities
CodeCool Ltd	1,323	20.15%	1	Hungary/Budapest	Other education
Pepita.hu Closed Co. Plc.	1,323	40.00%	(157)	Hungary/Szeghalom	Retail sale via mail order houses or via Internet
Seon Holdings Ltd.	8,689	19.26%	(3)	UK/London	Computer programming activities
VCC Live Group Closed Co. Plc.	1,308	24.75%	(226)	Hungary/Budapest	Computer programming activities
Cursor Insight Ltd.	75	6.75%	n.a.	UK/London	Computer programming activities
OneSoil Ag.	362	3.72%	(514)	Switzerland/Zurich	Computer programming activities
Packhelp Spółka Akcyjna	1,168	3.15%	(3,385)	Poland/Warsaw	Manufacture of corrugated paper and paperboard and of containers of paper and paperboard
Phoenix Play Invest closed Co. Plc.	2,350	21.69%	(1)	Hungary/Budapest	Activities of holding companies
Algorithmiq Invest Closed Co. Plc.	8,195	21.69%	792	Hungary/Budapest	Activities of holding companies
Deligo Vision Technologies Ltd.	205	2.50%	(15)	Hungary/Budapest	Other information service activities
GRADUW Invest Closed Co. Plc.	4,803	3.81%	131	Hungary/Budapest	Sale and purchase of own real estate
SEH-Partner Ltd.	6,403	30.56%	n.a.	Hungary/Budapest	Activities of holding companies
New Frontier Technology Invest SARL	3,393	14.01%	n.a.	Luxemburg/Luxembourg	Activities of holding companies
Mindgram sp. z.o.o	200	2.38%	(328)	Poland/Warsaw	Other human health activities
Subtotal (Investments through funds)	42,558		(9,363)		
OTP Risk Fund I.	520	44.12%	(52)	Hungary/Budapest	Trusts, funds and similar financial entities
OTP-DayOne Magvető Fund	683	22.00%	13	Hungary/Budapest	Trusts, funds and similar financial entities
D-ÉG Thermoset Ltd. 'u.l.'	-	46.99%	-	Hungary/Dunaújváros	Wholesale of hardware, plumbing and heating equipment and supplies
Company for Cash Services AD	392	25.00%	183	Bulgaria/Sofia	Other financial service activities, except insurance and pension funding
Fabetker Ltd.	1	20.48%	135	Hungary/Nádudvar	Manufacture of concrete products for construction purposes
NGY Propertiers Investment SRL	11,735	14.54%	(22,567)	Romania/Bucharest	Renting and operating of own or leased real estate
Simonyi út 20. Ingatlanhasznosító Ltd.	90	47.62%	-	Hungary/Debrecen	Renting and operating of own or leased real estate
Fintech CEE Software Invest Ltd.	127	20.04%	n.a.	Hungary/Budapest	Activities of holding companies
Subtotal	13,548		(22,288)		
Total	56,106		(31,651)		

* Based on unaudited financial statements.

Significant events related to investments

The Metropolitan Court of Registration has registered a capital increase at OTP Mortgage Bank Ltd. The registered capital of OTP Mortgage Bank Ltd. was increased to HUF 57,000,000,000 from HUF 37,000,000,000.

The Bank signed a purchase and sale contract for the purchase of the majority stake of Ipoteka Bank and its subsidiaries with the Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Uzbekistan. OTP Bank will purchase 100% of the shares held by the Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Uzbekistan (nearly 97% total shareholding) in two steps: 75% of the shares now and the remaining 25% three years after the financial closing of the first transaction.

Based on the share sale and purchase agreement concluded on 12 December 2022 between OTP Bank and the Ministry of Economy and Finance of the Republic of Uzbekistan the first step of the transaction was completed on 13 June 2023. Consequently, OTP Bank became the majority shareholder of Ipoteka Bank by acquiring a 73.71% shareholding, and became indirect shareholder of Ipoteka Bank's wholly-owned subsidiaries. As a result of the acquisition, OTP Group entered the Central Asian region, and is the first foreign bank to participate in the privatization of the Uzbek banking sector. Holding a market share of 7.6% in terms of total assets as of May 2023 and a retail clientele of about 1.5 million, Ipoteka Bank is the fifth largest bank of Uzbekistan. It is active both in the retail and corporate segments, whereas over the past three years the average annual growth rate of its customer loan and deposit portfolio reached 20% and 24%, respectively. As the second step of the transaction, the remaining shares held by the Ministry will be purchased in three years from now.

The financial completion of the transaction to purchase 100% shareholding of Nova KBM d.d. and its subsidiary – after obtaining all necessary regulatory approvals – has been completed on 6 February 2023, based on the share sale and purchase agreement concluded between OTP Bank, funds managed by affiliates of Apollo Global Management, Inc. and EBRD, on 31 May 2021. The acquisition of the bank is the most significant acquisition in the history of OTP Group.

With a market share of 20.7% in terms of total assets as of September 2022 and more than 1,500 employees as of the end of 2022, Nova KBM d.d. is the 2nd largest bank in the Slovenian banking market. As a universal bank, it has been active in the retail and corporate segments as well. With the transaction closing of Nova KBM, OTP Group has around 30% share in the Slovenian banking market on a pro-forma basis.

The Metropolitan Court of Registration has registered a capital increase at OTP Real Estate Ltd. Accordingly, the registered capital of OTP Real Estate Ltd. was increased to HUF 1,050,000,000 from HUF 1,000,000,000.

On 4 January 2024 the Metropolitan Court of Registration has registered a capital increase at Merkantil Bank Ltd. The registered capital of Merkantil Bank Ltd. was increased to HUF 3,000,000,000 from HUF 2,000,000,000. On 8 January 2024 the Metropolitan Court of Registration has registered a capital increase at Monicomp Ltd. The registered capital of Monicomp Ltd. was increased to HUF 226,500,000 from HUF 203,000,000. On 2 February 2024 the Uzbek Court of Registration has registered a capital increase at JSCMB 'IPOTEKA BANK'. the registered capital of JSCMB 'IPOTEKA BANK' was increased to UZS 3,834,217,638,941 from UZS 2,989,584,338,941. As a consequence of the capital increase the ownership ratio of OTP Bank Plc. increased to 79.58%

NOTE 13: PROPERTY, EQUIPMENT AND INTANGIBLE ASSETS (in HUF mn)

For the year ended 31 December 2023:

	Intangible assets	Property	Office equipment and vehicles	Vehicles	Construction in progress	Right of use assets	Total
Cost							
Balance as at 1 January	213,085	78,595	112,924	197	15,650	59,349	479,800
Additions	55,533	10,550	15,662	200	30,718	68,060	180,723
Disposals	(6,764)	(3,227)	(12,772)	(59)	(26,739)	(40,755)	(90,316)
Closing balance	261,854	85,918	115,814	338	19,629	86,654	570,207
Depreciation and Amortization							
Balance as at 1 January	143,605	30,148	82,577	77	–	19,467	275,874
Charge for the year	25,902	3,900	12,290	39	–	8,927	50,814
Disposals	(5,768)	(2,070)	(12,548)	(20)	–	(7,962)	(28,124)
Closing balance	163,739	31,978	82,319	96	–	20,432	298,564
Net book value							
Balance as at 1 January	69,480	48,447	30,347	120	15,650	39,882	203,926
Closing balance	98,115	53,940	33,495	242	19,629	66,222	271,643

For the year ended 31 December 2022:

	Intangible assets	Property	Office equipment and vehicles	Vehicles	Construction in progress	Right of use assets	Total
Cost							
Balance as at 1 January	188,853	74,506	103,469	199	9,425	31,118	407,570
Additions	59,839	5,979	15,804	12	28,117	29,156	138,907
Disposals	(35,607)	(1,890)	(6,349)	(14)	(21,892)	(925)	(66,677)
Balance as at 31 December	213,085	78,595	112,924	197	15,650	59,349	479,800
Depreciation and Amortization							
Balance as at 1 January	126,692	28,316	77,404	62	–	13,887	246,361
Charge for the year	24,768	4,347	10,211	29	–	7,383	46,738
Disposals	(7,855)	(2,515)	(5,038)	(14)	–	(1,803)	(17,225)
Balance as at 31 December	143,605	30,148	82,577	77	–	19,467	275,874
Net book value							
Balance as at 1 January	62,161	46,190	26,065	137	9,425	17,231	161,209
Balance as at 31 December	69,480	48,447	30,347	120	15,650	39,882	203,926

The Bank has no intangible assets with indefinite useful life.

NOTE 14: INVESTMENT PROPERTIES (in HUF mn)

For the year ended 31 December 2023 and for the year ended 31 December 2022, respectively:

Property	31 December 2023	31 December 2022
Cost		
Balance as at 1 January	5,027	5,013
Additions result from subsequent expenditure	138	14
Closing balance	5,165	5,027
Depreciation and Amortization		
Balance as at 1 January	820	685
Charge for the period	142	135
Closing balance	962	820
Net book value		
Balance as at 1 January	4,207	4,328
Closing balance	4,203	4,207

According to the opinion of the Management there is no significant difference between the fair value and the carrying value of these properties.

Income and Expenses:

	31 December 2023	31 December 2022
Rental income	9	8
Depreciation	138	135

NOTE 15: FAIR VALUE OF DERIVATIVE FINANCIAL ASSETS DESIGNATED AS HEDGE ACCOUNTING (in HUF mn)

Positive fair value of derivative financial assets designated as hedge accounting:

	31 December 2023	31 December 2022
Interest rate swaps designated as fair value hedge	12,521	29,139
CCIRS designated as fair value hedge	10,173	20,732
Interest rate swaps designated as cash-flow hedge	(1,066)	(2,651)
Total	21,628	47,220

NOTE 16: OTHER ASSETS* (in HUF mn)

	31 December 2023	31 December 2022
Other financial assets		
Receivables from OTP Employee Stock Ownership Program (OTP ESOP)	133,347	119,123
Prepayments and accrued income	23,785	15,674
Receivables from investment services	29,597	34,828
Stock exchange deposit	19,630	30,939
Trade receivables	13,960	11,053
Receivables from card operations	51,938	34,783
Receivables from suppliers	9,367	6,621
Other	25,089	9,130
	306,713	262,151
Loss allowance	(7,875)	(7,026)
Other financial assets total	298,838	255,125
Other non-financial assets		
Accrued expenses	42,574	44,106
Receivable related to Hungarian Government subsidies	15,996	19,076
Other	9,160	12,144
	67,730	75,326
Provision for impairment on other assets	(607)	(699)
Other non-financial assets total	67,123	74,627
Total	365,961	329,752

An analysis of the movement in the loss allowance on other financial assets is as follows:

	31 December 2023	31 December 2022
Balance as at 1 January	7,026	5,148
Charge for the period	6,686	10,572
Release of loss allowance	(4,479)	(7,715)
Use of loss allowance	(1,227)	(982)
FX movement	(131)	3
Closing balance	7,875	7,026

* Other assets are expected to be recovered or settled no more than twelve months after the reporting period.

An analysis of the movement in the loss allowance on other non-financial assets is as follows:

	31 December 2023	31 December 2022
Balance as at 1 January	699	514
Charge for the period	266	255
Release of provision	(336)	(106)
FX movement	(22)	36
Closing balance	607	699

NOTE 17:

AMOUNTS DUE TO BANKS AND DEPOSITS FROM THE NATIONAL BANK OF HUNGARY AND OTHER BANKS (in HUF mn)

	31 December 2023	31 December 2022
Within one year:		
In HUF	328,641	554,794
In foreign currency	337,184	448,935
	665,825	1,003,729
Over one year:		
In HUF	615,167	392,947
In foreign currency	480,587	339,452
	1,095,754	732,399
Subtotal	1,761,579	1,736,128
Total	1,761,579	1,736,128

Interest rates on amounts due to banks and deposits from the NBH and other banks are as follows:

	31 December 2023	31 December 2022
Within one year:		
In HUF	(2.4%)–8.75%	(2.4%)–18%
In foreign currency	(2.31%)–4.2%	(2.31%)–5.9%
Over one year:		
In HUF	(1.7%)–11.4%	(2.4%)–9.23%
In foreign currency	(2.02%)–7.18%	(2.4%)–6.84%
Average interest on amounts due to banks in HUF	6.02%	3.24%
Average interest on amounts due to banks in foreign currency	3.55%	1.50%

NOTE 18:

REPO LIABILITIES (in HUF mn)

	31 December 2023	31 December 2022
Within one year:		
In HUF	100,296	122,676
In foreign currency	101,862	15,561
	202,158	138,237
Over one year:		
In HUF	190,255	82,200
In foreign currency	51,281	187,929
	241,536	270,129
Subtotal	443,694	408,366
Total	443,694	408,366

Interest rates on repo liabilities are as follows:

	31 December 2023	31 December 2022
Within one year:		
In HUF	9.25%-10.63%	11.5%-15.47%
In foreign currency	1.67%	2.47%-5.2%
Over one year:		
In HUF	9.25%-10.63%	15%
In foreign currency	1.67%-5.92%	3.58%-3.69%
Average interest on repo liabilities in HUF	15.22%	9.31%
Average interest on repo liabilities in foreign currency	4.51%	0.30%

NOTE 19:

DEPOSITS FROM CUSTOMERS (in HUF mn)

	31 December 2023	31 December 2022
Within one year:		
In HUF	7,747,906	7,982,882
In foreign currency	2,962,206	3,112,937
	10,710,112	11,095,819
Over one year:		
In HUF	24,213	23,339
	24,213	23,339
Total	10,734,325	11,119,158

Interest rates on deposits from customers are as follows:

	31 December 2023	31 December 2022
Within one year:		
In HUF	0%-15.4%	0%-17.95%
In foreign currency	(0.36%)-11.77%	(0.4%)-45.1%
Over one year:		
In HUF	0%-10.75%	0%-13%
In foreign currency	0%-9.73%	-
Average interest on deposits from customers in HUF	3.75%	2.32%
Average interest on deposits from customers in foreign currency	1.36%	0.12%

An analysis of deposits from customers by type, not including accrued interest, is as follows:

	31 December 2023		31 December 2022	
Retail deposits	4,422,120	41%	4,756,881	43%
Household deposits	4,422,120	41%	4,756,881	43%
Corporate deposits	6,312,205	59%	6,362,277	57%
Deposits to medium and large corporates	5,402,710	51%	5,570,866	50%
Municipality deposits	909,495	8%	791,411	7%
Total	10,734,325	100%	11,119,158	100%

NOTE 20:

LIABILITIES FROM ISSUED SECURITIES (in HUF mn)

	31 December 2023	31 December 2022
Within one year:		
In HUF	161,217	4,311
In foreign currency	26,670	6,351
	187,887	10,662
Over one year:		
In HUF	43,025	46,192
In foreign currency	932,197	441,855
	975,222	488,047
Total	1,163,109	498,709

Interest rates on liabilities from issued securities are as follows:

	31 December 2023	31 December 2022
Issued securities denominated in HUF	0,6%-15%	0,6%-15%
Issued securities denominated in foreign currency	5,5%-8,1%	5,5%-7,35%
Average interest on issued securities denominated in HUF	11.42%	2.63%
Average interest on issued securities denominated in foreign currency	6.88%	2.95%

Term Note Program in the value of HUF 200 billion for the year of 2022/2023

On 10 May 2022 the Bank initiated term note program in the value of HUF 200 billion with the intention of issuing registered dematerialized bonds in public. The NBH approved on 10 August 2022 the prospectus of Term Note Program. The prospectus is valid for 12 months following the disclosure.

Limited and 'BB+' by Scope Ratings GmbH. The notes are listed on the Luxembourg Stock Exchange.

Notes issued in amount of USD 500 million

Notes (ISIN: XS2626773381) have been issued on 25 May 2023 as value date in the aggregate nominal amount of USD 500 million. The notes are rated 'Baa3' by Moody's Investor Services Cyprus Ltd., 'BBB-' by S&P Ratings Europe Limited and 'BBB+' by Scope Ratings GmbH. The notes are listed on the Luxembourg Stock Exchange.

Term Note Program in the value of HUF 800 billion for the year of 2023/2024

On 18 April 2023 the Bank initiated term note program in the value of HUF 800 billion with the intention of issuing registered dematerialized bonds in public. The NBH approved on 7 August 2023 the prospectus of Term Note Program. The prospectus is valid for 12 months following the disclosure.

Notes issued in amount of EUR 110 million

OTP Bank issued notes (ISIN: XS2642536671) on 27 June 2023 as value date in the aggregate nominal amount of EUR 110 million. The notes are listed on the Luxembourg Stock Exchange.

Notes issued in amount of USD 650 million

On 15 February 2023 as a value date the Bank issued Notes in the aggregate nominal amount of USD 650 million. The original maturity of the Tier2 Notes is 10.25 years, redeemable at par any time during the 3-month period prior to the Reset Date at 5.25 years. The notes are rated 'Ba2' by Moody's Investor Services Cyprus Ltd., 'BB' by S&P Ratings Europe

Notes issued in amount of EUR 650 million

Notes (ISIN: XS2698603326) have been issued on 5 October 2023 as value date in the aggregate nominal amount of EUR 650 million. The notes are rated 'Baa3' by Moody's Investor Services Cyprus Ltd. and 'BBB+' by Scope Ratings GmbH. The notes are listed on the Luxembourg Stock Exchange.

Notes issued in amount of RON 170 million

The Bank issued notes (ISIN: XS2703264635) on 13 October 2023 as value date in the aggregate nominal amount of RON 170 million. The notes are rated 'BBB+' by Scope Ratings GmbH.

The notes are listed on the Luxembourg Stock Exchange.

Notes issued in amount of EUR 75 million

The Bank issued notes (ISIN: XS2737630314) on 22 December 2023 as value date in the aggregate nominal amount of EUR 75 million. The notes are listed on the Luxembourg Stock Exchange.

Hedge accounting

Certain issued structured securities are hedged by the Bank with interest rate swaps ("IRS") which exchange the fixed and floating interest rate with the interest rate of the securities between the parties at a notional amount that equals the nominal amount of the hedged securities. These are considered as fair value hedge relationships as they cover the interest rate risk arising from the coupons

of the hedged securities. OTP Bank does not intend to be exposed to the risk embedded in the structured bonds, consequently as part of interest rate swap transaction the structured interest payments are swapped to floating interest rate. This hedging relationship meets all of the following hedge effectiveness requirements:

- there is an economic relationship between the hedged item and the hedging instrument
- the effect of credit risk does not dominate the value changes that result from that economic relationship
- the hedge ratio of the hedging relationship is the same as that resulting from the quantity of the hedged item that the Bank actually hedges and the quantity of the hedging instrument that the Bank actually uses to hedge that quantity of hedged item

The cash-flows of the fixed rate securities issued by the Bank are exposed to the changes in the HUF/EUR foreign exchange rate and the volatility of the quoted interest rates of EUR and HUF. The interest rate risk and foreign exchange risk related to these securities are hedged with EUR and HUF IRS transactions, where the fixed interests were swapped to payments linked to 3 month HUF BUBOR and EURIBOR, resulting in a decrease in the interest rate and foreign exchange exposure of issued securities.

Issued securities denominated in foreign currency as at 31 December 2023:

	Name	Date of issuance	Maturity	Currency	Nominal value in		Amortised cost in		Interest conditions	
					FX million	HUF million	FX million	HUF million	(in % actual)	
1	XS2560693181	01/12/2022	04/03/2026	EUR	649	248,497	689	263,732	fixed	7.35
2	XS2698603326	05/10/2023	05/10/2027	EUR	650	248,725	674	258,006	fixed	6.13
3	XS2626773381	25/05/2023	25/05/2027	USD	500	173,152	499	173,011	fixed	7.50
4	XS2499691330	13/07/2022	13/07/2025	EUR	400	153,111	410	157,095	fixed	5.50
5	XS2642536671	27/06/2023	27/06/2026	EUR	110	42,106	114	43,745	fixed	7.50
6	XS2737630314	22/12/2023	22/06/2026	EUR	75	28,709	75	28,778	fixed	6.10
7	XS2536446649	29/09/2022	29/09/2026	USD	60	20,786	61	21,180	fixed	7.25
8	XS2703264635	13/10/2023	13/10/2026	RON	170	13,082	173	13,320	variable	8.10
Subtotal issued securities in foreign currency					928,168		958,867			

Issued securities denominated in foreign currency as at 31 December 2022:

	Name	Date of issuance	Maturity	Currency	Nominal value in FX million	HUF million	Amortised cost in FX million	HUF million	Interest conditions (in % actual)	
1	XS2560693181	01/12/2022	04/03/2026	EUR	650	260,136	653	261,341	fixed	7.35
2	XS2499691330	13/07/2022	13/07/2025	EUR	399	159,859	409	163,893	fixed	5.50
3	XS2536446649	29/09/2022	29/09/2026	USD	60	22,541	61	22,972	fixed	7.25
Subtotal issued securities in foreign currency						442,536		448,206		

Issued securities denominated in HUF as at 31 December 2023:

	Name	Date of issuance	Maturity	Nominal value in HUF million	Amortised cost in HUF million	Interest conditions		Hedged
1	OTP_HUF_2024/1	17/02/2023	17/02/2024	26,079	28,593	fix	11.00	hedged
2	OTP_HUF_2025/1	18/11/2022	18/11/2025	25,563	27,042	fix	15.00	
3	OTP_HUF_2024/2	10/03/2023	10/03/2024	22,977	25,048	fix	11.00	
4	OTP_HUF_2024/3	31/03/2023	31/03/2024	17,015	18,441	fix	11.00	
5	OTP_HUF_2024/6	02/06/2023	02/06/2024	16,722	17,806	fix	11.00	
6	OTP_HUF_2024/4	21/04/2023	21/04/2024	14,698	15,837	fix	11.00	
7	OTP_HUF_2024/5	12/05/2023	12/05/2024	13,946	14,937	fix	11.00	hedged
8	OTP_HUF_2024/7	23/06/2023	23/06/2024	11,232	11,859	fix	10.50	
9	OTP_HUF_2026/1	22/12/2022	05/01/2026	10,228	11,856	fix	12.00	
10	OTP_HUF_2025/2	30/06/2023	30/06/2025	5,116	5,431	fix	12.00	
11	OTP_HUF_2024/9	28/07/2023	28/07/2024	4,173	4,364	fix	10.50	
12	OTP_HUF_2024/8	30/06/2023	30/06/2024	3,730	3,931	fix	10.50	
13	OTP_HUF_2024/13	20/10/2023	20/10/2024	3,494	3,557	fix	8.75	
14	OTP_HUF_2024/14	17/11/2023	17/11/2024	3,509	3,547	fix	8.50	
15	OTP_HUF_2024/15	20/12/2023	20/12/2024	2,994	3,004	fix	8.00	
16	OTP_HUF_2024/12	25/09/2023	25/09/2024	2,777	2,845	fix	9.00	
17	OTP_HUF_2024/11	01/09/2023	01/09/2024	2,655	2,743	fix	9.75	
18	OTP_HUF_2024/10	07/08/2023	07/08/2024	1,431	1,490	fix	10.00	
19	OTP_HUF_2026/2	15/12/2023	15/12/2026	647	649	fix	7.40	hedged
20	OTPX2024B	10/10/2014	16/10/2024	295	339	indexed	0.70	
21	OTPX2024A	18/06/2014	21/06/2024	241	283	indexed	1.30	
22	OTPX2024C	15/12/2014	20/12/2024	242	275	indexed	0.60	hedged
23	OTP_TBSZ_HUF_2028/1	13/10/2023	15/12/2028	155	159	fix	12.00	
	Other			206	206			
Subtotal issued securities in HUF				190,125	204,242			
Total				1,118,293	1,163,109			

Issued securities denominated in HUF as at 31 December 2022:

	Name	Date of issuance	Maturity	Nominal value in HUF million	Amortised cost in HUF million	Interest conditions		Hedged
1	OTP_HUF_25/1	11/18/2022	11/18/2025	25,562	26,046	fix	15.00	
2	OTP_HUF_26/1	12/22/2022	1/5/2026	10,229	10,270	fix	12.00	
3	OTPRF2023A	3/22/2013	3/24/2023	1,010	1,215	indexed	1.70	hedged
4	OTP_DK_25/3	5/31/2021	5/31/2025	1,215	1,160	discount		
5	OTP_DK_23/II	5/29/2020	5/31/2023	997	992	discount		
6	OTP_DK_24/3	5/31/2021	5/31/2024	883	862	discount		
7	OTP_DK_27/3	3/31/2022	5/31/2027	1,092	826	discount		
8	OTP_DK_27/II	5/31/2021	5/31/2027	795	719	discount		
9	OTP_DK_23/I	12/15/2018	5/31/2023	717	710	discount		
10	OTP_DK_26/II	5/31/2021	5/31/2026	707	658	discount		
11	OTP_DK_26/3	3/31/2022	5/31/2026	783	631	discount		
12	OTP_DK_28/I	5/31/2021	5/31/2028	669	586	discount		
13	OTP_DK_24/II	5/29/2020	5/31/2024	592	581	discount		
14	OTP_DK_25/II	5/29/2020	5/31/2025	592	572	discount		
15	OTP_DK_24/I	5/30/2019	5/31/2024	426	411	discount		
16	OTPX2023A	3/22/2013	3/24/2023	312	410	indexed		hedged
17	OTP_DK_28/II	3/31/2022	5/31/2028	554	394	discount		
18	OTP_DK_26/I	5/29/2020	5/31/2026	392	372	discount		
19	OTP_DK_29/II	3/31/2022	5/31/2029	554	372	discount		
20	OTP_DK_30/II	3/31/2022	5/31/2030	554	350	discount		
21	OTP_DK_29/I	5/31/2021	5/31/2029	403	341	discount		
22	OTPX2024B	10/10/2014	10/16/2024	295	378	indexed	0.70	hedged
23	OTPX2024A	6/18/2014	6/21/2024	241	310	indexed	1.30	hedged
24	OTPX2024C	12/15/2014	12/20/2024	242	309	indexed	0.60	hedged
25	OTPX2023B	6/28/2013	6/26/2023	198	260	indexed	0.60	hedged
26	OTP_DK_31/I	3/31/2022	5/31/2031	384	228	discount		
27	OTP_DK_25/I	5/30/2019	5/31/2025	104	97	discount		
28	OTP_DK_27/I	5/29/2020	5/31/2027	95	88	discount		
29	OTP_DK_30/I	5/31/2021	5/31/2030	104	85	discount		
30	OTP_DK_32/I	3/31/2022	5/31/2032	105	59	discount		
	Other			211	211			
	Subtotal issued securities in HUF			51,017	50,503			
	Total			493,553	498,709			

NOTE 21:**FINANCIAL LIABILITIES DESIGNATED AS FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS (in HUF mn)**

	31 December 2023	31 December 2022
Within one year:		
In HUF	1,816	1,716
	1,816	1,716
Over one year:		
In HUF	17,970	14,860
	17,970	14,860
Total	19,786	16,576
<i>Contractual amount outstanding</i>	<i>17,747</i>	<i>19,853</i>

Interest rates on financial liabilities designated as fair value through profit or loss are as follows:

	31 December 2023	31 December 2022
Within one year:		
In HUF	4.97%-9.97%	2.19-3.96%
Over one year:		
In HUF	4.83%	0.01%-4.63%
Average interest on amounts due to banks in HUF	7.88%	3.06%

Certain MFB refinanced loan receivables are categorised as fair value through profit or loss based on SPPI test. Related refinancing loans at the liability side are

categorised as fair value through profit or loss based on fair value option due to accounting mismatch as provided by the IFRS 9 standard.

NOTE 22:**HELD FOR TRADING DERIVATIVE FINANCIAL LIABILITIES (in HUF mn)**

Negative fair value of held for trading derivative financial liabilities by deal types:

	31 December 2023	31 December 2022
Interest rate swaps	72,200	221,647
Foreign currency swaps	53,102	87,988
CCIRS and mark-to-market CCIRS	9,161	15,711
Other derivative contracts	49,102	48,055
Total	183,565	373,401

NOTE 23:**FAIR VALUE OF DERIVATIVE FINANCIAL LIABILITIES DESIGNATED AS HEDGE ACCOUNTING (in HUF mn)**

Fair value of derivative financial liabilities designated as hedge accounting is detailed as follows:

	31 December 2023	31 December 2022
IRS designated as fair value hedge	7,875	22,551
CCIRS designated as fair value hedge	10,679	5,398
IRS designated as cash-flow hedge	8,869	22,674
Total	27,423	50,623

NOTE 24:

OTHER LIABILITIES* AND PROVISIONS (in HUF mn)

	31 December 2023	31 December 2022
Other financial liabilities		
Liabilities from investment services	50,321	108,284
Accrued expenses	27,673	21,183
Accounts payable	33,508	27,127
Liabilities due to short positions	19,107	24,596
Liabilities from customer's credit card payments	84,184	52,274
Other	28,526	25,007
Other financial liabilities total	243,319	258,471
Other non-financial liabilities		
Technical accounts	25,321	32,338
Current income tax payable	13,770	12,371
Social contribution	8,475	5,275
Accrued expenses	2,940	2,829
Other	1,574	1,904
Other non-financial liabilities total	52,080	54,717
Other liabilities total	295,399	313,188

The provision on other liabilities, off-balance sheet commitments and contingent liabilities are detailed as follows:

	31 December 2023	31 December 2022
Provision for losses on other off-balance sheet commitments and contingent liabilities	16,092	23,632
Provisions in accordance with IFRS 9	16,092	23,632
Provision for litigation	1,931	1,917
Provision for retirement pension and severance pay	2,000	1,527
Provision on other liabilities	2,474	2,580
Provisions in accordance with IAS 37	6,405	6,024
Total	22,497	29,656

Movements in the provision for losses on commitments and contingent liabilities in accordance with IFRS 9 can be summarized as follows:

	31 December 2023	31 December 2022
Opening balance	23,632	17,768
Provision for the period	62,662	49,698
Release of provision for the period	(50,882)	(28,772)
Use of provision	(18,952)	(15,385)
FX revaluation	(368)	323
Closing balance	16,092	23,632

Movements in the provision for losses on commitments and contingent liabilities in accordance with IAS 37 can be summarized as follows:

	31 December 2023	31 December 2022
Opening balance	6,024	3,759
Provision for the period	11,563	8,128
Release of provision	(8,633)	(933)
Use of provision	(2,420)	(5,138)
FX revaluation	(129)	208
Closing balance	6,405	6,024

* Other liabilities are expected to be recovered or settled no more than twelve months after the reporting period.

NOTE 25:**SUBORDINATED BONDS AND LOANS (in HUF mn)**

	31 December 2023	31 December 2022
Within one year:		
In HUF	1,886	–
In foreign currency	6,174	3,395
	8,060	3,395
Over one year:		
In HUF	11,133	–
In foreign currency	501,103	290,791
	512,236	290,791
Total	520,296	294,186

Interest rates on subordinated bonds and loans are as follows:

	31 December 2023	31 December 2022
Subordinated bonds and loans denominated in foreign currency	2.9%–8.8%	2.9%–4.7%
Average interest on subordinated bonds and loans denominated in HUF	5.51%	–
Average interest on subordinated bonds and loans denominated in foreign currency	6.04%	3.06%

Subordinated loans and bonds are detailed as follows as at 31 December 2023:

Type	Name	Date of issuance	Date of maturity	Issue price	Currency	Nominal value in FX million	Nominal value in HUF million	Amortised cost in Fx million	Amortised cost in HUF million	Interest conditions	Current interest rate
Subordinated bond	XS0274147296	07/11/2006	Perpetual	99.38%	EUR	231	88,409	234	89,381	Three-month EURIBOR + 3%, variable (payable quarterly)	6.966%
Subordinated bond	XS2022388586	15/07/2019	15/07/2029	99.74%	EUR	497	190,399	501	191,894	Fixed 2.875% (payable annual)	2.875%
Subordinated bond	XS2586007036	15/02/2023	15/05/2033	99.42%	USD	650	225,104	653	226,001	Fixed 8.75% (payable annual)	8.750%
Discount bond	HU0000358924	30/05/2019	31/05/2024	87.85%	HUF	426	426	421	421	N.a.	
Discount bond	HU0000359724	29/05/2020	31/05/2024	94.79%	HUF	592	592	589	589	N.a.	
Discount bond	HU0000360508	31/05/2021	31/05/2024	95.12%	HUF	883	883	876	876	N.a.	
Discount bond	HU0000358932	30/05/2019	31/05/2025	83.86%	HUF	104	104	100	100	N.a.	
Discount bond	HU0000359732	29/05/2020	31/05/2025	92.99%	HUF	592	592	580	580	N.a.	
Discount bond	HU0000360516	31/05/2021	31/05/2025	92.54%	HUF	1,216	1,216	1,183	1,180	N.a.	
Discount bond	HU0000359740	29/05/2020	31/05/2026	91.10%	HUF	392	392	378	378	N.a.	
Discount bond	HU0000360524	31/05/2021	31/05/2026	90.02%	HUF	707	707	672	672	N.a.	
Discount bond	HU0000361597	31/03/2022	31/05/2026	76.86%	HUF	783	783	672	672	N.a.	
Discount bond	HU0000359757	29/05/2020	31/05/2027	89.05%	HUF	95	95	90	90	N.a.	
Discount bond	HU0000360532	31/05/2021	31/05/2027	87.27%	HUF	795	795	735	735	N.a.	
Discount bond	HU0000361605	31/03/2022	31/05/2027	72.13%	HUF	1,092	1,092	879	879	N.a.	
Discount bond	HU0000360540	31/05/2021	31/05/2028	84.31%	HUF	669	669	601	601	N.a.	
Discount bond	HU0000361613	31/03/2022	31/05/2028	67.89%	HUF	554	554	420	420	N.a.	
Discount bond	HU0000362553	01/06/2023	31/05/2028	66.68%	HUF	1,959	1,959	1,369	1,369	N.a.	
Discount bond	HU0000360557	31/05/2021	31/05/2029	81.23%	HUF	403	403	350	350	N.a.	
Discount bond	HU0000361621	31/03/2022	31/05/2029	64.03%	HUF	554	554	396	396	N.a.	
Discount bond	HU0000362561	01/06/2023	31/05/2029	63.21%	HUF	684	684	452	452	N.a.	
Discount bond	HU0000360565	31/05/2021	31/05/2030	78.09%	HUF	104	104	87	87	N.a.	
Discount bond	HU0000361639	31/03/2022	31/05/2030	60.38%	HUF	554	554	373	373	N.a.	
Discount bond	HU0000362579	01/06/2023	31/05/2030	60.08%	HUF	719	719	451	451	N.a.	
Discount bond	HU0000361647	31/03/2022	31/05/2031	56.88%	HUF	384	384	243	243	N.a.	
Discount bond	HU0000362587	01/06/2023	31/05/2031	56.64%	HUF	762	762	450	450	N.a.	
Discount bond	HU0000361654	31/03/2022	31/05/2032	53.52%	HUF	105	105	62	62	N.a.	
Discount bond	HU0000362595	01/06/2023	31/05/2032	52.82%	HUF	817	817	450	450	N.a.	
Discount bond	HU0000362603	01/06/2023	31/05/2033	49.02%	HUF	282	282	144	144	N.a.	
Total							520,139		520,296		

NOTE 26:**SHARE CAPITAL (in HUF mn)**

	31 December 2023	31 December 2022
Authorized, issued and fully paid:		
Ordinary shares	28,000	28,000

The nominal value of the shares is HUF 100 per shares. All of the shares are ordinary shares representing the same rights to the

shareholders. Furthermore there are no restrictions on the distribution of dividends and the repayment of capital.

NOTE 27:**RETAINED EARNINGS AND RESERVES (in HUF mn)**

Based on the instructions of Act C of 2000 on accounting ("Act on Accounting") financial statements of the Bank are prepared in accordance with IFRS as issued by the IASB as adopted by the EU.

In 2023 dividend of HUF 84,000 million was paid out from the profit of the year 2022, which meant HUF 300 dividend per share payable to the shareholders. In 2024 dividend of HUF 150,000 million are expected to be proposed by the Management from the profit of the year 2023, which means HUF 535.71 dividend per share payable to the shareholders.

Based on paragraph 114/B of Act on Accounting Equity Correlation Table is prepared and disclosed as a part of the explanatory notes for the reporting date by the Bank.

Equity correlation table shall contain the opening and closing balances of the shareholder's equity in accordance with IFRS, furthermore deducted from this the opening and closing balances of the specified equity elements. Equity correlation table shall contain also untied retained earnings available for the payment of dividends, covering retained earnings from the last financial year for which accounts have been adopted comprising net profit for the period of that financial year minus cumulative unrealized gains claimed in connection with any increase in the fair value of investment properties, as provided in IAS 40 – Investment Property, reduced by the cumulative income tax accounted for under IAS 12 – Income Taxes.

Share capital

Share capital is the portion of the Bank's equity that has been obtained by the issue of shares in the corporation to a shareholder, usually for cash.

Share-based payment reserve

Share-based payment reserve represents the increase in the equity due to the goods or services were received by the Bank in an equity-settled share-based payment transaction, valued at the fair value of the goods or services received.

Retained earnings

Profit of previous years generated by the Bank that are not distributed to shareholders as dividends.

Put option reserve

OTP Bank Plc. and MOL Plc. entered into a share swap agreement in 16 April 2009, whereby OTP has changed 24,000,000 OTP ordinary shares for 5,010,501 "A series" MOL shares. The amended final maturity of the share swap agreement is 11 July 2027, until which any party can initiate cash or physical settlement of the transaction. Put option reserve represents the written put option over OTP ordinary shares were accounted as a deduction from equity at the date of OTP-MOL share swap transaction.

Other comprehensive income

Other comprehensive income comprises items of income and expense (including reclassification adjustments) that are not recognised in profit or loss as required or permitted by other IFRSs.

prescribed by the Act CCXXXVII of 2013 on Credit Institutions and Financial Enterprises. The Bank is allowed to use general reserves only to cover operating losses arising from their activities.

General reserve

The Bank shall place ten per cent of the profit after tax of the year into general reserve

Tied-up reserve

The tied-up reserve shall consist of sums tied up from the capital reserve and from the retained earnings.

The equity correlation table of the Bank based on paragraph 114/B of Act on Accounting as at 31 December 2023:

31 December 2023 Closing balance	Share Capital	Capital reserve	Share- based payment reserve	Retained earnings and reserves	Option reserve	Treasury Shares	Revaluation reserve	Tied-up reserve	Net profit for the year	Total
Components of Shareholder's equity in accordance with IFRS	28,000	52	52,402	2,279,773	(55,468)	(6,154)	-	-	-	2,298,605
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	9,148	-	-	(9,148)	-	-	-
Option reserve	-	(55,468)	-	-	55,468	-	-	-	-	-
Treasury shares	-	(6,154)	-	-	-	6,154	-	-	-	-
Share based payments	-	52,402	(52,402)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net profit for the year	-	-	-	(654,988)	-	-	-	-	654,988	-
General reserve and tied-up reserve	-	-	-	(192,937)	-	-	-	192,937	-	-
Components of Shareholder's equity in accordance with paragraph 114/B of Act on Accounting	28,000	(9,168)	-	1,440,996	-	-	(9,148)	192,937	654,988	2,298,605

The equity correlation table of the Bank based on paragraph 114/B of Act on Accounting as at 1 January 2023:

31 December 2023 Opening balance	Share Capital	Capital reserve	Share- based payment reserve	Retained earnings and reserves	Option reserve	Treasury Shares	Revaluation reserve	Tied-up reserve	Net profit for the year	Total
Components of Shareholder's equity in accordance with IFRS	28,000	52	49,110	1,661,907	(55,468)	(2,724)	-	-	-	1,680,877
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	52,933	-	-	(52,933)	-	-	-
Option reserve	-	(55,468)	-	-	55,468	-	-	-	-	-
Treasury shares	-	(2,724)	-	-	-	2,724	-	-	-	-
Share based payments	-	49,110	(49,110)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net profit for the year	-	-	-	(6,632)	-	-	-	-	6,632	-
General reserve	-	-	-	(118,568)	-	-	-	118,568	-	-
Components of Shareholder's equity in accordance with paragraph 114/B of Act on Accounting	28,000	(9,030)	-	1,589,640	-	-	(52,933)	118,568	6,632	1,680,877

Calculated untied retained earnings in accordance with paragraph 114/B of Act on Accounting:

	31 December 2023	31 December 2022
Retained earnings	1,440,996	1,580,770
Net profit for the year	654,988	6,632
Untied retained earnings	2,095,984	1,587,402

Items of retained earnings and other reserves:

	31 December 2023	31 December 2022
Retained earnings	1,440,996	1,580,770
Capital reserve	52	52
Option reserve	(55,468)	(55,468)
Other reserves	192,937	127,438
Fair value of financial instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	(5,639)	(43,723)
Share-based payment reserve	52,402	49,110
Fair value of derivative financial instruments designated as cash-flow hedge	(3,509)	(9,210)
Net profit for the period	654,988	6,632
Retained earnings and other reserves	2,276,759	1,655,601

Fair value adjustment of securities at fair value through other comprehensive income:

	31 December 2023	31 December 2022
Balance as at 1 January	(82,906)	145
Change of fair value correction	46,485	(88,350)
Deferred tax related to change of fair value correction	(3,841)	5,299
Closing balance	(40,262)	(82,906)

Expected credit loss on securities at fair value through other comprehensive income:

	31 December 2023	31 December 2022
Balance as at 1 January	29,161	1,174
Increase of loss allowance	3,401	33,946
Release of loss allowance	(6,704)	(8,331)
Fx movement	(1,513)	2,372
Closing balance	24,345	29,161

Fair value changes of equity instruments as at fair value through other comprehensive income:

	31 December 2023	31 December 2022
Balance as at 1 January	10,022	7,327
Change of fair value correction	3,307	3,631
Deferred tax related to change of fair value correction	(374)	(936)
Transfer to retained earnings	(2,677)	-
Closing balance	10,278	10,022

NOTE 28:**TREASURY SHARES (in HUF mn)**

	31 December 2023	31 December 2022
Nominal value (ordinary shares)	57	35
Carrying value at acquisition cost	6,154	2,724

The changes in the carrying value of treasury shares are due to repurchase and sale transactions on market authorised by the General Assembly.

Change in number of shares:

	31 December 2023	31 December 2022
Number of shares as at 1 January	352,344	3,249,984
Additions	3,948,338	1,801,256
Disposals	(3,729,436)	(4,698,896)
Number of shares at the end of the period	571,246	352,344

Change in carrying value:

	31 December 2023	31 December 2022
Balance as at 1 January	2,724	58,872
Additions	39,818	16,268
Disposals	(36,388)	(72,416)
Closing Balance	6,154	2,724

	31 December 2023	31 December 2022
Face value of treasury shares held by OTP Group members	1,210	1,097

NOTE 29:**INTEREST INCOME AND EXPENSES (in HUF mn)**

	Year ended 31 December 2023	Year ended 31 December 2022
Interest income accounted for using the effective interest rate method from/on		
Loans at amortised cost	457,472	297,727
FVOCI securities	50,838	39,988
Securities at amortised cost	129,054	92,948
Placements with other banks	206,280	204,479
Financial liabilities	398	20,098
Amounts due from banks and balances with National Bank of Hungary	345,696	56,204
Repo receivables	37,435	10,235
Subtotal	1,227,173	721,679
Income similar to interest income		
Loans mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss	51,132	35,927
Swap and forward deals related to Placements with other banks	600,959	273,322
Swap and forward deals related to Loans at amortised cost	125,151	60,744
Swap and forward deals related to FVOCI securities	18,655	7,230
Investment properties	9	8
Subtotal	795,906	377,231
Interest income total	2,023,079	1,098,910
Interest expense due to/from/on		
Amounts due to banks and deposits from the National Bank of Hungary and other banks	641,908	408,865
Deposits from customers	608,340	301,657
Leasing liabilities	2,314	1,186
Liabilities from issued securities	64,774	7,742
Subordinated bonds and loans	29,893	8,646
Investment properties (depreciation)	138	135
Financial assets	6,857	6,369
Repo liabilities	202,137	66,049
Swap transaction related to acquisitions	-	1,371
Interest expense total	1,556,361	802,020

NOTE 30: RISK COST (in HUF mn)

	Year ended 31 December 2023	Year ended 31 December 2022
Loss allowance of loans at amortised cost		
Loss allowance	249,194	245,183
Release of loss allowance	(243,652)	(211,345)
	5,542	33,838
Loss allowance of sight deposits and placements with other banks		
Loss allowance	11,767	32,592
Release of loss allowance	(24,125)	(20,838)
	(12,358)	11,754
Loss allowance of placements with other banks		
Loss allowance	11,755	4,480
Release of loss allowance	(13,555)	(2,385)
	(1,800)	2,095
Loss allowance of FVOCI debt instruments		
Loss allowance	3,401	33,946
Release of loss allowance	(6,704)	(8,331)
	(3,303)	25,615
Loss allowance of securities at amortised cost		
Loss allowance	2,287	31,695
Release of loss allowance	(10,863)	(4,072)
	(8,576)	27,623
Provision on loan commitments and financial guarantees		
Provision for the period	62,662	49,698
Release of provision	(69,834)	(44,157)
	(7,172)	5,541
Change in the fair value attributable to changes in the credit risk of loans mandatorily measured at fair value through profit of loss	980	(11,872)
Risk cost total	(26,687)	94,594

NOTE 31: NET PROFIT FROM FEES AND COMMISSIONS (in HUF mn)

Income from fees and commissions:

	Year ended 31 December 2023	Year ended 31 December 2022
Fees and commissions related to lending	12,040	12,711
Deposit and account maintenance fees and commissions	162,872	146,817
Fees and commission related to the issued bank cards	137,162	122,138
Fees and commissions related to security trading	33,899	27,867
Fx margin	21,828	26,032
Fees and commissions paid by OTP Mortgage Bank Ltd.	8,379	8,819
Net insurance fee income	13,558	10,981
Other	13,147	7,079
Fees and commissions from contracts with customers	390,845	349,733
Total Income from fees and commissions:	402,885	362,444

Contract balances:

	Year ended 31 December 2023	Year ended 31 December 2022
Receivables, which are included in 'other assets'	24,012	15,674
Loss allowance	(616)	(512)

Fee and commission expense:

	Year ended 31 December 2023	Year ended 31 December 2022
Other fees and commissions related to issued bank cards	63,941	53,179
Insurance fees	715	783
Fees and commissions related to lending	5,320	5,267
Fees and commissions related to security trading	2,497	789
Fees and commissions relating to deposits	2,850	2,417
Trust activities related to securities	2,324	2,096
Postal fees	223	223
Money market transaction fees and commissions	205	166
Other	680	1,167
Total	78,755	66,087
Net profit from fees and commissions	324,130	296,357

NOTE 32:

GAINS AND LOSSES BY TRANSACTIONS (in HUF mn)

	Year ended 31 December 2023	Year ended 31 December 2022
Losses arising from derecognition of financial assets measured at amortised cost		
Gain from loans	2,760	485
Loss from loans	(2,716)	(1,881)
Gain from securities	152	-
Loss from securities	(19,552)	(54,402)
Other	(351)	(397)
Total	(19,707)	(56,195)

Additional information to Gains or losses from operating income:

	Year ended 31 December 2023	Year ended 31 December 2022
Foreign exchange (losses) and gains		
Gains from foreign exchange	-	6,857
Loss from foreign exchange	(6,116)	-
Margin gains	8,157	8,400
Margin losses	(14,310)	(14,716)
Total	(12,269)	541

	Year ended 31 December 2023	Year ended 31 December 2022
Net results on derivative instruments and hedge relationships		
Gains on FX spot, swap and option deals	59,675	76,709
Losses from FX spot, swap and option deals	(52,428)	(67,882)
Fees received related to option deals	6,569	4,111
Fees paid related to option deals	(6,554)	(5,073)
Gains on commodity deals	87,062	134,949
Losses from commodity deals	(83,504)	(132,288)
Gains on futures transactions	212	687
Losses from futures transactions	(230)	(402)
Losses from credit valuation adjustment related to FX spot, swap and option deals held for trading	2,232	(1,059)
Losses from credit valuation adjustment related to commodity deals held for trading	21	165
Total	13,055	9,917

	Year ended 31 December 2023	Year ended 31 December 2022
Gains/(losses) on financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss		
Gains on securities mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss	2,570	2,688
Gains on loans mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss	100,436	21,205
Losses on loans mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss	(7,196)	(44,614)
Gains on financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss	766	4,509
Losses on financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss	(5,308)	(2,578)
Total	91,268	(18,790)
	Year ended 31 December 2023	Year ended 31 December 2022
Gains and (losses) on securities, net		
Interest income from held for trading securities	1,168	3,556
Gains on held for trading securities	14,529	11,599
Losses on held for trading securities	(6,588)	(7,806)
Gains on FVOCI securities	999	8
Losses on FVOCI securities	(489)	(7,960)
Gains on derecognition of investments in subsidiaries	1,322	-
Losses on derecognition of investments in subsidiaries	-	-
Gains/losses from other securities	(3,868)	(10,002)
Total	7,073	(10,605)
	Year ended 31 December 2023	Year ended 31 December 2022
Dividend income		
Distribution from investments in subsidiaries	261,222	182,153
Distribution from held for trading securities	14,229	12,166
Distribution from FVOCI equity instruments	254	207
Total	275,705	194,526
Total gains and losses from operating income (without other operating income)	374,832	175,589

For the year ended 31 December 2023 gains and losses attributable to the hedged risk on the hedged item and on the hedging instruments and also ineffectiveness in case of fair value hedge on amortised cost line items as follows:

	Hedged items	Hedging instrument	Hedge ineffectiveness
Fair value hedge	(15,433)	2,855	(12,578)

For the year ended 31 December 2022 gains and losses attributable to the hedged risk on the hedged item and on the hedging instruments and also ineffectiveness in case of fair value hedge on amortised cost line items as follows:

	Hedged items	Hedging instrument	Hedge ineffectiveness
Fair value hedge	6,750	(9,352)	2,602

NOTE 33:**OTHER OPERATING INCOME AND EXPENSES
AND OTHER ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES (in HUF mn)**

	Year ended 31 December 2023	Year ended 31 December 2022
Other operating income		
Repayment of extraordinary payments made to NDIF in previous years	10,738	–
Other operating income from OTP Employee Stock Ownership Program (OTP ESOP)	4,739	4,429
Intermediary and other services	2,547	2,716
Income from lease of tangible assets	1,223	1,186
Gains on IT services provided to subsidiaries	1,155	1,021
Derecognition of financial liabilities at amortised cost	716	985
Non-repayable assets received	423	443
Gains on sale of tangible assets	1,225	267
Income from written off receivables	257	249
Gains on transactions related to property activities	113	237
Gains on sale of receivables	–	–
Other	3,048	2,242
Total	26,184	13,775
	Year ended 31 December 2023	Year ended 31 December 2022
Other operating expenses		
Release of loss allowance/(Loss allowance) on investments in subsidiaries	87,609	(93,513)
Release of provision for off-balance sheet commitments and contingent liabilities	(471)	(2,057)
Non-repayable assets contributed	(1,056)	(1,397)
Release of loss allowance on other assets	(3,576)	(2,939)
Financial support for sport association and organization of public utility	(11,893)	(16,344)
Other	(7,023)	(15,692)
Total	63,590	(131,942)
	Year ended 31 December 2023	Year ended 31 December 2022
Other administrative expenses		
Personnel expenses		
Wages	141,650	110,646
Taxes related to personnel expenses	20,172	16,460
Other personnel expenses	33,582	27,197
Subtotal	195,404	154,303
Depreciation and amortization	50,814	46,738
Other administrative expenses:		
Taxes, other than income tax	139,629	167,834
Services	86,272	74,383
Fees payable to authorities and other fees	25,384	21,674
Administration expenses, including rental fees	7,813	7,477
Professional fees	11,382	9,320
Advertising	11,438	10,301
Subtotal	281,918	290,989
Total	528,136	492,030

NOTE 34:**INCOME TAX (in HUF mn)**

The Bank is presently liable for income tax at a rate of 9% of taxable income, local taxes at a rate of 2.3% of taxable revenue.

A breakdown of the income tax expense is:

	31 December 2023	31 December 2022
Current tax expense	39,174	18,026
Deferred tax (benefit)/expense	31,119	(31,664)
Total	70,293	(13,638)

A reconciliation of the deferred tax liability is as follows:

	31 December 2023	31 December 2022
Balance as at 1 January	35,742	(1,507)
Deferred tax (expense)/benefit	(31,119)	31,664
Tax effect of fair value adjustment of FVOCI securities and ICES recognised in comprehensive income	(4,215)	5,585
Closing balance	408	35,742

A breakdown of the deferred tax liability is as follows:

	31 December 2023	31 December 2022
Provision for untaken leave	399	323
Provision for termination benefits and jubilee	1,325	900
Amounts relate to negative tax base	-	19,424
Unused tax allowance	-	12,103
Fair value adjustment of held for trading and securities at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	4,230
Deferred tax asset	1,724	36,980
Fair value adjustment of held for trading and securities at fair value through other comprehensive income	(55)	-
Difference in depreciation and amortization	(1,261)	(1,193)
Provision for developments	-	(45)
Deferred tax liabilities	(1,316)	(1,238)
Net deferred tax assets/(liabilities)	408	35,742

A reconciliation of the income tax (income)/expense is as follows:

	31 December 2023	31 December 2022
Profit before income tax	725,281	(7,006)
Income tax at statutory tax rate (9%)	65,275	-
Income tax adjustments due to permanent differences are as follows:		
Share-based payment	296	265
Deferred use of tax allowance	69	43
Dividend income	(24,449)	(17,298)
Use of tax allowance in the current year	777	-
Amounts unenforceable by tax law	23	(182)
Change due to accounting policy (Visa)	1,068	-
Carryforward of unused tax losses	-	(1,234)
Deferred tax asset due to unused tax allowance	-	(12,102)
Correction due to local taxes classified as income taxes	7,196	-
Local taxes	21,545	16,793
Other	(1,507)	77
Income tax	70,293	(13,638)
Effective tax rate	9.7%	194.7%
	31 December 2023	31 December 2022
Current tax assets	-	1,569
Current tax liabilities	(14,393)	(3,199)
Net tax liabilities	(14,393)	(1,630)

Global minimum tax

The global minimum tax legislation has been enacted, or substantively enacted, in certain jurisdictions the OTP Group operates, mainly in the EU Member States. OTP Group is in scope of the enacted global minimum tax legislation. The legislation will be effective for the Group's financial year beginning 1 January 2024 and introduces a minimum rate of effective taxation of 15%. The global minimum tax legislation has been adopted in Hungary in Act No. LXXXIV of 2023 on the top-up taxes ensuring a global minimum level of taxation and the amendment of related acts.

From an accounting perspective, it is unclear if the global minimum tax rules create additional temporary differences, whether to remeasure deferred taxes for the global minimum tax rules and which tax rate to use to measure deferred taxes. In response to this uncertainty, IAS 12 'Income taxes' has been amended to introduce a mandatory temporary exception to the requirements of IAS 12. Under the mandatory temporary exception, a company does not recognize or disclose information about deferred tax assets and liabilities related to the global minimum tax rules. The Bank applied the temporary exception for the year ended 31 December 2023. The Bank has performed an assessment of the Group's potential exposure to top-up taxes under the global minimum tax rules.

The assessment of the potential exposure to top-up taxes is based on the most recent information available regarding the financial performance of the group entities in the OTP Group. Based on the assessment, the Group has identified potential exposure to top-up taxes in respect of profits earned in Bulgaria, Hungary, Moldova and Serbia. The potential exposure comes from the constituent entities in these jurisdictions where the expected global minimum tax effective tax rate may be below 15% based on the currently available information. The global minimum tax effective tax rate may be lower in these jurisdictions

generally due to the low nominal domestic tax rate. As for Hungary, it is difficult to reasonably estimate the global minimum tax effective tax for the following reasons. In Hungary, the most relevant taxes determining the global minimum tax effective tax rate are corporate income tax, local business tax and innovation contribution. Local business tax and innovation contribution (with a combined statutory rate of 2.3%) apply to profit categories significantly different from those considered for corporate income tax purposes (statutory rate of 9%). Therefore, the taxable income for corporate income tax purposes is significantly different and usually significantly lower than the taxable income for local business tax and innovation contribution purposes. The proportion of the different profit categories considered for corporate income tax and local business tax and innovation contribution purposes, respectively, in the total profit may vary year by year to a great extent raising difficulties with respect to the estimation of the global minimum tax effective tax rate with a reasonable certainty. The variation of the proportion of the various profit categories in the total profits may result in the global minimum tax effective tax rate being above 15% in one year and slightly below 15% in another. Furthermore, profits not subject to taxation can also impact on the global minimum tax effective tax rate.

Had the global minimum tax legislation been effective for the current year, the estimated global minimum tax income taxes would be approximately HUF 11,100 million in respect of Bulgaria, HUF 2,000 million in respect of Hungary, HUF 450 million in respect of Moldova and HUF 300 million in respect of Serbia. In respect of Hungary, the one-off income from the changes in the fair value of the OTP Bank Plc. shares held by the Employee Stock Ownership Program was excluded from the global minimum tax calculation.

Based on the current status of the enactment of global minimum tax legislation, if top-up taxes arose in the jurisdictions potentially

exposed to top-up taxes (Bulgaria, Hungary, Moldova and Serbia), OTP Bank Plc., being an ultimate parent entity, would be obliged to pay top-up taxes in respect of Moldova and Serbia. Any top-up taxes arising in respect of Bulgaria would be payable by the local entities in Bulgaria. As for Hungary, the Hungarian global minimum tax legislation provides for

various options as to who is obliged to pay the Hungarian top-up (i.e., the Hungarian Group entities based on certain allocation ratios or OTP Bank Plc.). OTP Group plans to choose the option where OTP Bank Plc. pays the Hungarian top-up tax (if any). This decision may be revisited every year per the Hungarian global minimum legislation.

NOTE 35: LEASE (in HUF mn)

The Bank as a lessee

Amounts recognised in profit and loss:

	31 December 2023	31 December 2022
Interest expense on lease liabilities	2,314	1,186
Expense relating to short-term leases	2,065	1,945
Expense relating to variable lease payments not included in the measurement of lease liabilities	1,662	1,386

Leasing liabilities by maturities:

	31 December 2023	31 December 2022
Within one year	7,595	5,944
Over one year	60,687	35,520
Total	68,282	41,464

An analysis of movement in the carrying amount of right-of-use assets by category is as follows:

	Right-of-use of real estate	Right-of-use of machinery and equipment	Total
Gross carrying amount			
Balance as at 1 January 2022	31,081	37	31,118
Additions due to new contracts	27,206	1,950	29,156
Derecognition due to matured contracts	(3,731)	-	(3,731)
Change due to revaluation and modification	2,806	-	2,806
Balance as at 31 December 2022	57,362	1,987	59,349
Additions due to new contracts	26,426	3,012	29,438
Derecognition due to matured contracts	(7,957)	(218)	(8,175)
Change due to revaluation and modification	4,293	1,749	6,042
Balance as at 31 December 2023	80,124	6,530	86,654
Depreciation			
Balance as at 1 January 2022	13,869	18	13,887
Depreciation charge	7,315	69	7,384
Derecognition due to matured contracts	(1,804)	-	(1,804)
Balance as at 31 December 2022	19,380	87	19,467
Depreciation charge	7,991	936	8,927
Derecognition due to matured contracts	(7,943)	(19)	(7,962)
Balance as at 31 December 2023	19,428	1,004	20,432
Net carrying amount			
Balance as at 31 December 2022	37,982	1,900	39,882
Balance as at 31 December 2023	60,696	5,526	66,222

NOTE 36:

FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (in HUF mn)

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity.

Financial instruments may result in certain risks to the Bank. The most significant risks the Bank faces include:

36.1 Credit risk

The Bank takes on exposure to credit risk which is the risk that a counter-party will be unable to pay amounts in full when due. The Bank structures the levels of credit risk it undertakes by placing limits on the amount of risk accepted in relation to one borrower, or banks of borrowers, and to geographical areas and loan types. Such risks are monitored on a periodical basis and subject to an annual or more frequent review. The exposure to any borrower including banks and brokers is further restricted by sublimit covering on – and off-balance sheet exposures and daily delivery risk limits in relation to trading items such as forward foreign exchange contracts. Actual exposures against limits are monitored daily.

Exposure to credit risk is managed through regular analysis of the ability of borrowers and potential borrowers to meet interest and capital repayment obligations and by changing these lending limits when appropriate. Exposure to credit risk is partly managed obtaining collateral, corporate and personal guarantees.

36.1.1 Financial instruments by stages

Defining the expected credit loss on individual and collective basis

On individual basis:

Individually assessed are the non-retail or micro- and small enterprise exposure of significant amount on a stand-alone basis:

- exposure in stage 3,
- exposure in workout management,
- purchased or originated credit-impaired instruments which are in accordance with the conditions mentioned above

The calculation of impairment must be prepared and approved by the risk management functional areas. The calculation, all relevant factors (amortised cost, original and current EIR, contracted and expected cash-flows (from business and/or collateral) for the individual periods of the entire lifecycle, other essential information enforced during the valuation) and the criteria thereof (including the factors underlying the classification as stage 3) must be documented individually.

The expected credit loss of the exposure equals the difference of the receivable's AC (gross book value) on the valuation date and the present value of the receivable's expected cash-flows discounted to the valuation date by the exposure's original effective interest rate (EIR) (calculated at the initial recognition, or in the case of variable rate, recalculated due to the last interest rate change).

The estimation of the expected future cash-flows should be forward looking, it must also contain the effects of the possible change of macroeconomic outlook.

At least two scenarios must be used for the estimation of the expected cash-flow. At least one scenarios should anticipate that realised cash-flows will be significantly different from the contractual cash-flows. Probability weights must be allocated to the individual scenarios. The estimation must reflect the probability of the occurrence and non-occurrence of the credit loss, even if the most probable result is the non-occurrence of the loss.

On collective basis:

The following exposures are subject to collective assessment:

- retail exposure irrespective of the amount,
- micro and small enterprise exposures irrespective of the amount,

- all other exposure which are insignificant on a stand-alone basis and not part of the workout management,
- exposure which are not in stage 3, significant on a stand-alone basis,
- purchased or originated credit-impaired instruments which are in accordance with the conditions mentioned above.

In the collective impairment methodology credit risk and the change of credit risk can be correctly captured by understanding the risk characteristics of the portfolio. In order to achieve this the main risk drivers shall be identified and used to form homogeneous segments having similar risk characteristics. The segmentation is expected to stay stable from month to month however a regular (at least yearly) revision of the segmentation process should be set up to capture the change of risk characteristics. The segmentation must be performed separately for each parameter, since in each case different factors may have relevance.

The Bank's Headquarters Group Reserve Committee stipulates the guidelines related to the collective impairment methodology at group level. In addition, it has right

of agreement in respect of the risk parameters (PD – probability of default, LGD – loss given default, EAD – exposure at default) and segmentation criteria proposed by the group members.

The review of the parameters must be performed at least annually and the results should be approved by the Group Reserve Committee. Local Risk Managements is responsible for parameter estimations and updates, macro-economic scenarios are calculated by OTP Bank Headquarters for each subsidiary and each parameter. Based on the consensus proposal of Local Risk Management and OTP Bank Headquarters, the Group Reserve Committee decides on the modification of parameters (all parameters for impairment calculation).

The impairment parameters should be backtested at least annually.

The expected loss calculation should be forward looking, including forecasts of future economic conditions. This may be achieved by applying 3–5 different macroeconomic scenarios, which may be integrated in the PD, LGD and EAD parameters.

Gross carrying amount and accumulated loss allowance of financial assets at amortized cost and fair value through other comprehensive income by IFRS 9 stages:

As at 31 December 2023:

	Carrying amount/ Exposure	Gross carrying amount/Notional amount					Total	Stage 1	Stage 2	Loss allowance		Total	Write-off
		Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Purchased or originated credit impaired	Stage 3				Purchased or originated credit impaired			
Cash, amounts due from banks and balances with the National Bank of Hungary	2,708,232	2,701,675	6,952	-	-	2,708,627	267	128	-	-	395	-	
Placements with other banks	2,702,433	2,697,572	9,421	2,315	-	2,709,308	3,465	1,095	2,315	-	6,875	-	
Repo receivables	201,658	202,025	-	-	-	202,025	367	-	-	-	367	-	
Retail consumer loans	572,912	488,231	128,101	19,811	1	636,144	15,471	33,192	14,568	1	63,232	-	
Mortgage loans	53,996	41,172	7,232	4,823	1,988	55,215	38	189	813	179	1,219	-	
Municipal loans	102,003	103,152	320	-	-	103,472	1,417	52	-	-	1,469	-	
Corporate loans	3,952,448	3,213,155	746,233	65,434	9,121	4,033,943	16,783	36,390	27,544	778	81,495	22,637	
Loans at amortised cost	4,681,359	3,845,710	881,886	90,068	11,110	4,828,774	33,709	69,823	42,925	958	147,415	22,637	
FVOCI debt instruments	538,350	507,477	-	30,873	-	538,350	1,425	-	22,920	-	24,345	-	
Securities at amortised cost	2,710,848	2,696,310	5,961	34,802	-	2,737,073	13,350	273	12,602	-	26,225	-	
Other financial assets	115,499	114,982	792	7,560	15	123,349	1,442	3,039	3,357	12	7,850	-	
Total	13,658,379	12,765,751	905,012	165,618	11,125	13,847,506	54,025	74,358	84,119	970	213,472	22,637	
Loan commitments	1,976,476	1,854,533	130,879	2,127	-	1,987,539	6,153	4,206	704	-	11,063	-	
Financial guarantees	1,995,500	1,946,951	46,977	5,819	-	1,999,747	2,020	412	1,815	-	4,247	-	
Factoring loan commitments	365,440	348,659	12,386	5,136	-	366,181	482	53	206	-	741	-	
Bill of credit	8,586	8,626	-	-	-	8,626	40	-	-	-	40	-	
Loan commitments and financial guarantees total	4,346,002	4,158,769	190,242	13,082	-	4,362,093	8,695	4,671	2,725	-	16,091	-	

As at 31 December 2022:

	Carrying amount/ Exposure	Gross carrying amount/Notional amount					Total	Loss allowance		Total	Write-off	
		Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Purchased or originated credit impaired	Stage 1		Stage 2	Stage 3			Purchased or originated credit impaired
Cash, amounts due from banks and balances with the National Bank of Hungary	1,092,198	1,062,246	31,305	-	-	1,093,551	481	872	-	-	1,353	-
Placements with other banks	2,899,829	2,906,852	10,247	1,512	-	2,918,611	16,037	1,233	1,512	-	18,782	-
Repo receivables	246,529	248,696	-	-	-	248,696	2,167	-	-	-	2,167	-
Retail consumer loans	556,062	507,517	65,853	52,913	2	626,285	15,229	17,670	37,323	1	70,223	-
Mortgage loans	62,587	45,912	8,895	7,039	2,279	64,125	57	179	1,116	186	1,538	-
Municipal loans	81,083	81,856	286	-	-	82,142	1,010	49	-	-	1,059	-
Corporate loans	4,125,308	3,541,098	589,153	86,401	10,716	4,227,368	22,068	39,153	39,334	1,505	102,060	25,879
Loans at amortised cost	4,825,040	4,176,383	664,187	146,353	12,997	4,999,920	38,364	57,051	77,773	1,692	174,880	25,879
FVOCI debt instruments	779,253	751,838	-	27,415	-	779,253	4,762	-	24,399	-	29,161	-
Securities at amortised cost	3,282,373	3,273,240	6,713	38,270	-	3,318,223	21,746	300	13,804	-	35,850	-
Other financial assets	86,438	85,277	486	4,561	18	90,342	1,435	369	2,088	12	3,904	-
Total	13,211,660	12,504,532	712,938	218,111	13,015	13,448,596	84,992	59,825	119,576	1,704	266,097	25,879
Loan commitments	1,840,521	1,745,003	101,644	5,517	-	1,852,164	6,694	3,581	1,368	-	11,643	-
Financial guarantees	1,863,476	1,848,783	24,868	173	-	1,873,824	9,502	800	46	-	10,348	-
Factoring loan commitments	371,866	327,903	14,705	30,809	-	373,417	361	87	1,103	-	1,551	-
Bill of credit	12,285	12,128	247	-	-	12,375	85	5	-	-	90	-
Loan commitments and financial guarantees total	4,088,148	3,933,817	141,464	36,499	-	4,111,780	16,642	4,473	2,517	-	23,632	-

36.1.2 Financial instruments under simplified approach by day-past-due categories

As at 31 December 2023:

	Without delay	< 30 days	31-60 days	61-90 days	> 91 days	Closing balance
Expected credit loss rate	0.72%	0.69%	5.17%	9.39%	21.06%	2.02%
Gross value	161,963	8,459	968	309	11,307	183,006
Loss allowance	1,173	58	50	29	2,381	3,691
Net carrying value	163,136	8,517	1,018	338	13,688	186,697

As at 31 December 2022:

	Without delay	< 30 days	31-60 days	61-90 days	> 91 days	Closing balance
Expected credit loss rate	0.27%	0.77%	2.09%	5.75%	26.11%	1.82%
Gross value	144,046	15,620	1,912	487	9,744	171,809
Loss allowance	389	121	40	28	2,544	3,122
Net carrying value	144,435	15,741	1,952	515	12,288	174,931

36.1.3 Changes in the Gross carrying amount and in the Loss allowance of financial assets at amortised cost and fair value through other comprehensive income by IFRS 9 stages

Movement of gross carrying amount of loans at amortised cost:

	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	POCI	Total
Gross amount as at 1 January 2022	3,501,643	563,982	108,979	13,418	4,188,022
Transfer to Stage 1	128,623	(125,232)	(3,391)	-	-
Transfer to Stage 2	(195,786)	205,613	(9,827)	-	-
Transfer to Stage 3	(34,487)	(41,649)	76,136	-	-
New financial assets originated or purchased	2,684,856	249,182	44,325	291	2,978,654
Financial assets derecognised (other than write-offs)	(1,899,139)	(184,121)	(60,292)	(672)	(2,144,224)
Write-offs	(70)	(354)	(7,211)	(40)	(7,675)
Modification loss	(9,257)	(3,234)	(2,366)	-	(14,857)
Gross amount as at 31 December 2022	4,176,383	664,187	146,353	12,997	4,999,920
Transfer to Stage 1	125,054	(105,061)	(19,993)	-	-
Transfer to Stage 2	(448,120)	461,067	(12,947)	-	-
Transfer to Stage 3	(24,935)	(29,379)	54,314	-	-
New financial assets originated or purchased	2,227,406	200,034	28,678	1,163	2,457,281
Financial assets derecognised (other than write-offs)	(2,203,558)	(306,780)	(100,045)	(2,970)	(2,613,353)
Write-offs	(61)	(578)	(5,338)	(80)	(6,057)
Modification loss	(6,459)	(1,604)	(954)	-	(9,017)
Gross amount as at 31 December 2023	3,845,710	881,886	90,068	11,110	4,828,774

Movement of loss allowance of loans at amortised cost:

	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	POCI	Total
Loss allowance as at 1 January 2022	29,361	67,272	57,087	1,837	155,557
Transfer to Stage 1	13,705	(12,361)	(1,344)	-	-
Transfer to Stage 2	(2,058)	6,779	(4,721)	-	-
Transfer to Stage 3	(738)	(6,414)	7,152	-	-
Net remeasurement of loss allowance	(14,906)	5,886	23,898	(69)	14,809
New financial assets originated or purchased	22,665	7,284	6,955	14	36,918
Financial assets derecognised (other than write-offs)	(9,595)	(11,041)	(8,942)	(90)	(29,668)
Unwind of discount	-	-	4,899	40	4,939
Write-offs	(70)	(354)	(7,211)	(40)	(7,675)
Loss allowance as at 31 December 2022	38,364	57,051	77,773	1,692	174,880
Transfer to Stage 1	21,673	(9,755)	(11,918)	-	-
Transfer to Stage 2	(5,037)	12,425	(7,388)	-	-
Transfer to Stage 3	(497)	(3,906)	4,403	-	-
Net remeasurement of loss allowance	(21,553)	13,435	1,920	(701)	(6,899)
New financial assets originated or purchased	14,620	8,468	4,717	14	27,819
Financial assets derecognised (other than write-offs)	(13,800)	(7,317)	(26,425)	(47)	(47,589)
Unwind of discount	-	-	5,181	80	5,261
Write-offs	(61)	(578)	(5,338)	(80)	(6,057)
Loss allowance as at 31 December 2023	33,709	69,823	42,925	958	147,415

Movement of gross carrying amount of loan commitments and financial guarantees:

	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Gross amount as at 1 January 2022	3,549,739	77,568	10,373	3,637,680
Transfer to Stage 1	27,955	(27,324)	(631)	-
Transfer to Stage 2	(114,601)	114,978	(377)	-
Transfer to Stage 3	(17,137)	(1,704)	18,841	-
New financial assets originated or purchased	1,344,993	55,461	15,484	1,415,938
Decrease	(857,132)	(77,515)	(7,191)	(941,838)
Gross amount as at 31 December 2022	3,933,817	141,464	36,499	4,111,780
Transfer to Stage 1	60,083	(58,857)	(1,225)	-
Transfer to Stage 2	(158,404)	159,071	(667)	-
Transfer to Stage 3	(9,460)	(2,028)	11,488	-
New financial assets originated or purchased	1,195,949	64,939	1,451	1,262,339
Decrease	(863,217)	(114,347)	(34,464)	(1,012,027)
Gross amount as at 31 December 2023	4,158,768	190,242	13,082	4,362,092

Movement of loss allowance of loan commitments and financial guarantees:

	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Loss allowance as at 1 January 2022	10,669	4,749	2,350	17,768
Transfer to Stage 1	2,095	(1,929)	(166)	-
Transfer to Stage 2	(442)	542	(100)	-
Transfer to Stage 3	(21)	(124)	145	-
Net remeasurement of loss allowance	2,148	1,020	1,052	4,220
New financial assets originated or purchased	3,933	602	78	4,613
Decrease	(1,740)	(387)	(842)	(2,969)
Loss allowance as at 31 December 2022	16,642	4,473	2,517	23,632
Transfer to Stage 1	2,410	(1,888)	(522)	-
Transfer to Stage 2	(787)	1,022	(235)	-
Transfer to Stage 3	(26)	(242)	268	-
Net remeasurement of loss allowance	(10,128)	1,584	1,669	(6,875)
New financial assets originated or purchased	2,985	514	212	3,711
Decrease	(2,406)	(792)	(1,178)	(4,376)
Loss allowance as at 31 December 2023	8,690	4,671	2,731	16,092

Movement of gross carrying amount of cash, amounts due from banks and balances with the National Bank of Hungary

	Stage 1	Stage 2	Total
Gross amount as at 1 January 2022	475,130	-	475,130
Transfer to Stage 2	(13)	13	-
New financial assets originated or purchased	2,881,995	31,292	2,913,287
Financial assets derecognised (other than write-offs)	(2,294,866)	-	(2,294,866)
Gross amount as at 31 December 2022	1,062,246	31,305	1,093,551
New financial assets originated or purchased	14,858,652	137	14,858,788
Financial assets derecognised (other than write-offs)	(13,219,223)	(24,490)	(13,243,712)
Gross amount as at 31 December 2023	2,701,675	6,952	2,708,627

Movement of loss allowance of cash, amounts due from banks and balances with the National Bank of Hungary

	Stage 1	Stage 2	Total
Loss allowance as at 1 January 2022	185	-	185
Net remeasurement of loss allowance	104	621	725
New financial assets originated or purchased	291	251	542
Financial assets derecognised (other than write-offs)	(99)	-	(99)
Loss allowance as at 31 December 2022	481	872	1,353
Transfer to Stage 2	-	-	-
Net remeasurement of loss allowance	46	(744)	(698)
New financial assets originated or purchased	30	-	30
Financial assets derecognised (other than write-offs)	(290)	-	(290)
Loss allowance as at 31 December 2023	267	128	395

Movement of gross carrying amount of placements with other banks:

	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Gross amount as at 1 January 2022	2,573,226	-	1,476	2,574,702
Transfer to Stage 2	(8,855)	8,855	-	-
New financial assets originated or purchased	2,894,611	2,006	36	2,896,653
Financial assets derecognised (other than write-offs)	(2,552,130)	(614)	-	(2,552,744)
Gross amount as at 31 December 2022	2,906,852	10,247	1,512	2,918,611
New financial assets originated or purchased	1,441,924	9,986	887	1,452,797
Financial assets derecognised (other than write-offs)	(1,651,204)	(10,813)	(84)	(1,662,100)
Gross amount as at 31 December 2023	2,697,572	9,421	2,315	2,709,308

Movement of loss allowance of placements with other banks:

	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Loss allowance as at 1 January 2022	6,014	-	1,476	7,490
Transfer to Stage 2	(71)	71	-	-
Net remeasurement of loss allowance	1,261	1,149	36	2,446
New financial assets originated or purchased	14,166	13	-	14,179
Financial assets derecognised (other than write-offs)	(5,333)	-	-	(5,333)
Loss allowance as at 31 December 2022	16,037	1,233	1,512	18,782
Net remeasurement of loss allowance	(9,159)	3	(84)	(9,240)
New financial assets originated or purchased	1,418	1,091	887	3,396
Financial assets derecognised (other than write-offs)	(4,831)	(1,232)	-	(6,063)
Loss allowance as at 31 December 2023	3,465	1,095	2,315	6,875

Movement of gross carrying amount of repo receivables:

	Stage 1	Total
Loss allowance as at 1 January 2022	33,710	33,710
New financial assets originated or purchased	769,374	769,374
Financial assets derecognised (other than write-offs)	(554,388)	(554,388)
Loss allowance as at 31 December 2022	248,696	248,696
New financial assets originated or purchased	1,808,640	1,808,640
Financial assets derecognised (other than write-offs)	(1,855,311)	(1,855,311)
Loss allowance as at 31 December 2023	202,025	202,025

Movement of loss allowance of repo receivables:

	Stage 1	Total
Loss allowance as at 1 January 2022	72	72
New financial assets originated or purchased	4,480	4,480
Financial assets derecognised (other than write-offs)	(2,385)	(2,385)
Loss allowance as at 31 December 2022	2,167	2,167
New financial assets originated or purchased	1,825	1,825
Financial assets derecognised (other than write-offs)	(2,167)	(2,167)
Loss allowance as at 31 December 2023	367	367

Movement of gross carrying amount of securities at amortised cost:

	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Gross amount as at 1 January 2022	3,064,500	13,223	-	3,077,723
Transfer to Stage 3	(34,057)	-	34,057	-
New financial assets originated or purchased	717,463	1,591	4,213	723,267
Financial assets derecognised (other than write-offs)	(474,666)	(8,101)	-	(482,767)
Gross amount as at 31 December 2022	3,273,240	6,713	38,270	3,318,223
Transfer to Stage 1	1,403	(1,403)	-	-
Transfer to Stage 2	(1,203)	1,203	-	-
New financial assets originated or purchased	199,101	3	-	199,104
Financial assets derecognised (other than write-offs)	(776,230)	(554)	(3,468)	(780,253)
Loss allowance as at 31 December 2023	2,696,311	5,961	34,802	2,737,074

Movement of loss allowance of securities at amortised cost:

	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Loss allowance as at 1 January 2022	5,882	803	-	6,685
Transfer to Stage 3	(48)	-	48	-
Net remeasurement of loss allowance	13,564	(18)	13,756	27,302
New financial assets originated or purchased	2,972	7	-	2,979
Financial assets derecognised (other than write-offs)	(624)	(492)	-	(1,116)
Loss allowance as at 31 December 2022	21,746	300	13,804	35,850
Net remeasurement of loss allowance	(5,424)	(27)	(1,202)	(6,653)
New financial assets originated or purchased	163	-	-	163
Financial assets derecognised (other than write-offs)	(3,135)	-	-	(3,135)
Loss allowance as at 31 December 2023	13,350	273	12,602	26,225

Movement of gross carrying amount of FVOCI debt instruments:

	Stage 1	Stage 3	Total
Loss allowance as at 1 January 2022	624,801	-	624,801
Transfer to Stage 3	(27,415)	27,415	-
New financial assets originated or purchased	423,279	-	423,279
Financial assets derecognised (other than write-offs)	(268,827)	-	(268,827)
Loss allowance as at 31 December 2022	751,838	27,415	779,253
New financial assets originated or purchased	164,182	3,480	167,662
Financial assets derecognised (other than write-offs)	(408,543)	(21)	(408,564)
Loss allowance as at 31 December 2023	507,477	30,873	538,350

Movement of loss allowance of FVOCI debt instruments:

	Stage 1	Stage 3	Total
Loss allowance as at 1 January 2022	1,174	-	1,174
Transfer to Stage 3	(49)	49	-
Net remeasurement of loss allowance	1,741	24,350	26,091
New financial assets originated or purchased	2,144	-	2,144
Financial assets derecognised (other than write-offs)	(248)	-	(248)
Loss allowance as at 31 December 2022	4,762	24,399	29,161
Net remeasurement of loss allowance	(1,741)	(1,479)	(3,220)
New financial assets originated or purchased	172	-	172
Financial assets derecognised (other than write-offs)	(1,768)	-	(1,768)
Loss allowance as at 31 December 2023	1,425	22,920	24,345

36.1.4 Loan portfolio by internal ratings

31 December 2023					
Internal rating grade	Stage 1	Stage 2	Gross carrying amount Stage 3	POCI	Total
High grade (1-4)	1,748,019	155,527	-	275	1,903,821
Medium grade (5-7)	2,030,681	572,339	-	9,136	2,612,156
Low grade (8-9)	67,010	154,020	-	195	221,225
Non performing	-	-	90,068	1,504	91,572
Total	3,845,710	881,886	90,068	11,110	4,828,774

Accumulated loss allowance					
Internal rating grade	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	POCI	Total
High grade (1-4)	9,485	8,791	-	3	18,279
Medium grade (5-7)	19,488	39,153	-	462	59,103
Low grade (8-9)	4,736	21,879	-	6	26,621
Non performing	-	-	42,925	487	43,412
Total	33,709	69,823	42,925	958	147,415

31 December 2022					
Internal rating grade	Stage 1	Stage 2	Gross carrying amount Stage 3	POCI	Total
High grade (1-4)	1,891,381	180,426	-	214	2,072,021
Medium grade (5-7)	2,229,142	384,237	-	10,664	2,624,043
Low grade (8-9)	55,863	99,521	-	308	155,692
Non performing	-	-	146,353	1,811	148,164
Total	4,176,386	664,184	146,353	12,997	4,999,920

Accumulated loss allowance					
Internal rating grade	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	POCI	Total
High grade (1-4)	6,965	17,509	-	3	24,477
Medium grade (5-7)	28,937	25,419	-	1,115	55,471
Low grade (8-9)	2,462	14,123	-	18	16,603
Non performing	-	-	77,773	556	78,329
Total	38,364	57,051	77,773	1,692	174,880

36.1.5 Loan portfolio by countries

An analysis of carrying amount of the non-qualified and qualified gross loan portfolio by country is as follows:

Country	31 December 2023		31 December 2022	
	Gross loan and placements with other banks portfolio	Loss allowance	Gross loan and placements with other banks portfolio	Loss allowance
Hungary	5,406,144	(126,770)	5,651,445	(147,446)
Malta	647,521	(1,220)	772,898	(3,857)
Bulgaria	351,368	(3,123)	272,449	(10,736)
Slovenia	245,018	(1,520)	101,842	(261)
Serbia	243,010	(3,697)	251,812	(6,204)
Croatia	195,198	(433)	149,993	(1,424)
Romania	149,356	(3,206)	197,255	(3,741)
France	123,582	(84)	255,918	(969)
Ukraine	83,328	(1,579)	86,329	(2,393)
Belgium	55,535	(154)	38,227	(107)
Other	240,047	(12,871)	389,059	(18,691)
Loans, placements with other banks and repo receivables at amortised cost total	7,740,107	(154,657)	8,167,227	(195,829)
Hungary	934,824	-	793,228	-
Other	24	-	14	-
Loans at fair value total	934,848	-	793,242	-
Loans, placements with other banks and repo receivables total	8,674,955	(154,657)	8,960,469	(195,829)

36.1.6 Loan portfolio classification by economic activities

Loans at amortised cost by economic activities:

	31 December 2023		31 December 2022	
	Gross amount	Loss allowance	Gross amount	Loss allowance
Retail	758,426	66,372	645,496	71,024
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	215,325	5,649	211,875	6,025
Manufacturing, mining and quarrying and other industry	492,620	14,746	587,190	18,211
Construction	202,542	8,896	231,015	5,580
Wholesale and retail trade, transportation and storage accommodation and food service activities	733,631	17,259	833,618	18,674
Information and communication	24,086	618	25,404	1,027
Financial and insurance activities	1,215,215	7,965	1,183,848	14,903
Real estate activities	503,510	17,113	471,772	10,995
Professional, scientific, technical, administration	242,818	4,106	231,335	3,864
Public administration, defence, education, human health and social work activities	119,196	1,704	99,593	1,592
Other services	321,405	2,987	478,774	22,985
Total	4,828,774	147,415	4,999,920	174,880

36.1.7 Collaterals

The collateral value held by the Bank by collateral types is as follows **(total collateral value)**.

The collaterals cover loans as well as off-balance sheet exposures.

Types of collateral	31 December 2023	31 December 2022
Mortgages	1,977,401	1,859,713
Guarantees and warranties	1,961,382	2,082,418
Deposit	214,085	174,247
<i>from this: Cash</i>	<i>94,486</i>	<i>95,836</i>
<i>Securities</i>	<i>119,599</i>	<i>78,411</i>
Other	147	254
Total	4,153,015	4,116,632

The collateral value held by the Bank by collateral types is as follows **(to the extent of the exposures)**. The collaterals cover loans as well as off-balance sheet exposures.

Types of collateral	31 December 2023	31 December 2022
Mortgage	1,523,976	1,445,244
Guarantees and warranties	1,662,645	1,755,474
Deposit	145,591	133,000
<i>from this: Cash</i>	<i>89,211</i>	<i>84,225</i>
<i>Securities</i>	<i>56,380</i>	<i>48,775</i>
Other	90	254
Total	3,332,302	3,333,972

The coverage level of loan portfolio to the extent of the exposures increased from 42,1% to 44,21% as at 31 December 2023, while the coverage to the total collateral value decreased from 51,99% to 55,09%.

The collateral value (total collateral value) held by the Bank related to impaired loan portfolio (Stage 3 and POCI loans) is as follows:

For the year ended 31 December 2023:

	Gross carrying amount	Loss allowance	Carrying amount	Collateral value
Retail consumer loans	19,812	(14,569)	5,243	644
Mortgage loans	6,811	(992)	5,819	33,515
Corporate loans	74,555	(28,322)	46,233	82,595
Total	101,178	(43,883)	57,295	116,754

For the year ended 31 December 2022:

	Gross carrying amount	Loss allowance	Carrying amount	Collateral value
Retail consumer loans	52,915	(37,324)	15,591	30
Mortgage loans	9,318	(1,302)	8,016	40,796
Corporate loans	97,117	(40,839)	56,278	93,399
Total	159,350	(79,465)	79,885	134,225

Maximum exposure to credit risk as at 31 December 2023:

	Maximum exposure to credit risk	Fair value of collateral				Other	Offsetting arrangements	Surplus	Collateral total	Net exposure	Coverage	ECL
		Cash	Securities	Guarantees	Property							
Cash, amounts due from banks and balances with the National Bank of Hungary	2,708,627	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,708,627	0%	395
Placements with other banks	2,709,308	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,709,308	0%	6,875
Repo receivables	202,025	-	220,654	-	-	-	-	(21,868)	198,786	3,239	98%	367
Retail consumer loans	636,144	1,621	204	1,941	16,620	-	-	(7,128)	13,258	622,886	2%	63,232
Mortgage loans	55,215	-	-	2,515	386,730	-	-	(334,122)	55,123	92	100%	1,219
Municipal loans	103,472	1	-	9,191	11,913	-	-	(5,990)	15,115	88,357	15%	1,469
Corporate loans	6,387,663	42,390	255,404	903,666	2,599,109	242	-	(1,704,294)	2,096,517	4,291,146	33%	93,299
Loans at amortised cost	7,182,494	44,012	255,608	917,313	3,014,372	242	-	(2,051,534)	2,180,013	5,002,481	30%	159,219
Securities at amortised cost	2,737,073	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,737,073	0%	26,225
Financial assets at amortised cost total	15,539,527	44,012	476,262	917,313	3,014,372	242	-	(2,073,402)	2,378,799	13,160,728	15%	193,081
Derivative financial assets	218,427	76,853	-	-	-	-	60,721	-	137,574	80,853	63%	-
Held-for-trading financial assets	27,804	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	27,804	0%	-
mFVTPL securities	32,932	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	32,932	0%	-
mFVTPL loans	934,848	-	-	865,054	-	-	-	(44,555)	820,499	114,349	88%	-
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss total	1,214,011	76,853	-	865,054	-	-	60,721	(44,555)	958,073	255,938	79%	-
FVOCI debt instruments	538,350	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	538,350	0%	24,345
FVOCI debt instruments total	538,350	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	538,350	0%	24,345
Financial assets total	17,291,888	120,865	476,262	1,782,367	3,014,372	242	60,721	(2,117,957)	3,336,872	13,955,016	19%	217,426
Financial guarantees	1,999,747	47,241	1,801	19,442	157,085	-	-	(44,554)	181,015	1,818,732	9%	4,247
Accreditive	8,626	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,626	0%	40
Off-balance sheet items total	2,008,373	47,241	1,801	19,442	157,085	-	-	(44,554)	181,015	1,827,358	9%	4,287
Total	19,300,261	168,106	478,063	1,801,809	3,171,457	242	60,721	(2,162,511)	3,517,887	15,782,374	18%	221,713

Maximum exposure to credit risk as at 31 December 2022:

	Maximum exposure to credit risk	Cash	Securities	Guarantees	Fair value of collateral			Surplus	Collateral total	Net exposure	Coverage	ECL
					Property	Other	Offsetting arrangements					
Cash, amounts due from banks and balances with the National Bank of Hungary	1,093,551	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,093,551	0%	1,353
Placements with other banks	2,918,611	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,918,611	0%	18,782
Repo receivables	248,696	-	263,052	-	-	-	-	(22,355)	240,697	7,999	97%	2,167
<i>Retail consumer loans</i>	626,285	3,256	3,521	4,639	17,514	-	-	(20,839)	8,091	618,194	1%	70,223
<i>Mortgage loans</i>	64,125	-	-	2,788	378,794	-	-	(317,578)	64,004	121	100%	1,538
<i>Municipal loans</i>	82,142	1	-	11,234	9,813	-	-	(4,713)	16,335	65,807	20%	1,059
<i>Corporate loans</i>	6,452,949	32,658	224,172	1,047,739	2,415,367	13	-	(1,649,512)	2,070,437	4,382,512	32%	115,254
Loans at amortised cost	7,225,501	35,915	227,693	1,066,400	2,821,488	13	-	(1,992,642)	2,158,867	5,066,634	30%	188,074
Securities at amortised cost	3,318,223	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,318,223	0%	35,850
Financial assets at amortised cost total	14,804,582	35,915	490,745	1,066,400	2,821,488	13	-	(2,014,997)	2,399,564	12,405,018	16%	246,226
Derivative financial assets	351,939	90,551	-	-	-	-	103,014	-	193,565	158,374	55%	-
Held-for-trading financial assets	74,795	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	74,795	0%	-
mFVTPL securities	30,498	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30,498	0%	-
mFVTPL loans	793,242	-	-	814,544	-	-	-	(80,161)	734,383	58,859	93%	-
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss total	1,250,474	90,551	-	814,544	-	-	103,014	(80,161)	927,948	322,526	74%	-
FVOCI debt instruments	779,253	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	779,253	0%	29,161
FVOCI debt instruments total	779,253	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	779,253	0%	29,161
Financial assets total	16,834,309	126,466	490,745	1,880,944	2,821,488	13	103,014	(2,095,158)	3,327,512	13,506,797	20%	275,387
Financial guarantees	1,873,824	47,628	1,392	19,595	50,382	-	-	(63,330)	55,667	1,818,157	3%	10,348
Accreditive	12,375	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12,375	0%	90
Off-balance sheet items total	1,886,199	47,628	1,392	19,595	50,382	-	-	(63,330)	55,667	1,830,532	3%	10,438
Total	18,720,508	174,094	492,137	1,900,539	2,871,870	13	103,014	(2,158,488)	3,383,179	15,337,329	18%	285,825

Returns from realization of collaterals taken into possession by types of collateral:

Types of collateral	31 December 2023	31 December 2022
Real estate	178	203
Guarantee	25,509	30,863
Bail	-	140
Other	80	236
Proceeds from enforcement of collaterals	25,767	31,442

36.1.8 Restructured loans

	31 December 2023		31 December 2022	
	Gross portfolio	Loss allowance	Gross portfolio	Loss allowance
Consumer loans	12,757	(7,064)	22,947	(6,279)
Mortgage loans	1,829	(65)	6,342	(114)
Corporate loans	103,897	(5,312)	181,496	(21,820)
SME loans	21,555	(1,508)	40,422	(2,951)
Municipal loans	75	(1)	-	-
Total	140,114	(13,949)	251,208	(31,165)

Restructured portfolio definition

The forbore definition used by the Bank is based on EU 2015/227 regulation. Restructuring (forbearance) is a modification of the contract – initiated by either the client or the bank – that provides a concession or allowance towards the client in respect to the client's current or future financial difficulties. The table of restructured loans contains exposures classified as performing forbore.

An exposure is considered performing forbore if the conditions of the non-performing status are not met at the time of the restructuring, or the exposure fulfilled the requirements of the minimum one-year cure period as non-performing forbore. The loan volume of Hungarian entities classified as performing forbore exclusively due to moratoria participation decreased significantly due the expiration of the probation period for retail exposures.

36.1.9 Financial instruments by rating categories*

Held-for-trading securities as at 31 December 2023:

	A2	A3	Aa2	Aa3	Aaa	B1	Ba1	Ba2	Ba3	Baa1	Baa2	Baa3	N/A	Total
Government bonds	532	-	23	-	27	625	-	540	-	-	19,695	910	-	22,352
Other bonds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,212	40	2,185	4,437
Investment fund units	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	320	320
Hungarian government discounted Treasury Bills	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	71	-	-	71
Shares	56	33	23	52	-	-	39	-	4	17	20	2	267	513
Mortgage bonds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	95	111
Total	588	33	46	52	27	625	39	540	4	17	21,998	968	2,867	27,804

* Moody's ratings

Held-for-trading securities as at 31 December 2022:

	A1	A2	A3	Aa2	Aa3	Aaa	Ba1	Ba2	Ba3	Baa1	Baa2	Baa3	N/A	Total
Government bonds	-	197	-	-	-	346	-	3,669	-	-	62,947	362	-	67,521
Other bonds	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,627	117	3	1,748
Investment fund units	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	274	274
Hungarian government discounted Treasury Bills	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,785	-	-	4,785
Shares	42	47	29	-	20	-	39	2	4	15	24	-	163	385
Mortgage bonds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	-	71	82
Total	42	244	29	1	20	346	39	3,671	4	15	69,394	479	511	74,795

Securities mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss as at 31 December 2023:

	N/A	Total
Government bonds	31,124	31,124
Mortgage bonds	1,808	1,808
Total	32,932	32,932

Securities mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss as at 31 December 2022:

	N/A	Total
Government bonds	29,029	29,029
Mortgage bonds	1,469	1,469
Total	30,498	30,498

FVOCI securities as at 31 December 2023:

	A1	Ba1	Ba2	Baa1	Baa2	Baa3	N/A	WR	Total
Government bonds	660	-	6,259	4,082	144,857	2,654	-	30,873	189,385
Mortgage bonds	59,793	-	-	-	-	231,895	8,881	-	300,569
Other bonds	-	3,840	24,424	-	-	-	19,896	-	48,160
Hungarian Treasury Bills	-	-	-	-	235	-	1	-	236
Non-trading equity instruments	-	-	-	-	-	-	21,177	-	21,177
Total	60,453	3,840	30,683	4,082	145,092	234,549	49,955	30,873	559,527

FVOCI securities as at 31 December 2022:

	A1	A3	Ba1	Ba2	Baa1	Baa2	Baa3	N/A	WR	Total
Government bonds	734	-	-	5,971	3,941	136,671	2,661	-	27,415	177,393
Mortgage bonds	42,407	-	-	-	-	301,987	-	12,146	-	356,540
Other bonds	-	1,691	3,820	-	-	-	39,309	17,774	-	62,594
Hungarian Treasury Bills	-	-	-	-	-	182,726	-	-	-	182,726
Non-trading equity instruments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17,922	-	17,922
Total	43,141	1,691	3,820	5,971	3,941	621,384	41,970	47,842	27,415	797,175

Securities at amortised cost as at 31 December 2023:

	A1	A2	A3	Aaa	Ba1	Ba2	Baa1	Baa2	Baa3	N/A	WR	Total
Government bonds	1,196	33,032	36,307	260,116	-	19,695	50,205	1,911,133	39,052	1	22,175	2,372,912
Corporate bonds	1,847	8,983	8,039	-	1,912	-	11,444	3,822	28,324	248,857	-	313,228
Mortgage bonds	13,020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11,688	-	24,708
Total	16,063	42,015	44,346	260,116	1,912	19,695	61,649	1,914,955	67,376	260,546	22,175	2,710,848

Securities at amortised cost as at 31 December 2022:

	A1	A2	A3	Aaa	Ba1	Ba2	Baa1	Baa2	Baa3	N/A	WR	Total
Government bonds	1,301	26,341	-	281,824	-	160,048	44,691	2,374,565	33,248	-	24,427	2,946,445
Corporate bonds	1,911	9,357	403	-	-	1,968	11,874	3,971	29,022	252,938	-	311,444
Mortgage bonds	12,966	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11,518	-	24,484
Total	16,178	35,698	403	281,824	-	162,016	56,565	2,378,536	62,270	264,456	24,427	3,282,373

36.1.10 Securities (held for trading, mandatorily FVTPL, FVOCI and amortised cost) in a country breakdown

Country	31 December 2023		31 December 2022	
	Gross carrying amount	Loss allowance	Gross carrying amount	Loss allowance
Hungary	1,975,451	(12,904)	2,412,543	(19,158)
United States of America	370,997	(672)	418,900	(1,234)
Luxembourg	265,082	(3,968)	223,256	(4,804)
Spain	53,209	(82)	56,375	(365)
Russia	24,978	(8,533)	27,064	(9,246)
Portugal	16,284	(21)	16,979	(101)
Serbia	-	-	140,116	(867)
Other	31,072	(45)	22,990	(75)
Securities at amortised cost total	2,737,073	(26,225)	3,318,223	(35,850)
Hungary	395,183	-	664,813	-
Luxembourg	93,077	-	62,549	-
Other	50,090	-	51,891	-
FVOCI debt instruments total	538,350	-	779,253	-
United States of America	6,332	-	5,479	-
Austria	14,317	-	11,914	-
Other	528	-	529	-
Non-trading equity instruments designated to measure at fair value through other comprehensive income	21,177	-	17,922	-
Luxembourg	10,167	-	1,248	-
United States of America	7,633	-	1,894	-
Hungary	8,849	-	67,448	-
Serbia	147	-	3,668	-
Other	1,008	-	537	-
Held for trading securities total	27,804	-	74,795	-
Hungary	23,916	-	21,124	-
Luxembourg	6,058	-	6,885	-
United States of America	1,808	-	1,469	-
Portugal	1,150	-	1,020	-
Securities mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss	32,932	-	30,498	-
Securities total	3,357,336	(26,225)	4,220,691	(35,850)

36.2 Maturity analysis of assets and liabilities and liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is a measure of the extent to which the Bank may be required to raise funds to meet its commitments associated with financial instruments. The Bank maintains its liquidity profiles in accordance with regulations laid down by the NBH.

The essential aspect of the liquidity risk management strategy is to identify all relevant systemic and idiosyncratic sources of liquidity risk and to measure the probability and severity of such events. During liquidity risk management the Bank considers the effect of liquidity risk events caused by reasons arising in the bank business line (deposit withdrawal), the national economy (exchange rate shock, yield curve shock) and the global financial system (capital market shock).

In line with the Bank's risk management policy liquidity risks are measured and managed on multiply hierarchy levels and applying integrated unified VaR based methodology. The basic requirement is that the Bank must keep high quality liquidity reserves by means it can fulfil all liabilities when they fall due without material additional costs.

The liquidity reserves can be divided into two parts. There are separate decentralized liquid asset portfolios at subsidiary level and a centralized flexible liquidity pool at Group level. The reserves at subsidiary levels are held to cover the relevant shocks of the subsidiaries which may arise in local currencies (deposit withdrawal, local capital market shock, unexpected business expansion), while the centralized liquidity pool is held to cover the OTP Bank's separate shocks (deposit-, yield curve - and exchange rate shocks) and all group member's potential shocks that may arise in foreign currencies (deposit withdrawal, capital market shock).

The recalculation of shocks is made at least quarterly while the recalibration of shock measurement models and review of the risk management methodology is an annual

process. The monitoring of liquidity reserves for both centralized and decentralized liquid asset portfolio has been built into the daily reporting process.

Due to the balance sheet adjustment process (deleveraging) experienced in the last few years, the liquidity reserves of the Bank increased significantly while the liquidity risk exposure has decreased considerably. Currently the (over)coverage of risk liquidity risk exposure by high quality liquid assets is at all-time record highs. There were no material changes in the liquidity risk management process for the year ended 31 December 2023.

The following tables provide an analysis of assets and liabilities about the non-discounted cash-flow into relevant maturity groupings based on the remaining period from the balance sheet date to the contractual maturity date. It is presented under the most prudent consideration of maturity dates where options or repayment schedules allow for early repayment possibilities.

The contractual amounts disclosed in the maturity analyses are the contractual undiscounted cash-flows like gross finance lease obligations (before deducting finance charges); prices specified in forward agreements to purchase financial assets for cash; net amounts for pay-floating/receive-fixed interest rate swaps for which net cash-flows are exchanged; contractual amounts to be exchanged in a derivative financial instrument for which gross cash-flows are exchanged; gross loan commitments.

Such undiscounted cash-flows differ from the amount included in the statement of financial position because the amount in that statement is based on discounted cash-flows. When the amount payable is not fixed, the amount disclosed is determined by reference to the conditions existing at the end of the reporting period. For example, when the amount payable varies with changes in an index, the amount disclosed may be based on the level of the index at the end of the period.

As at 31 December 2023:

	Within 3 months	Within one year and over 3 months	Within 5 years and over one year	Over 5 years	Without maturity	Total
Cash, amounts due from banks and balances with the National Bank of Hungary	2,708,628	-	-	-	-	2,708,628
Placements with other banks	577,692	120,424	1,294,775	716,538	-	2,709,429
Repo receivables	202,024	-	-	-	-	202,024
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	12,055	1,142	10,053	3,754	19,341	46,345
Securities at fair value through other comprehensive income	5,891	43,109	310,370	231,586	111,159	702,115
Securities at amortised cost	31,807	61,118	1,730,399	974,048	-	2,797,372
Loans at amortised cost	1,187,849	1,084,559	1,632,019	1,049,524	-	4,953,951
Loans mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss	22,541	23,591	144,052	706,726	-	896,910
Investment properties	-	-	-	-	4,203	4,203
Investments in subsidiaries, associates and other investments	-	-	-	-	2,001,951	2,001,951
Other financial assets	304,197	2,517	-	-	-	306,714
TOTAL ASSETS	5,052,684	1,336,460	5,121,668	3,682,176	2,136,654	17,329,642
Amounts due to banks and deposits from the National Bank of Hungary and other banks	517,908	147,923	846,764	283,882	-	1,796,477
Deposits from customers	10,578,617	131,343	15,091	9,274	-	10,734,325
Repo liabilities	196,811	5,347	241,536	-	-	443,694
Liabilities from issued securities	105,747	82,140	969,875	-	-	1,157,762
Subordinated bonds and loans	6,174	1,901	8,956	509,277	-	526,308
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	740	1,077	5,387	11,318	-	18,522
Leasing liabilities	1,794	5,716	41,884	18,888	-	68,282
Other financial liabilities	239,293	22,807	1,578	-	-	263,678
TOTAL LIABILITIES	11,647,084	398,254	2,131,071	832,639	-	15,009,048
NET POSITION	(6,594,400)	938,206	2,990,597	2,849,537	2,136,654	2,320,594
Receivables from derivative financial instruments classified as held for trading	8,329,035	1,398,729	972,506	250,098	-	10,950,368
Liabilities from derivative financial instruments classified as held for trading	(8,172,061)	(1,388,901)	(1,008,090)	(247,029)	-	(10,816,081)
Net position of derivative financial instruments classified as held for trading	156,974	9,828	(35,584)	3,069	-	134,287
Receivables from derivative financial instruments designated as hedge accounting	86,989	283,374	759,903	211,105	-	1,341,371
Liabilities from derivative financial instruments designated as hedge accounting	(84,445)	(297,109)	(1,810,394)	(204,953)	-	(2,396,901)
Net position of derivative financial instruments designated as hedging accounting	2,544	(13,735)	(1,050,491)	6,152	-	(1,055,530)
Net position of derivative financial instruments total	159,518	(3,907)	(1,086,075)	9,221	-	(921,243)
Commitments to extend credit	1,987,539	-	-	-	-	1,987,539
Confirmed letters of credit	8,626	-	-	-	-	8,626
Factoring loan commitment	366,181	-	-	-	-	366,181
Bank guarantees	268,861	210,113	265,867	1,254,906	-	1,999,747
Off-balance sheet commitments	2,631,207	210,113	265,867	1,254,906	-	4,362,093

Analysis for net position of assets and liabilities are calculated in accordance with IFRS 7, therefore certain financial instruments are presented in the earliest period in which the Bank could be required to pay. On-demand

deposits are presented in the earliest (within 3 month) period category, however based on Management's discretion the Bank has appropriate liquidity reserves as maintenance and management of liquidity risk.

As at 31 December 2022:

	Within 3 months	Within one year and over 3 months	Within 5 years and over one year	Over 5 years	Without maturity	Total
Cash, amounts due from banks and balances with the National Bank of Hungary	1,093,551	-	-	-	-	1,093,551
Placements with other banks	993,586	198,808	1,090,007	636,267	-	2,918,668
Repo receivables	248,696	-	-	-	-	248,696
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	4,380	11,013	58,638	9,357	20,787	104,175
Securities at fair value through other comprehensive income	118,490	157,390	398,959	223,210	122,241	1,020,290
Securities at amortised cost	32,817	318,757	1,874,608	1,139,867	-	3,366,049
Loans at amortised cost	1,413,038	1,040,150	1,436,743	975,208	-	4,865,139
Loans mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss	18,927	20,768	140,776	667,279	-	847,750
Investment properties	-	-	-	-	4,207	4,207
Investments in subsidiaries, associates and other investments	-	-	-	-	1,596,717	1,596,717
Other financial assets	260,924	1,228	-	-	-	262,152
TOTAL ASSETS	4,184,409	1,748,114	4,999,731	3,651,188	1,743,952	16,327,394
Amounts due to banks and deposits from the National Bank of Hungary and other banks	839,590	164,140	654,843	111,406	-	1,769,979
Deposits from customers	10,903,401	192,419	12,091	11,272	-	11,119,183
Repo liabilities	134,894	3,343	270,129	-	-	408,366
Liabilities from issued securities	8,762	1,912	486,782	3,326	-	500,782
Subordinated bonds and loans	3,395	-	-	291,801	-	295,196
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	583	1,133	5,535	12,602	-	19,853
Leasing liabilities	1,049	4,895	25,857	9,663	-	41,464
Other financial liabilities	258,771	17,377	1,706	-	-	277,854
TOTAL LIABILITIES	12,150,445	385,219	1,456,943	440,070	-	14,432,677
NET POSITION	(7,966,036)	1,362,895	3,542,788	3,211,118	1,743,952	1,894,717
Receivables from derivative financial instruments classified as held for trading	8,478,109	1,788,941	511,637	179,092	-	10,957,779
Liabilities from derivative financial instruments classified as held for trading	(8,693,889)	(1,814,992)	(524,167)	(176,944)	-	(11,209,992)
Net position of derivative financial instruments classified as held for trading	(215,780)	(26,051)	(12,530)	2,148	-	(252,213)
Receivables from derivative financial instruments designated as hedge accounting	316,440	186,838	784,159	15,859	-	1,303,296
Liabilities from derivative financial instruments designated as hedge accounting	(297,714)	(217,102)	(2,031,727)	(13,425)	-	(2,559,968)
Net position of derivative financial instruments designated as hedging accounting	18,726	(30,264)	(1,247,568)	2,434	-	(1,256,672)
Net position of derivative financial instruments total	(197,054)	(56,315)	(1,260,098)	4,582	-	(1,508,885)
Commitments to extend credit	1,852,164	-	-	-	-	1,852,164
Confirmed letters of credit	12,376	-	-	-	-	12,376
Factoring loan commitment	373,417	-	-	-	-	373,417
Bank guarantees	84,327	216,572	405,546	1,167,378	-	1,873,823
Off-balance sheet commitments	2,322,284	216,572	405,546	1,167,378	-	4,111,780

Analysis for net position of assets and liabilities are calculated in accordance with IFRS 7, therefore certain financial instruments are presented in the earliest period in which the Bank could be required to pay. On-demand

deposits are presented in the earliest (within 3 month) period category, however based on Management's discretion the Bank has appropriate liquidity reserves as maintenance and management of liquidity risk.

36.3 Net foreign currency position and foreign currency risk

As at 31 December 2023:

	USD	EUR	CHF	Others	Total
Assets	648,226	3,613,710	7,769	232,728	4,502,433
Liabilities	(956,648)	(4,373,571)	(62,142)	(92,143)	(5,484,504)
Derivative financial instruments	299,135	433,387	54,576	(137,542)	649,556
Net position	(9,287)	(326,474)	203	3,043	(332,515)

As at 31 December 2022:

	USD	EUR	CHF	Others	Total
Assets	583,984	3,681,519	8,956	369,969	4,644,428
Liabilities	(741,173)	(3,992,404)	(65,565)	(82,488)	(4,881,630)
Derivative financial instruments	154,902	615,822	56,690	(285,615)	541,799
Net position	(2,287)	304,937	81	1,866	304,597

The table above provides an analysis of the Bank's main foreign currency exposures. The remaining foreign currencies are shown within 'Others'. The Bank monitors its foreign exchange position for compliance with the regulatory requirements of the NBH and its own limit system established in respect of limits on open positions. The measurement of the Bank's open its currency position involves monitoring the VaR limit on the foreign exchange exposure of the Bank. In the table Derivative financial instruments are stated at fair value.

The majority of the Bank's interest bearing assets and liabilities are structured to match either short-term assets and short-term liabilities, or long-term assets and liabilities with repricing opportunities within one year, or long-term assets and corresponding liabilities where repricing is performed simultaneously.

In addition, the significant spread existing between the different types of interest bearing assets and liabilities enables the Bank to benefit from a high level of flexibility in adjusting for its interest rate matching and interest rate risk exposure.

36.4 Interest rate risk management

Interest rate risk is the risk that the value of a financial instrument will fluctuate due to changes in market interest rates. The length of time for which the rate of interest is fixed on a financial instrument, therefore, indicates to what extent it is exposed to interest rate risk.

The following table presents the interest repricing dates of the Bank. Variable yield assets and liabilities have been reported in accordance with their next repricing date. Fixed income assets and liabilities have been reported in accordance with their maturity.

As at 31 December 2023:

	within 1 month		within 3 months over 1 month		within 1 year over 3 months		within 2 years over 1 year		over 2 years		Non-interest-bearing		Total		Total
	HUF	foreign currency	HUF	foreign currency	HUF	foreign currency	HUF	foreign currency	HUF	foreign currency	HUF	foreign currency	HUF	foreign currency	
ASSETS															
Cash, amounts due from banks and balances with the National Bank of Hungary	2,180,950	332,909	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	178,193	16,180	2,359,143	349,089	2,708,232
fixed interest	13,951	332,909	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13,951	332,909	346,860
variable interest	2,166,999	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,166,999	-	2,166,999
non-interest-bearing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	178,193	16,180	178,193	16,180	194,373
Placements with other banks	338,152	78,034	123,031	624,268	43,151	143,091	147,777	9,564	1,036,999	73,162	68,897	16,306	1,758,007	944,425	2,702,432
fixed interest	114,436	4,556	63,267	1,928	29,036	15,785	147,777	9,564	1,036,999	73,162	-	-	1,288,515	104,995	1,393,510
variable interest	326,716	73,478	59,764	622,340	14,115	127,306	-	-	-	-	-	-	400,595	823,124	1,223,719
non-interest-bearing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	68,897	16,306	68,897	16,306	85,203
Repo receivables	201,658	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	201,658	-	201,658
fixed interest	129,541	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	129,541	-	129,541
variable interest	72,117	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	72,117	-	72,117
Securities held for trading	225	5,515	625	6,253	1,240	95	2,293	844	3,112	6,769	217	616	7,712	20,092	27,804
fixed interest	-	5,515	71	6,253	948	95	2,287	844	3,112	6,769	-	-	6,418	19,476	25,894
variable interest	225	-	554	-	292	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	1,077	-	1,077
non-interest-bearing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	217	616	217	616	833
Securities mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23,917	9,015	23,917	9,015	32,932
non-interest-bearing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23,917	9,015	23,917	9,015	32,932
Securities at fair value through other comprehensive income	150,415	-	46	351	9,781	3,040	78,451	16,710	156,490	123,066	528	20,649	395,711	163,816	559,527
fixed interest	19	-	44	351	9,781	3,040	78,451	16,710	156,490	123,066	-	-	244,785	143,167	387,952
variable interest	150,396	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	150,398	-	150,398
non-interest-bearing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	528	20,649	528	20,649	21,177
Loans measured at amortised cost	768,234	493,557	327,609	1,390,931	71,453	110,398	216,734	23,518	988,290	132,552	116,716	41,367	2,489,036	2,192,323	4,681,359
fixed interest	26,634	1,520	14,684	304	62,798	4,198	215,943	23,518	981,880	132,552	-	-	1,301,939	162,092	1,464,031
variable interest	741,600	492,037	312,925	1,390,627	8,655	106,200	791	-	6,410	-	-	-	1,070,381	1,988,864	3,059,245
non-interest-bearing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	116,716	41,367	116,716	41,367	158,083
Loans mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss	21,569	-	19	-	181,484	-	221,779	-	509,997	-	-	-	934,848	-	934,848
variable interest	21,569	-	19	-	181,484	-	221,779	-	509,997	-	-	-	934,848	-	934,848
Securities at amortised cost	517	2,137	-	4,623	60,738	-	415,720	31,462	1,478,085	717,567	-	-	1,955,060	755,789	2,710,849
fixed interest	517	2,137	-	-	60,738	-	415,720	31,462	1,478,085	717,567	-	-	1,955,060	751,166	2,706,226
variable interest	-	-	-	4,623	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,623	4,623
Other financial assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	233,545	64,940	233,545	64,940	298,485
non-interest-bearing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	233,545	64,940	233,545	64,940	298,485
Derivative financial instruments	751,222	2,070,427	961,287	1,413,811	481,235	724,587	54,251	107,615	297,986	230,493	581,836	165,708	3,127,817	4,712,641	7,840,458
fixed interest	643,342	2,008,291	364,434	1,025,182	321,153	444,680	54,251	107,375	297,986	228,099	-	-	1,681,166	3,813,627	5,494,793
variable interest	107,880	62,136	596,853	388,629	160,082	279,907	-	240	-	2,394	-	-	864,815	733,306	1,598,121
non-interest-bearing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	581,836	165,708	581,836	165,708	747,544
LIABILITIES															
Amounts due to banks and deposits with the National Bank of Hungary and other banks	211,121	241,637	15,233	125,710	30,529	78,404	223,700	301,093	431,599	60,060	31,626	10,867	943,808	817,771	1,761,579
fixed interest	170,042	11,432	15,232	268	30,481	78,399	223,700	301,093	431,599	60,060	-	-	871,054	451,252	1,322,306
variable interest	41,079	230,205	1	125,442	48	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	41,128	355,652	396,780
non-interest-bearing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	31,626	10,867	31,626	10,867	42,493
Financial liabilities designated to measure at fair value through profit or loss	19,761	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	-	-	-	19,786	-	19,786
fixed interest	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	-	-	-	25	-	25
variable interest	19,761	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19,761	-	19,761
Repo liabilities	95,146	101,665	-	-	-	-	195,405	19,825	-	31,653	-	-	290,551	153,143	443,694
fixed interest	24,572	101,665	-	-	-	-	195,405	19,825	-	31,653	-	-	219,977	153,143	373,120
variable interest	70,574	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	70,574	-	70,574
Deposits from customers	7,520,231	2,875,160	156,216	34,561	75,793	37,149	-	-	7	-	19,872	15,336	7,772,119	2,962,206	10,734,325
fixed interest	1,068,482	935,571	156,216	34,561	75,793	37,149	-	-	7	-	-	-	1,300,498	1,007,281	2,307,779
variable interest	6,451,749	1,939,589	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,451,749	1,939,589	8,391,338
non-interest-bearing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19,872	15,336	19,872	15,336	35,208
Liabilities from issued securities	545	-	72,641	-	85,919	13,320	32,473	157,095	12,664	788,452	-	-	204,242	958,867	1,163,109
fixed interest	206	-	72,083	-	85,919	-	32,473	157,095	12,664	788,452	-	-	203,345	945,547	1,148,892
variable interest	339	-	558	-	-	13,320	-	-	-	-	-	-	897	13,320	14,217
Subordinated bonds and loans	-	-	-	89,381	1,886	191,894	1,863	-	9,270	226,002	-	-	13,019	507,277	520,296
fixed interest	-	-	-	-	1,886	-	1,863	-	9,270	226,002	-	-	13,019	226,002	239,021
variable interest	-	-	-	89,381	-	191,894	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	281,275	281,275
Leasing liabilities	240	275	545	704	2,477	3,484	6,579	8,424	21,198	24,356	-	-	31,039	37,243	68,282
fixed interest	186	108	378	219	1,725	1,001	4,695	2,410	12,574	863	-	-	19,558	4,601	24,159
variable interest	54	167	167	485	752	2,483	1,884	6,014	8,624	23,493	-	-	11,481	32,642	44,123
Other financial liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	71,790	170,431	71,790	170,431	242,221
non-interest-bearing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	71,790	170,431	71,790	170,431	242,221
Derivative financial instruments	1,858,423	981,110	524,302	1,863,222	442,891	872,793	59,172	111,527	197,826	167,354	491,972	262,427	3,574,586	4,258,433	7,833,019
fixed interest	1,809,109	846,948	373,167	1,019,044	226,755	499,824	59,172	111,527	197,826	167,354	-	-	2,666,029	2,644,697	5,310,726
variable interest	49,314	134,162	151,135	844,178	216,136	372,969	-	-	-	-	-	-	416,585	1,351,309	1,767,894
non-interest-bearing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	491,972	262,427	491,972	262,427	754,399
NET POSITION	(5,292,525)	(1,217,268)	643,680	1,326,659	209,587	(215,833)	617,813	(408,251)	3,798,370	(14,268)	588,589	(124,280)	565,514	(653,241)	(87,727)

As at 31 December 2022:

	within 1 month		within 3 months over 1 month		within 1 year over 3 months		within 2 years over 1 year		over 2 years		Non-interest-bearing		Total		Total
	HUF	foreign currency	HUF	foreign currency	HUF	foreign currency	HUF	foreign currency	HUF	foreign currency	HUF	foreign currency	HUF	foreign currency	Total
ASSETS															
Cash, amounts due from banks and balances with the National Bank of Hungary	637,040	251,192	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	183,139	20,827	820,179	272,019	1,092,198
fixed interest	637,040	251,192	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	637,040	251,192	888,232
non-interest-bearing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	183,139	20,827	183,139	20,827	203,966
Placements with other banks	665,056	153,142	130,299	461,042	74,287	208,087	98,606	-	1,012,903	36,780	48,754	10,873	2,029,905	869,924	2,899,829
fixed interest	5,118	50,475	19,408	105,266	57,053	86,207	98,606	-	1,012,903	36,780	-	-	1,193,088	278,728	1,471,816
variable interest	659,938	102,667	110,891	355,776	17,234	121,880	-	-	-	-	-	-	788,063	580,323	1,368,386
non-interest-bearing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	48,754	10,873	48,754	10,873	59,627
Repo receivables	246,529	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	246,529	-	246,529
fixed interest	155,711	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	155,711	-	155,711
variable interest	90,818	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	90,818	-	90,818
Securities held for trading	16	1,203	5,199	229	12,146	4,250	21,882	1,049	26,857	1,305	123	536	66,223	8,572	74,795
fixed interest	1	1,203	1,009	229	3,775	4,250	21,882	1,049	26,857	1,305	-	-	53,254	8,036	61,560
variable interest	15	-	4,190	-	8,371	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12,576	-	12,576
non-interest-bearing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	123	536	123	536	659
Securities mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21,124	9,374	21,124	9,374	30,498
non-interest-bearing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21,124	9,374	21,124	9,374	30,498
Securities at fair value through other comprehensive income	281,342	-	62,611	-	112,239	41,000	13,691	3,850	194,931	69,589	528	17,394	665,342	131,833	797,175
fixed interest	45,688	-	62,610	-	112,232	41,000	13,691	3,850	194,931	69,589	-	-	429,152	114,439	543,591
variable interest	235,654	-	1	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	235,662	-	235,662
non-interest-bearing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	528	17,394	528	17,394	17,922
Loans measured at amortised cost	766,348	661,415	298,189	1,468,489	126,438	89,257	142,052	7,052	958,858	129,401	133,290	44,249	2,425,175	2,399,863	4,825,038
fixed interest	12,400	2,313	10,673	2,338	114,941	8,718	141,272	7,052	951,725	129,401	-	-	1,231,011	149,822	1,380,833
variable interest	753,948	659,102	287,516	1,466,151	114,97	80,539	780	-	7,133	-	-	-	1,060,874	2,205,792	3,266,666
non-interest-bearing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	133,290	44,249	133,290	44,249	177,539
Loans mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss	18,432	-	110	-	515	-	181,763	-	592,422	-	-	-	793,242	-	793,242
variable interest	18,432	-	110	-	515	-	181,763	-	592,422	-	-	-	793,242	-	793,242
Securities at amortised cost	19,142	-	-	5,072	179,968	139,632	271,024	2,422	1,914,570	750,543	-	-	2,384,704	897,669	3,282,373
fixed interest	-	-	-	-	179,968	139,632	271,024	2,422	1,914,570	750,543	-	-	2,365,562	892,597	3,258,159
variable interest	19,142	-	-	5,072	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19,142	5,072	24,214
Other financial assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	200,781	54,344	200,781	54,344	255,125
non-interest-bearing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	200,781	54,344	200,781	54,344	255,125
Derivative financial instruments	2,112,146	2,789,859	906,446	1,424,063	469,337	545,207	36,682	35,935	183,664	98,147	194,741	604,648	3,903,016	5,497,859	9,400,875
fixed interest	1,991,112	2,722,206	428,080	878,305	262,461	518,338	36,682	35,935	183,664	98,147	-	-	2,901,999	4,252,931	7,154,930
variable interest	121,034	67,653	478,366	545,758	206,876	26,869	-	-	-	-	-	-	806,276	640,280	1,446,556
non-interest-bearing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	194,741	604,648	194,741	604,648	799,389
LIABILITIES															
Amounts due to banks and deposits with the National Bank of Hungary and other banks	229,856	385,369	37,293	40,697	129,475	8,214	71,538	315,766	397,820	32,570	81,759	5,771	947,741	788,387	1,736,128
fixed interest	200,719	106,264	37,293	40,697	129,475	8,214	71,538	315,766	397,820	32,570	-	-	836,845	503,511	1,340,356
variable interest	29,137	279,105	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	29,137	279,105	308,242
non-interest-bearing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	81,759	5,771	81,759	5,771	87,530
Financial liabilities designated to measure at fair value through profit or loss	16,576	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16,576	-	16,576
fixed interest	26	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26	-	26
variable interest	16,550	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16,550	-	16,550
Repo liabilities	119,520	188,121	85,356	15,369	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	204,876	203,490	408,366
fixed interest	29,144	4	85,356	15,369	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	114,500	15,373	129,873
variable interest	90,376	188,117	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	90,376	188,117	278,493
Deposits from customers	7,563,627	2,887,850	302,491	190,393	127,940	23,147	-	-	16	-	12,147	11,547	8,006,221	3,112,937	11,119,158
fixed interest	1,008,247	552,561	302,491	190,393	127,940	23,147	-	-	16	-	-	-	1,438,694	766,101	2,204,795
variable interest	6,555,380	2,335,289	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,555,380	2,335,289	8,890,669
non-interest-bearing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12,147	11,547	12,147	11,547	23,694
Liabilities from issued securities	1,878	-	1,215	-	1,702	-	1,854	-	43,854	448,206	-	-	50,503	448,206	498,707
fixed interest	211	-	-	-	1,702	-	1,854	-	43,854	448,206	-	-	47,621	448,206	495,827
variable interest	1,667	-	1,215	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,882	-	2,882
Subordinated bonds and loans	-	-	-	93,110	-	201,076	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	294,186	294,186
variable interest	-	-	-	93,110	-	201,076	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	294,186	294,186
Leasing liabilities	282	431	430	815	1,990	2,781	5,436	4,966	15,365	8,968	-	-	23,503	17,961	41,464
fixed interest	229	41	326	83	1,567	379	4,688	1,004	14,798	267	-	-	21,608	1,774	23,382
variable interest	53	390	104	732	423	2,402	748	3,962	567	8,701	-	-	1,895	16,187	18,082
Other financial liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	220,129	38,344	220,129	38,344	258,473
non-interest-bearing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	220,129	38,344	220,129	38,344	258,473
Derivative financial instruments	3,097,710	1,854,159	478,930	1,819,835	574,661	554,788	22,780	36,706	118,071	114,115	245,955	555,251	4,538,107	4,934,854	9,472,961
fixed interest	3,012,679	1,709,457	331,253	972,597	216,895	532,485	22,758	36,706	118,071	114,115	-	-	3,701,656	3,365,360	7,067,016
variable interest	85,031	144,702	147,677	847,238	357,766	22,303	22	-	-	-	-	-	590,496	1,014,243	1,604,739
non-interest-bearing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	245,955	555,251	245,955	555,251	801,206
NET POSITION	(6,283,398)	(1,459,119)	497,139	1,198,676	139,162	237,427	664,092	(307,130)	4,309,079	481,906	222,490	151,332	(451,436)	303,092	(148,343)

36.5 Market risk

The Bank takes on exposure to market risks. Market risks arise from open positions in interest rate, currency and equity products, all of which are exposed to general and specific market movements. The Bank applies a Value-at-Risk ("VaR") methodology to estimate the market risk of positions held and the maximum losses expected, based upon a number of assumptions for various changes in market conditions. The Management Board sets limits on the value of risk that may be accepted, which is monitored on a daily basis. (Analysis of liquidity risk, foreign currency risk and interest rate risk is detailed in Notes 36.2, 36.3 and 36.4 respectively.)

36.5.1 Market risk sensitivity analysis

The VaR risk measure estimates the potential loss in pre-tax profit over a given holding

period for a specified confidence level. The VaR methodology is a statistically defined, probability-based approach that takes into account market volatilities as well as risk diversification by recognizing offsetting positions and correlations between products and markets. Risks can be measured consistently across all markets and products, and risk measures can be aggregated to arrive at a single risk number. The one-day 99% VaR number used by the Group reflects the 99% probability that the daily loss will not exceed the reported VaR.

VaR methodologies are employed to calculate daily risk numbers include the historical and variance-covariance approach. The diversification effect has not been validated among the various market risk types when capital calculation happens. In addition to these two methodologies, Monte Carlo simulations are applied to the various portfolios on a monthly basis to determine potential future exposure.

The VaR of the trading portfolio can be summarized as follows:

Historical VaR (99%, one-day) by risk type	Average Var in HUF mn	
	2023	2022
Foreign exchange	11,181	6,820
Interest rate	489	327
Equity instruments	18	42
Total VaR exposure	11,688	7,189

The table above shows the VaR figures by asset classes. Since processes driving the value of the major asset classes are not independent (for example the depreciation of HUF against the EUR mostly coincide with the increase of the yields of Hungarian Government Bonds), a diversification impact emerges, so the overall VaR is less than the sum of the VaR of each individual asset class.

While VaR captures the OTP's daily exposure to currency and interest rate risk, sensitivity analysis evaluates the impact of a reasonably possible change in interest or foreign currency rates over a year. The longer time frame of sensitivity analysis complements VaR and helps the OTP Bank to assess its market risk exposures. Details of sensitivity analysis for foreign currency risk are set out in Note 36.5.2., for interest rate risk in Note 36.5.3., and for equity price sensitivity analysis in Note 36.5.4.

36.5.2 Foreign currency sensitivity analysis

The following table shows the result of the foreign currency sensitivity analysis. The Group uses VaR calculation with 1 day holding period and a 99% confidence level. The VaR

methodology is a statistically defined, probability-based approach that takes into account market volatilities as well as risk diversification by recognizing offsetting positions and correlations between products and markets. The daily loss will not exceed the reported VaR number with 99% of probability.

Probability	Effects to the P&L in 3 months period in HUF billion	
	2023	2022
1%	(8,943)	(4,582)
5%	(4,784)	(2,470)
25%	(1,332)	(786)
50%	360	14
25%	1,790	999
5%	4,527	2,700
1%	6,321	4,233

Notes:

(1) Historical VaR simulation is based on the empirical distribution of the historical exchange rate movements between 31 December 2023 and 31 December 2022.

- Deposits with an interest rate lower than 0.3% even at high market rates were assumed to be unchanged for the whole period.

The sensitivity of interest income to changes in BUBOR was analysed by assuming two interest rate path scenarios:

- (1) HUF base rate and BUBOR increases gradually by 500 bps over the next year (probable scenario)
- (2) HUF base rate and BUBOR increases gradually by 100 bps over the next year (alternative scenario)

36.5.3 Interest rate sensitivity analysis

The sensitivity analyses below have been determined based on the exposure to interest rates for both derivatives and non-derivative instruments at the balance sheet date. The analysis is prepared assuming the amount of assets and liabilities outstanding at the balance sheet date was outstanding for the whole year. The analysis was prepared by assuming only adverse interest rate changes. The main assumptions were as follows:

- Floating rate assets and liabilities were repriced to the modelled benchmark yields at the repricing dates assuming the unchanged margin compared to the last repricing.
- Fixed rate assets and liabilities were repriced at the contractual maturity date.
- As for liabilities with discretionary repricing feature by the Bank were assumed to be repriced with two-weeks delay, assuming no change in the margin compared to the last repricing date.

The net interest income in a one year period after 1 January 2024 would be decreased by HUF 6.355 million (probable scenario) and increased by HUF 999 million (alternative scenario) as a result of these simulation. The same simulation indicated HUF 6.304 million decrease (probable scenario) and HUF 3.058 million increase (alternative scenario) in the Net interest income in a one year period after 1 January 2023. Besides the effect is further increased by capital gains HUF +429 million (for probable scenario), HUF -104 million (for alternative scenario) as at 31 December 2023 and (HUF -350 million for scenario 1, HUF +181 million for scenario 2 as at 31 December 2022) on the government bond portfolio held for hedging (economic).

Furthermore, the effects of an instant 10 bps parallel shift of the HUF, EUR and USD yield-curves on net interest income over a one-year period and on the market value of the hedge

government bond portfolio booked against capital was analysed.

The results can be summarized as follows (in HUF million):

Description	2023		2022	
	Effects to the net interest income (one-year period)	Effects to shareholder's equity (Price change of FVOCI government bonds)	Effects to the net interest income (one-year period)	Effects to shareholder's equity (Price change of FVOCI government bonds)
HUF (0.1%) parallel shift	(426)	14	1,105	36
HUF 0.1% parallel shift	425	(14)	(1,105)	(36)
EUR (0.1%) parallel shift	1,065	-	(383)	-
EUR 0.1% parallel shift	(1,564)	-	1,121	-
USD (0.1%) parallel shift	500	-	935	-
USD 0.1% parallel shift	(517)	-	(1,106)	-
Total	(941)	-	(120)	-

36.5.4 Equity price sensitivity analysis

The following table shows the effect of the equity price sensitivity. The Bank uses VaR calculation with 1 day holding period and a 99% confidence level. The VaR methodology is a statistically defined, probability-based approach that takes into account market volatilities as well as risk diversification by

recognizing offsetting positions and correlations between products and markets. The daily loss will not exceed the reported VaR number with 99% of probability.

The stress test assumes the largest price movement of the last year and calculates with it as the adverse direction. These scenarios show the loss of the portfolio when all prices change with the maximum amount of the last year.

Description	2023	2022
VaR (99%, one day, million HUF)	10	15
Stress test (million HUF)	(103)	(26)

36.6 Capital management

Capital management

The primary objective of the capital management of the Bank is to ensure the prudent operation, the entire compliance with the prescriptions of the regulator for a persistent business operation and maximising the shareholder value, accompanied by an optimal financing structure.

The capital management of the Bank includes the management and evaluation of the shareholders' equity available for hedging risks, other types of funds to be recorded in the equity and all material risks to be covered by the capital.

The basis of the capital management of the Bank in the short run is the continuous monitoring of its capital position, in the long run the strategic and the business planning, which includes the monitoring and forecast of the capital position of the Bank.

The Bank maintains the capital adequacy required by the regulatory bodies and the planned risk taking mainly by means of ensuring and developing its profitability.

In case the planned risk level of the Bank exceeded its Core and Supplementary capital, the Bank ensures the prudent operation by occasional measures. A further tool in the capital management of the Bank is the dividend policy, and the transactions performed with the treasury shares.

Capital adequacy*

The Capital Requirements Directive package (CRDIV/CRR) transposes the global standards on banking regulation (commonly known as the Basel III agreement) into the EU legal framework. The rules are applied from 1 January 2014. They set stronger prudential requirements for institutions, requiring them to keep sufficient capital reserves and liquidity. This framework makes institutions in the EU more solid and strengthens their capacity to adequately manage the risks linked to their

activities, and absorb any losses they may incur in doing business.

The Bank has entirely complied with the regulatory capital requirements in 2023 as well as in 2022.

The Bank's capital adequacy calculation is in line with IFRS and based on Basel III as at 31 December 2023 and 31 December 2022.

The Bank uses the standard method for determining the regulatory capital requirements of the credit risk and market risk while in case of the operational risk the Advanced Measurement Approach (AMA).

	31 December 2023 Basel III	31 December 2022 Basel III
Core capital (Tier1)	2,186,422	1,632,037
Primary core capital (CET1)	2,186,422	1,632,037
Supplementary capital (Tier2)	500,555	286,181
Regulatory capital	2,686,977	1,918,218
Credit risk capital requirement	719,575	742,536
Market risk capital requirement	27,799	26,530
Operational risk capital requirement	30,324	31,440
Total eligible regulatory capital	777,698	800,506
Surplus capital	1,909,279	1,117,712
CET1 ratio	22.49%	16.31%
Capital adequacy ratio	27.64%	19.17%

Basel III

Common Equity Tier1 capital (CET1):
Issued capital, Capital reserve, useable part of Tied-up reserve, General reserve, Profit reserve, Profit for the year, Treasury shares, Intangible assets, deductions due to investments, adjustments due to temporary disposals

Tier2 capital:
Subsidiary loan capital, Subordinated loan capital, deductions due to repurchased loan capital and Subordinated loan capital issued by the OTP Bank, adjustments due to temporary disposals.

* The dividend amount planned to pay out/paid out is deducted from reserves.

NOTE 37: TRANSFER OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (in HUF mn)

Financial assets transferred but not derecognised:

	31 December 2023		31 December 2022	
	Transferred assets	Associated liabilities	Transferred assets	Associated liabilities
	Carrying amount			
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income				
Debt securities	77,030	75,812	95,493	95,900
Total	77,030	75,812	95,493	95,900
Financial assets at amortised cost				
Debt securities	408,632	367,883	381,356	312,466
Total	408,632	367,883	381,356	312,466
Total	485,662	443,695	476,849	408,366

As at 31 December 2023 and 31 December 2022, the Bank had obligation from repurchase agreements about HUF 444 billion and HUF 408 billion respectively. Securities sold temporarily under repurchase agreements will continue to be recognized in the Statement of Financial Position of the Bank in the appropri-

ate securities category. The related liability is measured at amortized cost in the Statement of Financial Position as 'Amounts due to banks and deposits from the National Bank of Hungary and other banks'. Under these repurchase agreements only Hungarian and foreign government bonds were transferred.

NOTE 38: OFF-BALANCE SHEET ITEMS (in HUF mn)

In the normal course of business, the Bank becomes a party to various financial transactions that are not reflected on the statement of financial position and are referred to

as off-balance sheet financial instruments. The following represents notional amounts of these off-balance sheet financial instruments, unless stated otherwise.

Contingent liabilities and commitments:

	31 December 2023	31 December 2022
Loan commitments	1,987,539	1,852,164
Guarantees arising from banking activities	1,999,747	1,873,824
from this: Payment undertaking liabilities (related to issue of mortgage bonds) of OTP Mortgage Bank	1,177,213	955,480
Factoring loan commitments	366,181	373,417
Confirmed letters of credit	8,626	12,376
Contingent liabilities and commitments total in accordance with IFRS 9	4,362,093	4,111,781
Legal disputes (disputed value)	4,586	3,678
Contingent liabilities related to payments from shares in venture capital fund	20,803	28,614
Other	19	7
Contingent liabilities and commitments total in accordance with IAS 37	25,408	32,299
Total	4,387,501	4,144,080

Legal disputes

At the balance sheet date the Bank was involved in various claims and legal proceedings of a nature considered normal to its business. The level of these claims and legal proceedings corresponds to the level of claims and legal proceedings in previous years.

The Bank believes that the various asserted claims and litigations in which it is involved will not materially affect its financial position, future operating results or cash-flows, although no assurance can be given with respect to the ultimate outcome of any such claim or litigation.

Provision due to legal disputes was HUF 1.931 million and HUF 1.917 million as at 31 December 2023 and 31 December 2022, respectively. (See Note 24)

Commitments to extend credit, guarantees and letter of credit

The primary purpose of these instruments is to ensure that funds are available to a customer as required. Guarantees and standby letters of credit, which represent irrevocable assurances that the Bank will make payments in the event that a customer cannot meet its obligations to third parties, carry the same credit risk as loans.

Documentary and commercial letters of credit, which are written undertakings by the Bank on behalf of a customer authorising a third party to draw drafts on the Bank up to a stipulated amount under specific terms and conditions, are collateralised by the underlying shipments of goods to which they relate and therefore carry less risk than a direct borrowing.

Commitments to extend credit represent unused portions of authorisations to extend credit in the form of loans, guarantees or letters of credit. With respect to credit risk on commitments to extend credit, the Bank is potentially exposed to loss in an amount equal to the total unused commitments. However, the likely

amount of loss is less than the total unused commitments since most commitments to extend credit are contingent upon customers maintaining specific credit standards.

Guarantees, irrevocable letters of credit and undrawn loan commitments are subject to similar credit risk monitoring and credit policies as utilised in the extension of loans. The Management of the Bank believes the market risk associated with guarantees, irrevocable letters of credit and undrawn loan commitments are minimal.

Guarantees, payment undertakings arising from banking activities

Payment undertaking is a promise by the Bank to assume responsibility for the debt obligation of a borrower if that borrower defaults until a determined amount and until a determined date, in case of fulfilling conditions, without checking the underlying transactions. The guarantee's liability is joint and primary with the principal, in case of payment undertaking, while the Bank assumes the obligation derived from guarantee independently by the conditions established by the Bank. A guarantee is most typically required when the ability of the primary obligor or principal to perform its obligations under a contract is in question, or when there is some public or private interest which requires protection from the consequences of the principal's default or delinquency.

Contingent liabilities related to OTP Mortgage Bank Ltd.

Under a syndication agreement with its wholly owned subsidiary, OTP Mortgage Bank Ltd., the Bank had guaranteed, in return for an annual fee, to purchase all mortgage loans held by OTP Mortgage Bank Ltd. that become non-performing. According to the arrangement the repurchase guarantee was cancelled and OTP Bank Plc. gives bail to the loans originated or purchased by the Bank.

NOTE 39:**SHARE-BASED PAYMENT AND EMPLOYEE BENEFIT (in HUF mn)**

Previously approved option program required a modification thanks to the introduction of the Bank Group Policy on Payments accepted in resolution of Annual General Meeting regarding to the amendment of CRD III. Directives and Act on Credit Institutions and Financial Enterprises.

Key management personnel affected by the Bank Group Policy receive compensation based on performance assessment generally in the form of cash bonus and equity shares in a ratio of 50-50%. Assignment is based on OTP shares, furthermore performance based payments are deferred in accordance with the rules of Credit Institutions Act.

OTP Bank ensures the share-based payment part for the management personnel of OTP Group members.

During implementation of the Remuneration Policy of the Group it became apparent that in case of certain foreign subsidiaries it is not possible to ensure the originally determined share-based payment because of legal reasons – incompatible with relevant EU-directives –, therefore a decision was made to cancel the share-based payment in affected countries, and virtual share based payment – cash payment fixed to share price – was made from 2017. In case of foreign subsidiaries virtual share based payment was made uniformly from 2021 (in case of payments related to 2021).

The quantity of usable shares for individuals calculated for settlement of share-based payment shall be determined as the ratio of the amount of share-based payment and share price determined by Supervisory Board.

The value of the share-based payment at the performance assessment is determined within 10 days by Supervisory Board based on the average of the three previous trade day's middle rate of OTP Bank's equity shares fixed on the Budapest Stock Exchange.

At the same time the conditions of discounted share-based payment are determined, and share-based payment shall contain maximum HUF 6,000 discount at the assessment date, and earnings for the shares at the payment date is maximum HUF 12,000.

Employee benefits are all forms of consideration given by an entity in exchange for service rendered by employees or for the termination of employment. IAS 19 Employee Benefits shall be applied in accounting for all employee benefits, except those to which IFRS 2 Share-based Payment applies.

Short-term employee benefits are employee benefits (other than termination benefits) that are expected to be settled wholly before twelve months after the end of the annual reporting period in which the employees render the related service. Post-employment benefits are employee benefits (other than termination and short-term employee benefits) that are payable after the completion of employment. Post-employment benefit plans are formal or informal arrangements under which an entity provides post-employment benefits for one or more employees. Post-employment benefit plans are classified as either defined contribution plans or defined benefit plans, depending on the economic substance of the plan as derived from its principal terms and conditions.

Termination benefits are employee benefits provided in exchange for the termination of an employee's employment as a result of either: an entity's decision to terminate an employee's employment before the normal retirement date or an employee's decision to accept an offer of benefits in exchange for the termination of employment. Other long-term employee benefits are all employee benefits other than short-term employee benefits, postemployment benefits and termination benefits.

The parameters for the share-based payment relating to ongoing years 2018–2022 for periods of each year as follows:

Year	Share-purchasing at a discounted price		Price of remuneration exchanged to share	Share-purchasing at a discounted price		Price of remuneration exchanged to share	Share-purchasing at a discounted price		Price of remuneration exchanged to share
	Exercise price	Maximum earnings per share		Exercise price	Maximum earnings per share		Exercise price	Maximum earnings per share	
	for the year 2018			for the year 2019			for the year 2020		
2019	10,413	4,000	12,413	-	-	-	-	-	-
2020	10,413	4,000	12,413	9,553	4,000	11,553	-	-	-
2021	10,413	4,000	12,413	9,553	4,000	11,553	12,644	9,000	16,644
2022	10,913	4,000	12,413	9,553	4,000	11,553	12,644	8,000	16,644
2023	10,913	4,000	12,413	9,553	4,000	11,553	13,644	8,000	16,644
2024	10,913	4,000	12,413	9,553	4,000	11,553	13,644	8,000	16,644
2025	10,913	4,000	12,413	9,553	4,000	11,553	13,644	8,000	16,644
2026	-	-	-	9,553	4,000	11,553	13,644	8,000	16,644
2027	-	-	-	-	-	-	13,644	8,000	16,644

Year	Share-purchasing at a discounted price		Price of remuneration exchanged to share	Share-purchasing at a discounted price		Price of remuneration exchanged to share
	Exercise price	Maximum earnings per share		Exercise price	Maximum earnings per share	
	for the year 2021			for the year 2022		
2022	5,912	6,000	8,912	-	-	-
2023	6,912	7,000	8,912	7,773	6,000	10,773
2024	6,912	8,000	8,912	8,773	7,000	10,773
2025	6,912	9,000	8,912	8,773	8,000	10,773
2026	6,912	10,000	8,912	8,773	9,000	10,773
2027	6,912	10,000	8,912	8,773	10,000	10,773
2028	6,912	10,000	8,912	8,773	10,000	10,773
2029	-	-	-	8,773	10,000	10,773

Relevant factors considered during measurement of fair value related to share-based payment as follows:

Year	Reference price	Assumed volatility	Risk-free interest rate (HUF)						
			1Y	2Y	3Y	4Y	5Y	6Y	7Y
2017	9,200	21.3%	0.1%	0.5%	0.7%	1.0%	1.3%	1.3%	1.3%
2018	10,064	26.0%	0.2%	0.6%	1.0%	1.3%	1.6%	1.9%	2.1%
2019	12,413	19.2%	0.2%	0.7%	0.9%	1.1%	1.3%	1.4%	1.6%
2020	11,553	33.6%	0.6%	0.4%	0.5%	0.6%	0.8%	0.9%	1.0%
2021	16,644	28.6%	1.0%	1.6%	1.8%	1.9%	2.0%	2.1%	2.1%
2022	8,912	42.6%	7.1%	7.9%	7.6%	7.3%	7.1%	7.0%	6.9%
2023	10,773	33.3%	13.2%	9.2%	8.2%	7.7%	7.3%	7.1%	6.9%

Year	Expected dividends (HUF/Share)							Pricing model
	1Y	2Y	3Y	4Y	5Y	6Y	7Y	
2017	219	219	252	290	334	384	442	Binomial
2018	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	Binomial
2019	252	290	333	383	440	507	583	Binomial
2020	219	252	290	333	383	440	507	Binomial
2021	371	321	357	393	432	475	523	Binomial
2022	452	497	547	601	661	728	800	Binomial
2023	300	330	363	399	439	483	531	Binomial

Based on parameters accepted by Supervisory Board, relating to the year 2018 effective pieces are follows As at 31 December 2023:

	Approved pieces of shares	Exercised until 31 December 2023	Weighted average share price at the date of exercise (in HUF)	Expired pieces	Exercisable at 31 December 2023
Share-purchasing period started in 2019	82,854	82,854	13,843	-	-
Remuneration exchanged to share provided in 2019	17,017	17,017	11,829	-	-
Share-purchasing period starting in 2020	150,230	150,230	14,294	-	-
Remuneration exchanged to share applying in 2020	33,024	33,024	11,897	-	-
Share-purchasing period starting in 2021	73,799	73,799	16,314	-	-
Remuneration exchanged to share applying in 2021	14,618	14,618	16,468	-	-
Share-purchasing period starting in 2022	86,456	77,425	14,605	9,031	-
Remuneration exchanged to share applying in 2022	13,858	13,858	8,529	-	-
Share-purchasing period starting in 2023	45,155	45,155	14,736	-	-
Remuneration exchanged to share applying in 2023	3,217	3,217	11,820	-	-
Remuneration exchanged to share applying in 2024	-	-	-	-	864
Remuneration exchanged to share applying in 2025	-	-	-	-	432

Based on parameters accepted by Supervisory Board, relating to the year 2019 effective pieces are follows As at 31 December 2023:

	Approved pieces of shares	Exercised until 31 December 2023	Weighted average share price at the date of exercise (in HUF)	Expired pieces	Exercisable at 31 December 2023
Share-purchasing period started in 2020	91,403	91,403	12,218	-	-
Remuneration exchanged to share provided in 2020	22,806	22,806	11,897	-	-
Share-purchasing period starting in 2021	201,273	201,273	16,298	-	-
Remuneration exchanged to share applying in 2021	30,834	30,834	17,618	-	-
Share-purchasing period starting in 2022	107,760	101,897	13,771	1,344	4,519
Remuneration exchanged to share applying in 2022	10,564	10,564	8,529	-	-
Share-purchasing period starting in 2023	117,437	114,063	13,893	-	3,374
Remuneration exchanged to share applying in 2023	13,427	13,427	11,674	-	-
Share-purchasing period starting in 2024	-	-	-	-	44,421
Remuneration exchanged to share applying in 2024	-	-	-	-	6,279
Remuneration exchanged to share applying in 2025	-	-	-	-	1,000
Remuneration exchanged to share applying in 2026	-	-	-	-	500

Based on parameters accepted by Supervisory Board, relating to the year 2020 effective pieces are follows As at 31 December 2023:

	Approved pieces of shares	Exercised until 31 December 2023	Weighted average share price at the date of exercise (in HUF)	Expired pieces	Exercisable at 31 December 2023
Share-purchasing period started in 2021	41,098	14,142	17,997	26,956	-
Remuneration exchanged to share provided in 2021	17,881	17,881	17,498	-	-
Share-purchasing period starting in 2022	83,688	3,536	14,193	1,288	78,864
Remuneration exchanged to share applying in 2022	15,232	15,111	8,529	121	-
Share-purchasing period starting in 2023	47,275	-	-	-	47,275
Remuneration exchanged to share applying in 2023	8,562	8,562	11,659	-	-
Share-purchasing period starting in 2024	-	-	-	-	51,002
Remuneration exchanged to share applying in 2024	-	-	-	-	9,518
Share-purchasing period starting in 2025	-	-	-	-	13,080
Remuneration exchanged to share applying in 2025	-	-	-	-	3,443
Remuneration exchanged to share applying in 2026	-	-	-	-	680
Remuneration exchanged to share applying in 2027	-	-	-	-	680

Based on parameters accepted by Supervisory Board, relating to the year 2021 effective pieces are follows As at 31 December 2023:

	Approved pieces of shares	Exercised until 31 December 2023	Weighted average share price at the date of exercise (in HUF)	Expired pieces	Exercisable at 31 December 2023
Share-purchasing period started in 2022	60,018	59,776	10,122	242	-
Remuneration exchanged to share provided in 2022	11,028	11,028	8,691	-	-
Share-purchasing period starting in 2023	117,276	117,276	13,672	-	-
Remuneration exchanged to share applying in 2023	10,824	10,824	11,534	-	-
Share-purchasing period starting in 2024	-	-	-	-	50,771
Remuneration exchanged to share applying in 2024	-	-	-	-	4,942
Share-purchasing period starting in 2025	-	-	-	-	54,262
Remuneration exchanged to share applying in 2025	-	-	-	-	4,942
Share-purchasing period starting in 2026	-	-	-	-	58,155
Remuneration exchanged to share applying in 2026	-	-	-	-	4,942
Share-purchasing period starting in 2027	-	-	-	-	25,305
Remuneration exchanged to share applying in 2027	-	-	-	-	631

Based on parameters accepted by Supervisory Board, relating to the year 2022 effective pieces are follows As at 31 December 2023:

	Approved pieces of shares	Exercised until 31 December 2023	Weighted average share price at the date of exercise (in HUF)	Expired pieces	Exercisable at 31 December 2023
Share-purchasing period started in 2023	57,412	57,364	13,484	–	48
Remuneration exchanged to share provided in 2023	8,726	8,590	11,629	–	136
Share-purchasing period starting in 2024	–	–	–	–	103,450
Remuneration exchanged to share applying in 2024	–	–	–	–	8,494
Share-purchasing period starting in 2025	–	–	–	–	42,814
Remuneration exchanged to share applying in 2025	–	–	–	–	3,993
Share-purchasing period starting in 2026	–	–	–	–	43,714
Remuneration exchanged to share applying in 2026	–	–	–	–	3,993
Share-purchasing period starting in 2027	–	–	–	–	44,701
Remuneration exchanged to share applying in 2027	–	–	–	–	3,993
Share-purchasing period starting in 2028	–	–	–	–	19,756
Remuneration exchanged to share applying in 2028	–	–	–	–	–

Effective pieces relating to the periods starting in 2024–2028 settled during valuation of performance of year 2019–2022, can be modified based on risk assessment and personal changes. In connection with the share-based compensation for Board of Directors and connecting

compensation, shares given as a part of payments detailed above and for the year 2023 based on performance assessment accounted as equity-settled share based transactions HUF 3,292 million was recognized as expense for the year ended 31 December 2023.

NOTE 40: RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS (in HUF mn)

Outstanding balances and transactions with related parties are summarized below in aggregate:

Statement of financial position:

	31 December 2023		31 December 2022	
	Associated companies and other companies	Other related parties	Associated companies and other companies	Other related parties
Cash, amounts due from banks and balances with the National Bank of Hungary	11,568	-	83,713	-
Placements with other banks	2,202,179	-	2,019,597	-
Repo receivables	183,394	-	205,520	-
Held for trading securities	16	-	11	-
Held for trading derivative financial instruments	43,808	-	55,989	-
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	273,400	-	302,121	-
Securities at amortised cost	-	609	-	601
Loans at amortised cost	979,319	56,353	997,027	65,767
Loans mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss	-	42	-	44
Right of use assets	25,972	-	21,615	-
Derivative financial assets designated as hedge accounting relationships	1,345	-	1,625	-
Other assets	173,687	280	136,361	375
Total Assets	3,894,688	57,284	3,823,579	66,787
Amounts due to banks and deposits from the National Bank of Hungary and other banks	(998,512)	-	(863,748)	-
Repo liabilities	(317,457)	-	(191,102)	-
Deposits from customers	(300,557)	(78,840)	(271,214)	(58,217)
Leasing liabilities	(26,948)	-	(22,129)	-
Liabilities from issued securities	(11,133)	-	(11,093)	-
Derivative financial liabilities designated as held for trading	(24,137)	-	(40,225)	-
Derivative financial liabilities designated as hedge accounting relationships	(898)	-	-	-
Other liabilities	(14,681)	-	(14,836)	(491)
Total Liabilities	(1,694,323)	(78,840)	(1,414,347)	(58,708)
Off balance sheet items				
Guarantees	(1,324,353)	(10,209)	(1,208,669)	(7,824)
Loan commitments	(59,569)	(49,294)	(72,161)	(43,324)
Factoring loan commitments	(1,094)	(2,977)	(1,085)	(8,763)
Total	(1,385,016)	(62,480)	(1,281,915)	(59,911)

Statement of Profit or Loss:

	Year ended 31 December 2023	Year ended 31 December 2022
Interest Income	419,368	181,369
Interest Expense	(291,054)	(93,185)
Risk cost	20,067	70,147
(Losses)/Gains arising from derecognition of financial assets measured at amortised cost	968	(49,745)
Income from fees and commissions	35,577	18,742
Expenses from fees and commissions	(3,599)	(3,038)
Other administrative expenses	(11,778)	(9,761)

Related party transactions with key management

The compensation of key management, such as the members of the Board of Directors, the members of the Supervisory Board and the employees involved in the decision-making process in accordance with the compensation categories defined in IAS 24 Related Party Disclosures, is summarised below:

	31 December 2023	31 December 2022
Short-term employee benefits	3,379	2,986
Share-based payment	1,732	2,225
Long-term employee benefits (on the basis of IAS 19)	320	239
Total	5,431	5,450

	31 December 2023	31 December 2022
Loans provided to companies owned by the Management (in the normal course of business)	56,353	65,767
Commitments to extend credit and bank guarantees	62,480	59,911

An analysis of payment to Executives related to their activity in Board of Directors and Supervisory Board is as follows:

	31 December 2023	31 December 2022
Members of Board of Directors	1,283	1,180
Members of Supervisory Board	225	198
Total	1,508	1,378

In the normal course of business, OTP Bank enters into other transactions with its subsidiaries, the amounts and volumes of which are not significant to these financial statements taken as a whole.

NOTE 41:

TRUST ACTIVITIES (in HUF mn)

The Bank acts as a trustee for certain loans granted by companies or employers to their employees, mainly for housing purposes. The ultimate risk for these loans rests with the party advancing the funds.

As these loans and related funds are not considered to be assets or liabilities of the Bank, they have been excluded from the accompanying separate statement of financial position.

	31 December 2023	31 December 2022
Loans managed by the Bank as a trustee	26,851	27,914

NOTE 42:

CONCENTRATION OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

In the percentage of the total assets	31 December 2023	31 December 2022
Receivables from, or securities issued by the Hungarian Government or the NBH	27.39%	23.58%
Securities issued by the OTP Mortgage Bank Ltd.	1.54%	2.30%
Loans at amortised cost	5.29%	5.26%

There were no other significant concentrations of the assets or liabilities of the Bank as at 31 December 2023 or 31 December 2022.

OTP Bank continuously provides the Authority with reports on the extent of dependency on large depositors as well as the exposure of the largest 50 depositors towards OTP Bank. Further to this obligatory reporting to the Authority, OTP Bank pays particular attention on the exposure of its largest partners and cares for maintaining a closer relationship with these partners in order to secure the stability of the level of deposits.

The organisational unit of OTP Bank in charge of partner-risk management analyses the largest partners on a constant basis and sets limits on OTP Bank's and the Group's exposure separately partner-by-partner. If necessary, it modifies partner-limits in due course thereby reducing the room for manoeuvring of the Treasury and other business areas.

The Bank's internal regulation (Limit-management regulation) controls risk management which related to exposures of clients. Bank makes a difference between clients or clients who are economically connected with each other, partners, partners operating in the same geographical region or in the same economic

sector, exposures from customers. Limit-management regulation includes a specific range provisions system used by Bank to control risk exposures. This regulation has to be used by the Bank for its business (lending) risk-taking activity in both the retail and corporate sector.

To specify credit risk limits, the Bank strives their clients get an acceptable margin of risk based on their financial situation. In the Bank limit system a lower level decision-making delegation has to be provided.

If an OTP Group member takes risk against a client or group of clients (either inside the local economy or outside), the client will be qualified as a group level risk and these limits will be specified at group level.

The validity period of this policy is 12 months. The limit shall be reviewed prior to the expiry date but at least once a year based on the relevant information required to limit calculations.

The maximum credit exposure to any client or counterparty among Loans at amortised cost was HUF 813 billion and HUF 929 billion as at 31 December 2023 and 31 December 2022 respectively, before taking into account collateral or other credit enhancements.

NOTE 43:

EARNINGS PER SHARE

Earnings per share attributable to the Bank's ordinary shares are determined by dividing Net profit for the year attributable to ordinary shareholders, after the deduction of declared preference dividends,

by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year. Dilutive potential ordinary shares are deemed to have been converted into ordinary shares.

	31 December 2023	31 December 2022
Net profit for the year attributable to ordinary shareholders (in HUF mn)	654,988	6,632
Weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year for calculating basic EPS (number of share)	279,485,921	278,795,018
Basic Earnings per share (in HUF)	2,344	24
Separate net profit for the year attributable to ordinary shareholders (in HUF mn)	654,988	6,632
Modified weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year for calculating diluted EPS (number of share)	279,490,541	278,797,915
Diluted Earnings per share (in HUF)	2,344	24

	31 December 2023	31 December 2022
Weighted average number of ordinary shares	280,000,010	280,000,010
Average number of Treasury shares	(514,089)	(1,204,992)
Weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year for calculating basic EPS	279,485,921	278,795,018
Dilutive effect of options issued in accordance with the Remuneration Policy/Management Option Program and convertible into ordinary shares	4,620	2,896
The modified weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year for calculating diluted EPS	279,490,541	278,797,914

NOTE 44: NET GAIN OR LOSS REALISED ON FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (in HUF mn)

Year ended 31 December 2023:

	Net interest income and expense	Net non-interest gain and loss	Loss allowance	Other comprehensive income
Financial assets measured at amortised cost				
Cash, amounts due from banks and balances with the National Bank of Hungary	338,840	-	-	-
Placements with other banks	206,280	-	(12,358)	-
Repo receivables	37,435	-	(1,800)	-
Loans	457,471	12,668	5,542	-
Securities at amortised cost	129,054	(19,400)	(8,576)	-
Financial assets measured at amortised cost total	1,169,080	(6,732)	(17,192)	-
Financial assets measured at fair value				
Securities held for trading	1,168	10,511	-	-
Debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	50,838	510	(3,303)	37,917
Equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	254	-	3,308
Loans mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss	51,132	95,711	980	-
Financial assets measured at fair value total	103,138	106,986	(2,323)	41,225
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost				
Amounts due to banks and deposits from the National Bank of Hungary and other banks	(94,942)	-	-	-
Repo liabilities	(202,137)	-	-	-
Deposits from customers	(336,118)	233,243	-	-
Leasing liabilities	(2,314)	-	-	-
Liabilities from issued securities	(58,495)	-	-	-
Subordinated bonds and loans	(29,893)	-	-	-
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost total	(723,899)	233,243	-	-
Financial liabilities designated to measure at fair value through profit or loss	(1,433)	(4,542)	-	-
Derivative financial instruments	(78,871)	13,055	-	-
Total	468,015	342,010	(19,515)	41,225

Current year change of derivative financial assets and liabilities held-for-trading and designated as hedge accounting by types of results in the profit or loss for the year ended 31 December 2023:

	Held-for-trading	Hedge accounting
Balance as at 1 January	(68,682)	(3,403)
Change in current period		
On interest income/interest expense	88,973	(1,161)
On net results on derivative instruments and hedge relationships	4,524	(27,167)
On revaluation difference	(4,263)	15,273
Realized result on closed deals/matured deals	(7,318)	10,663
Closing balance	13,234	(5,795)

Year ended 31 December 2022:

	Net interest income and expense	Net non-interest gain and loss	Loss allowance	Other comprehensive income
Financial assets measured at amortised cost				
Cash, amounts due from banks and balances with the National Bank of Hungary	50,964	-	-	-
Placements with other banks	203,618	-	11,754	-
Repo receivables	10,234	-	2,095	-
Loans	297,460	11,643	33,838	-
Securities at amortised cost	92,948	(54,402)	27,623	-
Financial assets measured at amortised cost total	655,224	(42,759)	75,310	-
Financial assets measured at fair value				
Securities held for trading	3,556	6,480	-	-
Debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	39,988	(7,952)	25,615	(55,804)
Equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	207	-	2,736
Loans mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss	35,927	(20,188)	(11,872)	-
Financial assets measured at fair value total	79,471	(21,453)	13,743	(53,068)
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost				
Amounts due to banks and deposits from the National Bank of Hungary and other banks	(19,806)	-	-	-
Repo liabilities	(65,575)	-	-	-
Deposits from customers	(184,713)	213,359	-	-
Leasing liabilities	(1,186)	-	-	-
Liabilities from issued securities	(7,442)	-	-	-
Subordinated bonds and loans	(8,646)	-	-	-
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost total	(287,368)	213,359	-	-
Financial liabilities designated to measure at fair value through profit or loss	(562)	1,932	-	-
Derivative financial instruments	(146,192)	9,917	-	-
Total	300,573	160,996	89,053	(53,068)

Current year change of derivative financial assets and liabilities held-for-trading and designated as hedge accounting by types of results in the profit or loss for the year ended 31 December 2022:

	Held-for-trading	Hedge accounting
Balance as at 1 January	(9,493)	(963)
Change in current period		
On interest income/interest expense	(73,781)	492
On net results on derivative instruments and hedge relationships	(80,525)	62,140
On revaluation difference	103,665	(59,604)
Realized result on closed deals/matured deals	(8,548)	(5,468)
Closing balance	(68,682)	(3,403)

NOTE 45:

FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (in HUF mn)

In determining the fair value of a financial asset or liability the Bank in the case of instruments that are quoted on an active market uses the market price. In most cases market price is not publicly available so the Bank has to make assumptions or use valuation techniques to determine the fair value of a financial instrument. See Note 45. d) for more information about fair value classes applied for financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value in these financial statements.

To provide a reliable estimate of the fair value of those financial instrument that are originally measured at amortised cost, the Bank used the discounted cash-flow analysis (loans, placements with other banks, amounts due to banks, deposits from customers). The fair value of issued securities and subordinated bonds is based on quoted prices (e.g, Reuters), Cash and amounts due from banks and balances with the National Bank of Hungary represent amounts available immediately thus the fair value equals to the cost.

The assumptions used when calculating the fair value of financial assets and liabilities when using valuation technique are the following:

- the discount rates are the risk free rates related to the denomination currency adjusted by the appropriate risk premium as of the end of the reporting period,
- the contractual cash-flows are considered for the performing loans and for the non-performing loans, the amortised cost less impairment is considered as fair value,
- the future cash-flows for floating interest rate instruments are estimated from the yield curves as of the end of the reporting period,
- the fair value of the deposit which can be due in demand cannot be lower than the amount payable on demand.

For classes of assets and liabilities not measured at fair value in the statement of financial position, the income approach was used to convert future cash-flows to a single current amount. Fair value of current assets is equal to carrying amount, fair value of liabilities from issued securities and other bond-type classes of assets and liabilities not measured at fair value measured based on Reuters market rates and, fair value of other classes not measured at fair value of the statement of financial position are measured using the discounted cash-flow method. Fair value of loans, net of allowance for loan losses measured using discount rate adjustment technique, the discount rate is derived from observed rates of return for comparable assets or liabilities that are traded in the market.

Methods and significant assumptions used to determine fair value of the different classes of financial instruments:

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

Use of modified yield curve

During the year ended 31 December 2023 and 2022 yield curves derived from hungarian government bonds ("ÁKK curve") have become distorted due to certain market events, which means that real liquidity has concentrated on certain part of the yield curve. Therefore a modified yield curve – which is not observable on the market – has been used at the concerning fair value calculations. This yield

curve is based on the relevant yield curve points of the original ÁKK curve. Based on Management's discretion fair value calculated with modified yield curves can represent the perspective of market participants reliable at current market conditions.

For the year ended 31 December 2023 and 2022 modified yield curve was used for calculating fair value in case of subsidised personal loans represented in "Loans mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss" line.

**a) Fair value of financial assets
and liabilities at amortised cost**

			31 December 2023					31 December 2022		
	Carrying amount	Fair value	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Carrying amount	Fair value	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Cash, amounts due from banks and balances with the National Bank of Hungary	2,708,232	2,708,232	2,708,232	-	-	1,092,198	1,092,198	1,092,198	-	-
Placements with other banks	2,702,433	2,933,781	1,509,113	1,424,668	-	2,899,829	2,871,307	1,300,188	1,571,119	-
Repo receivables	201,658	201,742	-	201,742	-	246,529	248,513	-	248,513	-
Securities at amortised cost	2,710,848	2,494,227	2,236,994	238,837	18,396	3,282,373	2,654,685	2,301,512	337,789	15,384
Loans at amortised cost	4,681,359	4,824,169	-	-	4,824,169	4,825,040	4,856,352	-	-	4,856,352
Other financial assets	298,838	298,838	-	-	298,838	255,125	255,125	-	-	255,125
Total assets measured at amortised cost	13,303,368	13,460,989	6,454,339	1,865,247	5,141,403	12,601,094	11,978,180	4,693,898	2,157,421	5,126,861
Amounts due to banks, deposits from the National Bank of Hungary and other banks	1,761,579	1,709,710	609,288	1,100,422	-	1,736,128	1,559,492	389,779	1,169,713	-
Repo liabilities	443,694	457,508	-	457,508	-	408,366	415,703	-	415,703	-
Deposits from customers	10,734,325	10,741,597	-	10,741,597	-	11,119,158	11,122,775	-	11,122,775	-
Leasing liabilities	68,282	68,328	-	-	68,328	41,464	41,477	-	-	41,477
Liabilities from issued securities	1,163,109	1,201,901	1,201,901	-	-	498,709	493,440	493,440	-	-
Subordinated bonds and loans	520,296	421,030	421,030	-	-	294,186	261,113	261,113	-	-
Other financial liabilities	243,319	243,319	-	-	243,319	282,103	282,103	-	-	282,103
Total liabilities measured at amortised cost	14,934,604	14,843,393	2,232,219	12,299,527	311,647	14,380,114	14,176,104	1,144,332	12,708,191	323,580

b) Derivative financial instruments

OTP Bank regularly enters into hedging transactions in order to decrease its financial risks. However some economically hedging transaction do not meet the criteria to account for hedge accounting, therefore these transactions were accounted as derivatives held for trading. Net investment hedge in foreign operations is not applicable in separate financial statements.

The assessment of the hedge effectiveness (both for fair value hedges and cash-flow hedges) to determine the economic relationship between the hedged item and the hedging instrument is accomplished with prospective scenario analysis via different rate shift scenarios of the relevant risk factor(s) of the hedged risk component(s). The fair value change of the hedged item and the hedging

instrument is compared in the different scenarios. Economic relationship is justified if the change of the fair value of the hedged item and the hedging instrument are in the opposite direction and the absolute changes are similar amounts. The hedge ratio is determined as the ratio of the notional of the hedged item and the notional of the hedging instrument. The sources of hedge ineffectiveness are the not hedged risk components (e.g. change of cross currency basis spreads in case of interest rate risk hedges), slight differences in maturity dates and interest payment dates in case of fair value hedges, and differences between the carrying amount of the hedged item and the carrying amount of the hedging instrument in case of FX hedges (e.g. caused by interest rate risk components in the fair value of the hedging instrument).

Fair value of derivative financial instruments*

The Bank has the following held for trading derivatives and derivatives designated as hedge accounting:

	31 December 2023					31 December 2022				
	Before netting Assets	Liabilities	Netting	After netting Assets	Liabilities	Before netting Assets	Liabilities	Netting	After netting Assets	Liabilities
Held for trading derivative financial instruments										
Interest rate derivatives										
Interest rate swaps	130,230	(113,742)	110,939	19,291	(2,803)	162,519	(170,144)	155,468	7,051	(14,676)
Cross currency interest rate swaps	8,644	(6,532)	-	8,644	(6,532)	11,332	(12,139)	-	11,332	(12,139)
OTC options	818	(818)	-	818	(818)	1,000	(1,000)	-	1,000	(1,000)
Forward rate agreement	-	(214)	-	-	(214)	505	(3)	505	-	502
Total interest rate derivatives (OTC derivatives)	139,692	(121,306)	110,939	28,753	(10,367)	175,356	(183,286)	155,973	19,383	(27,313)
<i>From this: Interest rate derivatives cleared by NBH</i>	<i>1,132</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>1,132</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>2,702</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>2,702</i>	<i>-</i>
Foreign exchange derivatives										
Foreign exchange swaps	54,528	(32,818)	-	54,528	(32,818)	109,167	(76,037)	-	109,167	(76,037)
Foreign exchange forward	6,551	(10,129)	-	6,551	(10,129)	9,909	(11,936)	-	9,909	(11,936)
OTC options	1,016	(871)	-	1,016	(871)	1,048	(822)	-	1,048	(822)
Foreign exchange spot conversion	347	(303)	-	347	(303)	162	(162)	-	162	(162)
Total foreign exchange derivatives (OTC derivatives)	62,442	(44,121)	-	62,442	(44,121)	120,286	(88,957)	-	120,286	(88,957)
<i>From this: Foreign exchange derivatives cleared by NBH</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>22,214</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>22,214</i>	<i>-</i>
Equity stock and index derivatives										
Commodity Swaps	32,402	(32,490)	-	32,402	(32,490)	34,058	(32,048)	-	34,058	(32,048)
Equity swaps	126	(3,826)	-	126	(3,826)	54	(702)	-	54	(702)
OTC derivatives	32,528	(36,316)	-	32,528	(36,316)	34,112	(32,750)	-	34,112	(32,750)
Exchange traded futures and options	433	(451)	-	433	(451)	214	(1,887)	-	214	(1,887)
Total equity stock and index derivatives	32,961	(36,767)	-	32,961	(36,767)	34,326	(34,637)	-	34,326	(34,637)
Derivatives held for risk management not designated in hedges										
Interest rate swaps	68,380	(91,634)	22,237	46,143	(69,397)	133,399	(225,915)	18,944	114,455	(206,971)
Foreign exchange swaps	11,796	(20,284)	-	11,796	(20,284)	12,687	(11,908)	-	12,687	(11,908)
Foreign exchange spot conversion	-	-	-	-	-	-	(43)	-	-	(43)
Forward	127	-	-	127	-	67	-	-	67	-
Cross currency interest rate swaps	14,577	(2,629)	-	14,577	(2,629)	3,515	(3,572)	-	3,515	(3,572)
Total derivatives held for risk management not designated in hedges	94,880	(114,547)	22,237	72,643	(92,310)	149,668	(241,438)	18,944	130,724	(222,494)
<i>From this: Total derivatives cleared by NBH held for risk management</i>	<i>33,042</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>33,042</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>78,916</i>	<i>(1,879)</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>78,916</i>	<i>(1,879)</i>
Total Held for trading derivative financial instruments	329,975	(316,741)	133,176	196,799	(183,565)	479,636	(548,318)	174,917	304,719	(373,401)
Derivative financial instruments designated as hedge accounting relationships										
Derivatives designated in cash-flow hedges										
Interest rate swaps	-	(9,935)	1,066	(1,066)	(8,869)	-	(25,325)	2,651	(2,651)	(22,674)
Total derivatives designated in cash-flow hedges	-	(9,935)	1,066	(1,066)	(8,869)	-	(25,325)	2,651	(2,651)	(22,674)
Derivatives designated in fair value hedges										
Interest rate swaps	37,651	(33,054)	25,130	12,521	(7,924)	58,381	(37,290)	30,938	27,443	(6,352)
Cross currency interest rate swaps	10,173	(10,679)	-	10,173	(10,679)	20,732	(5,398)	-	20,732	(5,398)
Foreign exchange swaps	-	-	-	-	-	1,696	(16,199)	-	1,696	(16,199)
Total derivatives designated in fair value hedges	47,824	(43,733)	25,130	22,694	(18,603)	80,809	(58,887)	30,938	49,871	(27,949)
Interest rate swaps	168	(119)	168	-	49	-	-	-	-	-
Total other derivatives designated in fair value hedges	168	(119)	168	-	49	-	-	-	-	-
<i>From this: Total derivatives cleared by NBH held for hedging</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>(1,418)</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>(1,418)</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>(5,485)</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>(5,485)</i>
Total derivatives held for risk management (OTC derivatives)	47,992	(53,787)	26,364	21,628	(27,423)	80,809	(84,212)	33,589	47,220	(50,623)

* Certain derivative financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount is presented in accordance with IAS 32 in the Statement of Financial Position. The Bank has the ability and the intention to settle those instruments on a net basis, which are settled through the same clearing house.

Financial assets subject to offsetting, netting arrangement as at 31 December 2023:

	Offsetting recognised on the balance sheet			Netting potential not recognised on the balance sheet			Assets not subject to netting arrangements	Total assets	Maximum exposure to risk
	Gross assets before offset	Offsetting with gross liabilities	Net assets recognised on the statement of financial position	Financial liabilities	Collateral received	Assets after consideration of netting potential	Assets recognised on the statement of financial position	Recognised in the statement of financial position	After consideration of netting potential
Derivative financial instruments	324,446	(158,844)	165,602	(60,721)	(76,853)	28,028	52,825	218,427	80,853

Financial liabilities subject to offsetting, netting arrangement as at 31 December 2023:

	Offsetting recognised on the balance sheet			Netting potential not recognised on the balance sheet			Liabilities not subject to netting arrangements	Total liabilities	Maximum exposure to risk
	Gross liabilities before offset	Offsetting with gross assets	Net liabilities recognised on the statement of financial position	Financial assets	Collateral pledged	Liabilities after consideration of netting potential	Liabilities recognised on the statement of financial position	Recognised in the statement of financial position	After consideration of netting potential
Derivative financial instruments	347,414	(158,844)	188,570	(60,721)	(103,563)	24,286	22,418	210,988	46,704

Financial assets subject to offsetting, netting arrangement as at 31 December 2022:

	Offsetting recognised on the balance sheet			Netting potential not recognised on the balance sheet			Assets not subject to netting arrangements	Total assets	Maximum exposure to risk
	Gross assets before offset	Offsetting with gross liabilities	Net assets recognised on the statement of financial position	Financial liabilities	Collateral received	Assets after consideration of netting potential	Assets recognised on the statement of financial position	Recognised in the statement of financial position	After consideration of netting potential
Derivative financial instruments	441,412	(208,505)	232,907	(90,551)	(103,014)	39,342	119,032	351,939	158,374

Financial liabilities subject to offsetting, netting arrangement as at 31 December 2022:

	Offsetting recognised on the balance sheet			Netting potential not recognised on the balance sheet			Liabilities not subject to netting arrangements	Total liabilities	Maximum exposure to risk
	Gross liabilities before offset	Offsetting with gross assets	Net liabilities recognised on the statement of financial position	Financial assets	Collateral pledged	Liabilities after consideration of netting potential	Liabilities recognised on the statement of financial position	Recognised in the statement of financial position	After consideration of netting potential
Derivative financial instruments	580,572	(208,505)	372,067	(90,551)	(240,661)	40,855	51,957	424,024	92,812

c) Hedge accounting

Interest rate risk management is centralized at OTP Bank. Interest rate risk exposures in major currencies are managed at HQ on consolidated level. Although risk exposures in local currencies are managed at subsidiary level, the respective decisions are subject to HQ approval. Interest rate risk is measured by simulating NII and EVE under different stress and plan scenarios, the established risk limits are described in "OTP Bank's Group-Level Regula-

tions on the Management of Liquidity Risk and Interest Rate Risk of Banking Book".

The interest rate risk management activity aims to stabilize NII within the approved risk limits.

The risk management objective of these hedge relationships is to mitigate the risk of clean fair value (i.e. excluding accrued interest) change of MIRS loans due to the change of interest rate reference indexes (BUBOR, EURIBOR, LIBOR, etc.) of the respective currency.

Amount, timing and uncertainty of future cash-flows – hedging instruments as at 31 December 2023 (amounts in million currency):

Type of hedge	Type of risk	Type of instrument	Within one month	Within three months and over one month	Within one year and over three months	Within five years and over one year	More than five years	Total
Fair Value Hedge	Interest rate risk	Interest rate swap						
		HUF						
		Notional	–	–	(24,975)	102,049	28,300	105,374
		Average Interest Rate (%)	–	–	15.66%	15.25%	1.38%	
		EUR						
		Notional	–	–	–	(590)	–	(590)
		Average Interest Rate (%)	–	–	–	3.92%	–	
		USD						
		Notional	–	–	–	(1,106)	47	(1,059)
		Average Interest Rate (%)	–	–	–	3.65%	4.18%	
Fair Value Hedge	FX & IR risk	JPY						
		Notional	–	–	–	4,500	–	4,500
		Average Interest Rate (%)	–	–	–	0.22%	–	
		Cross currency interest rate swap						
		EUR/HUF						
		Notional	–	1	2	8	10	21
		Average Interest Rate (%)	–	(1.69%)	(1.68%)	(1.73%)	(1.82%)	
		Average FX Rate	–	310.02	310.10	309.36	307.71	
		Other						
		Notional	–	–	–	–	–	–
Fair Value Hedge	FX risk	Cross currency interest rate swap						
		EUR/HUF						
		Notional	–	175	250	1,167	–	1,592
		Average FX Rate	–	356.12	359.11	383.36	–	
		RON/HUF						
		Notional	–	–	575	1,250	–	1,825
		Average FX Rate	–	–	73.75	74.94	–	
		JPY/HUF						
		Notional	–	–	–	4,500	–	4,500
		Average FX Rate	–	–	–	2.43	–	
Fair Value Hedge	Other	USD/HUF						
		Notional	–	–	143	–	–	143
		Average FX Rate	–	357.16	357.16	–	–	
		Interest rate swap						
		HUF						
		Notional	–	–	778	–	–	778
		Cash-flow Hedge						
		Interest rate risk						
		Interest rate swap						
		HUF						
Other fair Value Hedge	Interest rate risk	Notional	–	–	–	28,027	–	28,027
		Average Interest Rate	–	–	–	2.46	–	
		Interest rate swap						
		EUR						
		Notional	–	–	(60)	(240)	(120)	(420)
		Average Interest Rate	–	–	3.54	2.61	2.42	

**Amount, timing and uncertainty of future cash-flows
– hedging instruments as at 31 December 2022 (amounts in million currency):**

Type of hedge	Type of risk	Type of instrument	Within one month	Within three months and over one month	Within one year and over three months	Within five years and over one year	More than five years	Total
Fair Value Hedge	Interest rate risk	Interest rate swap						
		HUF						
		Notional	–	–	–	(64,875)	30,300	(34,575)
		Average Interest Rate (%)	–	–	–	7.15%	1.40%	
		EUR						
		Notional	–	–	101	10	50	161
		Average Interest Rate (%)	–	–	0.24%	0.22%	0.05%	
		USD						
		Notional	–	90	–	29	47	166
		Average Interest Rate (%)	–	2.60%	–	2.35%	4.18%	
Fair Value Hedge	FX & IR risk	JPY						
		Notional	–	–	–	4,500	–	4,500
		Average Interest Rate (%)	–	–	–	0.22%	–	
		Cross currency interest rate swap						
		EUR/HUF						
		Notional	–	1	2	10	11	24
		Average Interest Rate (%)	(1.64%)	(1.68%)	(1.68%)	(1.71%)	(1.82%)	
		Average FX Rate	310.41	310.17	310.20	309.74	307.71	
		Cross currency interest rate swap						
		EUR/HUF						
Fair Value Hedge	FX risk	Notional	–	(10)	125	878	–	993
		Average FX Rate	363.88	407.57	362.11	373.88	–	
		RON/HUF						
		Notional	–	–	400	3,121	–	3,521
		Average FX Rate	–	–	72.92	75.08	–	
		JPY/HUF						
		Notional	–	–	–	4,500	–	4,500
		Average FX Rate	–	–	–	2.79	–	
		USD/HUF						
		Notional	–	–7	144	146	–	283
Fair Value Hedge	Other	Average FX Rate	–	323.77	323.77	323.77	–	
		Interest rate swap						
		HUF						
		Notional	–	1,323	198	778	–	2,299
Cash-flow Hedge	Interest rate risk	Interest rate swap						
		HUF						
		Notional	–	794	3,203	–	28,027	32,024
		Average Interest Rate	–	1.13	1.93	–	2.46	

Derivative financial instruments designated as hedge accounting as follows:

	Type of instrument	Type of risk	Nominal amount of the hedging instrument	Carrying amount of the hedging instrument for the year ended 31 December 2023					Line item in the statement of financial position where the hedging instrument is located	Changes in fair value used for calculating hedge ineffectiveness for the year ended 31 December 2023	
				Before netting		Netting					
				Assets	Liabilities		Assets	Liabilities			
Fair value hedge											
	Interest rate swap	Interest rate risk	1,167,195	37,543	(33,055)	25,130	12,413	(7,925)	Derivative assets (liabilities) held for risk management	648	
	Cross-currency swap	FX & IR risk	6,394	-	(1,418)	-	-	(1,418)	Derivative assets (liabilities) held for risk management	(893)	
	Cross-currency swap	FX risk	997,565	10,173	(9,260)	-	10,173	(9,260)	Derivative assets (liabilities) held for risk management	6,699	
	Interest rate swap	Other	778	108	-	-	108	-	Derivative assets (liabilities) held for risk management	1	
Cash-flow hedge											
	Interest rate swap	Interest rate risk	66,899	-	(9,935)	1,066	(1,066)	(8,869)	Derivative assets (liabilities) held for risk management	(84)	
Other fair value hedge											
	Interest rate swap	Interest rate risk	160,768	168	(119)	168	-	49	Derivative assets (liabilities) held for risk management	32	

31 December 2023	Type of risk	Carrying amount of the hedged item		Accumulated amount of fair value hedge adjustments on the hedged item included in the carrying amount of the hedged item		Line item in the statement of financial position in which the hedged item is included
		Assets	Liabilities	Assets	Liabilities	
Fair value hedge – micro						
Loans	Interest rate risk	26,839	–	(3,178)	–	Loans
Loans	Interest rate risk	–	143,857	–	(11,249)	Amounts due to banks and deposits from the National Bank of Hungary and other banks
Government bonds	Interest rate risk	164,229	–	7,808	–	Securities at amortised cost
Government bonds	Interest rate risk	148,843	–	20,391	–	Securities at fair value through other comprehensive income
Government bonds	Interest rate risk	–	–	–	–	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss
Other securities	Interest rate risk	3,828	–	203	–	Securities at fair value through other comprehensive income
Other securities	Interest rate risk	–	457,027	–	6,539	Liabilities from issued securities
Other securities	Interest rate risk	–	219,989	–	(157)	Subordinated debts
Loans	FX & IR risk	3,266	–	(96)	–	Loans
Loans	FX risk	949,447	–	–	–	Loans
Government bonds	FX risk	10,986	–	–	–	Securities at amortised cost
Government bonds	FX risk	49,378	–	–	–	Securities at fair value through other comprehensive income
Other securities	Other risk	–	897	–	(39)	Liabilities from issued securities
Customer deposits	Other risk	–	157,543	–	84	Customer deposits
Fair value hedge total		1,356,816	979,313	25,128	(4,822)	

Derivative financial instruments designated as hedge accounting as follows:

	Type of instrument	Type of risk	Nominal amount of the hedging instrument	Carrying amount of the hedging instrument for the year ended 31 December 2022					Line item in the statement of financial position where the hedging instrument is located	Changes in fair value used for calculating hedge ineffectiveness for the year ended 31 December 2022	
				Before netting		After netting					
				Assets	Liabilities	Netting		Assets			Liabilities
Fair value hedge											
	Interest rate swap	Interest rate risk	444,627	58,260	(37,258)	30,938	27,322	(6,320)	Derivative assets (liabilities) held for risk management	12,873	
	Cross-currency swap	FX & IR risk	7,292	-	(2,679)	-	-	(2,679)	Derivative assets (liabilities) held for risk management	3	
	Cross-currency swap	FX risk	813,430	21,685	(2,719)	-	21,685	(2,719)	Derivative assets (liabilities) held for risk management	(6,087)	
	FX swap	FX risk	290,982	743	(16,199)	-	743	(16,199)	Derivative assets (liabilities) held for risk management	-	
	Interest rate swap	Other	2,299	121	(32)	-	121	(32)	Derivative assets (liabilities) held for risk management	1	
Cash-flow hedge											
	Interest rate swap	Interest rate risk	92,203	-	(25,325)	2,651	(2,651)	(22,674)	Derivative assets (liabilities) held for risk management	(101)	

31 December 2022	Type of risk	Carrying amount of the hedged item		Accumulated amount of fair value hedge adjustments on the hedged item included in the carrying amount of the hedged item		Line item in the statement of financial position in which the hedged item is included
		Assets	Liabilities	Assets	Liabilities	
Fair value hedges						
Loans	Interest rate risk	64,596	–	(5,033)	–	Loans
Loans	Interest rate risk	–	143,208	–	(34,149)	Amounts due to banks and deposits from the National Bank of Hungary and other banks
Government bonds	Interest rate risk	14,814	–	(4,601)	–	Securities at amortised cost
Government bonds	Interest rate risk	151,501	–	(45,319)	–	Securities at fair value through other comprehensive income
Other securities	Interest rate risk	44,508	–	(638)	–	Securities at fair value through other comprehensive income
Other securities		–	25,563	–	448	Liabilities from issued securities
Loans	FX & IR risk	9,099	–	503	–	Loans
Loans	FX risk	716,841	–	–	–	Loans
Government bonds	FX risk	12,797	–	–	–	Securities at amortised cost
Government bonds	FX risk	113,806	–	–	–	Securities at fair value through other comprehensive income
Other securities	Other risk	–	2,299	–	(218)	Liabilities from issued securities
Fair value hedges total		1,127,962	171,070	(55,088)	(33,919)	

For the year ended 31 December 2023 OCI related to cash-flow hedges as follows:

Type of risk	Carrying amount of the hedged item		Cash-flow hedge reserve	Line item in the statement of financial position in which the hedged item is included
	Assets	Liabilities		
Interest rate risk	28,027	-	3,509	Loans at amortised cost

For the year ended 31 December 2022 OCI related to cash-flow hedges as follows:

Type of risk	Carrying amount of the hedged item		Cash-flow hedge reserve	Line item in the statement of financial position in which the hedged item is included
	Assets	Liabilities		
Interest rate risk	32,024	-	9,210	Loans at amortised cost

For the year ended 31 December 2023 change in basis swap spread recognised in OCI related to fair value hedges as follows:

Type of risk	Carrying amount of the hedged item		Items recognised in other comprehensive income	Change in the items recognized in other comprehensive income	Line item in the statement of financial position in which the hedged item is included
	Assets	Liabilities			
FX risk	949,447	-	167	530	Loans at amortised cost
FX risk	10,986	-	(69)	-	FVOCI securities
	960,433	-	98	530	

For the year ended 31 December 2022 change in basis swap spread recognised in OCI related to fair value hedges as follows:

Type of risk	Carrying amount of the hedged item		Items recognised in other comprehensive income	Change in the items recognized in other comprehensive income	Line item in the statement of financial position in which the hedged item is included
	Assets	Liabilities			
FX risk	716,841	-	(363)	605	Loans at amortised cost
FX risk	12,797	-	(52)	-	FVOCI securities
	729,638	-	(415)	605	

Change in the fair value of the hedging instrument related to cash-flow hedge as at 31 December 2023:

Type of instrument	Type of risk	Change in the value of the hedging instrument recognised in cash-flow hedge reserve	Hedge ineffectiveness recognised in profit or loss	Line item in profit or loss that includes hedge ineffectiveness
Interest rate swap	Interest rate risk	(5,701)	(85)	Interest Income from Placements with other banks, net of allowance for placement losses

For the year ended 31 December 2023 there were no reclassification from cash-flow hedge reserve to profit or loss due to termination of hedging relationship.

as at 31 December 2022:

Type of instrument	Type of risk	Change in the value of the hedging instrument recognised in cash-flow hedge reserve	Hedge ineffectiveness recognised in profit or loss	Line item in profit or loss that includes hedge ineffectiveness
Interest rate swap	Interest rate risk	5,642	(101)	Interest Income from Placements with other banks, net of allowance for placement losses

For the year ended 31 December 2022 an amount HUF 227 million reclassified from cash-flow hedge reserve to profit or loss due to termination of hedging relationship.

d) Fair value classes

Methods and significant assumptions used to determine fair value of the different classes of financial instruments:

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

The following table shows an analysis of financial instruments recorded at fair value by level of the fair value hierarchy:

31 December 2023	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Loans mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss	934,848	–	–	934,848
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	257,535	44,106	204,414	9,015
<i>from this: securities held for trading</i>	27,804	19,756	8,048	–
<i>from this: positive FVA of derivative financial instruments designated as held for trading</i>	196,799	433	196,366	–
<i>from this: securities mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss</i>	32,932	23,917	–	9,015
Equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	21,177	21,177	–	–
Securities at fair value through other comprehensive income	538,350	229,331	278,146	30,873
Positive fair value of derivative financial instruments designated as hedge accounting	21,628	–	21,628	–
Financial assets measured at fair value total	1,773,538	294,614	504,188	974,736
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	19,786	–	–	19,786
Negative fair value of derivative financial instruments classified as held for trading	183,565	451	179,414	3,700
Short position	19,107	19,107	–	–
Negative fair value of derivative financial instruments designated as hedge accounting	27,423	–	27,423	–
Financial liabilities measured at fair value total	249,881	19,558	206,837	23,486

31 December 2022	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Loans mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss	793,242	–	–	793,242
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	410,012	41,534	359,104	9,374
<i>from this: securities held for trading</i>	74,795	20,197	54,598	–
<i>from this: positive FVA of derivative financial instruments designated as held for trading</i>	304,719	213	304,506	–
<i>from this: securities mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss</i>	30,498	21,124	–	9,374
Equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	17,922	17,922	–	–
Securities at fair value through other comprehensive income	779,253	194,756	557,082	27,415
Positive fair value of derivative financial instruments designated as hedge accounting	47,220	–	47,220	–
Financial assets measured at fair value total	2,047,649	254,212	963,406	830,031
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	16,576	–	–	16,576
Negative fair value of derivative financial instruments classified as held for trading	373,401	1,886	370,865	650
Short position	24,596	24,596	–	–
Negative fair value of derivative financial instruments designated as hedge accounting	50,623	–	50,623	–
Financial liabilities measured at fair value total	465,196	26,482	421,488	17,226

The fair value of investment properties is presented in Note 14 and they are categorized in level 3.

The fair value of investment in subsidiaries is presented in Note 12 and they are categorized in level 3.

Valuation techniques and sensitivity analysis on Level 2 instruments

The fair value of Level 2 instruments is calculated by discounting their expected

interest and capital cash-flows. Discounting is done with the respective swap curve of each currency.

nature of the valuation techniques used, as well as the availability and reliability of observable proxy and historical data and the impact of using alternative models.

Valuation techniques and sensitivity analysis on Level 3 instruments

Sensitivity analysis is performed on products with significant unobservable inputs (Level 3) to generate a range of reasonably possible alternative valuations. The sensitivity methodologies applied take account of the

The calculation is based on range or spread data of reliable reference source or a scenario based on relevant market analysis alongside the impact of using alternative models. Sensitivities are calculated without reflecting the impact of any diversification in the portfolio.

Unobservable inputs used in measuring fair value:

Class of financial instrument	Type of financial instrument	Valuation technique	Significant unobservable input	Range of estimates for unobservable input
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	VISA C shares	Market approach combined with expert judgement	Discount applied due to illiquidity and litigation	+/-12%
Loans mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss	MFB refinancing loans	Discounted cash-flow model	Probability of default	+/-20%
Loans mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss	Subsidised personal loans	Discounted cash-flow model	Probability of default	+/-20%
Loans mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss	Subsidised personal loans	Discounted cash-flow model	Operational costs	+/-20%
Loans mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss	Subsidised personal loans	Discounted cash-flow model	Demography	Change in the cash-flow estimation +/-5%
Securities at fair value through other comprehensive income	FVOCI debt securities	Market approach combined with expert judgement	Credit risk	+/-15%

The effect of unobservable inputs on fair value measurement

Although the Bank believes that its estimates of fair value are appropriate, the use of different methodologies or assumptions could lead to

different measurements of fair value. For fair value measurements in Level 3 changing the assumptions used to reasonably possible alternative assumptions would have the following effects.

31 December 2023	Class of financial instrument	Unobservable inputs	Carrying amount	Fair values		Effect on profit and loss	
				Favourable	Unfavourable	Favourable	Unfavourable
VISA C shares	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	Illiquidity	1,808	2,024	1,590	217	(217)
MFB refinanced loans (asset)	Loans mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss	Probability of default	19,154	19,499	18,809	345	(345)
Subsidised personal loans	Loans mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss	Probability of default	911,190	913,292	909,097	2,102	(2,093)
Subsidised personal loans	Loans mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss	Operational costs	911,190	916,712	905,728	5,522	(5,462)
Subsidised personal loans	Loans mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss	Demography	911,190	911,939	910,577	749	(613)
Russian government bonds	Securities at fair value through other comprehensive income	Probability of default	30,873	40,248	21,498	9,375	(9,375)

31 December 2022	Class of financial instrument	Unobservable inputs	Carrying amount	Fair values		Effect on profit and loss	
				Favourable	Unfavourable	Favourable	Unfavourable
VISA C shares	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	Illiquidity	1,469	1,707	1,231	238	(238)
MFB refinanced loans (asset)	Loans mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss	Probability of default	15,483	15,602	15,364	119	(119)
Subsidised personal loans	Loans mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss	Probability of default	772,094	773,281	770,911	1,187	(1,183)
Subsidised personal loans	Loans mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss	Operational costs	772,094	777,898	769,012	5,804	(3,082)
Subsidised personal loans	Loans mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss	Demography	772,094	774,528	769,544	2,434	(2,550)
Russian government bonds	Securities at fair value through other comprehensive income	Probability of default	27,415	34,586	20,244	7,171	(7,171)

The favourable and unfavourable effects of using reasonably possible alternative assumptions for the valuation of Visa C shares have been calculated by modifying the discount rate used for the valuation by +/-12% as being the best estimates of the management as at 31 December 2023 and 31 December 2022 respectively.

In the case of MFB refinancing loans and subsidised personal loans the Bank calculated the favourable and unfavourable effects of using reasonably possible alternative assumptions by modifying the rates of probability of default by +/-20% as one of the most significant unobservable input.

In case of subsidised personal loans operational cost and factors related to demography are considered as unobservable inputs to the applied fair value calculation model in addition to credit risk.

The Bank calculated the favourable and unfavourable effects of using reasonably possible alternative assumptions by modifying the rates of operational costs by +/-20% as one of the most significant unobservable input.

In case of subsidised personal loans cash-flow estimation are based on assumption related to the future number of childbirths performed by the debtors both in the current and the comparative period. According to the assumptions used in comparative period 15% of the debtors will not fulfill the conditions of the subsidy determined by the government after 5 years ("breach of conditions"), thereby debtors will be obliged to pay back advanced interest subsidy given in advance. Furthermore, in this case subsidised loans are converted to

loans provided based on market conditions.

Loans are prepaid by the government as part of the subsidy after the second and the third childbirth following the signatory of the loan contract. The Bank calculated the favourable and unfavourable effects of using reasonably possible alternative assumptions by modifying the demographical assumption of breach of conditions by +/-5% as one of the most significant unobservable input in the cash-flow estimation.

For the year ended 31 December 2022 the Bank used a new and more complex model for cash-flow calculations of the subsidised personal loans. The new model uses more scenarios compared to the previous one. These scenarios based on the above mentioned events (first second and third child births after signatory and breach of conditions) and also the event of divorce. The model uses public statistical information to estimate the outcome of these possible future events. The Bank calculated the favourable and unfavourable effects of using reasonably possible alternative assumptions by modifying the demographical assumption of future child births by +/-5% as one of the most significant unobservable input in the cash-flow estimation.

The favourable and unfavourable effects of using reasonably possible alternative assumptions for the valuation of FVOCI debt securities have been calculated by modifying the credit risk rate used for the valuation by +/-15% as being the best estimates of the management as at 31 December 2023 and 31 December 2022 respectively.

Reconciliation of the opening and closing balances of Level 3 instruments for the year ended 31 December 2023:

	Opening balance	Transfer to Level 3	Change in FVA due to credit risk	Change in FVA due to market factors	Purchases/ Disbursement	Settlement/ Sales	Closing balance
Loans mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss	793,242	–	(980)	93,257	103,725	(54,396)	934,848
Securities mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss	9,374	–	–	(359)	–	–	9,015
Derivative financial instruments designated as held for trading	(650)	–	–	(3,050)	–	–	(3,700)
Securities at fair value through other comprehensive income	27,415	–	1,423	2,035	–	–	30,873
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	(16,576)	–	–	(4,542)	–	1,332	(19,786)
Total	812,805	–	443	87,341	103,725	(53,064)	951,250

Reconciliation of the opening and closing balances of Level 3 instruments for the year ended 31 December 2022:

	Opening balance	Transfer to Level 3	Change in FVA due to credit risk	Change in FVA due to market factors	Purchases/ Disbursement	Settlement/ Sales	Closing balance
Loans mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss	662,012	–	11,872	(23,330)	182,259	(39,571)	793,242
Securities mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss	9,254	–	–	(1,052)	1,172	–	9,374
Derivative financial instruments designated as held for trading	10,170	–	–	(10,820)	–	–	(650)
Securities at fair value through other comprehensive income	–	12,105	–	15,310	–	–	27,415
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	(20,133)	–	–	1,934	–	1,623	(16,576)
Total	661,303	–	11,872	(17,958)	183,431	(37,948)	812,805

NOTE 46:

ASSETS CLASSIFIED AS HELD-FOR-SALE (in HUF mn)

The Bank has concluded a share sale and purchase agreement to sell its directly and indirectly owned 100% shareholding in OTP Bank Romania S.A. to Banca Transilvania S.A. (hereinafter referred to as: BT). OTP Group is also selling its 100% shareholdings in its other Romanian subsidiaries, OTP Leasing Romania IFN S.A. and OTP Asset Management S.A.I. S.A. to BT under the transaction.

The total selling price is EUR 347.5 million from which EUR 335 million is related to OTP Bank

Romania S.A. Therefore impairment gain was recorded in amount of HUF 41 billion in the Separate Statement of Profit or Loss related to investment of OTP Bank Romania S.A., after that the carrying amount was reclassified to "Non-current asset held for sale" in the Separate Statement of Financial Position.

The financial closing of the transaction is expected in 2024 subject to the necessary regulatory approvals.

NOTE 47:

SIGNIFICANT EVENTS DURING THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

1) Term Note Program

See details about the event in Note 20.

2) Purchase of the majority stake in the Uzbek Ipoteka Bank

See details about the event in Note 12.

3) Termination of financial closing of Nova KBM

See details about the event in Note 12.

4) Capital increase at OTP Mortgage Bank Ltd.

See details about the event in Note 12.

5) Capital increase at OTP Real Estate Ltd.

See details about the event in Note 12.

6) Significant regulatory changes in Hungary

About the prolongation of deadline of interest rate cap, amending the previously laid down methodology of windfall tax calculation, the changes in savings and government bond markets, family support schemes, capital regulation and mandatory minimum reserve requirements please see details in Note 4.

7) Interest benchmark reform

During the IBOR reform the Bank identified several risks at the beginning of 2021, which the project had to manage and monitor closely. These risks include but are not limited to the following:

- The abolition of LIBOR affected several transactions that may require automated IT solutions,
- The new reference rates are different in nature from LIBOR that cause difficulties to settle the value differences with the customers,
- It was necessary to implement new processes not to develop LIBOR based products, and to develop a strategy for removing or modifying the affected products handled by the Bank,
- After termination of LIBOR, the Bank has to act under the "Fallback clauses", the clauses that regulate the replacement of the reference interest rates in the contract and the use of an alternative interest as a reference. The content of these clauses needs to be clearly defined and checked from a business point of view, ie which reference interest rate will be applied instead of LIBOR for the given contract and whether it is commercially appropriate. In defining the fallback clauses, efforts had to be made to provide a viable alternative to the termination of LIBOR that would not result in a business loss for the Bank.
- Legal risks related to the termination of LIBOR. Such risks can arise when Fallback clauses are not included in the contracts, or the law governing the contract doesn't contain a statutory reference rate. In these cases the contracts can be cancelled due to impossibility or the termination by either party.
- Missing of contractual interest rates can result in settlement disputes, compensation cases or litigation.
- Business risks of the termination of LIBOR. The most significant of these are
 - the law governing the contract can set the applicable interest rate that can be result in a business loss for the Bank,
 - business loss due to negative customer experience,
 - operational risk, when several unique contracts must be handled in a short time.

Terminating interest rates ()	Alternative Reference Rates
LIBOR USD* (1 week and 2 months settings), FedFund Rate	SOFR
LIBOR GBP	SONIA
LIBOR JPY	TONA
LIBOR EUR	EURIBOR
LIBOR CHF**	SARON
EONIA	€STR

Amounts effected by IBOR reform as at 31 December 2023:

Reference rate	Type of the contract	Nominal value of the contract	Pieces of contracts
USD LIBOR	Loan	14,592	255
Other LIBOR	Bonds (assets)	4,853	1
Total		19,445	256

The above LIBOR-based amounts outstanding as at 31 December 2023 will be managed at the first interest period therefore they do not cause a risk to the Bank or to the customers.

8) Risk relating to the Russian-Ukrainian armed conflict

On 24 February 2022 Russia launched a military operation against Ukraine which is still ongoing at the date of this Report. Until now many countries, as well as the European Union imposed sanctions due to the armed conflict on Russia and Russian businesses and citizens. Russia responded to these sanctions with similar measures.

The armed conflict and the international sanctions influence the business and economic activities significantly all around the world. There are a number of factors associated with the Russian-Ukrainian armed conflict and the international sanctions as well as their impact on global economies that could have a material adverse effect on (among other things) the profitability, capital and liquidity of financial institutions such as the OTP Group.

The armed conflict and the international sanctions cause significant economic damage

to the affected parties and in addition they cause disruptions in the global economic processes, of which the precise consequences (inter alia the effects on energy and grain markets, the global transport routes and international trade as well as tourism) are difficult to be estimated at the moment.

It remains unclear how this will evolve through 2022 and the OTP Group continues to monitor the situation closely. However, the OTP Group's ability to conduct business may be adversely affected by disruptions to its infrastructure, business processes and technology services. This may cause significant customer detriment, costs to reimburse losses incurred by the OTP Group's customers, and reputational damage.

Furthermore, the OTP Group relies on models to support a broad range of business and risk management activities, including informing business decisions and strategies, measuring and limiting risk, valuing exposures, conducting stress testing and assessing capital adequacy. Models are, by their nature, imperfect and incomplete representations of reality because they rely on assumptions and inputs, and as such assumptions may later potentially prove to be incorrect, this can affect the accuracy of their outputs. This may be exacerbated when dealing with unprecedented scenarios,

* The following USD LIBOR settings will be terminated after December 31, 2023: overnight and 1, 3, 6 and 12 Months. The affected USD LIBOR contracts will be handled on an ongoing basis until the remaining USD LIBOR settings' cessation date.

** In the case of CHF LIBOR, OTP Bank acts in accordance with the implementing regulation of the European Commission ([https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=PL_COM:C\(2021\)7488&from=EN](https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=PL_COM:C(2021)7488&from=EN)).

such as the Russian-Ukrainian armed conflict and the international sanctions, due to the lack of reliable historical reference points and data. Any and all such events mentioned above could have a material adverse effect on the

OTP Group's business, financial condition, results of operations, prospects, liquidity, capital position and credit ratings, as well as on the OTP Group's customers, employees and suppliers.

NOTE 48:

SIGNIFICANT EVENTS AFTER THE REPORTING PERIOD

Summary of economic policy measures made and other relevant regulatory changes as post-balance sheet events

Post-balance sheet events cover the period until 20 February 2024.

Hungary

- On 23 January 2024 OTP Bank announced that notes were issued with a value date of 31 January 2024, in the aggregate nominal amount of EUR 600 million. The 5 years, Non-Call 4 years Senior Preferred Notes were priced on 23 January 2024.
- On 26 January 2024 Scope Ratings affirmed Hungary's long-term local – and foreign-currency issuer and senior unsecured debt ratings at 'BBB' with stable outlook.
- On 29 January 2024 the Ministry for National Economy announced that following discussions between the Government and the Banking Association, based on the banks' voluntary commitment, from 1 February to 1 May 2024, the interest margin above BUBOR rate for newly contracted Hungarian Forint-based, variable-rate corporate loan contracts (regardless of the purpose of the loan) will be 0%, and the margin will remain at 0% for 6 months from the date of disbursement of the loan, after which it may return to the normal level. At the same time, the Government indicated that the rate cap on outstanding variable rate MSE loans, which expires on 1 April 2024 according to the current legislation, will not be further extended.
- On 30 January 2024 the National Bank of Hungary cut its key policy rate by 75 bps to 10.0%.
- On 2 February 2024 OTP Bank announced that it decided to terminate the project aiming at establishing a consumer finance joint venture company with its partners in China with a 15% shareholding, as the condition precedents were not fulfilled until the pertaining contractual deadlines.
- On 9 February 2024 OTP Bank announced that it concluded a share sale and purchase agreement to sell its directly and indirectly owned 100% shareholding in OTP Bank Romania S.A. to Banca Transilvania S.A. ('BT'). OTP Group is also selling its 100% shareholdings in its other Romanian subsidiaries, OTP Leasing Romania IFN S.A. and OTP Asset Management S.A.I. S.A. to BT under the transaction. The financial closing of the transaction is expected in 2024 subject to the necessary regulatory approvals.
- On 12 February 2024 OTP Bank received a single permission from the Hungarian National Bank for the repurchase of treasury shares, accordingly the Bank is entitled to repurchase its own shares in the amount of HUF 60 billion until 31 December 2024. The total amount specified in the permission shall immediately be deducted from the own funds in accordance with the law.
- Capital increase at Merkantil Bank Ltd. See details about the event in Note 12.
- Capital increase at Monicom Ltd. See details about the event in Note 12.
- Capital increase at Ipotek Bank. See details about the event in Note 12.

This is a translation of the Hungarian Report

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Shareholders of OTP Bank Nyrt.

Report on the audit of the consolidated financial statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying 2023 consolidated financial statements of OTP Bank Nyrt. ("the Company") and its subsidiaries (altogether "the Group") included in the accompanying 529900W3MO000A18X956-2023-12-31-hu.zip¹ digital file, which comprise the consolidated statement of financial position as at 31 December 2023 - showing a total assets of HUF 39,609,144 million - and a consolidated statement of comprehensive income - showing a total comprehensive income for the year of HUF 864,843 million -, the related consolidated statement of profit or loss, consolidated statement of changes in equity, consolidated statement of cash flows for the year then ended and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including material accounting policy information.

In our opinion the consolidated financial statements give a true and fair view of the consolidated financial position of the Group as at 31 December 2023 and of its consolidated financial performance and its consolidated cash flows for the financial year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the EU ("EU IFRSs") and have been prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with the supplementary requirements of Act C of 2000 on Accounting ("Hungarian Accounting Law") relevant for consolidated financial statements prepared in accordance with EU IFRSs.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Hungarian National Auditing Standards and with applicable laws and regulations in Hungary, including also Regulation (EU) No. 537/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 April 2014 on specific requirements regarding statutory audit of public-interest entities ("Regulation (EU) No. 537/2014"). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the "Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the consolidated financial statements" section of our report.

¹ Digital identification of the above referred 529900W3MO000A18X956-2023-12-31-hu.zip consolidated financial statements, using SHA 256 HASH algorithm is 2808F7287D51E1D0482F6BC5E1AEFEB0B728991CC79FB18D6D8FA448658CE4A9

We are independent of the Group in accordance with the applicable ethical requirements according to relevant laws in effect in Hungary and the policy of the Chamber of Hungarian Auditors on the ethical rules and disciplinary proceedings and, concerning matters not regulated by any of these, with the International Ethics Standards Board of Accountants' (IESBA) International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards) (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. For each matter below, our description of how our audit addressed the matter is provided in that context.

We have fulfilled the responsibilities described in the "Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the consolidated financial statements" section of our report, including in relation to these matters. Accordingly, our audit included the performance of procedures designed to respond to our assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements. The results of our audit procedures, including the procedures performed to address the matters below, provide the basis for our audit opinion on the accompanying consolidated financial statements.

Acquisition accounting for significant new business combinations

In 2023, after obtaining all required regulatory approvals, the Group acquired 43 legal entities, of which two entities, Nova KBM d.d. and JSCMB Ipoteka Bank, have significant operations from a Group perspective.

Accounting for acquisitions falls under the scope of IFRS 3 - Business Combinations and involves significant judgments and assumptions for the determination and recognition of the fair value of the acquired assets and liabilities assumed. Management performed the assessment and purchase price allocations with the

Our audit procedures on the business combinations included among others the following procedures. We read and evaluated the share purchase agreements and the acquisition accounting assessments made by management.

Our audit procedures included the involvement of valuation specialists to assess the appropriateness of the methodology applied by management in determining the fair value of acquired financial instruments, real estate, immaterial rights and other assets acquired and liabilities

involvement of (external) valuation expert.

After performing the purchase price allocations for the two subsidiaries, the Group recognized negative goodwill arising on these two acquisitions in the amount of HUF 198 billion.

Due to the significance of the recognized negative goodwill (representing 20% of total profit after income tax as of 31 December 2023) and the related estimation uncertainty, this is considered a key audit matter.

assumed. We also assessed the main assumptions used in the valuation and evaluated the competence, capabilities and objectivity of the (external) valuation specialists involved by management. We assessed the measurement of the assets acquired and liabilities assumed at fair value, as well as the calculation of negative goodwill.

We also assessed the completeness of the fair value adjustments recognized by reading share purchase agreements, Board decisions and due diligence reports.

We evaluated whether the negative goodwill determined is reasonable and whether there are any potential liabilities to be recognized as part of the purchase price allocation.

We also evaluated whether the disclosures in the consolidated financial statements appropriately reflect the Group's acquisition accounting and are compliant with the EU IFRSs.

The Group's disclosures about its policies for business combinations are included in Note 2.4. Accounting for acquisitions, which specifically explain the accounting policies and key assumptions used when determining the estimations and their evaluation, are detailed in Note 42 Acquisition.

Determination of expected credit losses relating to loans at amortised cost

Credit impairment is a highly subjective area due to the level of judgement applied by management in determining expected credit losses ("ECL"). The identification of impairment and the determination of the recoverable amount are inherently uncertain processes involving various assumptions and factors. Such factors

We involved valuation specialists to assist us in performing our audit procedures on ECL and related credit impairments. Our audit procedures included among others the following procedures.

We evaluated the design and tested the operating effectiveness of internal controls over the approval, recording

may include the financial condition of the counterparty, expected future cash flows, and expected net selling prices of collateral. The portfolios which give rise to the greatest uncertainty are typically those where impairments are derived from estimates of future cash flows and the realisable value of collateral, calculated using collective impairment models, which are unsecured or are subject to potential collateral shortfalls. These models require the significant periodic judgment of management regarding correct segmentation, the identification of significant changes in credit risk, the inclusion of forward-looking elements as well as the application of management overlay (to reflect on circumstances beyond the modelling capabilities).

Given the economic uncertainties from the Russian - Ukrainian conflict, the risks to the global economy, significant judgement is required in the assessment of significant changes in credit risk, the definition of default, the estimation of future cash-flows (including the value of realisable collateral) and the evaluation of forward-looking information.

Due to the significance of loans at amortised cost (representing 48% of Total Assets as of 31 December 2023) and the related estimation uncertainty, this is considered a key audit matter.

and monitoring of loans at amortized cost and controls over ECL calculations, including the quality of underlying data and applications.

We evaluated the controls over the general IT environment of the applications relevant from an audit perspective related to the determination of ECL.

We evaluated management's assumptions relating to the overall uncertainties arising from the geopolitical and economic situation caused by the Russian-Ukrainian conflict.

For ECL calculated on an individual basis, we tested the assumptions used by the management underlying the impairment identification and quantification, focusing on loan cases with the most significant potential impact on the consolidated financial statements. We also evaluated management's assumptions on the expected future cash flows, including the value of realisable collateral and estimates of recovery, based on our own understanding and available market information.

For ECL calculated on a collective basis we evaluated the model governance, methodologies, inputs and management assumptions used (probability of default, loss given default, significant increase in credit risk and forward-looking elements).

For exposures subject to increased uncertainties arising from the Russian-Ukrainian conflict we designed additional procedures to address the higher estimation uncertainty. Such procedures, among others included: an assessment of the overall changes in the ECL model (including its parameters), an assessment of the additional criteria applied for the

identification of significant changes in credit risk, territorial analysis of the value of realisable collateral of the exposures which are directly or indirectly impacted by the Russian-Ukrainian conflict, and benchmarking of the ECL coverage of the portfolio against other market participants. We assessed the sensitivity of the Ukrainian ECL models to reasonable alternative forward-looking assumptions.

We considered the regulatory measures on the assumptions applied by the management for ECL estimation purposes.

We also evaluated whether the disclosures in the consolidated financial statements appropriately reflect the Group's exposure to credit risk and are compliant with the EU IFRSs.

The Group's disclosures about its risk management policies are included in Note 2.6 Loss allowance and Note 37.1 Credit risk which specifically explains the key assumptions used when determining credit risk and their evaluation are described in Note 4: Macro environment, impact of economic situation on the Group, Note 11 Loans at amortised cost and at fair value and Note 31 Loss allowances / Impairment / Provisions.

General Information Technology controls over the financial reporting process

A significant part of the Group's financial reporting process, including revenue recognition, is significantly reliant on IT systems with embedded automated processes and controls over the capture, storage and extraction of information. A fundamental component of these processes and controls is ensuring appropriate user access and change

We focused our audit on those IT systems and controls that are significant for the Group's financial reporting. As audit procedures over the IT systems and application controls require specific expertise, we involved IT audit specialists to assist us in performing our audit procedures. Our

management protocols exist and are being adhered to.

These protocols are important because they ensure that access and changes to IT systems and related data are made and authorized in an appropriate manner.

As our audit of the financial statements sought to place a high level of reliance on IT systems and application controls related to financial reporting, a high proportion of the overall audit effort has been carried out regarding to understand and test IT infrastructure and applications including relevant application controls. Furthermore, the complexity of IT systems and nature of application controls requires special technology expertise and specialized skills to be involved in the audit we therefore consider this as a key audit matter.

audit procedures included among others the following procedures.

We understood and assessed the overall IT control environment and the controls in place which included controls over access to systems and data, as well as system changes. We adjusted our audit approach based on the financial significance of the system and whether there were automated procedures supported by that system.

As part of our audit procedures, we tested the operating effectiveness of controls over appropriate access rights to assess whether only appropriate users had the ability to create, modify or delete user accounts for the relevant in-scope applications. We also tested the operating effectiveness of controls around system development and program changes to establish that changes to the system were appropriately authorized, developed and implemented. Additionally, we assessed and tested the design and operating effectiveness of the application controls embedded in the processes relevant to our audit.

The Group's disclosures about its IT systems and related IT general and application controls are included in section System of internal controls and IT Controls in the consolidated business report.

Estimation uncertainties as a result of the Russian - Ukrainian conflict (excluding expected credit losses relating to loans at amortised cost)

On 24 February 2022, the Russian army started military operations in Ukraine, which are still ongoing at the date of our audit report. In connection to this, there have been, among others, impacts on businesses in Ukraine and Russia. The sanctions implemented caused an unforeseen rise and volatility of market prices, foreign exchange and interest

We involved valuation specialists to assist us in performing our audit procedures which included among others the following procedures.

We evaluated the appropriateness of the Group's controls over the valuation of financial instruments, deferred tax assets and goodwill.

rates. It is difficult to estimate the further development of market prices and the key macroeconomic indicators. As a consequence, the valuation of financial instruments, goodwill and the recoverability of deferred tax assets are a highly subjective area due to the level of judgement applied by the management.

In the consolidated financial statements, the amount of financial instruments (government bonds and foreign exchange derivatives) which are exposed to valuation uncertainties relating to the Russian-Ukrainian conflict is HUF 463 billion. Cash flow estimates and yield curves applied for the valuation of Russian and Ukrainian financial instruments contain significant judgements. As such, the exposures identified are mainly categorized as Level 3 financial instruments. The valuation of these instruments involves unobservable inputs as well and, as such, there is greater estimation uncertainty in the determination of their value.

As a consequence of differences between the accounting and tax treatment of ECL and valuation adjustments of financial instruments, the Russian operation of the Group recognized deferred tax assets in the amount of HUF 11 billion. Based on the available business plans the Russian operation of the Group will be able to utilize the deferred tax assets. The recoverability of deferred tax assets involves significant judgement applied by the management.

Due to the conflict, the Group performed an impairment test of goodwill. As a result, the Group fully impaired the goodwill (a provision of HUF 41 billion) relating to the Russian operation in 2023. The goodwill impairment test model includes sensitive inputs as key assumptions.

Our procedures included an assessment of the suitability of the valuation model and the key assumptions applied by management. As part of our procedures, we reviewed key market-related assumptions in management's valuation models, country budgets and we performed benchmarking of foreign exchange rates, discount rates against external data where available. We also tested the mathematical accuracy of the cash flow models and agreed relevant data to Board approved business plans.

We evaluated pricing model methodologies against industry practice and valuation guidelines. We performed independent valuations for selected instruments and used external source data where available. We compared results of our valuations to the Group's valuations.

We also evaluated whether the disclosures in the consolidated financial statements appropriately reflect the estimation uncertainties of the Group as a result of the Russian - Ukrainian conflict and are compliant with the EU IFRSs.

The Group's disclosures about its risk valuation policies are included in Note 2.5.3. Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, Note 3.4. Impairment on goodwill, Note 4: Macro environment, impact of economic situation on the Group, which specifically explains the accounting policies and key assumptions used when determining the estimations and their evaluation, are detailed in Note 8 Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, Note 9 Securities at fair value through other comprehensive income, Note 10 Securities at amortized cost, Note 13 Property,

Due to the significance of assets impacted by the Russian - Ukrainian conflict (representing 5% of Total Assets as of 31 December 2023) and the related estimation uncertainty, this is considered a key audit matter.

equipment and intangible assets, Note 35 Income taxes and Note 48.4. Fair value levels.

Other information

Other information consists of the 2023 consolidated business report of the Group and the "Management's Analysis" section of the annual report which have been made available to us before the date of our independent auditor's report and of the "Message to the Shareholders", "Corporate Governance" and "Macroeconomic and financial environment in 2023" sections of the annual report which are expected to be made available after the date of our independent auditor's report but do not include the consolidated financial statements and our independent auditor's report. Management is responsible for the other information, including preparation of the consolidated business report in accordance with the Hungarian Accounting Law and other relevant legal requirements, if any. Our opinion on the consolidated financial statements does not cover the other information.

In connection with our audit of the consolidated financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether 1) the other information is materially inconsistent with the consolidated financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated and 2) the consolidated business report has been prepared in accordance with the Hungarian Accounting Law and other relevant legal requirements, if any.

Our opinion on the consolidated business report should include the information required according to Subsection (2) e) and f) of Section 95/B of the Hungarian Accounting Law and we are required to confirm also whether the information prescribed in Subsection (2) a)-d) and g)-h) of Section 95/B of the Hungarian Accounting Law have been made available and whether the consolidated business report includes the non-financial statement as required by Subsection (5) of Section 134 of the Hungarian Accounting Law.

When fulfilling this responsibility we have considered the following law: Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2019/815 of 17 December 2018 on Supplementing Directive 2004/109/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council with regard to regulatory technical standards on the specification of a single electronic reporting format ("ESEF Regulation") and Regulation (EU) 2020/852 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 June 2020 on the establishment of a framework to facilitate sustainable investment, and amending Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 ("EU Taxonomy Regulation"), as such prescribing specific requirements for the consolidated business report, in relation with forming our opinion on the consolidated business report.

In our opinion, the consolidated business report of the Group, including the information required according to Subsection (2) e) and f) of Section 95/B of the Hungarian Accounting Law for 2023 is consistent, in all material respects, with the 2023 consolidated financial statements of the Group and the relevant requirements of the Hungarian Accounting Law and the other law listed above.

We also confirm that the Group have made available the information required according to Subsection (2) a)-d) and g)-h) of Section 95/B of the Hungarian Accounting Law and that the consolidated business report includes the non-financial statement as required by Subsection (5) of Section 134 of the Hungarian Accounting Law.

Further to the above, based on the knowledge we have obtained about the Group and its environment in the course of the audit we are required to report whether we have identified any material misstatement in the other information, and if so, the nature of the misstatement in question. We have nothing to report in this regard.

When we read the sections of the annual report, which had not yet been made available to us at the date of this report, if we conclude that there is a material misstatement therein, we are required to communicate the matter to those charged with governance.

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

Management is responsible for the preparation of consolidated financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with EU IFRSs and for the preparation in accordance with the supplementary requirements of the Hungarian Accounting Law relevant for consolidated financial statements prepared in accordance with EU IFRSs, 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.

Auditor's 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 auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with Hungarian National Auditing Standards and with applicable laws and regulations in Hungary, including also Regulation (EU) No. 537/2014 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 Auditing Standards and with applicable laws and regulations in Hungary, including also Regulation (EU) No. 537/2014, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional scepticism 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 auditor's 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 auditor's 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 to 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.

Report on other legal and regulatory requirements

Report on compliance with the requirements of the regulation on the European Single Electronic Format:

We have undertaken a reasonable assurance engagement on the compliance of the consolidated financial statements included in the digital file - identified in our report - prepared by the Group ("consolidated financial statements in ESEF format") with the requirements set out in the ESEF Regulation.

Responsibilities of the management and those charged with governance for the consolidated financial statements in ESEF format

The Company's management is responsible for preparing the consolidated financial statements in ESEF format that comply with the ESEF Regulation. This responsibility includes:

- the preparation of the consolidated financial statements in the applicable XHTML format;
- the selection and application of appropriate iXBRL tags as required by ESEF Regulation using judgement where necessary; including completeness of use of the relevant tags, appropriateness of creation and anchoring of the extension elements; and
- the design, implementation and maintenance of internal controls relevant to the application of the ESEF Regulation.

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

Our responsibility and summary of the work performed

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on whether the consolidated financial statements in ESEF format complies, in all material respects, with the requirements of the ESEF Regulation based on the evidence we have obtained. We conducted our reasonable assurance engagement in accordance with Hungarian National Standard on Assurance Engagements 3000 (Revised), Assurance Engagements Other than Audits or Reviews of Historical Financial Information (ISAE 3000).

A reasonable assurance engagement in accordance with ISAE 3000 involves performing procedures to obtain evidence about compliance with the ESEF Regulation. The nature, timing and extent of procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material departures from the requirements set out in the ESEF Regulation whether due to fraud or error. Our reasonable assurance engagement included obtaining an understanding of the tagging, obtaining an understanding of the Group's internal controls relevant to the application of the requirements of the ESEF Regulation, verifying whether the XHTML format was applied properly, evaluating the completeness of the Group's tagging of the consolidated financial statements using the XBRL markup language, evaluating the appropriateness of the Group's use of iXBRL elements selected from the ESEF taxonomy and the creation of extension elements where no suitable element in the ESEF taxonomy has been identified and evaluating the use of anchoring in relation to the extension elements.

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

Opinion

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements in ESEF format of the Group for the year ended 31 December 2023 included in the digital files -identified in our report - complies, in all material respects, with the requirements of the ESEF Regulation.

Reporting requirements on content of auditor's report in compliance with Regulation (EU) No. 537/2014:

Appointment and Approval of Auditor

We were appointed as the statutory auditor of OTP Bank Nyrt. by the General Assembly of Shareholders of the Company on 28 April 2023. Total uninterrupted engagement period, including previous renewals (extension of the period for which we were originally appointed) and reappointments for the statutory auditor, has lasted for three years.



Consistency with Additional Report to Audit Committee

Our audit opinion on the consolidated financial statements expressed herein is consistent with the additional report to the audit committee of the Company, which we issued in accordance with Article 11 of the Regulation (EU) No. 537/2014 on the same date as the date of this report.

Non-audit Services

We declare that no prohibited non-audit services referred to in Article 5(1) of Regulation (EU) No. 537/2014 were provided by us to the Company and its controlled undertakings and we remained independent from the Group in conducting the audit.

In addition to statutory audit services and services disclosed in the consolidated business report and in the consolidated financial statements, no other services were provided by us to the Company and its controlled undertakings.

The engagement partner on the audit resulting in this independent auditor's report is Kónya Zsolt.

Budapest, 20 March 2024

(The original Hungarian version has been signed.)

Kónya Zsolt
Engagement partner
Ernst & Young Kft.
1132 Budapest, Váci út 20.
Registration No. 001165

Kónya Zsolt
Registered auditor
Chamber membership No.: 007383

Statement of financial position

(consolidated, in accordance with IFRS, as at 31 December 2023, in HUF mn)

	Note	31/12/2023	31/12/2022
Cash, amounts due from banks and balances with the National Banks	5	7,125,049	4,221,392
Placements with other banks	6	1,566,998	1,351,082
Repo receivables	7	223,884	41,009
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	8	288,885	436,387
Securities at fair value through other comprehensive income	9	1,601,461	1,739,603
Securities at amortized cost	10	5,249,272	4,891,938
Loans at amortized cost	11	17,676,533	16,094,458
Loans mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss	11	1,400,485	1,247,414
Finance lease receivables	36	1,289,712	1,298,752
Associates and other investments	12	96,110	73,849
Property and equipment	13	523,124	464,469
Intangible assets and goodwill	13	291,358	237,031
Right-of-use assets	36	74,698	58,937
Investment properties	14	53,381	47,452
Derivative financial assets designated as hedge accounting	15	41,967	48,247
Deferred tax assets	35	55,691	75,421
Current income tax receivables	35	7,773	5,650
Other assets	16	509,430	471,119
Assets classified as held for sale	50	1,533,333	-
TOTAL ASSETS		39,609,144	32,804,210
Amounts due to banks, the National Governments, deposits from the National Banks and other banks	17	1,940,862	1,463,158
Repo liabilities	18	126,237	217,369
Financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss	19	70,707	54,191
Deposits from customers	20	28,332,431	25,188,805
Liabilities from issued securities	21	2,095,548	870,682
Derivative financial liabilities held for trading	22	140,488	385,747
Derivative financial liabilities designated as hedge accounting	23	63,899	27,949
Leasing liabilities	36	76,313	63,778
Deferred tax liabilities	35	28,663	40,094
Current income tax payable	35	69,948	28,866
Provisions	24	121,119	131,621
Other liabilities	24	745,820	707,654
Subordinated bonds and loans	25	562,396	301,984
Liabilities directly associated with assets classified as held for sale	50	1,139,920	-
TOTAL LIABILITIES		35,514,351	29,481,898
Share capital	26	28,000	28,000
Retained earnings and reserves	27	4,179,322	3,395,215
Treasury shares	28	(120,489)	(106,862)
Total equity attributable to the parent		4,086,833	3,316,353
Total equity attributable to non-controlling interest	29	7,960	5,959
TOTAL SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY		4,094,793	3,322,312
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY		39,609,144	32,804,210

Budapest, 20 March 2024

The accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements on pages xxx to xxx form an integral part of these Consolidated Financial Statements prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by EU.

Statement of profit or loss

(consolidated, in accordance with IFRS, for the year ended 31 December 2023, in HUF mn)

	Note	Year ended 31 December 2023	Year ended 31 December 2022
CONTINUING OPERATIONS			
Interest income calculated using the effective interest method	30	2,314,677	1,425,859
Income similar to interest income	30	633,587	475,547
Interest income and income similar to interest income		2,948,264	1,901,406
Interest expense		(1,561,558)	(874,538)
NET INTEREST INCOME		1,386,706	1,026,868
Loss allowance on loans, placements, amounts due from banks and on repo receivables	31	(109,223)	(145,159)
Change in the fair value attributable to changes in the credit risk of loans mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss	31	(91)	13,346
Release of loss allowance/(Loss allowance) on securities at fair value through other comprehensive income and on securities at amortized cost	31	8,831	(60,761)
Release of provision/(Provision) for commitments and guarantees given	31	19,870	(5,917)
Release of impairment/(Impairment) of assets subject to operating lease and of investment properties	31	1,332	(1,204)
Risk cost total		(79,281)	(199,695)
NET INTEREST INCOME AFTER RISK COST		1,307,425	827,173
Loss from derecognition of financial assets at amortized cost	33	(17,182)	(1,573)
Modification loss	4	(38,141)	(39,997)
Income from fees and commissions	32	861,309	716,866
Expense from fees and commissions	32	(169,316)	(132,375)
Net profit from fees and commissions		691,993	584,491
Foreign exchange result, net	33	13,827	(16,302)
Gain/(Loss) on securities, net	33	7,283	(4,505)
Fair value adjustment on financial instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss	33	94,613	(4,044)
Net results on derivative instruments and hedge relationships	33	(12,760)	16,360
Profit from associates	8,9	14,766	14,618
Goodwill impairment	13	-	(67,715)
Other operating income	34	324,266	124,930
Other operating expenses	34	(110,570)	(125,742)
Net operating income/(expense)		331,425	(62,400)
Personnel expenses	34	(478,696)	(377,728)
Depreciation and amortization	13	(111,996)	(101,125)
Other general expenses	34	(483,645)	(451,163)
Other administrative expenses		(1,074,337)	(930,016)
PROFIT BEFORE INCOME TAX		1,201,183	377,678
Income tax expense	35	(189,478)	(58,600)
PROFIT AFTER INCOME TAX FOR THE PERIOD FROM CONTINUING OPERATIONS		1,011,705	319,078
DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS			
Gains from disposal of subsidiary classified as held for sale	50	-	11,444
Net (Loss)/Gain from discontinued operations	50	(21,246)	16,559
PROFIT AFTER INCOME TAX FROM CONTINUING AND DISCONTINUED OPERATION		990,459	347,081
From this, attributable to:			
Non-controlling interest	29	1,801	727
Owners of the company		988,658	346,354
Earnings per share (in HUF)			
From continuing operations			
Basic	46	3,774	1,184
Diluted	46	3,772	1,184
From continuing and discontinued operations			
Basic	46	3,695	1,289
Diluted	46	3,693	1,288

The accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements on pages 430 to 601 form an integral part of these Consolidated Financial Statements prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by EU.

Statement of comprehensive income

(consolidated, in accordance with IFRS, for the year ended 31 December 2023, in HUF mn)

	Note	Year ended 31 December 2023	Year ended 31 December 2022
PROFIT AFTER INCOME TAX FOR THE YEAR		990,459	347,081
Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:			
Fair value adjustment of securities at fair value through other comprehensive income	27	89,734	(134,692)
Deferred tax related to fair value adjustment of securities at fair value through other comprehensive income	27	(12,779)	10,816
Net investment hedge in foreign operations	27	(2,707)	-
Foreign currency translation difference	27	(200,928)	179,623
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:			
Fair value changes of equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	27	2,411	5,780
Deferred tax related to equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	27	(947)	(1,282)
Change of actuarial gain related to employee benefits	27	(392)	1,059
Deferred tax related to change of actuarial gain related to employee benefits	27	(8)	(43)
Other comprehensive income		(125,616)	61,261
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME		864,843	408,342
From this, attributable to:			
Non-controlling interest		1,129	647
Owners of the company		863,714	407,695

The accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements on pages 430 to 601 form an integral part of these Consolidated Financial Statements prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by EU.

Statement of changes in shareholders' equity

(consolidated, in accordance with IFRS, for the year ended 31 December 2023, in HUF mn)

	Note	Share capital	Capital reserve	Retained earnings and other reserves*	Treasury shares	Total equity attributable to shareholders	Non-controlling interest	Total equity
Balance as at 1 January 2022		28,000	52	3,109,457	(106,941)	3,030,568	6,198	3,036,766
Profit after income tax for the period		-	-	346,354	-	346,354	727	347,081
Other Comprehensive Income		-	-	61,341	-	61,341	(80)	61,261
Total comprehensive income		-	-	407,695	-	407,695	647	408,342
Purchasing of non-controlling interest		-	-	-	-	-	(886)	(886)
Decrease due to business combination		-	-	(1,321)	-	(1,321)	-	(1,321)
Share-based payment	40	-	-	2,948	-	2,948	-	2,948
Paid dividends for years 2019, 2020, 2021	27	-	-	(120,248)	-	(120,248)	-	(120,248)
Adjustment related to share-based payment		-	-	4,066	-	4,066	-	4,066
Sale of Treasury shares	28	-	-	-	16,347	16,347	-	16,347
Treasury shares – loss on sale	28	-	-	(7,434)	-	(7,434)	-	(7,434)
Treasury shares – acquisition	28	-	-	-	(16,268)	(16,268)	-	(16,268)
Balance as at 31 December 2022		28,000	52	3,395,163	(106,862)	3,316,353	5,959	3,322,312
Balance as at 1 January 2023		28,000	52	3,395,163	(106,862)	3,316,353	5,959	3,322,312
Profit after income tax for the period		-	-	988,658	-	988,658	1,801	990,459
Other Comprehensive Income		-	-	(124,944)	-	(124,944)	(672)	(125,616)
Total comprehensive income		-	-	863,714	-	863,714	1,129	864,843
Purchasing of non-controlling interest		-	-	-	-	-	(159)	(159)
Increase due to business combination		-	-	-	-	-	3,149	3,149
Dividend paid to non-controlling interest	29	-	-	-	-	-	(2,118)	(2,118)
Share-based payment	40	-	-	3,292	-	3,292	-	3,292
Paid dividends for year 2022	27	-	-	(84,000)	-	(84,000)	-	(84,000)
Adjustment related to share-based payment		-	-	3,836	-	3,836	-	3,836
Sale of Treasury shares	28	-	-	-	26,191	26,191	-	26,191
Treasury shares – loss on sale	28	-	-	(2,735)	-	(2,735)	-	(2,735)
Treasury shares – acquisition	28	-	-	-	(39,818)	(39,818)	-	(39,818)
Balance as at 31 December 2023		28,000	52	4,179,270	(120,489)	4,086,833	7,960	4,094,793

The accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements on pages 430 to 601 form an integral part of these Consolidated Financial Statements prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by EU.

* See details in Note 27.

Statement of cash-flows

(consolidated, in accordance with IFRS, for the year ended 31 December 2023, in HUF mn)

	Note	Year ended 31 December 2023	Year ended 31 December 2022
OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Profit after income tax for the period (attributable to the owners of the company)		988,658	346,354
Net accrued interest		4,360	45,499
Dividend income	27	(14,787)	(13,800)
Depreciation and amortization	13	123,327	112,749
Goodwill impairment	13	-	67,715
(Release of loss allowance)/Loss allowance on securities	9,10	(9,066)	60,774
Loss allowance on loans and placements, amounts due from banks and on repo receivables	5-7, 11	116,002	155,681
Loss allowance on investments	12	22	901
(Release of loss allowance)/Loss allowance on investment properties	14	(1,362)	1,326
Impairment on tangible and intangible assets	13	5,824	468
Loss allowance on other assets	16	11,120	15,973
(Release of provision)/Provision on off-balance sheet commitments and contingent liabilities	24	(10,052)	8,589
Share-based payment	40	3,292	2,948
Unrealized gains on fair value change of financial instrument at fair value through profit or loss	33	(89,577)	(84,641)
Non-realized foreign exchange loss/(gain)	33	6,945	(296,986)
Loss/(Gain) from sale of tangible and intangible assets	13	595	(1,281)
Unrealized (gains)/losses on fair value change of derivative financial instruments	33	(81,451)	81,440
Negative goodwill	42	(198,361)	(3,784)
Net changes in assets and liabilities in operating activities			
Net decrease/(increase) in securities at fair value through profit or loss	8	120,890	(133,548)
Net increase in compulsory reserves at the National Banks	5	(797,695)	(769,233)
(Increase)/Decrease in placement with other banks, before loss allowance for placements	6	(326,379)	412,510
Net increase in loans at amortized cost before loss allowance for loans and in loans at fair value	11	(28,934)	(2,733,463)
Net decrease/(increase) in other assets before loss allowance	16	95,512	(205,916)
Net decrease in amounts due to banks, the National Governments, deposits from the National Banks and other banks and repo liabilities	17, 18	(205,101)	(43,747)
Net increase in financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss	19	11,974	11,073
Net increase in deposits from customers	20	846,428	3,787,573
Cash payments for the interest portion of the lease liability	36	(3,099)	(2,386)
Net increase in other liabilities	24	40,695	400,077
Income tax paid	35	(152,201)	(74,411)
Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities		457,579	1,148,454
INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Purchase of securities at fair value through other comprehensive income	9	(871,512)	(1,129,729)
Proceeds from sale of securities at fair value through other comprehensive income	9	1,176,467	1,529,538
Purchase of investments	12	(13,910)	(38,053)
Proceeds from sale of investments	12	-	30,525
Dividends received	27	15,642	13,800
Purchase of securities at amortized cost	10	(1,037,889)	(32,573,247)
Redemption of securities at amortized cost	10	1,329,137	31,625,182
Purchase of property, equipment and intangible assets	13	(300,002)	(275,017)
Proceeds from disposals of property, equipment and intangible assets	13	139,155	76,136
Purchase of investment properties	14	(10,363)	(20,935)
Proceeds from sale of investment properties	14	14,782	1,127
Net cash paid for acquisition	42	577,464	38,889
Net Cash Provided by/(Used in) Investing Activities		1,018,971	(721,784)
FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Cash received from issuance of securities	21	1,090,039	569,839
Cash used for redemption of issued securities	21	(172,413)	(133,712)
Cash payments for the principal portion of the lease liability	36	(32,567)	(24,632)
Cash received from issuance of subordinated bonds and loans	25	290,159	6,418
Cash used for redemption of subordinated bonds and loans	25	(49,445)	(4,646)
Sale of Treasury shares	28	23,456	8,913
Purchase of Treasury shares	28	(39,818)	(16,268)
Dividends paid	27	(80,159)	(116,147)
Net Cash Provided by Financing Activities		1,029,252	289,765
TOTAL NET CASH PROVIDED BY		2,505,802	716,435
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period	5	2,597,688	1,701,564
Foreign currency translation		(200,253)	179,689
Net change in cash and cash equivalent		2,505,802	716,435
Adjustment due to discontinued operation		(43,895)	-
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period	5	4,859,342	2,597,688

The accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements on pages 430 to 601 form an integral part of these Consolidated Financial Statements prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by EU.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

NOTE 1:

ORGANIZATION AND BASIS OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1.1 General information

OTP Bank Plc. (the "Bank" or "OTP Bank") was established on 31 December 1990, when the previously State-owned company was transformed into a limited liability company. The Bank's registered office address is 16 Nádor Street, Budapest 1051, Hungary.

Due to Hungarian legislation audit services are a statutory requirement for OTP Bank. Disclosure information about the auditor: Ernst & Young Audit Ltd. (001165), 20 Váci Street, Budapest 1132. Registered under 01-09-267553 by Budapest-Capital Regional Court, as registry

court. Statutory registered auditor: Zsolt Kónya, registration number: 007383.

These Consolidated Financial Statements were approved by the Board of Directors and authorised for issue on 20 March 2024. The Bank's owners have the power to amend the Consolidated Financial Statements after issue if applicable.

In 1995, the shares of the Bank were introduced on the Budapest and the Luxembourg Stock Exchanges and were also traded on the SEAQ board on the London Stock Exchange and on PORTAL in the USA.

The structure of the Share capital by shareholders:

	31/12/2023	31/12/2022
Domestic and foreign private and institutional investors	99%	99%
Employees	1%	1%
Treasury shares	-	-
Total	100%	100%

The Bank's Registered Capital consists of 280.000.010 pieces of ordinary shares with the nominal value of HUF 100 each, representing the same rights to the shareholders. The Bank and its subsidiaries ("Entities of the Group", together the "Group" or "OTP Group") provide a full range of commercial banking

services through a wide network of 1,439 branches in the following countries Hungary, Bulgaria, Romania (classified as discontinued operation), Serbia, Croatia, Russia, Ukraine, Albania, Montenegro, Moldova, Slovenia and Uzbekistan, as well as provides other services in the Netherlands and Malta.

The number of the active employees without long-term breaks, and with part-time employees taken into account proportionately, and the average number of active employees on monthly basis at the Group (with employed agents):

	31/12/2023	31/12/2022
The number of employees at the Group	41,547	35,976
The average number of employees at the Group	40,237	36,168

1.2 Basis of Accounting

These Consolidated Financial Statements were prepared based on the assumptions of the Management that the Bank will remain in business for the foreseeable future and that the Bank will not be forced to halt operations and liquidate its assets in the near term at what may be very low fire-sale prices.

The Entities of the Group maintain their accounting records and prepare their statutory accounts in accordance with the commercial, banking and fiscal regulations prevailing in Hungary and in case of foreign subsidiaries in accordance with the commercial, banking and fiscal regulations of the country in which they are domiciled.

The Bank's functional currency is the Hungarian Forint ("HUF"). It is also presentation currency for the Group.

The financial statements of the subsidiaries used during the preparation of Consolidated Financial Statements of the Group have the same reporting period – starting from 1 January ending as at 31 December – like the reporting period of the Group.

Due to the fact that the Bank is listed on international and national stock exchanges, the Bank is obliged to present its financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") as adopted by the European Union (the "EU").

Certain adjustments have been made to the Entities' statutory accounts in order to present the Consolidated Financial Statements of the Group in accordance with all standards and interpretations approved by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB").

These Consolidated Financial Statements have been prepared in accordance with IFRS as adopted by the EU.

The accompanying Notes to these Consolidated Financial Statements form an integral part of these Consolidated Financial Statements prepared in accordance with

International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by EU.

1.2.1 The effect of adopting new and revised International Financial Reporting Standards effective from 1 January 2023

The following amendments to the existing standards and new interpretation issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) and adopted by the EU are effective for the current reporting period:

- **Amendments to IAS 1 "Presentation of Financial Statements" and IFRS Practice Statement 2 – Disclosure of Accounting policies** – adopted by the EU on 2 March 2022 (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023; earlier application permitted):
 - The amendments provide guidance on the application of materiality judgements to accounting policy disclosures. In particular, the amendments to IAS 1 replace the requirement to disclose 'significant' accounting policies with a requirement to disclose 'material' accounting policies. Also, guidance and illustrative examples are added in the Practice Statement to assist in the application of the materiality concept when making judgements about accounting policy disclosures.
- **Amendments to IAS 8 "Accounting policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors" – Definition of Accounting Estimates** – adopted in the EU on 2 March 2022 (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023 with earlier application permitted and apply to changes in accounting policies and changes in accounting estimates that occur on or after the start of that period):
 - The amendments introduce a new definition of accounting estimates, defined as monetary amounts in financial statements that are subject to measurement uncertainty, if they do not result from a correction of prior period error. Also, the amendments clarify what changes in

accounting estimates are and how these differ from changes in accounting policies and corrections of errors.

- **Amendments to IFRS 17 "Insurance Contracts"** – adopted by the EU on 19 November 2021 (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023). IFRS 17 is not material in case of these Consolidated Financial Statements. This is a comprehensive new accounting standard for insurance contracts, covering recognition and measurement, presentation and disclosure. IFRS 17 applies to all types of insurance contracts issued, as well as to certain guarantees and financial instruments with discretionary participation contracts.
- **Amendments to IFRS 17 "Insurance Contracts" – Initial application of IFRS 17 and IFRS 9 – Comparative Information** – adopted by the EU on 8 September 2022 (effective date for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023 with earlier application permitted, provided the entity also applies IFRS 9 Financial Instruments on or before the date it first applies IFRS 17). This is a comprehensive new accounting standard for insurance contracts, covering recognition and measurement, presentation and disclosure. IFRS 17 applies to all types of insurance contracts issued, as well as to certain guarantees and financial instruments with discretionary participation contracts. IFRS 17 is not material in case of these Consolidated Financial Statements.
- **Amendments to IAS 12 "Income Taxes" – Deferred Tax related to Assets and Liabilities arising from a Single Transaction** – adopted by the EU on 11 August 2022 (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023; earlier application permitted):
 - The amendments narrow the scope of and provide further clarity on the initial recognition exception under IAS 12 and specify how companies should account for deferred tax related to assets and liabilities arising from a single transaction, such as leases and decommissioning obligations. The amendments clarify that

where payments that settle a liability are deductible for tax purposes, it is a matter of judgement, having considered the applicable tax law, whether such deductions are attributable for tax purposes to the liability or to the related asset component. Under the amendments, the initial recognition exception does not apply to transactions that, on initial recognition, give rise to equal taxable and deductible temporary differences. It only applies if the recognition of a lease asset and lease liability (or decommissioning liability and decommissioning asset component) give rise to taxable and deductible temporary differences that are not equal.

- **Amendments to IAS 12 "Income taxes" – International Tax Reform – Pillar Two Model Rules** (effective immediately upon issuance, but certain disclosure requirements are effective later). The Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development's (OECD) published the Pillar Two model rules in December 2021 to ensure that large multinational companies would be subject to a minimum 15% tax rate. On 23 May 2023, the IASB issued International Tax Reform–Pillar Two Model Rules – Amendments to IAS 12.
 - The amendments introduce a mandatory temporary exception to the accounting for deferred taxes arising from the jurisdictional implementation of the Pillar Two model rules and disclosure requirements for affected entities on the potential exposure to Pillar Two income taxes. The Amendments require, for periods in which Pillar Two legislation is (substantively) enacted but not yet effective, disclosure of known or reasonably estimable information that helps users of financial statements understand the entity's exposure arising from Pillar Two income taxes. To comply with these requirements, an entity is required to disclose qualitative and quantitative information about its exposure to Pillar Two income taxes at the end of the reporting period. The

disclosure of the current tax expense related to Pillar Two income taxes and the disclosures in relation to periods before the legislation is effective are required for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023, but are not required for any interim period ending on or before 31 December 2023.

The adoption of these amendments to the existing standards has not led to any material changes in these Consolidated Financial Statements.

1.2.2 New and revised Standards and Interpretations issued by IASB and adopted by the EU but not yet effective

- **Amendments to IAS 1 “Presentation of Financial Statements” – Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-Current** (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2024; earlier application permitted and will need to be applied retrospectively in accordance with IAS 8):
 - The objective of the amendments is to clarify the principles in IAS 1 for the classification of liabilities as either current or non-current. The amendments clarify the meaning of a right to defer settlement, the requirement for this right to exist at the end of the reporting period, that management intent does not affect current or non-current classification, that options by the counterparty that could result in settlement by the transfer of the entity's own equity instruments do not affect current or non-current classification. Also, the amendments specify that only covenants with which an entity must comply on or before the reporting date will affect a liability's classification. Additional disclosures are also required for non-current liabilities arising from loan arrangements that are subject to covenants to be complied with within twelve months after the reporting period.

- **Amendments to IFRS 16 “Leases” – Lease Liability in a Sale and Leaseback** (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2024; earlier application permitted):
 - The amendments are intended to improve the requirements that a seller-lessee uses in measuring the lease liability arising in a sale and leaseback transaction in IFRS 16, while it does not change the accounting for leases unrelated to sale and leaseback transactions. In particular, the seller-lessee determines ‘lease payments’ or ‘revised lease payments’ in such a way that the seller-lessee would not recognize any amount of the gain or loss that relates to the right of use it retains. Applying these requirements does not prevent the seller-lessee from recognizing, in profit or loss, any gain or loss relating to the partial or full termination of a lease. A seller-lessee applies the amendment retrospectively in accordance with IAS 8 to sale and leaseback transactions entered into after the date of initial application, being the beginning of the annual reporting period in which an entity first applied IFRS 16.

1.2.3 Standards and Interpretations issued by IASB, but not yet adopted by the EU

At present, IFRS as adopted by the EU do not significantly differ from regulations adopted by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) except for the following new standards, amendments to the existing standards and new interpretation, which were not endorsed for use in EU as at the date of publication of these Consolidated Financial Statements:

- **Amendments to IAS 7 “Statement of Cash-flows” and IFRS 7 “Financial Instruments Disclosure – Supplier Finance Arrangements”** (effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2024, with earlier application permitted):
 - The amendments supplement requirements already in IFRS and require an entity

to disclose the terms and conditions of supplier finance arrangements. Additionally, entities are required to disclose at the beginning and end of reporting period the carrying amounts of supplier finance arrangement financial liabilities and the line items in which those liabilities are presented as well as the carrying amounts of financial liabilities and line items, for which the finance providers have already settled the corresponding trade payables. Entities should also disclose the type and effect of non-cash changes in the carrying amounts of supplier finance arrangement financial liabilities, which prevent the carrying amounts of the financial liabilities from being comparable. Furthermore, the amendments require an entity to disclose at the beginning and end of the reporting period the range of payment due dates for financial liabilities owed to the finance providers and for comparable trade payables that are not part of those arrangements.

- **Amendments to IAS 21 "The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates"**
 - **Lack of Exchangeability** (effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2025, with earlier application permitted):
 - The amendments specify how an entity should assess whether a currency is exchangeable and how it should determine a spot exchange rate when exchangeability is lacking. A currency is considered to be exchangeable into another currency when an entity is able to obtain the other currency within a time frame that allows for a normal administrative delay and through a market or exchange mechanism in which an exchange transaction would create enforceable rights and obligations. If a currency is not exchangeable into another currency, an entity is required to estimate the spot exchange rate at the

measurement date. An entity's objective in estimating the spot exchange rate is to reflect the rate at which an orderly exchange transaction would take place at the measurement date between market participants under prevailing economic conditions. The amendments note that an entity can use an observable exchange rate without adjustment or another estimation technique.

- **Amendments to IFRS 10 "Consolidated Financial Statements" and IAS 28 "Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures"**
 - **Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture and further amendments** (effective date deferred indefinitely until the research project on the equity method has been concluded):
 - The amendments address an acknowledged inconsistency between the requirements in IFRS 10 and those in IAS 28, in dealing with the sale or contribution of assets between an investor and its associate or joint venture. The main consequence of the amendments is that a full gain or loss is recognized when a transaction involves a business (whether it is housed in a subsidiary or not). A partial gain or loss is recognized when a transaction involves assets that do not constitute a business, even if these assets are housed in a subsidiary. In December 2015 the IASB postponed the effective date of this amendment indefinitely pending the outcome of its research project on the equity method of accounting.

The Group anticipates that the adoption of these new standards, amendments to the existing Standards and new interpretations will have no significant impact on the Consolidated Financial Statements of the Group in the period of initial application.

Material accounting policies applied in the preparation of the accompanying Consolidated Financial Statements are summarized below:

2.1 Basis of Presentation

These Consolidated Financial Statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention with the exception of certain financial instruments, which are recorded at fair value. Revenues and expenses are recorded in the period in which they are earned or incurred. The Group does not offset assets and liabilities or income and expenses unless it is required or permitted by an IFRS standard.

During the preparation of Consolidated Financial Statements assets and liabilities, income and expenses are presented separately, except in certain cases, when one of the IFRS standards prescribes net presenting related to certain items (see Note 2.5.5 below).

The presentation of Consolidated Financial Statements in conformity with IFRS as adopted by the EU requires the Management of the Group to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities as of the date of the financial statements and their reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Future changes in economic conditions, business strategies, regulatory requirements, accounting rules and other factors could result in a change in estimates that could have a material impact on future financial statements.

2.2 Foreign currency translation

In preparing the financial statements of each individual group entity, transactions in currencies other than the entity's functional currencies

are translated into functional currencies at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions. At the end of each reporting period, monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the exchange rates quoted by the National Bank of Hungary ("NBH"), or if there is no official rate, at exchange rates quoted by OTP Bank as at the date of the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Non-monetary items carried at fair value that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing at the date when the fair value was determined. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are not retranslated.

Exchange differences on monetary items are recognized in profit or loss in the period in which they arise except for:

- exchange differences on foreign currency borrowings relating to assets under construction for future productive use, which are included in the cost of those assets when they are regarded as an adjustment to interest costs on those foreign currency borrowings;
- exchange differences on transactions entered into in order to hedge certain foreign currency risks (see Note 2.5.4 below for hedging accounting policies); and
- exchange differences on monetary items receivable from or payable to a foreign operation for which settlement is neither planned nor likely to occur (therefore forming part of the net investment in the foreign operation), which are recognized initially in Other Comprehensive Income and reclassified from equity to profit or loss on repayment of the monetary items.

For the purposes of presenting Consolidated Financial Statements, the assets and liabilities of the Group's foreign operations are translated into HUF using exchange rates prevailing at the end of each reporting period. Income and expense items are translated at the average

exchange rates for the period, unless exchange rates fluctuate significantly during that period, in which case the exchange rates at the dates of the transactions are used. Exchange differences arising, if any, are recognized in Other Comprehensive Income and accumulated in equity (attributed to non-controlling interests as appropriate).

On the disposal of a foreign operation (i.e. a disposal of the Group's entire interest in a foreign operation, or a disposal involving loss of control over a subsidiary that includes a foreign operation, a disposal involving loss of joint control over a jointly controlled entity that includes a foreign operation, or a disposal involving loss of significant influence over an associate that includes a foreign operation), all of the exchange differences accumulated in equity in respect of that operation attributable to the owners of the Group are reclassified to profit or loss.

In addition, in relation to a partial disposal of a subsidiary that does not result in the Group losing control over the subsidiary, the proportionate share of accumulated exchange differences are re-attributed to non-controlling interests and are not recognized in profit or loss.

Goodwill and fair value adjustments on identifiable assets and liabilities acquired arising on the acquisition of a foreign operation are treated as assets and liabilities of the foreign operation and translated at the rate of exchange prevailing at the end of each reporting period. Exchange differences arising are recognized in Other Comprehensive Income and accumulated in equity.

2.3 Principles of consolidation

As the ultimate parent, OTP Bank is preparing Consolidated Financial Statements of the Group.

These Consolidated Financial Statements combine the assets, liabilities, equity, income, expenses and cash-flows of the Bank and

of those subsidiaries of the Bank in which the Bank exercises control.

All intra-group transactions are consolidated fully on a line-by-line basis while under equity method other consolidation rules are applied. Determination of the entities which are involved into the consolidation procedures based on the determination of the Group's Control over another entity. Control exists when the Bank has power over the investee, is able to use this power and is exposed or has right to variable returns. Consolidation of a subsidiary should begin from the date when the Group obtains control and cease when the Group loses control. Therefore, income and expenses of a subsidiary should be included in the Consolidated Financial Statements from the date the Group gains control of the subsidiary until the date when the Group ceases to have control of the subsidiary.

The list of the major fully consolidated subsidiaries, the percentage of issued capital owned by the Bank and the description of their activities is provided in Note 43.

2.4 Accounting for acquisitions

Business combinations are accounted for using the acquisition method. Any goodwill arising on acquisition is recognized in the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position and accounted for as indicated below.

The acquisition date is the date on which the acquirer effectively obtains control over the acquiree. Before this date, it should be presented as Advance for investments within Other assets.

Goodwill, which represents the residual cost of the acquisition after obtaining the control over the acquiree in the fair value of the identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed is held as an intangible asset and recorded at cost less any accumulated impairment losses in the Consolidated Financial Statements. The Group tests goodwill for impairment by comparing its recoverable amount with its carrying amount, and recognising any excess of the carrying amount over the recoverable amount

an impairment loss. The recoverable amount of goodwill is the higher of its fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use.

If the Group loses control of a subsidiary, derecognizes the assets (including any goodwill) and liabilities of the subsidiary at their carrying amounts at the date when control is lost and recognizes any difference as a gain or loss on the sale attributable to the parent in the Consolidated Statement of Profit or Loss on Net income from discontinued operations.

Goodwill acquired in a business combination is tested for impairment annually or more frequently if events or changes in circumstances indicate. The goodwill is allocated to the cash-generating units that are expected to benefit from the synergies of the combinations.

The Group calculates the fair value of identified assets and liabilities assumed on discounted cash-flow model. The 3 year period explicit cash-flow model serves as a basis for the impairment test by which the Group defines the impairment need on goodwill based on the strategic factors and financial data of its cash-generating units.

The Group, in its strategic plan, has taken into consideration the effects of the present global economic situation, the present economic growth and outlook, the associated risks and their possible effect on the financial sector as well as the current and expected availability of wholesale funding.

Negative goodwill (gain from bargain purchase), when the interest of the acquirer in the net fair value of the acquired identifiable net assets exceeds the cost of the business combination, is recognized immediately in the Consolidated Statement of Profit or Loss as "Other income".

The Group measures non-controlling interests that are present ownership interests and entitle their holders to a proportionate share of the subsidiaries' net assets in the event of liquidation at cost and are disclosed among

equity. In case of equity investments measured at fair value through profit or loss in line with IFRS 9, non-controlling interests are measured at fair value to avoid any accounting mismatch. These types of non-controlling interests are disclosed as financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss.

2.5 Financial assets

2.5.1 Business model and SPPI test

A business model refers to how the Group manages its financial instruments in order to generate cash-flows. It is determined at a level that reflects how groups of financial instruments are managed rather than at an instrument level.

The financial assets held by the Group are classified into three categories depending on the business model within the financial assets are managed.

- Business model whose objective is to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash-flows. Some sales can be consistent with hold to collect business model and the Group assesses the nature, frequency and significance of any sales occurring. The Group does not consider the sale frequent when at least six months have elapsed between sales. The significant sales are those when the sales exceed 2% of the total hold to collect portfolio. Within this business model the Group manages mainly loans and advances and long-term securities and other financial assets.
- Business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash-flows and selling financial assets. Within this business model the Group only manages securities.
- Business model whose objective is to achieve gains in a short-term period. Within this business model the Group manages securities and derivative financial instrument.

If cash-flows are realised in a way that is different from the expectations at the date that the Bank/Group assessed the business model, that does not give rise to a prior error in the Group's financial statements nor does it change the classification of the remaining financial assets held in that business model. When, and only when the Group changes its business model for managing financial assets it reclassifies all affected assets. Such changes are determined by the Group's senior management as a result of external or internal changes and must be significant to the Group's operations and demonstrable to external parties. The Group shall not reclassify any financial liability.

Classification of a financial asset is based on the characteristics of its contractual cash-flows if the financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets to collect contractual cash-flows or within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash-flows and selling financial assets.

The Group should determine whether the asset's contractual cash-flows are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding (SPPI test). Contractual cash-flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding are consistent with a basic lending arrangement.

Contractual terms that introduce exposure to risks or volatility in the contractual cash-flows that is unrelated to a basic lending arrangement, such as exposure to changes in equity prices or commodity prices, do not give rise to contractual cash-flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding. The Group assesses whether contractual cash-flows are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding for the currency in which the financial asset is denominated.

The time value of money is the element of interest that provides consideration for only

the passage of time. However, in some cases, the time value of money element may be modified. In such cases, the Group assesses the modification to determine whether the contractual cash-flows represent solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

When assessing a modified time value of money element, the objective is to determine how different the undiscounted contractual cash-flows could be from undiscounted cash-flows that would arise if the time value of money element was not modified (the benchmark cash-flows). The benchmark instrument can be an actual or a hypothetical financial asset. If the undiscounted contractual cash-flows significantly – above 2% – differ from the undiscounted benchmark cash-flows, the financial asset should be subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss.

2.5.2 Securities at amortized cost

The Group measures at amortized cost those securities which are held for contractual cash collecting purposes, and contractual terms of these securities give rise to cash-flows that are solely payment of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

The Group initially recognizes these securities at fair value. Securities at amortized cost are subsequently measured using the effective interest ("EIR") method and are subject to impairment. The amortisation of any discount or premium on the acquisition of a security at amortized cost is part of the amortized cost and is recognized as interest income so that the revenue recognized in each period represents a constant yield on the investment. Securities at amortized cost are accounted for on a trade date basis.

Such securities comprise mainly securities issued by the Hungarian and foreign Governments, corporate bonds, mortgage bonds, interest-bearing and discounted treasury bills.

2.5.3 Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

2.5.3.1 Securities held for trading

Investments in securities are accounted for on a trade date basis and are initially measured at fair value. Securities held for trading are measured at subsequent reporting dates at fair value, so unrealized gains and losses on held for trading securities are recognized in profit or loss and included in the Consolidated Statement of Profit or Loss for the period. The Group holds held for trading securities within the business model to obtain short-term gains, consequently realized and unrealized gains and losses are recognized in the net operating income, while interest income is recognized in income similar to interest income.

Such securities consist of equity instruments, shares in investment funds, Hungarian and foreign government bonds, corporate bonds, discounted treasury bills, mortgage bonds and other securities.

2.5.3.2 Financial assets designated as fair value through profit or loss

The Group may – at initial recognition – irrevocably designate a financial asset as measured at fair value through profit or loss that would otherwise be measured at fair value through other comprehensive income or at amortized cost.

The Group uses fair value designation if the classification eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency that would otherwise arise from measuring assets or liabilities or recognising the gains and losses on them on different bases ('accounting mismatch').

The use of the fair value designation is based only on direct decision of management of the Group. The Group currently doesn't apply this method.

2.5.3.3 Derivative financial instruments

In the normal course of business, the Group is a party to contracts for derivative financial instruments, which represent a low initial investment compared to the notional value of the contract and their value depends on value of underlying asset and are settled in the future. The derivative financial instruments used include interest rate forward or swap agreements and currency forward or swap agreements and options. These financial instruments are used by the Group both for trading purposes and to hedge interest rate risk and currency exposures associated with its transactions in the financial markets (it is the so-called economic hedge, accounting hedge is described later).

Derivative financial instruments are accounted for on a trade date basis and are initially measured at fair value and at subsequent reporting dates also at fair value. Fair values are obtained from quoted market prices, discounted cash-flow models and option pricing models as appropriate. The Group adopts a multi curve valuation approach for calculating the net present value of future cash-flows – based on different curves used for determining forward rates and used for discounting purposes. It shows the best estimation of such derivative deals that are collateralised as the Group has almost all of its open derivative transactions collateralised. Changes in the fair value of derivative financial instruments that do not qualify for hedge accounting are recognized in profit or loss and are included in the Consolidated Statement of Profit or Loss for the period. Each derivative deal is determined as asset when fair value is positive and as liability when fair value is negative.

Certain derivative transactions, while providing effective economic hedges under the risk management policy of the Group, do not qualify for hedge accounting under the specific rules of IFRS 9 and are therefore treated as derivatives held for trading with fair value

gains and losses charged directly to the Consolidated Statement of Profit or Loss.

Foreign currency contracts

Foreign currency contracts are agreements to exchange specific amounts of currencies at a specified rate of exchange, at a spot date (settlement occurs two days after the trade date) or at a forward date (settlement occurs more than two days after the trade date). The notional amount of these forward contracts does not represent the actual market or credit risk associated with these contracts. Foreign currency contracts are used by the Group for risk management and trading purposes. The risk management foreign currency contracts of the Group were used to hedge the exchange rate fluctuations of loans and deposits to credit institutions denominated in foreign currency.

Foreign exchange swaps and interest rate swaps

The Group enters into foreign exchange swap and interest rate swap ("IRS") transactions. The swap transaction is an agreement concerning the swap of certain financial instruments, which usually consists of spot and one or more forward contracts.

IRS transactions oblige two parties to exchange one or more payments calculated with reference to fixed or periodically reset rates of interest applied to a specific notional principal amount (the base of the interest calculation). Notional principal is the amount upon which interest rates are applied to determine the payment streams under IRS transactions. Such notional principal amounts often are used to express the volume of these transactions but are not actually exchanged between the counterparties. IRS transactions are used by the Group for risk management and trading purposes.

Cross-currency interest rate swaps

The Group enters into cross-currency interest rate swap (CCIRS) transactions which have special attributes, i.e. the parties exchange the notional amount at the beginning and also at the maturity of the transaction. A special type

of these deals is the mark-to-market CCIRS agreements. For these kind of transactions the parties – in accordance with the foreign exchange prices – revalue the notional amount during lifetime of the transaction.

Equity and commodity swaps

Equity swaps obligate two parties to exchange more payments calculated with reference to periodically reset rates of interest and performance of indices. A specific notional principal amount is the base of the interest calculation. The payment of index return is calculated on the basis of current market price compared to the previous market price. In case of commodity swaps payments are calculated on the basis of the strike price of a predefined commodity compared to its average market price in a period.

Forward rate agreements (FRA)

A forward rate agreement is an agreement to settle amounts at a specified future date based on the difference between an interest rate index and an agreed upon fixed rate. Market risk arises from changes in the market value of contractual positions caused by movements in interest rates.

The Group limits its exposure to market risk by entering into generally matching or offsetting positions and by establishing and monitoring limits on unmatched positions. Credit risk is managed through approval procedures that establish specific limits for individual counterparties. The Group's forward rate agreements were transacted for management of interest rate exposures and have been accounted for at mark-to-market fair value.

Foreign exchange options

A foreign exchange option is a derivative financial instrument that gives the owner the right to exchange money denominated in one currency into another currency at a pre-agreed exchange rate at a specified future date. The transaction, for a fee, guarantees a worst-case exchange rate for the futures purchase of one currency for another. These

options protect against unfavourable currency movements while preserving the ability to participate in favourable movements.

2.5.4 Hedge accounting

Derivative financial instruments designated as a fair-value hedge

Changes in the fair value of derivatives that are designated and qualify as hedging instruments in fair value hedges and that prove to be highly effective in relation to the hedged risk, are recorded in the Consolidated Statement of Profit or Loss along with the corresponding change in fair value of the hedged asset or liability that is attributable to the specific hedged risk. Changes in the fair value of hedging instrument in fair value hedges is charged directly to the Consolidated Statement of Profit or Loss.

The conditions of hedge accounting applied by the Bank are the following: formally designated as hedge relationship, proper hedge documentation is prepared, effectiveness test is performed and based on it the hedge is qualified as effective. In the case of a financial instrument measured at amortised cost the Group recognises the hedging gain or loss on the hedged item as the modification of its carrying amount and it is recognised in profit or loss. These adjustments of the carrying amount are amortised to the profit or loss using the effective interest rate method. The Group starts the amortisation when the hedged item is no longer adjusted by the hedging gains or losses. If the hedged item is derecognised, the Group recognises the unamortised fair value in profit or loss immediately. For fair value hedges inefficiencies and the net revaluation of hedged and hedging item are recognized in the Net results on derivative instruments and hedge relationships.

The Group implemented hedge accounting rules prescribed by IFRS 9 in 2018. For further details please see Note 48.3.

Derivative financial instruments designated as cash-flow hedge

Changes in the fair value of derivatives that are designated and qualify as hedging instrument in cash-flow hedges and that prove to be highly effective in relation to the hedged risk are recognized in their effective portion as reserve in Other Comprehensive Income. The ineffective element of the changes in fair value of hedging instrument is charged directly to the Consolidated Statement of Profit or Loss.

The Group terminates the hedge relationship if the hedging instrument expires or is sold, terminated or exercised, or the hedge no longer meets the criteria for hedge accounting. In the case of cash-flow hedges – in line with the standard – hedge accounting is still applied by the Group as long as the underlying asset is derecognized or terminated. When the Group discontinues hedge accounting to a cash-flow hedge the amount in the cash-flow hedge reserve is reclassified to the profit or loss if the hedged future cash-flows are no longer expected to occur. If the hedged future cash-flows are still expected to occur, the amount remains in the cashflow hedge reserve and reclassified to the profit and loss only when the future cash-flows occur.

Net investment hedge in foreign operations

Hedges of a net investment in a foreign operation, including a hedge of a monetary item that is accounted for as part of the net investment, shall be accounted for similarly to cash-flow hedges.

On the disposal of a foreign operation, the cumulative value of any gains and losses recognized in Other Comprehensive Income is transferred to the Consolidated Statement of Profit or Loss.

For the purposes of presenting Consolidated Financial Statements, the assets and liabilities of the Group's foreign operations are translated into HUF using exchange rates prevailing

at the end of each reporting period. Income and expense items are translated at the average exchange rates for the period, unless exchange rates fluctuate significantly during that period, in which case the exchange rates at the dates of the transactions are used. Exchange differences arising, if any, are recognized in Other Comprehensive Income and accumulated in equity. The Group does not intend to take foreign currency risks from open foreign currency position therefore the Group uses net investment hedge in foreign operations to hedge the foreign currency risk arising from the net assets of subsidiaries with EUR functional currency.

2.5.5 Offsetting

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position when the Group has a legally enforceable right to set off the recognized amounts and the transactions are intended to be reported in the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position on a net basis. In case of the derivative financial instruments the Group applies offsetting and net presentation in the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position when the Group has the right and the ability to settle these assets and liabilities on a net basis.

2.5.6 Embedded derivatives

Sometimes, a derivative may be a component of a combined or hybrid contract that includes a host contract and a derivative (the embedded derivative) affecting cash-flows or otherwise modifying the characteristics of the host instrument. An embedded derivative must be separated from the host instrument and accounted for as a separate derivative if, and only if:

- The economic characteristics and risks of the embedded derivative are not closely related to the economic characteristics and risks of the host contract;
- A separate financial instrument with the same terms as the embedded derivative

would meet the definition of a derivative as a stand-alone instrument; and

- The host instrument is not measured at fair value or is measured at fair value but changes in fair value are recognized in Other Comprehensive Income.

As long as a hybrid contract contains a host that is a financial asset the general accounting rules for classification, recognition and measurement of financial assets are applicable for the whole contract and no embedded derivative is separated.

Derivatives that are required to be separated are measured at fair value at initial recognition and subsequently. If the Group is unable to measure the embedded derivative separately either at acquisition or at the end of a subsequent financial reporting period, the Group shall designate the entire hybrid contract as at fair value through profit or loss. The Group shall assess whether an embedded derivative is required to be separated from the host contract and accounted for as a derivative when the Bank first becomes a party to the contract.

The separation rules for embedded derivatives are only relevant for financial liabilities.

2.5.7 Securities at fair value through other comprehensive income

Securities at fair value through other comprehensive income are held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting of contractual cash-flows and selling securities. Furthermore, the contractual terms of these securities give rise on specified dates to cash-flows that are solely payment of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Debt instruments

Investments in debt securities are accounted for on a trade date basis and are initially

measured at fair value. Securities at fair value through other comprehensive income are measured at subsequent reporting dates at fair value. Unrealized gains and losses on securities at fair value through other comprehensive income are recognized directly in Other Comprehensive Income, except for interest and foreign exchange gains/losses on monetary items, unless such financial asset at fair value through other comprehensive income is part of an effective hedge. Such gains and losses are reported when realized in Consolidated Statement of Profit or Loss for the applicable period.

For debt securities at fair value through other comprehensive income the loss allowance is calculated based on expected credit loss model. The expected credit loss is accounted for against Other Comprehensive Income. Securities at fair value through other comprehensive income are remeasured at fair value based on quoted prices or amounts derived from cash-flow models. In circumstances where the quoted market prices are not readily available, the fair value of debt securities is estimated using the present value of future cash-flows and the fair value of any unquoted equity instruments are calculated using the EPS ratio.

Such securities consist of Hungarian and foreign government bonds, corporate bonds, mortgage bonds, interest-bearing Treasury bills, securities issued by the NBH and other securities.

Fair value through other comprehensive income option for equity instruments

The Group has elected to present in the Statement of Other Comprehensive Income changes of fair value of those equity instruments which are neither held for trading nor recognized as contingent consideration under IFRS 3. In some cases, the Group made an irrevocable election at initial recognition for certain equity instruments to present subsequent changes in fair value of these securities in the consoli-

dated other comprehensive income instead of in profit or loss.

The use of the "fair value through other comprehensive income" option is based only on direct decision of management of the Group.

2.5.8 Loans, placements with other banks, repo receivables and loss allowance for loan and placements and repo receivable losses

The Group measures at amortized cost those Loans and placements with other banks and repo receivables, which are held to collect contractual cash-flows, and contractual terms of these assets give rise on specified dates to cash-flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding. These loans are recognized as Loans at amortized cost in the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position. The Group recognizes those financial assets which are not held for trading and do not give rise to contractual cash-flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding as loans measured at fair value through profit or loss. These loans are recognized as Loans mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss in the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position. Those Loans and placements with other banks and repo receivables that are accounted at amortized cost, stated at the principal amounts outstanding (including accrued interest), net of allowance for loan or placement losses, respectively.

In case of the above mentioned financial assets measured at amortised cost transaction fees and charges adjust the carrying amount at initial recognition and are included in effective interest calculation. In case of loans at fair value through profit or loss fees and charges are recognised when incurred in the Consolidated Statement of Profit or Loss.

Loans and placements with other banks and repo receivables are derecognized when the

contractual rights to the cash-flows expire or they are transferred. When a financial asset is derecognized the difference of the carrying amount and the consideration received is recognized in the profit or loss in case of financial assets at amortised cost the gains or losses from derecognition are presented in "Gains/losses from derecognition of financial assets at amortised cost" line while in case of loans at fair value through profit or loss the gains or losses from derecognition are presented in "Net operating income".

Change in the fair value of loans at fair value through profit or loss is broken down into two components and presented in the Consolidated Statement of Profit or Loss as follows:

- Portion of the change in fair value arising from changes in credit risk are presented within "Risk cost" as "Change in the fair value attributable to changes in the credit risk of loans mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss".
- The remaining component of the change is presented in fair value within "Net operating income" as "Fair value adjustment on financial instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss".

Initially financial assets shall be recognized at fair value which is usually equal to transaction value in case of loans and placements. However, when the amounts are not equal, the initial fair value difference should be recognized. If the fair value of financial assets is based on a valuation technique using only inputs observable in market transactions, the Group recognizes the initial fair value difference in the Consolidated Statement of Profit or Loss. When the fair value of financial assets is based on models for which inputs are not observable, the difference between the transaction price and the fair value is deferred and only recognized in profit or loss when the instrument is derecognized or the inputs became observable.

Initial fair value of loans lent at interest below market conditions is lower than their trans-

action price, the subsequent measurement of these loans is under IFRS 9.

The Group recognizes a loss allowance for expected credit losses on a financial asset at each reporting date. The loss allowance for a financial asset equals to 12-month expected credit loss or equals to the lifetime expected credit losses. The maximum period over which expected credit losses shall be measured is the maximum contractual period over which the Group is exposed to credit risk.

If the credit risk on a financial asset has not increased significantly since initial recognition then 12-month expected credit losses, otherwise (in case of significant credit risk increase) lifetime expected credit losses should be calculated. The expected credit loss is the present value of the difference between the contractual cash-flows that are due to the Group under the contract and the cash-flows that the Group expects to receive.

When the contractual cash-flows of a financial asset are modified and the modification does not result in the derecognition of the financial asset the Group recalculates the gross carrying amount of the financial asset by discounting the expected future cash-flows with the original effective interest rate of the asset. The difference between the carrying amount and the present value of the expected cash-flows is recognized as a modification gain or loss in the profit or loss. Interest and amortized cost are accounted using effective interest rate method.

Write-offs are generally recorded after all reasonable restructuring or collection activities have taken place and the possibility of further recovery is considered to be remote. The loan is written off against the related account "Gain/(Loss) from derecognition of financial assets at amortized cost" in the Consolidated Statement of Profit or Loss.

The Group applies partial or full write-off for loans based on the definitions and prescrip-

tions of financial instruments in accordance with IFRS 9. If the Group has no reasonable expectations regarding a financial asset (loan) to be recovered, it will be written off partially or fully at the time of emergence.

The gross amount and loss allowance of the loans shall be written off in the same amount to the estimated maximum recovery amount while the net carrying value remains unchanged. Subsequent recoveries for loans previously written-off partially or fully, which may have been derecognized from the books with no reasonable expectations for the recovery will be booked in the Consolidated Statement of Profit or Loss on "Income from recoveries of written-off, but legally existing loan" line in Risk cost.

2.5.9 Modified assets

If the net present value of the contracted cash-flows changes due to the modification of the contractual terms and it is not qualified as derecognition, modification gain or loss should be calculated and accounted for in the Consolidated Statement of Profit or Loss. Modification gain or loss is accounted in cases like restructuring – as defined in guidelines of the Group – prolongation, renewal with unchanged terms, renewal with shorter terms and prescribing capital repayment rate, if it doesn't exist or has not been earlier. The changes of net present value should be calculated on portfolio level in case of retail exposures. Each retail contract is restructured based on restructuring frameworks. The Group has to evaluate these frameworks (and not individual contracts). The changes of net present value should be calculated individually on contract level in case of corporate portfolio.

Among the possible contract amendments, the Group considers as a derecognition and a new recognition the followings:

- merging several debts into a single debt, or one single debt splitting into several tranches,

- change of currency,
- change in counterparty,
- failing SPPI test after modification,
- interest rate change (fixed to floating or floating to fixed),

when the discounted present value – discounted at the original effective interest rate – of the cash-flows under the new terms is at least 10 per cent different from the discounted present value of the remaining cash-flows.

In case of derecognition and new recognition of a financial asset, the unamortized fees of the derecognized asset should be presented as Income similar to interest income. The newly recognized financial asset is initially measured at fair value and is placed in stage 1 if the derecognized financial asset was in stage 1 or stage 2 portfolio. The newly recognized financial asset will be purchased or originated credit impaired financial asset ("POCI") if the derecognized financial asset was in stage 3 portfolio or it was POCI.

The modification gain or loss shall be calculated at each contract amendments unless they are handled as a derecognition and new recognition. In case of modification the Group recalculates the gross carrying amount of the financial asset. To do this, the new contractual cash-flows should be discounted using the financial asset's original effective interest rate (or credit-adjusted effective interest rate for POCI financial asset). Any costs or fees incurred adjust the carrying amount of the modified financial asset are amortized over the remaining term of the modified financial asset.

2.5.10 Purchased or originated credit impaired financial assets

Purchased or originated financial assets are credit-impaired on initial recognition. A financial asset is credit-impaired when one or more events that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash-flows of that financial asset have occurred.

A purchased credit-impaired asset is likely to be acquired at a deep discount. In unusual circumstances, it may be possible that an entity originates a credit-impaired asset, for example, following a substantial modification of a distressed financial asset that resulted in the derecognition of the original financial asset.

In the case of POCI financial assets, interest income is always recognized by applying the credit-adjusted effective interest rate.

For POCI financial assets, in subsequent reporting periods an entity is required to recognize:

- the cumulative changes in lifetime expected credit losses since initial recognition as a loss allowance,
- the impairment gain or loss which is the amount of any change in lifetime expected credit losses.

An impairment gain is recognized (with the parallel increase of the net amortized cost of receivable) if due to the favourable changes after initial recognition the lifetime expected credit loss estimation is becoming lower than the original estimated credit losses at initial recognition.

The POCI qualification remains from initial recognition to derecognition in the Group's books.

2.6 Loss allowance

A loss allowance for loans and placements with other banks and repo receivables is recognized by the Group based on the expected credit loss model in accordance with IFRS 9. Based on the three-stage model the recognized loss allowance equals to 12-month expected credit loss from the initial recognition. On financial assets with significantly increased credit risk or credit impaired financial assets (based on objective evidence) the recognized loss allowance is the lifetime expected credit loss.

In the case of purchased or originated credit impaired financial assets, a loss allowance is recognized in the amount of the lifetime expected credit loss since initial recognition. The impairment gain in the Consolidated Statement of Profit or Loss is recognized if lifetime expected credit loss for purchased or originated credit impaired financial assets at measurement date is less than the estimated credit loss at initial recognition.

A loss allowance for loans and placements with other banks and repo receivables represents Management's assessment for potential losses in relation to these activities.

The default occurs when either or both of the following events have taken place:

- objective criterion meaning that the credit obligation of the client is overdue exceeding the materiality threshold for more than 90 consecutive days (90+ default DPD), or the obligor has breached the limit of the overdraft with an amount exceeding the materiality threshold for more than 90 consecutive days (90+ default DPD), or
- probability criterion meaning the probability that the obligor will be unable to pay its credit obligations in full (UTP= Unlikely to Pay). The following conditions indicate the occurrence of the probability criterion: specific credit risk adjustment, sell of credit obligation with significant loss, distressed restructuring, termination of the contract on the initiative of the Bank, Bankruptcy, liquidation, personal bankruptcy, forced deleted status.

Previously described conditions should result in default status mandatorily. Moreover, during the individual expert-based assessment the client's default status shall be established if in the specific case the default can be justified on subjective basis. The default status should be terminated if in the last 3 months no other default criterion exists and the condition (either probability criterion or objective criterion) that resulted in the default status ceased at least 3 months ago.

The expected loss calculation should be forward looking. Available forward-looking information has to be included in the parameter estimation by using different scenarios, including forecasts of future economic conditions. The determination of probability-weighted forward-looking scenarios are based on the OTP Group' macro model. In general, there are two crisis scenarios (4–5), and three non-crisis scenarios (1–3) but the calculation of impairment should be based on at least two scenarios in the OTP Group. The macro conditioning is performed by Vasicek-model, which captures the relationship between point-in-time (PIT) and through-the-cycle (TTC) PD.

The Vasicek PD transformation can also be used to estimate the PIT PDs of the buckets. The required parameters (such as correlation coefficient and macro condition parameter) can be derived from the OTP's macro model. In the collective provisioning methodology credit risk and the change of credit risk can be correctly captured by understanding the risk characteristics of the portfolio. At portfolio segmentation, setting the segments is a key element of the provisioning calculation and requires the extensive knowledge of the portfolio. The segmentation is expected to stay stable from month to month. The segmentation must be performed separately for each parameter, since in each case different factors may have relevance. The estimation of one-year and lifetime probability of default (PD) of collectively assessed exposures is performed via transition matrices. The assets should be allocated to groups representing similar credit risk based on major credit risk characteristics and their capability to fulfil contractual obligations. The mandatory variables of the group level assessment procedure are payment delay, deal/client rating, the restructured flag, the default status and product type. Further segmentation is advisable in case significant differences are observed in probability of default. Transition matrices should be determined for each portfolio segment separately. The Group model

handles healing (from default) rate in the PD parameter, thus the calculated probabilities should be reduced by this rate.

Two different methods are applied in OTP Group for LGD parameter calculation: Retail mortgage loans and non-retail portfolios (MSE and Wholesale) that are significantly secured by mortgage: modified LGD methodology based on the Asset Quality Review (AQR) – the primary source of the recovery the collateral itself but cash recovery is also taken into account. The calculation is performed for each exposure individually based on the estimated parameters (main parameters: FSR – foreclosure success rate, SR – sales ratio, TTS – time to sale, C – cost, REC – cash recovery) and the actual value of collaterals (e.g. property, guarantee, surety, bail).

For Consumer loans and car finance: recovery based LGD methodology estimated from historical recoveries. The LGD calculation should not be automatically identified with historic actual data. The direction and degree of the shift in the factors impacting the LGD, also considering the macroeconomic effects, in addition to the anticipated developments in those, must always be analysed. The LGD – just like the PD – is not independent of the business cycles either; typically it increases in parallel with the economic downturn.

Loss allowance for loan and placements are determined at a level that provides coverage for individually identified credit losses. For loans for which it is not possible to determine the amount of the individually identified credit loss in the absence of objective evidence, a collective impairment loss is recognized. With this, the Group reduces the carrying amount of financial asset portfolios with similar credit risk characteristics to the amount expected to be recovered based on historical loss experience.

At subsequent measurement the Group recognizes an impairment gain or loss through "Impairment gain on POCI loans" in the

Consolidated Statement of Profit or Loss as part of "Risk cost" line as an amount of expected credit losses or reversal which is required to adjust the loss allowance at the reporting date to the amount that is required to be recognized in accordance with IFRS 9. If the reason for the impairment no longer exist the impairment is released in the Consolidated Statement of Profit or Loss for the current period.

If a financial asset, for which previously there were no indicators of significant increase in credit risk (i.e. classified in Stage 1) is subsequently classified in Stage 2 or Stage 3 then loss allowance is adjusted to lifetime expected credit loss. If a financial asset, which was previously classified in Stage 2 or Stage 3 is subsequently classified in Stage 1 then the loss allowance is adjusted to the level of 12 month expected credit loss.

Classification into risk classes

According to the requirements of the IFRS 9 the Group classifies the financial assets measured at amortized cost, at fair value through other comprehensive income and loan commitments and financial guarantees into the following stages:

- Stage 1 – performing financial instruments without significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition
- Stage 2 – performing financial instruments with significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition but not credit-impaired
- Stage 3 – non-performing, credit-impaired financial instruments
- POCI – purchased or originated credit impaired

In the case of trade receivables the Group applies the simplified approach and calculates only lifetime expected credit loss. The simplified approach is the following:

- for the past 3 years the average annual balance of receivables under simplified approach is calculated,

- the written-off receivables under simplified approach are determined in the past 3 years,
- historical losses are adjusted to reflect information about current conditions and reasonable forecasts of future economic conditions,
- the loss allowance ratio is the sum of the written-off amounts divided by the sum of the average balances,
- the loss allowance is multiplied by the end-of-year balance, it is the actual loss allowance on these receivables,
- loss allowance should be recalculated annually.

The Group assumes that the credit risk on a financial instrument has not increased significantly since initial recognition if the financial asset is determined to have low credit risk at the reporting date. This might occur if the financial asset has a low risk of default, the borrower has a strong capacity to meet its contractual cash-flow obligations in the near term and adverse changes in economic and business conditions in the longer term may, but will not necessarily, reduce the ability of the borrower to fulfil its contractual cash-flow obligations. The Group considers sovereign exposures as having low credit risk.

Stage 1: financial instruments for which the events and conditions specified in respect of Stage 2 and Stage 3 do not exist on the reporting date.

A client or loan must be qualified as default if one or both the following two conditions occur:

- The client delays more than 90 days. This is considered a hard trigger.
- There is reasonable probability that the client will not pay all of its obligation. This condition is examined on the basis of probability criteria of default.

The subject of default qualification is that exposure (on-balance and off-balance) which originates credit risk (so originated from loan commitments, risk-taking contracts).

A financial instrument shows significant increase in credit risk, and is allocated to Stage 2, if in respect of which any of the following triggers exist on the reporting date, without fulfilling any of the conditions for the allocation to the non-performing stage (stage 3):

- the payment delay exceeds 30 days,
- it is classified as performing forborne,
- based on individual decision, its currency suffered a significant "shock" since the disbursement of the loan,
- the transaction/client rating exceeds a predefined value or falls into a determined range, or compared to the historic value it deteriorates to a predefined degree,
- in the case retail mortgage loans, the loan-to-value ratio exceeds a predefined rate,
- default on another loan of the retail client, if no cross-default exists,
- monitoring classification of corporate and municipal clients above different thresholds defined on group
 - financial difficulties at the debtor (capital adequacy, liquidity, deterioration of the instrument quality),
 - significant decrease of the liquidity or the activity on the active market of the financial instrument can be observed,
 - the rating of the client reflects high risk, but it is better than the default one,
 - significantly decrease in the value of the recovery from which the debtor would disburse the loan,
 - clients under liquidation.

A financial instrument is non-performing and it is allocated to Stage 3 when any of the following events or conditions exists on the reporting date:

- default (based on the group level default definition),
- classified as non-performing forborne (based on the group level forborne definition),
- the monitoring classification of corporate and municipal clients above different thresholds defined on group level (including but not limited to):

- breaching of contracts,
- significant financial difficulties of the debtor (like capital adequacy, liquidity, deterioration of the instrument quality),
- bankruptcy, liquidation, debt settlement processes against debtor,
- forced strike-off started against debtor,
- termination of loan contract by the Bank,
- occurrence of fraud event,
- termination of the active market of the financial instrument.

If the exposure is no longer considered as credit impaired, the Group allocates this exposure to Stage 2.

When loss allowance is calculated at exposures categorized into stages the following process is needed by stages:

- Stage 1 (performing): loss allowance at an amount equal to 12-month expected credit loss should be recognized,
- Stage 2 (significant increase in credit risk): loss allowance at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit loss should be recognized,
- Stage 3 (non-performing): loss allowance at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit loss should be recognized.

For lifetime expected credit losses, an entity shall estimate the risk of a default occurring on the financial instrument during its expected life. 12-month expected credit losses are a portion of the lifetime expected credit losses and represent the lifetime cash shortfalls that will result if a default occurs in the 12 months after the reporting date (or a shorter period if the expected life of a financial instrument is less than 12 months), weighted by the probability of that default occurring.

An entity shall measure expected credit losses of a financial instrument in a way that reflects:

- an unbiased and probability-weighted amount that is determined by evaluating a range of possible outcomes,
- the time value of money and,

- reasonable and supportable information that is available without undue cost or effort at the reporting date about past events, current conditions and forecasts of future economic conditions.
- authority of the Board of Directors, Supervisory Board and General meeting based on the deed of association,
- existence of investments with preferential voting rights.

2.7 Sale and repurchase agreements, security lending

Where debt or equity securities are sold under a commitment to repurchase them at a pre-determined price, they remain on the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position and the consideration received is recorded in Other liabilities or Amounts due to banks, the National Governments, deposits from the National Banks and other banks. Conversely, debt or equity securities purchased under a commitment to resell are not recognized in the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position and the consideration paid is recorded either in Placements with other banks or Deposits from customers. Interest is accrued based on the effective interest method evenly over the life of the repurchase agreement. In the case of security lending transactions, the Group does not recognize or derecognize the securities because believes that the transferor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of the ownership of the securities. Only a financial liability or financial receivable is recognized for the consideration amount.

2.8 Associates and other investments

The control is established when the Group has the right and exposure over the variable positive yield of the investee but the same time put up with the consequences of the negative returns and the Group by its decisions is able to influence the extent of the yields. The Group primarily considering the following factors in the process of determining the existing of the control:

- investigation of the decision-making mechanism of the entity,

If the control can't be obviously determined, then it should be supposed that the control does not exist.

Significant influence is presumed by the Group to exist – unless the contrary case is proven – when the Group holds 20% or more of the voting power of an investee but does not have a control.

The Group considers a subsidiary significant when it is a financial institution or when the subsidiary contributes to the Groups' total balance sheet with higher amount. The Bank considers the subsidiaries as cash generating units.

Companies where the Bank has the ability to exercise significant influence are accounted for using the equity method. Subsidiaries and associated companies that were not accounted for using the equity method and other investments where the Bank does not hold a significant interest are recorded according to IFRS 9. When an investment in an associate is held indirectly through an entity that is a venture capital fund, the Group elects to measure these investments in the associate at fair value through profit or loss in accordance with IFRS 9.

Under the equity method, the investment is initially recognized at cost, and the carrying amount is adjusted subsequently for:

- the Group's share of the post-acquisition profits or losses of the investee, which are recognized in the Group's Consolidated Statement of Profit or Loss; and
- the distributions received from the investee, which reduce the carrying amount of the investment.

The Group's share of the profits or losses of the investee, or other changes in the investee's equity, is determined on the basis of its proportionate ownership interest. The Group

recognizes its share of the investee's income and losses based on the percentage of the equity interest owned by the Group.

Gains and losses on the sale of investments are determined based on the specific identification of the cost of each investment.

2.9 Property and equipment, Intangible assets

Property and equipment and Intangible assets are measured at cost, less accumulated depreciation and amortization and impairment, if any.

Internally generated intangibles, excluding capitalized development costs, are not capitalized – the related expenditures are accounted as cost in the period in which they are incurred. Development costs are capitalized only when the technical and commercial feasibility of the asset has been clearly demonstrated, the Group has the intent and ability to complete the intangible asset and either use it or sell it and be able to demonstrate how the asset will generate future economic benefits. Amortization of these type of assets begins when development is completed, and the asset is available for use. During the period of development, the asset is tested for impairment annually.

The Group lists mainly self-developed software among internally generated intangible assets. The depreciable amount (book value less residual value) of the non-current assets must be allocated over the useful lives.

Depreciation and amortization are computed usually by using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the assets based on the following annual percentages:

Intangible assets	Annual percentages	Useful life period (years)
Software	8.3%-100.0%	1-12
Property right	16.7%-50.0%	2-6
Property	1.0%-33.3%	3-100
Machinery and office equipment	2.0%-50.0%	2-50
Vehicle	3.0%-50.0%	2-33

Depreciation and amortization on Property and equipment and Intangible assets commence on the day such assets are ready to use. At each balance sheet date, the Group reviews the carrying value of its Property and equipment and Intangible assets to determine if there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated to determine the extent (if any) of the impairment loss.

Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the Group estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. Where the carrying value of Property and equipment and Intangible assets is greater than the estimated recoverable amount, it is impaired immediately to the estimated recoverable amount.

The Group may conclude contracts for purchasing property, equipment and intangible assets, where the purchase price is settled in foreign currency. By entering into such agreements, firm commitment in foreign currency due on a specified future date arises at the Group.

Reducing the foreign currency risk caused by firm commitment, forward foreign currency contracts may be concluded to ensure the amount payable in foreign currency on a specified future date on one hand and to eliminate the foreign currency risk arising until settlement date of the contract on the other hand.

In the case of an effective hedge the realized profit or loss of the hedging instrument is stated as the part of the

2.10 Inventories

Inventories are measured at the lower of cost and net realisable value. The cost of inventories comprises all costs of purchase, costs of conversion and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition.

The Group uses generally FIFO formulas to the measurement of inventories.

Inventories are removed from books when they are sold, unusable or destroyed. When inventories are sold, the carrying amount of those inventories are recognized as an expense in the period in which the related revenue is recognized.

Repossessed assets are classified as inventories. The Group's policy is to sell repossessed assets and not to use them for its internal operations.

2.11 Government grants and government assistance

The Group recognise government grants only when there is a reasonable assurance that the grant will be received, and all attached conditions will be complied with.

The Group presents grants relating to assets as deferred income in the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position, which is recognized in profit or loss on a systematic basis over the useful life of the asset.

Grants related to an expense item are recorded as another operating income in those periods when the related costs were recognized.

2.12 Financial liabilities

The financial liabilities are presented within these lines in the Consolidated Financial Statements:

- Amount due to banks, the National Governments, deposits from the National Banks and other banks
- Repo liabilities
- Financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss
- Deposits from customers
- Liabilities from issued securities
- Derivative financial liabilities held for trading
- Derivative financial liabilities designated as hedge accounting
- Other financial liabilities

At initial recognition, the Group measures financial liabilities at fair value plus or minus – in the case of a financial liability not at fair value through profit or loss – transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of the financial liability.

Usually, the initial fair value of financial liabilities equals to transaction value.

However, when the amounts are not equal, the initial fair value difference should be recognized.

If the fair value of financial liabilities is based on a valuation technique using only inputs observable in market transactions, the Group recognizes the initial fair value difference in the Consolidated Statement of Profit or Loss. When the fair value of financial liabilities is based on models for which inputs are not observable, the difference between the transaction price and the fair value is deferred and only recognized in profit or loss when the instrument is derecognized or the inputs became observable.

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are either financial liabilities held for trading or they are designated upon initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss. In connection to the derivative financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss, the Group presents the amount of change in their fair value originated from the changes of market conditions and business environment.

The Group designated some financial liabilities upon initial recognition to measure at fair value through profit or loss. This classification eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency that would otherwise arise from measuring assets or liabilities or recognising the gains and losses on them on different bases ("accounting mismatch"). The changes in fair value of these liabilities are recognized in profit or loss, except the fair value changes attributable to credit risk which are recognized among other comprehensive income.

In the case of financial liabilities measured at amortized cost fees and commissions related to the origination of the financial liability are recognized through profit or loss during the maturity of the instrument using effective interest method. In certain cases, the Group repurchases a part of financial liabilities (mainly issued securities or subordinated bonds) and the difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability and the amount paid for it is recognized in the net profit or loss for the period and included in other operating income.

2.13 Leases

The Group as a lessor

Leases are classified as finance leases whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessee. All other leases are classified as operating leases. Lease classification is made at the inception date and is reassessed only if there is a lease modification.

Finance leases

At the commencement date, a lessor derecognizes the assets held under a finance lease in the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position and present them as a receivable at an amount equal to the net investment in the lease. The lessor shall use the interest rate implicit in the lease to measure the net investment in the lease. Direct costs such as commissions are included in the initial measurement of the finance lease receivables.

The Group as a lessor recognizes finance income over the lease term, based on a pattern reflecting a constant periodic rate of return on the Group's net investment in the lease. The Group applies the lease payments relating to the period against the gross investment in the lease to reduce both the principal and the unearned finance income.

The Group applies the derecognition and impairment requirements in IFRS 9 to the net investment in the lease (for more details, see Note 2.6.).

Operating leases

The Group as a lessor recognizes lease payments from operating leases as income on either a straight-line basis or another systematic basis. Costs, including depreciation, incurred in earning the lease income are recognized as an expense.

Initial direct costs incurred in obtaining an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the underlying asset and recognized as an expense over the lease term on the same basis as the lease income.

The depreciation policy for depreciable underlying assets subject to operating leases is consistent with the Group's normal depreciation policy for similar assets. The Group accounts for a modification to an operating lease as a new lease from the effective date of the modification, considering any prepaid or accrued lease payments relating to the original lease as part of the lease payments for the new lease.

The Group as a lessee

The Group recognizes a right-of-use asset and a lease liability at the commencement of the lease term except for short-term leases and leases, where the underlying asset is of low value (less than USD 5,000). For these leases, the Group recognizes the lease payments as an expense on either a straight-line basis over the lease term or another systematic basis if that basis is more representative of the pattern of the lessee's benefit.

Deferred tax implication if the Group is lessee: At the inception of the lease, there is no net lease asset or liability, no tax base and, therefore, no temporary difference. Subsequently, as depreciation on the right-of-use asset initially exceeds the rate at which the debt reduces,

a net liability arises resulting in a deductible temporary difference on which a deferred tax asset should be recognized if recoverable. Assuming that the lease liability is not repaid in advance, the total discounted cash outflows should equal the total rental payments deductible for income tax purposes.

Right-of-use asset

The right-of-use assets are presented separately in the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position and initially measured at cost, subsequently the Group applies the cost model and these assets are depreciated on a straight line basis from the commencement date to the earlier of the end of the useful life of the right-of-use asset or the end of the lease term. If the lease transfers ownership of the underlying asset to the Group by the end of the lease term or if the cost of the right-of-use asset reflects that the Group will exercise a purchase option, the right-of-use asset are depreciated from the commencement date to the end of the useful life of the underlying asset.

Lease liability

At the commencement date, the lease liability is measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at that date discounted by using the rate implicit in the lease, or if this cannot be determined, by using the incremental borrowing rate of the Group. Variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or a rate but e.g. on revenues or usage are recognized as an expense. The Group always separates the non-lease components of the lease contracts and accounts them as an expense. Lease payments must be included in the measurement of the lease liability without value added taxes. Non-deductible VAT is recognized as other expense.

The lease liability is remeasured in the event of a reassessment of the lease liability or lease modification

2.14 Investment properties

Investment properties of the Group are land, buildings, part of buildings which held (as the owner or as the lessee under a finance lease) to earn rentals or for capital appreciation or both, rather than for use in the production or supply of services or for administrative purposes or sale in the ordinary course of business. The Group measures the investment properties at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment, if any.

The depreciable amount (book value less residual value) of the investment properties must be allocated over their useful lives. The depreciation and amortization are computed using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the assets.

The Group discloses the fair value of the investment properties in Note 14 established mainly by external experts.

2.15 Share capital

Share capital is the capital determined in the Articles of Association and registered by the Budapest-Capital Regional Court. Share capital is the capital the Bank raised by issuing common stocks at the date the shares were issued. The amount of share capital has not changed over the current period.

2.16 Treasury shares

Treasury shares are shares which are purchased on the stock exchange and the over-the-counter market by the Bank and its subsidiaries and are presented in the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position at cost as a deduction from Consolidated Shareholders' Equity.

Gains and losses on the sale of treasury shares are credited or charged directly to shareholder's equity.

2.17 Non-current assets held-for-sale and discontinued operations

A discontinued operation is a component of an entity that either has been disposed of or is classified as held-for-sale. Hereinafter non-current assets classified as held-for-sale, disposal group and discontinued operations are referred to as assets in accordance with IFRS 5.

The Group classifies assets under IFRS 5 if their carrying amount will be recovered principally through a sale transaction rather than through continuing use. The Group does not account for an asset under IFRS 5 that has been temporarily taken out of use as if it had been abandoned.

The Group measures an asset under IFRS 5 at the lower of its carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell. When the sale is expected to occur beyond one year, the Group measures the costs to sell at their present value.

Any increase in the present value of the costs to sell that arises from the passage of time shall be presented in profit or loss. Immediately before the initial classification of the asset under IFRS 5, the carrying amounts of the asset (or all the assets and liabilities in the group) are measured in accordance with applicable IFRS.

The Group does not depreciate (or amortize) an asset under IFRS 5 while it is classified as asset in accordance with IFRS 5. Interest and other expenses attributable to the liabilities of the asset under IFRS 5 shall continue to be recognized.

If the Group has classified an asset under IFRS 5, but the criteria for that are no longer met, the Group ceases to classify the asset under IFRS 5. The Group measures these assets which cease to be classified as asset under IFRS 5 at the lower of:

- its carrying amount before the asset was classified as asset under IFRS 5, adjusted for any depreciation, amortisation or revaluations that would have been recognized had

the asset not been classified as asset under IFRS 5, and

- its recoverable amount at the date of the subsequent decision not to sell.

The Group presents an asset classified as asset under IFRS 5 separately from other assets in the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position. The liabilities of the asset under IFRS 5 are presented separately from other liabilities in the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position. Those assets and liabilities shall not be offset and presented as a single amount. The major classes of assets and liabilities classified as held for sale or discontinued operations are separately disclosed in the Notes.

The Group presents separately any cumulative income or expense recognized in other comprehensive income relating to a non-current asset (or disposal group) classified as held for sale. Results from discontinued operations are reported separately in the Consolidated Statement of Profit or Loss as result from discontinued operations.

2.18 Interest income and income similar to interest income and interest expense

Interest income and expense are recognized in profit or loss in the period to which they relate, using the effective interest rate method.

For exposures categorized into Stage 1 and Stage 2 the interest income is recognized on a gross basis. For exposures categorized into Stage 3 (using effective interest rate) and for POCI (using credit-adjusted effective interest rate) the interest income is recognized on a net basis. The time-proportional income similar to interest income of derivative financial instruments is calculated without using the effective interest method and the positive fair value adjustment of interest rate swaps are included in income similar to interest income.

Interest income of loans at fair value through profit or loss is calculated based on interest

fixed in the contract and presented in "Income similar to interest income" line. Interest from loans and deposits are accrued on a daily basis. Interest income and expense include certain transaction costs and the amortisation of any discount or premium between the initial carrying amount of an interest-bearing instrument and its amount at maturity calculated on an effective interest rate basis.

All interest income and expense recognized are arising from loans, placements with other banks, repo receivables, securities at fair value through other comprehensive income, securities at amortized cost and amounts due to banks, repo liabilities, deposits from customers, liabilities from issued securities, subordinated bonds and loans are presented under these lines of Consolidated Financial Statements.

2.19 Revenue recognition

The Group recognizes revenue from the following major sources:

- fee and commission income from financial services,
- other revenue from customers.

2.19.1 Fees and commissions

Fees and commissions that are not involved in the amortized cost model are recognized in the Consolidated Statement of Profit or Loss on an accrual basis according to IFRS 15 Revenue from contracts with customers. These fees are related to deposits, cash withdrawals, security trading, bank card etc.

The Group earns fee and commission income from a diverse range of financial services it provides to its customers. Fee and commission income is recognised at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Group expects to be entitled in exchange for providing the services. The performance obligations,

as well as the timing of their satisfaction, are identified, and determined, at the inception of the contract. When the Group provides a service to its customers, consideration is invoiced and generally due immediately because it typically controls the services before transferring them to the customer.

The Group provides foreign exchange trading services to its customers, the profit margin achieved on these transactions is presented as Net profit from fees and commissions in the Consolidated Statement of Profit or Loss.

Performance obligations satisfied over time include asset management, deposit and account maintenance services, where the customer simultaneously receives and consumes the benefits provided by the Group's performance as the Group performs.

The Group's fee and commission income from services where performance obligations are satisfied over time are followings:

Deposit and account maintenance fees and commissions and fees related to cash withdrawal

The Group provides a number of account management services for both retail and corporate customers in which they charge a fee. Fees related to these services can be typically account transaction fees (money transfer fees, direct debit fees, money standing order fees, etc.), internet banking fees (e.g. OTP Direct fee), account control fees (e.g. sms fee), or other fees for occasional services (account statement fees, other administration fees, etc.). Fees for ongoing account management services are charged to the customer's account on a monthly basis. The fees are commonly fixed amounts that can vary per account package and customer category. In the case of the transaction-based fees where the services include money transfer the fee is charged when the transaction takes place. The rate of the fee is typically determined in a certain % of the transaction

amount. In the case of other transaction-based fees (e.g. SMS fee), the fee is settled monthly. In the case of occasional services, the Group basically charges the fees when the services are used by the customer. The fees can be fixed fees or they can be set in %. The rates are reviewed by the Group regularly. These fees for ongoing account management services are charged on a monthly basis during the period when they are provided. Transaction-based fees are charged when the transaction takes place or charged monthly at the end of the month.

Fees and commission related to the issued bank cards

The Group provides a variety of bank cards to its customers, for which different fees are charged. The fees are basically charged in connection with the issuance of cards and the related card transactions. The annual fees of the cards are charged in advance in a fixed amount. The amount of the annual card fee depends on the type of card. In case of transaction-based fees (e.g. cash withdrawal/payment fee, merchant fee, interchange fee, etc.), the settlement of the fees will take place immediately after the transaction or on a monthly basis. The fee is typically determined in % of the transaction with a fixed minimum amount. For all other cases where the Group provides a continuous service to the customers (e.g. card closing fee), the fees are charged monthly. The fee is calculated in a fix amount. The rates are reviewed by the Group regularly. These fees for ongoing services are charged on a monthly basis during the period when they are provided. Transaction-based fees are charged when the transaction takes place or charged monthly at the end of the month.

Fees and commissions related to security account management services

The Group provides its clients security account management services. Fees will be charged

for account management and transactions on accounts. Account management fees are typically charged quarterly or annually. The amount is determined in %, based on the stocks of securities managed by the clients on the account in a given period. Fees for transactions on the securities account are charged immediately after the transaction. They are determined in %, based on the transaction amount. Fees for complex services provided to clients (e.g. portfolio management or custody) are typically charged monthly or annually. The fees are fixed monthly amounts and in some cases a bonus fee are charged. These fees for ongoing services are charged quarterly or annually during the period when they are provided. The fees are accrued monthly. Transaction-based fees are charged when the transaction takes place.

Fees and commissions related to fund management

Fees from fund management services provided to investment funds and from portfolio management provided to insurance companies, funds. The fee income are calculated on the basis of net asset value of the portfolio and by the fee rates determined in the contracts about portfolio management. These fees for ongoing services are charged usually on monthly (mutual funds) or semi-annually (venture capital funds) during the period when they are provided but accrued monthly.

Net insurance fee income

Due to the fact that the Group rarely provides insurance services to its clients, only acts as an agent, the fee income charged to the customers and fees payable to the insurance company are presented net in the fee income. In addition, agency fee charged for the sale of insurance contracts is also recorded in this line.

The fee is charged on a monthly basis and determined in %.

Fees for ongoing services are charged on a monthly basis during the period when they are provided.

Other fees

Fees that are not significant in the Group total income are included in Other fees category. Such fees are safe lease, special procedure fee, account rent fee, fee of a copy of document, etc. Other fees may include charges for continuous services or for ad hoc administration services. Continuous fees are charged monthly (e.g., safe lease fees) at the beginning of the period, typically at a fixed rate. Fees for ad hoc services are charged immediately after the service obligation were met, usually in a fixed amount. These fees for ongoing services are charged on a monthly basis during the period when they are provided. Fees for ad hoc services are charged when the transaction takes place.

2.19.2 Other revenue from customers

Other revenue from customers contains revenues from:

- sale of agricultural produce,
- tourism activity,
- gain on transactions related to property activities,
- rental income,
- income from computer programming.

Revenue is measured based on the consideration to which the Group expects to be entitled in a contract with customers and excludes amount collected on behalf of third parties. The Group recognizes revenue when it transfers control of a product or service to customers. The Group has generally concluded that it is the principal in its revenue arrangements, because it typically controls the goods and services before transferring them to the customer.

Typically, the Group's other revenue from customers is recognized at the point in time when control of the goods or services is

transferred to the customer. Exceptions are revenues services provided to customers – for example rental income – where the customer simultaneously receives and consumes the benefits as the Group performs.

The Group considers whether there are other promises in the contract that are separate performance obligations to which a portion of the transaction price needs to be allocated. In determining the transaction price, the Group considers the effects of variable consideration, existence of a significant financing component, and a consideration payable to the customer, if any.

2.20 Profit from associates

Profit from associates refers to any distribution of an entity earnings to shareholders from stocks or mutual funds that is owned by the Group. The Group recognizes profit from associates in the Consolidated Financial Statements when its right to receive payment is established.

2.21 Income tax

The Group considers corporate income tax as current tax according to IAS 12. The Group also considers local business tax and the innovation contribution as income tax in Hungary. The annual taxation charge is based on the tax payable under fiscal regulations prevailing in the country where the company is incorporated, adjusted for deferred taxation. Deferred taxation is accounted for using the balance sheet liability method in respect of temporary differences between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying value for financial reporting purposes, measured at the tax rates that apply to the future period when the asset is expected to be realized or the liability is settled.

Current tax asset or current tax liability is presented related to income tax and innovation

contribution separately in the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position.

Pillar Two – Global Anti-base Erosion Model Rules (“GloBE”), global minimum tax – introduces a minimum effective tax rate of at least 15%, calculated based on a specific rule set. Pillar Two legislation has been enacted or substantively enacted in certain jurisdictions the Group operates. The legislation will be effective for the Group’s financial year beginning 1 January 2024, but in year 2023 no income tax results obtained from Pillar Two rules. The Group considers this top-up tax as an income tax according to IAS 12.

Deferred tax assets are recognized by the Group for the amounts of income taxes that are recoverable in future periods in respect of deductible temporary differences as well as the carryforward of unused tax losses and the carryforward of unused tax credits.

The Group recognizes a deferred tax asset for all deductible temporary differences arising from investments in subsidiaries, branches and associates, and interests in joint arrangements, to the extent that, and only to the extent that, it is probable that:

- the temporary difference will reverse in the foreseeable future; and
- taxable profit will be available against which the temporary difference can be utilised.

The Group considers the availability of qualifying taxable temporary differences and the probability of other future taxable profits to determine whether future taxable profits will be available according to IAS 12.

The Group recognizes a deferred tax liability for all taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, branches and associates, and interests in joint arrangements, except to the extent that both of the following conditions are satisfied:

- the Bank is able to control the timing of the reversal of the temporary difference, and
- it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

The Group only offsets its deferred tax liabilities against deferred tax assets when:

- there is a legally enforceable right to set-off current tax liabilities against current tax assets, and
- the taxes are levied by the same taxation authorities on either
 - the same taxable entity or
 - different taxable entities which intend to settle current tax liabilities and assets on a net basis.

2.22 Banking tax

The Bank and some of its subsidiaries are obliged to pay banking tax based on Act LIX of 2006 in Hungary. As the calculation is not based on the taxable profit but on the adjusted total assets as reported in the Separate Financial Statements of the Bank and its entities for the second period preceding the current tax year, therefore, the banking tax is considered as another administrative expense, not as income tax. Pursuant to Government Decree No. 197/2022 published on 4 June 2022, the Hungarian Government decided to impose a windfall tax on credit institutions and financial enterprises temporarily, that is for 2022 and 2023. As for 2022, the base of the windfall tax is the net revenues based on the 2021 financial statements, calculated according to local tax law, whereas the tax rate is 10%. These taxes are classified as levies according to IFRS rules.

2.23 Off-balance sheet commitments and contingent liabilities

In the ordinary course of its business, the Group enters into off-balance sheet commitments such as guarantees, letters of credit, commitments to extend credit and transactions with financial instruments. The provision for off-balance sheet commitments and contingent liabilities is maintained at a level adequate to absorb future cash outflows which are probable and relate to present obligations.

In the case of commitments and contingent liabilities, the Management determines the adequacy of the loss allowance based upon reviews of individual items, recent loss experience, current economic conditions, the risk characteristics of the various categories of transactions and other pertinent factors.

The Group recognizes provision for off-balance sheet commitment and contingent liabilities in accordance with IAS 37 when it has a present obligation as a result of a past event; it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation; and a reliable estimate can be made of the obligation. For financial guarantees and loan commitments given which are under IFRS 9 the expected credit loss model is applied when the provision is calculated (see more details in Note 2.6). After initial recognition the Group subsequently measures those contracts at a higher of the amount of the loss allowance or of the amount initially recognised less the cumulative amount of income recognized in accordance with IFRS 15.

2.24 Share-based payment

The Group has applied the requirements of IFRS 2 Share-based Payment.

The Group issues equity-settled share-based payment to certain employees. Equity-settled share-based payment is measured at fair value at the grant date. The fair value determined at the grant date of the equity-settled share-based payment is expensed on a straight-line basis over the year, based on the Group's estimate of shares that will eventually vest. Share-based payment is recorded in Consolidated Statement of Profit or Loss as Personnel expenses.

Fair value is measured by use of a binomial model. The expected life used in the model has been adjusted, based on Management's best estimate, for the effects of non-transferability, exercise restrictions, and behavioural considerations.

2.25 Employee benefits

The Group has applied the requirement of IAS 19 Employee Benefits. These benefits are recognised as an expense and liability undiscounted in the Consolidated Financial Statements. Liabilities are regularly remeasured. Gains or losses due to the remeasurement are recognised in the Consolidated Other Comprehensive Income.

Short-term employee benefits are employee benefits (other than termination benefits) that are expected to be settled wholly before twelve months after the end of the annual reporting period in which the employees render the related service. These can be wages, salaries and bonuses, premium, paid annual leave and paid sick leave and other free services (health care, reward holiday). Long-term employee benefits are mostly the jubilee reward.

Post-employment benefits are employee benefits (other than termination and short-term employee benefits) that are payable after the completion of employment. Post-employment benefit plans are formal or informal arrangements under which an entity provides post-employment benefits for one or more employees. Post-employment benefit plans are classified as either defined contribution plans or defined benefit plans, depending on the economic substance of the plan as derived from its principal terms and conditions.

Defined benefit plan is post-employment benefit plans other than defined contribution plan. The Group's net obligation is calculated by estimating the amount of employee's future benefit based on their services for the current and prior periods. The future value of benefit is being discounted to present value.

Termination benefits are employee benefits provided in exchange for the termination of an employee's employment as a result of either: an entity's decision to terminate an

employee's employment before the normal retirement date or an employee's decision to accept an offer of benefits in exchange for the termination of employment. Other long-term employee benefits are all employee benefits other than short-term employee benefits, postemployment benefits and termination benefits.

2.26 Biological assets and agricultural produce

The Group recognises a biological asset or agricultural produce according to IAS 41 only when it controls the asset as a result of past events, it is probable that future economic benefits will flow and the fair value or the cost can be measured reliably.

Biological assets are measured on initial recognition and at subsequent periods at fair value less estimated costs to sell unless fair value cannot be reliably measured.

Agricultural produce is measured at fair value less estimated costs to sell at the point of harvest.

The gain on initial recognition of biological assets at fair value less costs to sell, and changes in fair value less costs to sell of biological assets during a period are included in profit or loss for the period in which it arises as other operating income.

2.27 Consolidated Statement of Cash-flows

Cash-flows arising from the operating, investing or financing activities are reported in the Statement of Cash-Flows of the Group primarily on a gross basis. Net basis reporting are applied by the Group in the following cases:

- when the cash-flows reflect the activities of the customer rather than those of the Group, and
- for items in which the turnover is quick, the amounts are large, and the maturities are short.

For the purposes of reporting Consolidated Statement of Cash-flows, cash and cash equivalents include cash, due from banks and balances with the National Banks, excluding the compulsory reserve established by the National Banks. This line item shows balances of HUF and foreign currency cash amounts, and sight deposit from NBH and from other banks, furthermore, balances of current accounts. Consolidated cash-flows from hedging activities are classified in the same category as the item being hedged. The unrealized gains and losses from the translation of monetary items to the closing foreign exchange rates and unrealized gains and losses from derivative financial instruments are presented net as operating activity separately in the Consolidated Statement of Cash-flows for the monetary items which have been revaluated.

2.28 Segment reporting

IFRS 8 Operating Segments requires operating segments to be identified on the basis of internal reports about components of the Group that are regularly reviewed by the chief operating decision maker in order to allocate resources to the segments and to assess their performance.

Based on the above, the segments identified by the Group are the business and geographical segments.

The Group's operating segments under IFRS 8 are therefore as follows: OTP Core Hungary, Russia, Ukraine, Bulgaria, Serbia, Croatia, Montenegro, Albania, Moldova, Slovenia, Uzbekistan, Merkantil Group, Asset Management subsidiaries, Other subsidiaries.

Romanian segment is classified as discontinued operation from 2023 but in line with management report it is still presented in Segment reporting as separate segment.

2.29 Comparative balances

These Consolidated Financial Statements are prepared in accordance with the same

accounting policies in all respects as the Consolidated Financial Statements prepared in accordance with IFRS as adopted by the European Union for the year ended 31 December 2022, however results in the Consolidated Statement of Profit or Loss for the comparative period changed due to IFRS 5 disclosure requirement. As the Romanian operation was classified as discontinued operation in year 2023, in the comparative period related results were presented as they would have been classified as discontinued operation for year 2022 in the Consolidated

Statement of Profit or Loss. The income and expenses of Romanian operation were separated from continuing operation and presented separately after "Profit after income tax for the period" on line "(Loss)/Gain from discontinued operations" so both for year 2023 and 2022 the results in the Consolidated Profit or Loss showing the result of continuing operation which do not include the Romanian contribution. Additional disclosures or extension of existing disclosures have been made throughout the Consolidated Financial Statements, where relevant.

NOTE 3:

SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND DECISIONS IN THE APPLICATION OF ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The presentation of financial statements in conformity with IFRS as adopted by EU requires the Management of the Group to make judgement about estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities as at the date of the financial statements and their reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on the expected loss and other factors that are considered to be relevant. The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period. Actual results could differ from those estimates. Significant areas of subjective judgement include:

3.1 Loss allowances on financial instruments exposed to credit risk

The Group regularly assesses its financial instruments portfolio for loss allowance. Management determines the adequacy of the loss allowances based upon reviews of individual loans and placements, recent loss experience, current economic conditions, the risk characteristics of the various categories of loans and other pertinent factors.

The use of the three-stage model was implemented for IFRS 9 purposes. The impairment methodology is used to classify financial instruments in order to determine whether credit risk has significantly increased since initial recognition and to identify the credit-impaired assets. For instruments with credit impairment or significant increase of credit risk lifetime expected losses are recognized (see more details in Note 37.1).

3.2 Valuation of instruments without direct quotations

Financial instruments without direct quotations in an active market are valued using the valuation model technique. The models are regularly reviewed and each model is calibrated for the most recent available market data. While the models are built only on available data, their use is subject to certain assumptions and estimates (e.g. correlations, volatilities, etc.). Changes in the model assumptions may affect the reported fair value of the relevant financial instruments. IFRS 13 Fair Value Measurement seeks to increase the consistency and comparability in fair value measurements and related disclosures through a 'fair value hierarchy'. The hierarchy categorises the inputs used

in valuation techniques into three levels. The hierarchy gives the highest priority to (unadjusted) quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities and the lowest priority to unobservable inputs. The Group evaluates the levelling at each reporting period on an instrument-by-instrument basis and reclassifies instruments when necessary, based on the facts at the beginning of the reporting period. The objective of a fair value measurement is to estimate the price at which an orderly transaction to sell the asset or to transfer the liability would take place between market participants at the measurement date under current market conditions.

3.3 Provisions

Provision is recognized and measured for commitments to extend credit and for warranties arising from banking activities based on IFRS 9 Financial Instruments. Provision for these instruments is recognized based on the credit conversion factor, which shows the proportion of the undrawn credit line that will probably be drawn.

Other provisions are recognized and measured based on IAS 37 Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets. The Group is involved in a number of ongoing legal disputes. Based upon historical experience and expert reports, the Group assesses the developments in these cases, and the likelihood and the amount of potential financial losses which are appropriately provided for. (See Note 24)

Other provision includes provision for litigation, provision for retirement and expected liabilities and provision for confirmed letter of credit.

A provision is recognized by the Group when it has a present obligation as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

3.4 Impairment on goodwill

Goodwill acquired in a business combination is tested for impairment annually or more frequently when there is an indication that the unit might be impaired, in accordance with IAS 36 "Impairment of assets".

The Group calculates the fair value based on discounted cash-flow model. The 3-year period explicit cash-flow model serves as a basis for the impairment test by which the Group defines the impairment need on goodwill based on the strategic factors and financial data of its cash-generating units. In the calculation of the goodwill impairment, also the expectations about possible variations in the amount or timing of those future cash-flows, the time value of money, represented by the current market risk-free rate of interest and other factors are reflected.

3.5 Contingent consideration

Contingent consideration generally arises where the acquirer agrees to transfer additional consideration to the former owners of the acquired business after the acquisition date if certain specified events occur or conditions are met in the future.

These future payments may be in cash or other assets and may be contingent upon the achievement of specified events, and/or may be linked to future financial performance over a specified period of time.

Some changes in the fair value of contingent consideration may be the result of additional information that the acquirer obtained after the acquisition date about fact and circumstances that existed at that date. Such changes are measurement period adjustments and have impact of goodwill/negative goodwill. Changes resulting from events after the acquisition date are not measurement period adjustments. Contingent considerations should be recorded on the date of acquisition in consolidated financial statement at fair value. The Group so far settled the contingent considerations in cash. The fair value estimation is made by the "Merger & Acquisition" team

based on the sale and purchase agreement ("SPA") and other available information.

OTP concluded the contract including two instalments: first for 73.71% of the shares in 2023 (in December 2023 it increased to 79.58% after capital increase), then second for 24.57% (in December 2023 it decreased to 19.16% after capital increase) of the shares 3 years later. The price of 24.57% of the shares is variable, but within a predefined range and can be adjusted only with factors that have not direct connection with the profit of Ipoteka Bank.

The purchase of the second stock cannot be avoided by the parties since the execution of the SPA. Considering the elements of the shares retained by Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Uzbekistan for the given period are treated as financial liability.

The recognized liability includes the estimate of the adjustments to the second purchase price and does not include the items that are considered as indemnity. Indemnification related expected cash-inflow is recognized as indemnification asset (measured consistently with the measurement of underlying assets).

NOTE 4:

MACRO ENVIRONMENT, IMPACT OF ECONOMIC SITUATION ON THE GROUP

Macro economy and financial situation in Hungary

Having elevated after the rapid recovery that followed the COVID crisis and the outbreak of the Russian-Ukrainian war, inflation in advanced economies started to slow in 2023, but the developed world's central banks had to raise interest rates aggressively until the end of the year. It was not before the year was nearing its end that the tightening cycle stopped and the debate on the possible timing of an interest rate cut began. Meanwhile, the labour market remained tight, with low unemployment and strong wage dynamics. Developed markets' long-term yields hit multi-decade highs in the autumn, before a sharp fall began at the end of 2023.

Economic growth printed different patterns on the two sides of the Atlantic. The USA's economic expansion accelerated in 2023, as opposed to the expected slowing, and growth shifted into higher gear in the second half of the year. The robust figures were driven by supportive fiscal policy, the large stocks of savings household had accumulated during the pandemic, and the low effective lending rates caused by the high share of loans with fixed interest rates. Headline inflation peaked in June 2022 (+8.9%), but the subsequent

decline briefly stalled in the middle of 2023. However, core inflation continued to drop, easing to 3.9% y-o-y by the end of the year.

The very loose fiscal policy, which raised the budget deficit from around 5% to 8% of GDP, required tight monetary policy to bring inflation down. The Fed has aggressively raised its base rate to 5.25-5.5% and began to reduce its balance sheet.

The energy crisis brought the euro area to its knees, and the economy has been unable to recover amid high inflation and high interest rates, thus output has been practically stagnant since the third quarter of 2022. Countries with industries that used to rely heavily on Russian energy (e.g. Germany) were hit particularly hard. Elevated interest rates have led to a slow-down in lending, which has also hindered kick-starting growth in Europe. Disinflation was strong in the euro area in 2023: headline and core inflation fell to 2.8% and 3.3%, respectively by the end of the year.

The biggest concern in this context is services inflation, which has been stagnating at 4.0% y-o-y since November 2023. Despite all the weakness in the economy and strong disinflation, the ECB has not yet considered cutting interest rates, thus the euro area ended last year with a deposit rate of 4% and a lending rate of 4.5%.

Hungary's economy fell into a longer and deeper recession than the rest of the CEE region in 2023 (GDP y-o-y: 1Q: -0.9%; 2Q: -2.4%; 3Q: -0.4%; 4Q [flash]: 0,0). However, the recession ended in the third quarter, and growth started to pick up on quarterly basis, helped by the base effect of an unprecedented poor agriculture season in 2022. Overall, regarding the Hungarian economy's underlying processes, activity fell sharply in 4Q 2022 and in 1Q 2023, and it has been stagnating or trivially rising since then. The structure of growth is unfavourable, as the sharp fall in domestic use was moderated by an increase in net exports, but it was caused by the decline in imports owing to the sluggish domestic demand, rather than by exports' strong expansion.

Inflation peaked at 25.7%, ten percentage points higher than the average of the CEE region, before disinflation started in the spring. As disinflation accelerated starting from mid-2023, the pace of price increases accelerated, bringing down CPI to 5.5% y-o-y by December; the annual average rate of inflation was 17.6% in 2023.

From the middle of the year, real wages started to rise again month-on-month, but this passed on to consumer spending only modestly.

After running 8% current account deficit in 2022, Hungary's external balance turned into surplus last year, as gas prices collapsed and imports fell due to a drop in domestic demand. The rapid rise in debt ratios between 2020 and 2023 has stopped.

The original budget deficit target of 3.9% of GDP proved to be unsustainable, so it was raised to 5.2% in October, but the accrual-based deficit probably exceeded 6% of GDP last year, even with the dividend payment by MVM and with the savings of the 'utility protection fund'.

Having raised the effective rate to 18% in autumn 2022, the MNB cut it in several steps by a total of 725 bps, to 10.75% by the end of the year. The base rate regained its role in September, when the former overnight deposit facility was phased out. The EUR/HUF fell from around 400 at the beginning of the year to below 370 at one point in the summer, but stabilized around 380 by the end of 2023.

Hungary made headway in accessing EU funds at the end of last year as the European Commission approved the so-called horizontal enabling conditions for the judicial reform in December. The government unblocked about EUR 11 billion worth of EU funds, thanks to the measures implemented last year. Starting from autumn 2022, the credit market froze in the CEE region, including Hungary, and similarly to Western Europe. There was a slight pick up at the end of 2023, particularly in retail lending, within that in 'baby loans' and housing loans; demand for cash loans also jumped at the end of the year. In full year 2023, the volume of housing loans rose by 1.3% (2022: 7.6%), that of cash loans grew by 6.9% (2022: 9.3%), and corporate loan volumes increased by an FX-adjusted 6% (2022: 15.5%).

Summary of economic policy measures made and other relevant regulatory changes in the period under review

Windfall tax

- On 24 April 2023 Government Decree No. 144/2023 was published amending the previously laid down methodology of windfall tax calculation for the second half of 2023.

According to the new rules, the gross amount of the windfall tax for the year 2023 changed to HUF 41 billion from HUF 74.6 billion in the case of OTP Group.

- Government decree No. 206/2023 (V. 31.) published on 31 May 2023 outlined the details of the extra profit tax payable by credit institutions in 2024. The basis of the tax is the 2022 profit before tax (adjusted for several items). The tax rate is 13% for the part of the tax base that does not exceed HUF 20 billion, and 30% for the amount above HUF 20 billion. According to the decree, if the average amount of Hungarian government bonds owned by the financial institution increases over a certain period, the windfall tax payable by the credit institution

will be reduced. The reduction cannot be more than 10% of the increase in government bond holdings and cannot exceed 50% of the windfall tax payment obligation calculated without the reduction.

The gross amount of the windfall tax for the year 2024 will be HUF 13 billion in the case of the Hungarian Group members, which can be reduced to HUF 6.5 billion subject to the increase in government bond holdings.

As for timing, the HUF 13 billion gross annual tax obligation was recognized in one sum in January 2024, whereas the pro-rated part of the reduction will be booked on a monthly basis, evenly split through 2024.

Interest rate cap

- Government decree No. 175/2023. (V. 12.) published on 12 May 2023 further extended the interest rate cap scheme by 6 months, until the end of 2023, in the case of the affected floating and fixed rate residential mortgages, as well as floating rate micro and small enterprises loan and leasing contracts.
- Pursuant to Government Decree No. 522/2023. (XI. 30.):
 - The interest rate cap for the outstanding volume of certain residential mortgage loans was extended by six months, until 30 June 2024.
 - The rate cap for the existing volume of certain MSE loans was extended until 1 April 2024.
 - Furthermore, Government Decree No. 471/2022 (XI. 21.) was amended, thus the provision that the interest rate on HUF-denominated demand deposits and time deposits with a maximum term of one year shall not exceed the average auction yield of the most recently issued three-month discount Treasury Bill was extended by three months, until 1 April 2024. In another amendment, starting from 1 December 2023, the scope of this cap was extended for entities who qualify as business customers in Hungary's Civil Code.

These provisions shall be applied to deposit contracts concluded after 1 December 2023, as well as to demand deposit contracts existing on 1 December 2023.

Voluntary interest rate cap on newly granted loans

At the beginning of October 2023, the Ministry of Economic Development proposed that banks impose voluntary interest rate caps on newly granted HUF-denominated working capital loans for businesses, and on residential housing loans. OTP Bank has joined the initiative.

Effective from October 2023, the Government set the voluntary interest rate cap on new housing loans at 8.5% and that on working capital loans to businesses at 12%.

From 2 November the latter was reduced to 11.5%. From January 2024, the Government reduced the voluntary interest rate cap on housing loans to 7.3% and that on corporate loans to 9.9%. In addition, the Government and the Hungarian Banking Association agreed that the voluntary interest rate cap scheme will be abolished simultaneously with the withdrawal of the interest rate cap for certain outstanding MSE volumes from 1 April 2024, i.e. in the future, interest rates will be determined by market competition.

Savings, government bond market

- Pursuant to Government decree No. 205/2023. (V. 31.), effective from 1 July 2023, on top of the existing 15% interest tax, an additional 13% social contribution tax was introduced temporarily for certain savings forms. The tax base is the interest income as defined by the PIT law, earned by natural persons after 1 July 2023 on bank deposits placed or certain securities (except for real estate investment fund investment certificates) purchased after 1 July.
- Pursuant to Government decree No. 208/2023. (V. 31.), effective from 1 July 2023 the weight of securities in the portfolio of bond funds,

equity funds and mixed funds must be at least 60%. Furthermore, from 1 August no more than 5% of the assets of these securities funds can be invested in debt securities other than HUF denominated government securities.

- According to Government decree No. 209/2023. (V. 31.), between 1 October 2023 and 31 December 2023 credit institutions shall send a warning notice to their natural person clients with bank account contracts about how much more interest they could have earned in a specific period with an investment of HUF 100,000, HUF 500,000 and HUF 1,000,000 if they had invested in retail government securities instead of bank deposits.

minimum reserve requirement was increased to 10%, and the effective rate paid on the reserves was reduced to 9.75% from the previous 13%, since the national bank doesn't pay any interest for 25% of the minimum reserve requirement, and for the remaining amount the national bank pays the base rate. NBH decree No. 25/2023. (VI. 14.) amended the reserve requirement rules: among others, from 1 July 2023 up to 15% of the minimum reserve requirement can be met by central bank deposits with at least 14 days original maturity. Also, from July until further notice (by the end of the year according to plans) the reserve requirement will be based on the volumes in the statistical balance sheet as at 31 March 2023.

Family support schemes

- Baby loan: in line with Government decree No. 303/2023. (VII. 11.), from 1 January 2024 the maximum amount of baby loan will increase from HUF 10 to 11 million, and those families will be eligible where the wife is below the age of 30 years. Also, the clause that baby loan contracts can be entered into by the end of this year lost effect, so the scheme will remain in place indefinitely. As for the interest rate fixation periods, in contrast to the current situation that the baby loans reprice in every 5 years, from 2024 the interest rate of newly contracted baby loans will be fixed for 1 year during the first 2 years, then the baby loans will have a 3-year rate fixation period.
- Housing Subsidy for Families (CSOK), village CSOK: from 1 January 2024 the village CSOK non-refundable amounts will increase, but in towns and settlements with more than 5,000 inhabitants the CSOK subsidy will no longer be available.

Mandatory minimum reserve requirements

Pursuant to NBH decree No. 6/2023. (III. 8.) and NBH decree No. 11/2023. (III. 31.), from April the

Capital regulation

- On 22 June 2023 the national bank announced that it postpones the activation of the Countercyclical Capital Buffer rate of 0.5% planned from 1 July 2023 by one year to 1 July 2024. In addition, it preventively reactivates the Systemic Risk Buffer aimed at risks related to commercial real estate loans (especially non-performing loans).
- MREL minimum requirement: effective from 1 January 2024, the consolidated MREL minimum requirement for OTP Bank is 18.94%, while the minimum requirement including combined buffer requirements is 23.95% in % of the total RWA of the resolution group.
- Pillar 2 capital requirement: effective from 1 January 2024, the National Bank of Hungary imposed the below additional capital requirements for OTP Group, on consolidated level:
 - 0.9%-point in case of the Common Equity Tier1 (CET1) capital, accordingly the minimum requirement for the consolidated CET1 ratio is 5.4% (without regulatory capital buffers);
 - 1.2%-points in case of the Tier1 capital, accordingly the minimum requirement for the consolidated Tier1 ratio is 7.2% (without regulatory capital buffers);
 - 1.6%-points in case of the Total SREP Capital Requirement (TSCR), accordingly

the minimum requirement for the consolidated capital adequacy ratio is 9.6% (without regulatory capital buffers).

The principles used in the preparation of the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position as at 31 December 2023 in connection with the evaluation of Russian and Ukrainian exposures

Going concern principle

In the case of Ukraine and Russia OTP management applies a "going concern" approach, however in Russia the management is still considering all strategic options, bearing in mind that any future solution should be strictly within the framework and in accordance with applicable local and international regulations.

In February 2022 a military conflict started between Russia and Ukraine.

OTP Group's Ukrainian operation incorporates the Ukrainian bank, as well as the leasing and factoring companies. The country-consolidated Ukrainian total assets represented HUF 1,037 billion at the end of 2023 (2.6% of total consolidated assets), while net loans comprised HUF 309 billion (1.4% of consolidated net loans) and shareholders' equity amounted to HUF 157 billion (3.8% of the consolidated total equity).

At the end of 2023 the gross intragroup funding towards the Ukrainian operation represented HUF 83 billion, while taking into account the Ukrainian deposits placed with the Headquarters, i.e. the net group funding stood at HUF 22 billion equivalent deposit placed by the Ukrainian operation (i.e. Ukraine funded the Group).

In 2023 the Ukrainian operation posted an adjusted profit after tax of HUF 45.2 billion, against the HUF 15.9 billion loss suffered in the corresponding period of last year.

The total assets of the Group's Russian operation represented HUF 1,471 billion at the end

of 2023 (3.7% of consolidated total assets), while net loans comprised HUF 588 billion (2.7% of consolidated net loans) and shareholders' equity HUF 275 billion (6.7% of consolidated total equity).

As the Russian subsidiary repaid its maturing intragroup loans in 4Q 2022, the gross intragroup funding towards the Russian operation declined to zero and remained nil throughout 2023. At the end of 2023 the intragroup subordinated loan exposure toward the Russian operation amounted to HUF 9 billion equivalent. The Russian operation posted HUF 95.7 billion adjusted profit in 2023, after the HUF 42.5 billion profit reached in full-year 2022.

In 2H 2023 the Russian Central Bank approved a dividend payment by OTP's Russian subsidiary with a total amount of HUF 51.3 billion. If the Russian entity was deconsolidated and the outstanding gross intragroup exposures were written off as well, the effect for the consolidated CET1 ratio would be -11 bps, whereas in the Ukraine the negative effect would be 2 bps.

Significant estimates affected by the Russian-Ukrainian conflict during the preparation of these Consolidated Financial Statements

During the preparation of these Consolidated Financial Statements, the Group identified the following estimates, which were significantly affected by the Russian-Ukrainian conflict:

- 1) Evaluation of Russian sovereign exposures (government securities) and related reserves for expected credit losses
 - a) exposures of the Russian subsidiary bank
 - b) exposures of other members of the group (parent company and subsidiaries)
- 2) Evaluation of Ukrainian sovereign exposures (government securities) and related reserves for expected credit losses
 - a) exposures of the Ukrainian subsidiary bank
 - b) exposures of other members of the group (parent company and subsidiaries)
- 3) evaluation of derivative transactions denominated in Russian rubles

- 4) evaluation of derivative transactions denominated in the Ukrainian hryvnia
- 5) claims against Russian and Ukrainian central banks, provisions for expected credit losses related to Russian and Ukrainian interbank claims and customer loans
- a) the impact of the deterioration of the Russian and Ukrainian macro-environment
- b) following direct exposure to the Russian and Ukrainian markets, non-Russian and Ukrainian bank exposures
- c) exposures of Russian and Ukrainian subsidiary banks
- 6) evaluation of goodwill
- 7) deferred tax assets

	Russia			Ukraine			Other countries		
	Reference	Gross value	Impairment/ Depreciation	Reference	Gross value	Impairment/ Depreciation	Reference	Gross value	Impairment/ Depreciation
Cash, amounts due from banks and balances with the National Banks		76,494	-		98,864	(12)		47	(6)
Placements with other banks	5	702,097	-	5	96,070	(147)		-	-
Repo receivables		-	-		9,726	(516)		-	-
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss – derivatives	3	207	-	4	3	-		-	-
Securities at fair value through other comprehensive income	1a	21,284	-	2a	85,431	-		36,230	(24,582)
Securities at amortized cost				2a	310,617	(204)		33,075	(11,299)
Loans at amortized cost	5	721,212	(133,255)	5	274,472	(58,450)	5	79,953	(4,487)
Finance lease receivables					113,203	(20,156)		-	-
Property and equipment		30,567	(19,190)		19,392	(6,938)		-	-
Intangible assets and goodwill		31,387	(14,851)		11,275	(6,701)	6	-	-
Right-of-use assets		13,994	(8,380)		5,682	(3,480)		-	-
Investment properties		-	-		225	-		-	-
Deferred tax assets	7	15,448	-	7	-	-		-	-
Current income tax receivables		2,885	-		-	-		-	-
Other assets		31,820	(4,910)		7,289	(857)		15,537	(7,884)
TOTAL ASSETS		1,647,395	(180,586)		1,032,249	(97,461)		164,842	(48,258)
Amounts due to banks, the National Governments, deposits from the National Banks and other banks		8,970	-		7,418	-		-	-
Deposits from customers		1,086,708	-		747,337	-		56,280	-
TOTAL LIABILITIES		1,095,678	-		754,755	-		56,280	-

During the evaluation of these assets, the Group applied the evaluation principles detailed below, which evaluation contains significant estimates on the part of the Management. The results of the estimates may vary significantly depending on the development of the situation in the Russian-Ukrainian conflict.

References

1a Evaluation of Russian sovereign exposures and related reserves for expected credit losses – exposures of the Russian subsidiary bank

Within Russia, Russian government securities are marketable, and their repayment is

expected to take place in accordance with the original conditions. The fair value calculation of securities is based on market prices available and observable on local trading platforms.

1b Evaluation of Russian sovereign exposures and related reserves for expected credit losses – other exposures of the group

Outside of Russia, the marketability of Russian government securities is significantly limited due to sanctions and capital market participants turning away from Russian securities. The credit rating of the Russian state was withdrawn in 2022, the Group classifies the Russian state as non-performing, and in accordance with this, it assigned the affected exposures to the Stage 3 category. The Russian state not

only recognizes its obligation and has the necessary financial reserves, but would also be willing to pay, so the increased loss potential is caused by non-traditional credit risks. In the case of a portfolio valued at fair value through other comprehensive income, the book value is determined based on the level 3 prices of IFRS 13. Cash-flow estimation, current market benchmarks (provided by Bloomberg), liquidity and non-credit risk considerations were taken into account in fair value calculation.

In the case of overdue receivables, the Group determines the impairment based on its expectations regarding the probability and time frame of recovery. Basically, a higher probability of return and a shorter time frame can be assigned to those items for which, as a result of the legal steps taken by the Group, the claim has been paid in RUB by the competent Russian clearing house (NSD) and access to the relevant amounts is subject to Hungarian authority approvals. On the other hand, a lower probability of return and a longer time period were determined for those items where the payment is expected in EUR or USD with the help of European clearing houses (Euroclear, Clearstream) requiring a complex legal process. Regarding the future, the Group expects that it will be able to ask for the above-described, more favorable payment in RUB with respect to claims that become due. The claims from the overdue Russian government bonds are classified to Other financial asset line and in the above table presented within Other countries in the amount of HUF 8.9 billion with the impairment of HUF 5.4 billion.

2a Valuation of Ukrainian sovereign exposures and related reserves for expected credit losses – exposures of the Ukrainian subsidiary bank

The marketability of local government securities and the liquidity of the market are limited in Ukraine.

Ukrainian government securities can only be found in the books of the Ukrainian subsidiary, due to the increased credit risk, these exposures acquired before 2023 are classified as Stage 2 and exposures acquired in 2023 are

classified as Stage 1. In the case of a portfolio valued at fair value through other comprehensive results, the book value is determined based on the level 3 prices of IFRS 13. During the actual evaluation, the expected cash-flow is discounted using yield curves observed based on current market benchmarks (published by the National Bank of Ukraine).

2b Valuation of Ukrainian sovereign exposures and related reserves for expected credit losses – other exposures of the group

Ukrainian government securities are exclusively in the books of the Ukrainian subsidiary.

3. Valuation of Russian derivative transactions

In the case of futures contracts concluded with local partners on the Russian market, the evaluation is carried out using yield curves available and observable on the local market. In cases where one of the partners is not Russian, the evaluation is done using yield curves available and observable on the international market.

4. Valuation of Ukrainian derivatives

The Treasury turnover of the Ukrainian bank is low, and a significant part of the derivative transactions are related to the bank's risk management and concluded with the parent company. During the actual evaluation, the expected cash-flow is discounted using yield curves observed based on current market benchmarks (published by the National Bank of Ukraine).

5. Claims against Russian and Ukrainian central banks, provisions for expected credit losses related to Russian and Ukrainian interbank claims and customer loans

As part of the continuous monitoring activity, OTP Group has explored and analyzed the secondary and tertiary negative effects of the war in the corporate segment for Group members outside of Russia and Ukraine, including the effects of the current sanctions policy. In the case of the affected customers, if the increased risk was substantiated, they

were classified in the Stage 2 category, while in the case of non-performance, the Group classified the given exposures in the Stage 3 rating category.

In the case of Group members in Russia, the impact of the current and forward-looking economic environment was taken into account when determining the expected loss, however, the Bank does not expect any further substantial deterioration of the economic environment. In the case of Ukrainian Group members, the proportion of customers with increased risk (Stage 2) decreased while non-performing (Stage 3) category stabilized in 2023, but further deterioration is not expected in 2024. The impact of the current and forward-looking economic environment was taken into account when determining the expected loss, however, the Bank does not expect any further substantial deterioration of the economic environment. The identification of the increased risk – given the special situation – extends to regionally different war activity. In addition, the territorial distribution of exposures was also taken into account when evaluating the expected loss, in the areas directly and indirectly affected by the war, the Bank does not expect a significant return for non-performing customers, regardless of economic trends.

6. Evaluation of goodwill

In connection with the involvement in the Russian-Ukrainian conflict, as a result of the company value review, the Group considered it necessary to fully write-off the existing goodwill in the case of the Russian subsidiary bank in the first quarter of 2022, the value of which as at 31 December 2021 was HUF 40.9 billion. The effect of goodwill write-off on the result was HUF 67.7 billion, and a HUF 26.8 billion loss was accounted for against equity. In the case of Ukraine, there was no goodwill write-off.

Based on current experience, the Group takes into account the macroeconomic effects of the current geopolitical situation in the mid- to long-term when determining the impairment of investments in the case of countries affected by the conflict. In the case of Russian and Ukrainian operations, we currently do not consider it likely that the estimated investment value before the conflict (2021) will be reached during the 3-year explicit period.

7. Deferred tax

Due to the uncertainty of the expected return, the Group did not recognize deferred tax assets in Ukraine, while in Russia, the Group recognized HUF 15,45 billion in deferred tax assets. There is no limit to unused tax credits in Russia. In addition, if the bank's taxable loss were to increase (if the impairment calculated according to local rules approached the higher level of impairment according to IFRS), the difference between the settlement and the tax loss would decrease, thus reducing the deferred tax asset. As a result, the bank was able to utilize the temporary deferred tax asset both in the expected profitable operation and in a possible loss scenario.

Financial assets modified in the Group for the year ended 31 December 2023 (in HUF million)

Modification losses from changes other than Hungarian interest rate cap resulted in HUF 1,631 million loss and HUF 2,859 million as at 31 December 2023 and 2022, respectively. In the following tables the modification gains and losses resulting from the prolongation of interest rate caps is presented. The newly granted loans have fixed interest throughout the lifetime and the voluntary interest rate cap does not affect the previously disbursed loans.

Modification due to prolongation of the existing interest rate cap till 30 June 2024:

	Group
Gross carrying amount before modification	351,776
Loss allowance before modification	(12,702)
Net amortised cost before modification	339,074
Modification loss	(8,738)
Net amortised cost after modification	330,336

Modification due to prolongation of the existing interest rate cap till 31 December 2023:

	Group
Gross carrying amount before modification	709,771
Loss allowance before modification	(18,640)
Net amortised cost before modification	691,131
Modification loss	(27,772)
Net amortised cost after modification	663,359

Financial assets modified during the period related to moratorium in the Group for the year ended 31 December 2022 (in HUF mn)

Modification due to prolongation of deadline of moratorium from 30 June until 31 July 2022:

	Group
Gross carrying amount before modification	159,850
Loss allowance before modification	(31,718)
Net amortised cost before modification	128,132
Modification loss	(471)
Net amortised cost after modification	127,661

Modification due to prolongation of interest rate cap till 30 June 2022:

	Group
Gross carrying amount before modification	289,630
Loss allowance before modification	(7,771)
Net amortised cost before modification	281,859
Modification loss	(11,144)
Net amortised cost after modification	270,715

Modification due to prolongation of deadline of moratorium till 30 September 2022:

	Group
Gross carrying amount before modification	1,053
Loss allowance before modification	(108)
Net amortised cost before modification	945
Modification loss	(5)
Net amortised cost after modification	940

Modification due to moratorium related to agriculture and prolongation of deadline of existing moratorium till 30 September 2022:

	Group
Gross carrying amount before modification	152,051
Loss allowance before modification	(24,910)
Net amortised cost before modification	127,141
Modification loss	(2,122)
Net amortised cost after modification	125,019

Modification due to prolongation of interest rate cap till 30 November 2022:

	Group
Gross carrying amount before modification	154,421
Loss allowance before modification	(6,184)
Net amortised cost before modification	148,237
Modification loss	(536)
Net amortised cost after modification	147,701

Modification due to scope extension (mortgage loans with 5-year fixing without subsidy) and prolongation of the existing interest rate cap till 31 December 2022:

	Group
Gross carrying amount before modification	422,201
Loss allowance before modification	(12,604)
Net amortised cost before modification	409,597
Modification loss	(22,860)
Net amortised cost after modification	386,737

NOTE 5:

CASH, AMOUNTS DUE FROM BANKS AND BALANCES WITH THE NATIONAL BANKS (IN HUF MN)

	31/12/2023	31/12/2022
Cash on hand		
In HUF	86,498	92,526
In foreign currency	519,333	582,950
	605,831	675,476

Amounts due from banks and balances with the National Banks:

	31/12/2023	31/12/2022
Within one year:		
In HUF	2,275,719	732,956
In foreign currency	4,244,007	2,814,663
	6,519,726	3,547,619
Over one year:		
In HUF	-	-
In foreign currency	-	-
	-	-
Loss allowance on amounts due from bank and balances with the National Banks	(508)	(1,703)
Total	7,125,049	4,221,392
Compulsory reserve set by the National Banks	(2,265,707)	(1,623,704)
Cash and cash equivalents	4,859,342	2,597,688

Foreign subsidiary banks within the Group have to comply with country specific regulation of local National Banks. Each country within the Group has its own regulation for compulsory reserve calculation and main-

tenance. Based on those banks are obliged to place compulsory reserve at their National Bank in a specified percentage of their liabilities considered in compulsory reserve calculation.

An analysis of the change in the loss allowance on amounts from banks and balances with the National Banks is as follows:

	31/12/2023	31/12/2022
Balance as at 1 January	1,703	1,108
Loss allowance for the period	11,859	8,072
Release of loss allowance for the period	(12,919)	(7,697)
Use of loss allowance for the period	(3)	-
Foreign currency translation difference	(132)	220
Closing balance	508	1,703

NOTE 6:

PLACEMENTS WITH OTHER BANKS (in HUF mn)

	31/12/2023	31/12/2022
Within one year:		
In HUF	343,022	681,892
In foreign currency	961,554	447,648
	1,304,576	1,129,540
Over one year:		
In HUF	184,696	199,056
In foreign currency	79,973	26,323
	264,669	225,379
Loss allowance on placements	(2,247)	(3,837)
Total	1,566,998	1,351,082

An analysis of the change in the loss allowance on placements with other banks is as follows:

	31/12/2023	31/12/2022
Balance as at 1 January	3,837	2,994
Loss allowance for the period	3,425	38,314
Release of loss allowance for the period	(4,880)	(38,378)
Use of loss allowance for the period	-	(100)
Assets held for sale	(12)	-
Foreign currency translation difference	(123)	1,007
Closing balance	2,247	3,837

Interest conditions of placements with other banks:

	31/12/2023	31/12/2022
Interest rates on placements with other banks denominated in HUF	0.00%-25.00%	0.00%-25.70%
Interest rates on placements with other banks denominated in foreign currency	0.00%-22.00%	(1.5)%-13.29%
Average interest rates on placements with other banks (%)	13.89%	11.02%

NOTE 7:**REPO RECEIVABLES (in HUF mn)**

	31/12/2023	31/12/2022
Within one year:		
In HUF	18,341	41,250
In foreign currency	206,077	-
	224,418	41,250
Over one year:		
In HUF	37	-
In foreign currency	22	-
	59	-
Loss allowance on repo receivables	(593)	(241)
Total	223,884	41,009

An analysis of the change in the loss allowance on repo receivables is as follows:

	31/12/2023	31/12/2022
Balance as at 1 January	241	290
Loss allowance for the period	5,002	4,744
Release of loss allowance for the period	(4,631)	(4,794)
Use of loss allowance	-	-
Foreign currency translation difference	(19)	1
Closing balance	593	241

Interest conditions of repo receivables:

	31/12/2023	31/12/2022
Interest rates on repo receivables denominated in HUF	0.00%-11.00%	10.70%-18.00%
Interest rates on repo receivables denominated in foreign currency	0.00%-17.96%	-
Average interest rates on repo receivables denominated in HUF (%)	11.83%	9.93%
Average interest rates on repo receivables denominated in foreign currency (%)	6.92%	-

Securities as collaterals underlying repo receivable contracts:

Types of securities	31/12/2023	31/12/2022
Government bonds	31,333	46,081
Treasury bills	197,639	3,949
Total	228,972	50,030

NOTE 8:**FINANCIAL ASSETS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS
(in HUF mn)**

	31/12/2023	31/12/2022
Trading securities at fair value through profit or loss		
Government bonds	58,232	78,897
Equity instruments and fund units	513	385
Corporate bonds	584	119
Discounted Treasury bills	3,959	22,896
Mortgage bonds	97	72
Other interest-bearing securities	3,852	1,628
Other non-interest-bearing securities	331	753
	67,568	104,750
Non-trading instruments mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss		
Equity instruments, shares and open-ended fund units	64,002	49,746
Bonds	3,686	5,409
	67,688	55,155
Financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss	-	-
Total	135,256	159,905

Positive fair value of derivative financial assets held for trading:

	31/12/2023	31/12/2022
Foreign exchange swaps held for trading	36,068	79,395
Interest rate swaps held for trading	65,711	127,230
Commodity swaps	32,336	33,693
CCIRS and mark-to-market CCIRS held-for-trading*	8,644	20,512
Foreign exchange forward contracts held for trading	7,101	13,085
Held-for-trading option contracts	3,040	2,122
Held-for-trading forward security agreement	3	13
Other derivative transactions held for trading**	726	432
Total	153,629	276,482
Total	288,885	436,387

An analysis of securities held for trading portfolio by currency:

	31/12/2023	31/12/2022
Denominated in HUF	30.73%	81.47%
Denominated in foreign currency	69.27%	18.53%
Total	100.00%	100.00%

An analysis of government bond portfolio by currency:

	31/12/2023	31/12/2022
Denominated in HUF	22.71%	78.42%
Denominated in foreign currency	77.29%	21.58%
Total	100.00%	100.00%

* CCIRS: Cross Currency Interest Rate Swaps (see Note 2.5.3.3).

** Other category includes: fx spot, equity swaps, option and index futures.

Interest conditions of held for trading securities:

	31/12/2023	31/12/2022
Interest rates on securities held for trading denominated in HUF	1.90%-16.66%	0.00%-16.69%
Interest rates on securities held for trading denominated in foreign currency	0.00%-18.00%	0.00%-7.63%

Interest conditions and the remaining maturities of securities held for trading can be analysed as follows:

	31/12/2023	31/12/2022
Within one year:		
With variable interest	135	3,041
With fixed interest	40,689	29,025
	40,824	32,066
Over one year:		
With variable interest	1,154	9,535
With fixed interest	24,746	62,011
	25,900	71,546
Non-interest-bearing securities	844	1,138
Total	67,568	104,750

Interest conditions and the remaining maturities of non-trading securities mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss are as follows:

	31/12/2023	31/12/2022
Within one year:		
With variable interest	-	-
With fixed interest	-	-
	-	-
Over one year:		
With variable interest	-	-
With fixed interest	57	-
	57	-
Non-interest-bearing securities	67,631	55,155
Total	67,688	55,155
Profit from associates from shares measured at fair value through profit or loss	14,297	12,216

An analysis of non-trading securities mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss portfolio by currency:

	31/12/2023	31/12/2022
Denominated in HUF	60.76%	60.69%
Denominated in foreign currency	39.24%	39.31%
Total	100.00%	100.00%

Interest conditions of non-trading instruments mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss:

	31/12/2023	31/12/2022
Interest rates on non-trading instruments mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss denominated in foreign currency	2.00%-3.00%	-

NOTE 9:

SECURITIES AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (in HUF mn)

	31/12/2023	31/12/2022
Securities at fair value through other comprehensive income		
Government bonds	1,288,230	1,301,179
Corporate bonds	34,996	82,651
Listed securities:		
<i>In HUF</i>	-	-
<i>In foreign currency</i>	16,989	13,626
	16,989	13,626
Non-listed securities:		
<i>In HUF</i>	12,115	14,304
<i>In foreign currency</i>	5,892	54,721
	18,007	69,025
Mortgage bonds	30,344	54,553
Interest bearing treasury bills	235	182,726
Securities issued by the National Bank of Hungary	114,746	74,867
Other securities	72,429	3,470
Total	1,540,980	1,699,446
Non-interest-bearing instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income		
Listed securities:		
<i>In HUF</i>	-	-
<i>In foreign currency</i>	9,472	11,233
	9,472	11,233
Non-listed securities:		
<i>In HUF</i>	403	403
<i>In foreign currency</i>	50,606	28,521
	51,009	28,924
	60,481	40,157
Total	1,601,461	1,739,603

Movement table of loss allowance of securities at fair value through other comprehensive income is presented in Note 27.

An analysis of securities at fair value through other comprehensive income by currency:

	31/12/2023	31/12/2022
Denominated in HUF	33.85%	36.47%
Denominated in foreign currency	66.15%	63.53%
Total	100.00%	100.00%

Detailed information of the non-interest-bearing instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income:

	31/12/2023	31/12/2022
Strategic investments closely related to banking activity		
Fair value	51,131	31,873
Dividend income from instruments held at the reporting date	369	1,120
Derecognition		
Fair value of disposed, reclassified equity instrument, fund units	2,277	4,906
Cumulative gain/loss on disposal, reclassification transferred to retained earnings	3,978	-
Other strategic investments		
Fair value	9,350	8,284
Dividend income from instruments held at the reporting date	61	59
Total		
Total fair values	60,481	40,157
Dividend income from instruments held at the reporting date	430	1,179
Fair value of derecognized equity instrument, fund units	2,277	4,906
Cumulative gain/loss on disposal transferred to retained earnings	3,978	-

Since the joining of NKBM into OTP Group on the 6th of February 2023, investment in Bankart d.o.o. became an associated company and the Group reclassified the investment in Bankart from Securities at fair value through other comprehensive income to Associates and other investments. The amount of this reclassification transferred to retained earnings

was HUF 1,301 million and the fair value of the investment was HUF 2,277 million as at the reclassification.
During the year ended 31 December 2022 HUF 2,677 million equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income was sold but the realized income only in 2023 was transferred to retained earnings.

An analysis of government bonds by currency:

	31/12/2023	31/12/2022
Denominated in HUF	29.83%	23.64%
Denominated in foreign currency	70.17%	76.36%
Total	100.00%	100.00%

Interest conditions of the security portfolio at fair value through other comprehensive income are as follows:

	31/12/2023	31/12/2022
Interest rates on securities at fair value through other comprehensive income denominated in HUF	2.00%-13.80%	1.50%-15.11%
Interest rates on securities at fair value through other comprehensive income denominated in foreign currency	0.01%-19.75%	0.00%-18.24%
Average interest rates on securities at fair value through other comprehensive income denominated in HUF	3.51%	3.31%
Average interest rates on securities at fair value through other comprehensive income denominated in foreign currency	3.60%	2.55%

Interest conditions and the remaining maturities of securities at fair value through other comprehensive income can be analysed as follows:

	31/12/2023	31/12/2022
Within one year:		
With variable interest	456	15,124
With fixed interest	373,618	507,888
	374,074	523,012
Over one year:		
With variable interest	18,136	28,523
With fixed interest	1,148,770	1,147,911
	1,166,906	1,176,434
Non-interest-bearing securities	60,481	40,157
Total	1,601,461	1,739,603

Certain securities are hedged against interest rate risk. See Note 37.4.

NOTE 10: SECURITIES AT AMORTIZED COST (in HUF mn)

	31/12/2023	31/12/2022
Government bonds	4,468,813	4,375,085
Corporate bonds	310,514	250,538
Bonds of Hungarian National Bank	-	177,679
Discounted Treasury bills	67,653	19,539
Mortgage bonds	24,738	24,586
Interest bearing Treasury bills	6,480	4,977
Other securities	403,722	82,583
	5,281,920	4,934,987
Loss allowance on securities at amortized cost	(32,648)	(43,049)
Total	5,249,272	4,891,938

Interest conditions and the remaining maturities of securities at amortized cost can be analysed as follows:

	31/12/2023	31/12/2022
Within one year:		
With variable interest	-	159
With fixed interest	700,735	951,773
	700,735	951,932
Over one year:		
With variable interest	6,005	25,753
With fixed interest	4,575,180	3,957,302
	4,581,185	3,983,055
Total	5,281,920	4,934,987

An analysis of securities at amortized cost by currency:

	31/12/2023	31/12/2022
Denominated in HUF	46.81%	63.50%
Denominated in foreign currency	53.19%	36.50%
Total	100.00%	100.00%

Interest conditions of securities at amortized cost:

	31/12/2023	31/12/2022
Interest rates of securities at amortized cost with variable interest	0.75%-2.91%	0.75%-17.74%
Interest rates of securities at amortized cost with fixed interest	0.00%-26.00%	0.00%-23.00%
Average interest rates on securities at amortized cost denominated in HUF	4.48%	3.31%

An analysis of the change in the loss allowance on securities at amortized cost is as follows:

	31/12/2023	31/12/2022
Balance as at 1 January	43,049	9,113
Loss allowance for the period	10,875	37,104
Release of loss allowance	(20,060)	(5,603)
Use of loss allowance	-	-
Assets held for sale	(637)	-
Foreign currency translation difference	(579)	2,435
Closing balance	32,648	43,049

NOTE 11: LOANS AT AMORTIZED COST AND AT FAIR VALUE (in HUF mn)

Loans at amortized cost:

	31/12/2023	31/12/2022
Within one year:		
In HUF	1,340,659	1,422,663
In foreign currency	3,714,471	3,672,023
	5,055,130	5,094,686
Over one year:		
In HUF	2,516,270	2,425,793
In foreign currency	10,999,164	9,540,339
	13,515,434	11,966,132
	18,570,564	17,060,818
Loss allowance on loans	(894,031)	(966,360)
Total	17,676,533	16,094,458

An analysis of the gross loan portfolio at amortized cost by currency:

	31/12/2023	31/12/2022
In HUF	20.77%	22.56%
In foreign currency	79.23%	77.44%
Total	100.00%	100.00%

Interest rates of the loan portfolio at amortized cost are as follows:

	31/12/2023	31/12/2022
Loans at amortized cost denominated in HUF*	0.00%–59.99%	0.00%–43.70%
Loans at amortized cost denominated in foreign currency**	(0.50)%–90.00%	(0.10)%–90.00%
Average interest rates on loans at amortized cost denominated in HUF (%)	11.36%	8.65%
Average interest rates on loans at amortized cost denominated in foreign currency (%)	6.12%	5.47%

The amount of those loans which were written-off in the current year but they are still subject to enforcement activity to be collected is still going on were HUF 64,487 million and HUF 117,357 million as at 31 December 2023 and 2022, respectively.

An analysis of the change in the loss allowance on loans is as follows:

	31/12/2023	31/12/2022
Balance as at 1 January	966,360	851,994
Loss allowance for the period	714,784	676,389
Release of loss allowance	(551,477)	(469,929)
Loss allowance in the current period	163,307	206,460
from this: effect of change in parameters used for loss allowance calculation	(22,784)	10,276
Use of loss allowance	(61,078)	(92,004)
Partial write-off***	(37,169)	(67,651)
Assets held for sale	(61,355)	–
Foreign currency translation difference	(76,034)	67,561
Closing balance	894,031	966,360

Movement in loss allowance on loans and placements is summarized as below:

	31/12/2023	31/12/2022
Release of loss allowance on placements and loss from derecognition of placements	(1,455)	(39)
Loss allowance on loans and gain from derecognition of loans	111,771	114,163
Total****	110,316	114,124

Loans mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss:

	31/12/2023	31/12/2022
Within one year:		
In HUF	77,886	70,883
In foreign currency	131	–
	78,017	70,883
Over one year:		
In HUF	1,320,889	1,176,531
In foreign currency	1,579	–
	1,322,468	1,176,531
Total	1,400,485	1,247,414

* The highest interest rate relates to HUF loan is car loan in the current year and overdraft loan in the previous year.

** The highest interest rate relates to loan in foreign currency is multi personal loan for the current year and POS services in the previous year.

*** See details in Note 2.5.8.

**** See details in Note 31.

An analysis of the loan portfolio mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss by currency:

	31/12/2023	31/12/2022
In HUF	99.88%	100.00%
In foreign currency	0.12%	0.00%
Total	100.00%	100.00%

Interest rates of the loan portfolio mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss are as follows:

	31/12/2023	31/12/2022
Interest rates on loans denominated in HUF	1.31%-25.36%	1.12%-18.26%
Interest rates on loans denominated in foreign currency	5.00%-30.00%	-
Average interest rates on loan portfolio at fair value through profit or loss denominated in HUF (%)	6.96%	4.55%
Average interest rates on loan portfolio at fair value through profit or loss denominated in foreign currency (%)	4.68%	0.04%

NOTE 12:

ASSOCIATES AND OTHER INVESTMENTS (in HUF mn)

	31/12/2023	31/12/2022
Investments		
Investments in associates (non-listed)	66,805	56,835
Other investments (non-listed)	39,019	29,094
	105,824	85,929
Impairment on investments	(9,714)	(12,080)
Total	96,110	73,849

An analysis of the change in the impairment on investments is as follows:

	31/12/2023	31/12/2022
Balance as at 1 January	12,080	12,514
Impairment for the period	44	1,312
Release of impairment for the period	(65)	(411)
Modification due to merge	(2,344)	(1,238)
Use of impairment	-	-
Foreign currency translation difference	(1)	(97)
Closing balance	9,714	12,080

NOTE 13:

PROPERTY, EQUIPMENT AND INTANGIBLE ASSETS (in HUF mn)

There are different kinds of tangible and intangible assets held by the Group. In the followings there are presented reasons of the changes from opening values to closing ones in the gross values, the accumulated depreciation and amortization and in the impairment of the tangible and intangible assets in the Group. Here can be found information about the fair values of the tangible assets and gross amounts of those assets which were fully depreciated but which are still in use.

Carrying amount of the temporarily idle properties was HUF 3,334 million and HUF 3,466 million as at 31 December 2023 and 2022, respectively.

There was HUF 330 million restrictions on title and properties, plants or equipment pledged as security for liabilities as at 31 December 2023 and there was no restriction as at 31 December 2022.

As at 31 December 2023 and 31 December 2022 the amount of contractual commitments for the acquisition of tangible and intangible assets was HUF 29,980 million and HUF 21,116 million, respectively.

Impairment for the properties in the current period was needed as a result of the valuation performed by using the comparative value method (market analogy method) with direct comparison to the market price of other similar properties. Actual market transactions were used based on the 6-month period prior to the valuation date where the market price of the analogous property is adjusted by an expert coefficient for market adaptation ("ECMA"). Usually this range is from -25% to +25% and reflects the availability of sufficient market information for similar items but at these properties ECMA exceeded this range where the circumstances were exceptional although by decision of the appraiser it was used only for unique properties with characteristics similar to the appraised ones, for which no sufficient market analogues are available. The price was adjusted by

coefficients reflecting the area, location, size and structure of the property, as well as a weighing factor reflecting the weight of the selected market analogies in the determined fair value.

The Bank decided that the recoverable amount of goodwill is determined based on fair value less cost of disposal. When the Bank prepares goodwill impairment tests of the subsidiaries, the two methods which are used based on discounted cash-flow calculation that shows the same result; however, they represent different economical logics.

Based on the internal regulation of the Bank as at 31 December 2023 impairment test was prepared where a three-year cash-flow model was applied with an explicit period between 2024–2026. The basis for the estimation was the actual data of November 2023 and based on the prepared medium-term (2024–2026) forecasts. When the Bank prepared the calculations for the period 2024–2026, it considered the actual worldwide economic situations, the expected economic growth for the following years, their possible effects on the financial sector, the plans for growing which result from these, and the expected changes of the mentioned factors.

Present value calculation with the Free Cash-flow method

The Bank calculated the expected cash-flow for the given period based on the expected profit after tax of the companies. The calculation is highly sensitive to the level of discount rate and growth rate used. As discount factor the Bank uses a zero coupon yield curve derived by the Headquarter Asse-Liability Management department. This zero coupon curve is estimated for each related countries, based on the countries' issued bonds and segmented by the issuances' currencies. By subsidiaries where the yield curves were not available (Ukraine) the daily Overnight deposit yield was used as a benchmark, provided by National Bank

of Ukraine as currently the only available proxy for the hryvnia rate.

The Bank calculated risk premiums on the basis of information from the country risk premiums that are published by Aswath Damodaran – New York STERN University, according to the Bank's assumption the risk-free interest rate includes the country-dependent risks in an implicit way.

When the subsidiary owns subordinated debt, the discount rate is calculated as a weighted average of the expected return on equity presented previously and the subordinated debt's interest rate. At the end of the calculation, the value of subordinated debt is being subtracted from the valuations' result.

The growth rate in the explicit period is the growth rate of the profit after tax adjusted by the interest rate of the cash and subordinated loans. The supposed growth rates

for the periods of residual values reflect the long-term economic expectations in case of every country.

The values of the subsidiaries in the FCF method were then calculated as the sum of the discounted cash-flows of the explicit period, the present value of the terminal values and the initial free capital assuming an effective capital structure.

Summary of the impairment test for the year ended 31 December 2023 and 2022

Based on the valuations of the subsidiaries for the year ended 31 December 2023 no goodwill impairment while for the year ended 31 December 2022 HUF 67,715 million goodwill impairment was needed to be recorded by the Group for JSC "OTP Bank" (Russia).

For the year ended 31 December 2023:

Cost	Intangible assets	Goodwill	Property	Machinery and office equipment	Vehicle	Construction in progress	Tangible assets subject to operating lease	Total
Balance as at 1 January	471,420	109,185	375,765	271,879	43,288	53,544	31,206	1,356,287
Increase due to acquisition	18,484	-	41,770	9,085	207	339	272	70,157
Additions	131,153	328	34,384	42,538	1,744	71,211	18,644	300,002
Foreign currency translation differences	(16,618)	(1,715)	(11,158)	(10,447)	(419)	110	(1,482)	(41,729)
Disposals	(45,342)	(40,866)	(8,075)	(22,041)	(1,460)	(78,421)	(12,016)	(208,221)
Assets held for sale	(16,362)	-	(11,079)	(14,472)	(1,429)	(886)	-	(44,228)
Closing balance	542,735	66,932	421,607	276,542	41,931	45,897	36,624	1,432,268

Depreciation and amortization	Intangible assets	Property	Machinery and office equipment	Vehicle	Tangible assets subject to operating lease	Total
Balance as at 1 January	299,912	93,288	195,614	9,140	8,855	606,809
Charge for the period	53,259	11,599	28,516	2,302	4,447	100,123
Foreign currency translation differences	(9,862)	(3,455)	(8,392)	(265)	(447)	(22,421)
Disposals	(19,459)	(4,067)	(19,375)	(2,131)	(5,004)	(50,036)
Assets held for sale	(11,765)	(5,675)	(9,139)	(899)	-	(27,478)
Closing balance	312,085	91,690	187,224	8,147	7,851	606,997

Impairment	Intangible assets	Goodwill	Property	Machinery and office equipment	Tangible assets subject to operating lease	Total
Balance as at 1 January	2,796	40,866	4,251	46	19	47,978
Impairment for the period	4,361	-	441	820	30	5,652
Release of impairment for the period	-	-	-	(2)	-	(2)
Foreign currency translation differences	37	-	(215)	2	(1)	(177)
Use of impairment	(970)	(40,866)	(1)	(820)	(5)	(42,662)
Closing balance	6,224	-	4,476	46	43	10,789

Carrying value	Intangible assets	Goodwill	Property	Machinery and office equipment	Vehicle	Construction in progress	Tangible assets subject to operating lease	Total
Balance as at 1 January	168,712	68,319	278,226	76,219	34,148	53,544	22,332	701,500
Closing balance	224,426	66,932	325,441	89,272	33,784	45,897	28,730	814,482
Fair values	-	-	350,867	89,318	33,779	-	28,730	502,694
Gross amount of the fully depreciated assets that are still in use	164,201	-	27,950	136,683	1,612	-	582	331,028

An analysis of the intangible assets for the year ended 31 December 2023 is as follows:

Intangible assets	Self-developed	Purchased	Total
Gross values	22,230	520,505	542,735
Accumulated amortization	(10,220)	(301,865)	(312,085)
Impairment	-	(6,224)	(6,224)
Carrying value	12,010	212,416	224,426

Carrying value of the investment and goodwill allocated to the appropriate cash generating units:

Subsidiaries	Carrying amounts of the subsidiary in HUF million	Goodwill values in HUF million	Goodwill values in million functional currency	Type of functional currency	Consolidated ownership interest	With ownership adjusted company value in HUF million	Applied long-term grow rate	Applied long-term discount rate
DSK Bank EAD (Bulgaria)	280,722	43,684	28,541 77	HUF BGN	99.92%	1,072,672	3.00%	12.28%
OTP banka d.d. (Croatia)	205,349	22,221	58	EUR	100.00%	465,038	3.00%	10.75%
POK-DSK Rodina a.d. (Bulgaria)	1,680	11	11	HUF	99.85%	18,880	3.00%	12.28%
George Consult (Croatia)	225	212	4	HRK	76.00%	171	3.00%	10.75%
OTP Home Solutions LLC. (Hungary)	3,870	478	478	HUF	100.00%	3,870	3.00%	14.25%
OTP Invest Drustvo AD (Serbia)	304	326	100	RSD	100.00%	304	3.00%	12.69%
	492,150	66,932						

For the year ended 31 December 2022:

Cost	Intangible assets	Goodwill	Property	Machinery and office equipment	Vehicle	Construction in progress	Tangible assets subject to operating lease	Total
Balance as at 1 January	408,003	105,640	304,922	243,731	41,252	67,657	30,833	1,202,038
Increase due to acquisition	706	478	933	522	-	-	-	2,639
Additions	111,397	-	66,034	29,709	2,728	79,638	12,892	302,398
Foreign currency translation differences	16,350	3,067	15,936	10,951	408	316	1,952	48,980
Disposals	(65,036)	-	(12,060)	(13,034)	(1,100)	(94,067)	(14,471)	(199,768)
Closing balance	471,420	109,185	375,765	271,879	43,288	53,544	31,206	1,356,287

Depreciation and amortization	Intangible assets	Property	Machinery and office equipment	Vehicle	Tangible assets subject to operating lease	Total		
Balance as at 1 January	262,307	83,707	173,138	7,188	9,493	535,833		
Charge for the period	49,750	10,627	26,770	2,433	4,249	93,829		
Foreign currency translation differences	9,482	4,145	8,081	257	718	22,683		
Disposals	(21,627)	(5,191)	(12,375)	(738)	(5,605)	(45,536)		
Closing balance	299,912	93,288	195,614	9,140	8,855	606,809		
Impairment	Intangible assets	Goodwill	Property	Machinery and office equipment	Tangible assets subject to operating lease	Total		
Balance as at 1 January	2,705	–	3,553	43	137	6,438		
Impairment for the period	37	67,715	590	–	–	68,342		
Release of impairment for the period	–	–	–	–	(122)	(122)		
Foreign currency translation differences	54	(26,849)	258	3	7	(26,527)		
Use of impairment	–	–	(150)	–	(3)	(153)		
Closing balance	2,796	40,866	4,251	46	19	47,978		
Carrying value	Intangible assets	Goodwill	Property	Machinery and office equipment	Vehicle	Construction in progress	Tangible assets subject to operating lease	Total
Balance as at 1 January	142,991	105,640	217,662	70,550	34,064	67,657	21,203	659,767
Closing balance	168,712	68,319	278,226	76,219	34,148	53,544	22,332	701,500
Fair values	–	–	308,375	76,230	34,122	–	22,351	441,078
Gross amount of the fully depreciated assets that are still in use	152,718	–	26,007	144,310	1,504	–	–	324,539

An analysis of the intangible assets for the year ended 31 December 2022 is as follows:

Intangible assets	Self-developed	Purchased	Total
Gross values	14,704	456,716	471,420
Accumulated amortization	(5,508)	(294,404)	(299,912)
Impairment	-	(2,796)	(2,796)
Carrying value	9,196	159,516	168,712

Carrying value of the investment and goodwill allocated to the appropriate cash generating units:

Subsidiaries	Carrying amounts of the subsidiary in HUF million	Goodwill values in HUF million	Goodwill values in million functional currency	Type of functional currency	Consolidated ownership interest	With ownership adjusted company value in HUF million	Applied long-term grow rate	Applied long-term discount rate
DSK Bank EAD (Bulgaria)	280,722	44,375	28,541 77	HUF BGN	99.92%	840,031	3.00%	12.54%
OTP banka d.d. (Croatia)	205,349	23,235	58	EUR	100.00%	410,711	2.69%	10.69%
POK-DSK Rodina a.d. (Bulgaria)	1,680	11	11	HUF	99.85%	16,564	3.00%	12.54%
George Consult (Croatia)	225	220	4	HRK	76.00%	171	2.69%	10.69%
OTP Home Solutions LLC. (Hungary)	2,570	478	478	HUF	100.00%	2,570	3.00%	16.26%
	490,546	68,319						

NOTE 14: INVESTMENT PROPERTIES (in HUF mn)

An analysis of the change in gross values of investment properties is as follows:

Gross values	31/12/2023	31/12/2022
Balance as at 1 January	61,346	40,241
Increase due to transfer from inventories or owner-occupied properties	-	1,830
Increase from purchase	10,363	20,935
Increase from acquisition	9,910	-
Transfer to held-for-sale properties	(34)	(321)
Transfer to inventories or owner-occupied properties	(4,985)	(1,442)
Disposal due to sale	(10,652)	(1,798)
Assets held for sale	(182)	-
Foreign currency translation difference	(2,214)	1,901
Closing balance	63,552	61,346

The applied depreciation and amortization rates were as follows:

	31/12/2023	31/12/2022
Depreciation and amortization rates	2.00%-15.00%	2.00%-20.00%

An analysis of the movement in the depreciation and amortization on investment properties is as follows:

Depreciation and amortization	31/12/2023	31/12/2022
Balance as at 1 January	11,273	9,111
Additions due to transfer from inventories or owner-occupied properties	-	1,513
Charge for the period	866	912
Assets held for sale	(86)	-
Transfer to inventories or owner-occupied properties	(2,178)	(126)
Disposal due to sale	(420)	(780)
Transfer to held-for-sale properties	(5)	(17)
Foreign currency translation difference	(442)	660
Closing balance	9,008	11,273

An analysis of the movement in the impairment on investment properties is as follows:

Impairment	31/12/2023	31/12/2022
Balance as at 1 January	2,621	1,248
Impairment for the period	32	1,389
Release of impairment for the period	(1,394)	(63)
Use of impairment	-	(40)
Assets held for sale	(34)	-
Decrease due to transfer to inventories or owner-occupied properties	(11)	(8)
Foreign currency translation difference	(51)	95
Closing balance	1,163	2,621
Carrying values	31/12/2023	31/12/2022
Balance as at 1 January	47,452	29,882
Closing balance	53,381	47,452
Fair values	72,647	61,198

The amount of restrictions on the realisability of investment property is HUF 781 million as at 31 December 2023 while there wasn't any restriction as at 31 December 2022.

The Group chose the cost model for measuring investment properties but estimates and

reviews the fair value of the investment properties by external experts, these investment properties would have been presented on level 3 in the fair value hierarchy if the Group didn't apply cost method for this recognition.

Income and expenses	31/12/2023	31/12/2022
Rental income	3,029	2,511
Direct operating expenses of investment properties – income generating	451	426
Direct operating expenses of investment properties – non income generating	307	82

NOTE 15: DERIVATIVE FINANCIAL ASSETS DESIGNATED AS HEDGE ACCOUNTING (in HUF mn)

Positive fair value of derivative financial assets designated as fair value hedge:

	31/12/2023	31/12/2022
CCIRS and mark-to-market CCIRS designated as fair value hedge	24,750	20,732
Foreign exchange swap designated as fair value hedge	–	1,696
Interest rate swaps designated as fair value hedge	17,217	25,819
Total	41,967	48,247

NOTE 16: OTHER ASSETS (in HUF mn)

Other assets are expected to be recovered or settled no more than twelve months after the reporting period.

	31/12/2023	31/12/2022
Other financial assets		
Receivables from card operations	71,385	67,981
Prepayments and accrued income on other financial assets	34,369	29,284
Trade receivables	53,010	37,777
Receivables from investment services	56,855	57,189
Other advances	24,612	19,652
Stock exchange deals	20,451	31,234
Giro clearing accounts	31,022	12,593
Receivables due from pension funds and investment funds	8,507	6,478
Receivables from leasing activities	1,634	1,778
Advances for securities and investments	82	358
Other financial assets	15,075	30,490
Loss allowance on other financial assets	(34,602)	(31,833)
Total	282,400	262,981

Other financial assets contain claims from overdue Russian government bonds, for further information please see details in Note 4 1b.

	31/12/2023	31/12/2022
Other non-financial assets		
Prepayments and accrued income on other non-financial assets	59,311	62,878
Receivables, subsidies from the State, Government	21,085	23,383
Settlement and suspense accounts	26,409	40,066
Biological assets and agricultural produce	10,672	8,366
Other non-financial assets	45,294	27,963
Impairment on other non-financial assets	(4,437)	(7,041)
Total	158,334	155,615

	31/12/2023	31/12/2022
Other assets (under IAS 2)		
Inventories	56,552	48,210
Reposessed real estate	14,832	6,985
Reposessed other non-financial assets	2,289	1,192
Write-down of the assets measured under IAS 2	(4,977)	(3,864)
Total	68,696	52,523
Total other assets	509,430	471,119

An analysis of the movement in the loss allowance on other financial assets is as follows:

	31/12/2023	31/12/2022
Balance as at 1 January	31,833	16,800
Loss allowance for the period	16,278	22,472
Release of allowance for the period	(7,016)	(8,917)
Use of loss allowance	(3,505)	(2,083)
Reclassification	-	253
Assets held for sale	(371)	-
Foreign currency translation difference	(2,617)	3,308
Closing balance	34,602	31,833

An analysis of the movement in the impairment on other non-financial assets is as follows:

	31/12/2023	31/12/2022
Balance as at 1 January	7,041	4,413
Impairment for the period	778	3,304
Release of impairment for the period	(1,161)	(647)
Use of impairment	(583)	(324)
Reclassification	-	(253)
Assets held for sale	(1,576)	-
Foreign currency translation difference	(62)	548
Closing balance	4,437	7,041

NOTE 17:

AMOUNTS DUE TO BANKS, THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENTS, DEPOSITS FROM THE NATIONAL BANKS AND OTHER BANKS (in HUF mn)

	31/12/2023	31/12/2022
Within one year:		
In HUF	179,321	369,015
In foreign currency	244,011	218,611
	423,332	587,626
Over one year:		
In HUF	737,892	689,579
In foreign currency	779,638	185,953
	1,517,530	875,532
Total	1,940,862	1,463,158

Interest rates on amounts due to banks, the National Governments, deposits from the National Banks and other banks are as follows:

	31/12/2023	31/12/2022
Within one year:		
In HUF	(2.40)%-8.75%	(2.40)%-18.00%
In foreign currency ¹	(2.31)%-18.00%	(2.32)%-12.00%
Over one year:		
In HUF	(1.70)%-11.40%	(2.40)%-9.23%
In foreign currency ¹	(2.12)%-16.81%	(2.40)%-13.76%
Average interest rates on amounts due to banks, the National Governments, deposits from the National Banks and other banks denominated in HUF	3.25%	2.28%
Average interest rates on amounts due to banks, the National Governments, deposits from the National Banks and other banks denominated in foreign currency	5.65%	2.40%

NOTE 18:**REPO LIABILITIES (in HUF mn)**

	31/12/2023	31/12/2022
Within one year:		
In HUF	24,572	29,147
In foreign currency	101,665	197
	126,237	29,344
Over one year:		
In HUF	-	96
In foreign currency	-	187,929
	-	188,025
Total	126,237	217,369

Interest conditions on repo liabilities are as follows:

	31/12/2023	31/12/2022
Interest rates on repo liabilities denominated in HUF	0.00%-0.00%	4.75%-15.47%
Interest rates on repo liabilities denominated in foreign currency	0.00%-3.65%	2.47%-5.20%
Average interest rates on repo liabilities denominated in HUF	12.85%	9.06%
Average interest rates on repo liabilities denominated in foreign currency	4.22%	1.51%

NOTE 19:**FINANCIAL LIABILITIES DESIGNATED AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS (in HUF mn)**

	31/12/2023	31/12/2022
Within one year:		
In HUF	1,816	1,716
In foreign currency	-	-
	1,816	1,716
Over one year:		
In HUF	68,891	52,475
In foreign currency	-	-
	68,891	52,475
Total	70,707	54,191
Contractual amount outstanding	17,747	19,853
Result from associated entity's measured at fair value attributable to the Group	50,921	37,616

Interest conditions of financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss can be analysed as follows:

	31/12/2023	31/12/2022
Interest rates on financial liabilities designated at fair value denominated in HUF within one year	4.97%-9.97%	2.19%-3.96%
Interest rates on financial liabilities designated at fair value denominated in HUF over one year	4.83%	0.01%-4.63%

Certain MFB ("Hungarian Development Bank") refinanced loan receivables are categorised as fair value through profit or loss based on SPPI test. Related refinancing loans at the liability side are categorised as fair value through profit or loss based on fair value option due to accounting mismatch as provided by the IFRS 9 standard.

The Group controls capital funds where it does not hold the 100% of the owner rights. The related non-controlling interest is treated as financial liability designated at fair value through profit or loss as it is not considered equity under IAS 32.

NOTE 20:

DEPOSITS FROM CUSTOMERS (in HUF mn)

	31/12/2023	31/12/2022
Within one year:		
In HUF	7,584,728	7,910,448
In foreign currency	20,332,448	16,757,984
	27,917,176	24,668,432
Over one year:		
In HUF	244,965	274,217
In foreign currency	170,290	246,156
	415,255	520,373
Total	28,332,431	25,188,805

Interest rates on deposits from customers are as follows:

	31/12/2023	31/12/2022
Within one year:		
In HUF	0.00%-15.40%	0.00%-17.95%
In foreign currency*	0.00%-23.00%	(0.40)%-45.10%
Over one year:		
In HUF	(0.36)%-17.50%	0.00%-13.00%
In foreign currency	0.00%-22.10%	0.00%-18.00%
Average interest rates on deposits from customers denominated in HUF	3.69%	2.21%
Average interest rates on deposits from customers denominated in foreign currency	0.98%	0.68%

An analysis of deposits from customers by type is as follows:

	31/12/2023		31/12/2022	
Retail deposits	16,093,360	56.80%	13,739,669	54.56%
Corporate deposits	10,965,159	38.70%	10,408,982	41.32%
Municipality deposits	1,273,912	4.50%	1,040,154	4.13%
Total	28,332,431	100.00%	25,188,805	100.00%

NOTE 21:

LIABILITIES FROM ISSUED SECURITIES (in HUF mn)

	31/12/2023	31/12/2022
With original maturity		
Within one year:		
In HUF	399,897	48,755
In foreign currency	153,264	6,427
	553,161	55,182
Over one year:		
In HUF	283,165	373,645
In foreign currency	1,259,222	441,855
	1,542,387	815,500
Total	2,095,548	870,682

Interest rates on liabilities from issued securities are as follows:

	31/12/2023	31/12/2022
Issued securities denominated in HUF	0.60%-15.00%	0.60%-15.00%
Issued securities denominated in foreign currency	1.63%-16.00%	0.74%-7.35%
Average interest rates on issued securities denominated in HUF	8.83%	5.00%
Average interest rates on issued securities denominated in foreign currency	7.14%	2.95%

* The highest interest rate regarding within-one-year deposits in foreign currency for the previous year relate to treasury deposit in Turkish lira in Hungary.

Issued securities denominated in HUF as at 31 December 2023 (in HUF mn):

	Name	Date of issue	Maturity	Nominal value (in HUF mn)	Amortized cost (in HUF mn)	Interest conditions (actual interest rate in % p.a.)		Hedged
1	OTPX2024A	18/06/2014	21/06/2024	241	283	indexed	1.30	hedged
2	OTPX2024B	10/10/2014	16/10/2024	295	339	indexed	0.70	hedged
3	OTPX2024C	15/12/2014	20/12/2024	242	275	indexed	0.60	hedged
4	OTP_HUF_24/1	17/02/2023	17/02/2024	26,079	28,593	fix	11.00	
5	OTP_HUF_24/2	10/03/2023	10/03/2024	22,977	25,048	fix	11.00	
6	OTP_HUF_24/3	31/03/2023	31/03/2024	17,015	18,441	fix	11.00	
7	OTP_HUF_24/4	21/04/2023	21/04/2024	14,698	15,837	fix	11.00	
8	OTP_HUF_24/5	12/05/2023	12/05/2024	13,946	14,937	fix	11.00	
9	OTP_HUF_24/6	02/06/2023	02/06/2024	16,722	17,806	fix	11.00	
10	OTP_HUF_24/7	23/06/2023	23/06/2024	11,232	11,859	fix	10.50	
11	OTP_HUF_24/8	30/06/2023	30/06/2024	3,730	3,931	fix	10.50	
12	OTP_HUF_24/9	28/07/2023	28/07/2024	4,173	4,364	fix	10.50	
13	OTP_HUF_24/10	07/08/2023	07/08/2024	1,431	1,490	fix	10.00	
14	OTP_HUF_24/11	01/09/2023	01/09/2024	2,655	2,743	fix	9.75	
15	OTP_HUF_24/12	25/09/2023	25/09/2024	2,777	2,845	fix	9.00	
16	OTP_HUF_24/13	20/10/2023	20/10/2024	3,494	3,557	fix	8.75	
17	OTP_HUF_24/14	17/11/2023	17/11/2024	3,509	3,547	fix	8.50	
18	OTP_HUF_24/15	20/12/2023	20/12/2024	2,994	3,004	fix	8.00	
19	OTP_HUF_25/1	18/11/2022	18/11/2025	25,563	27,042	fix	15.00	hedged
20	OTP_HUF_25/2	30/06/2023	30/06/2025	5,116	5,431	fix	12.00	
21	OTP_HUF_26/1	22/12/2022	05/01/2026	10,228	11,856	fix	12.00	hedged
22	OTP_HUF_26/2	15/12/2023	15/12/2026	647	649	fix	7.40	
23	OTP_TBSZ_HUF_2028/1	13/10/2023	15/12/2028	155	159	fix	12.00	
24	OJB2024_A	17/09/2018	20/05/2024	59,999	59,999	floating	11.32	
25	OJB2024_C	24/02/2020	24/10/2024	80,000	79,818	floating	10.90	
26	OJB2024_II	10/10/2018	24/10/2024	96,800	92,101	fix	2.50	
27	OJB2025_II	03/02/2020	26/11/2025	22,550	21,140	fix	1.50	hedged
28	OJB2027_I	23/07/2020	27/10/2027	76,850	67,619	fix	1.25	
29	OJB2029_A	25/07/2022	24/05/2029	66,520	66,360	floating	10.85	
30	OJB2031_I	18/08/2021	22/10/2031	82,000	66,867	fix	2.50	
31	OJB2032_A	20/09/2023	24/11/2032	25,000	24,916	floating	10.85	
32	Other			206	206			
Total issued securities in HUF				699,844	683,062			

Issued securities denominated in foreign currency as at 31 December 2023:

	Name	Date of issue	Maturity	Type of FX	Nominal value (FX mn) (HUF mn)		Amortized cost (FX mn) (HUF mn)		Interest conditions (actual interest rate in % p.a.)	
1	XS2560693181	01/12/2022	04/03/2026	EUR	649	248,497	689	263,732	fix	7.35
2	XS2626773381	25/05/2023	25/05/2027	USD	500	173,152	499	173,011	fix	7.50
3	XS2499691330	13/07/2022	13/07/2025	EUR	400	153,111	410	157,095	fix	5.50
4	XS2642536671	27/06/2023	27/06/2026	EUR	110	42,106	114	43,745	fix	7.50
5	XS2536446649	29/09/2022	29/09/2026	USD	60	20,786	61	21,180	fix	7.25
6	XS2698603326	05/10/2023	05/10/2027	EUR	650	248,725	674	258,006	fix	6.13
7	XS2737630314	22/12/2023	22/06/2026	EUR	75	28,709	75	28,778	fix	6.10
8	XS2703264635	13/10/2023	13/10/2026	RON	170	13,082	173	13,320	floating	8.10
9	SI0022104176	25/05/2021	25/05/2027	EUR	176	67,254	156	59,728	fix	1.63
10	XS2430442868	27/01/2022	27/01/2024	EUR	300	114,834	304	116,407	fix	1.88
11	XS2639027346	29/06/2023	29/06/2026	EUR	400	153,112	416	159,266	fix	7.38
12	XS2260457754	19/11/2020	19/11/2025	USD	300	103,932	285	98,589	fix	5.50
13	XS2331929963	16/04/2021	16/04/2024	UZS	685,065	19,250	698,553	19,629	fix	16.00
Total issued securities in FX						1,386,550		1,412,486		
Total issued securities								2,095,548		

Issued securities denominated in HUF as at 31 December 2022 (in HUF mn):

	Name	Date of issue	Maturity	Nominal value (in HUF mn)	Amortized cost (in HUF mn)	Interest conditions (actual interest rate in % p.a.)		Hedged
1	OTPX2023A	22/03/2013	24/03/2023	312	410	indexed	1.7	hedged
2	OTPX2023B	28/06/2013	26/06/2023	198	260	indexed	0.60	hedged
3	OTPX2024A	18/06/2014	21/06/2024	241	310	indexed	1.30	hedged
4	OTPX2024B	10/10/2014	16/10/2024	295	378	indexed	0.70	hedged
5	OTPX2024C	15/12/2014	20/12/2024	242	309	indexed	0.60	hedged
6	OTP_HUF_25/1	18/11/2022	18/11/2025	25,562	26,046	fix	15.00	
7	OTP_HUF_26/1	22/12/2022	05/01/2026	10,229	10,270	fix	12.00	
8	OTPRF2023A	22/03/2013	24/03/2023	1,010	1,215	indexed	1.70	hedged
9	OJB2023_I	05/04/2018	24/11/2023	44,120	39,968	fix	1.75	hedged
10	OJB2024_A	17/09/2018	20/05/2024	53,732	53,933	floating	17.36	
11	OJB2024_II	10/10/2018	24/10/2024	96,800	79,228	fix	2.50	hedged
12	OJB2025_II	03/02/2020	26/11/2025	22,550	16,193	fix	1.50	hedged
13	OJB2027_I	23/07/2020	27/10/2027	76,850	52,608	fix	1.25	hedged
14	OJB2029_A	25/07/2022	24/05/2029	91,510	91,488	floating	17.13	
15	OJB2031_I	18/08/2021	22/10/2031	82,000	49,515	fix	2.50	hedged
16	Other			269	269			
Total issued securities in HUF				505,920	422,400			

A devizában kibocsátott értékpapírok adatai 2022. december 31-én:

	Name	Date of issue	Maturity	Type of FX	Nominal value (FX mn) (HUF mn)		Amortized cost (FX mn) (HUF mn)		Interest conditions (actual interest rate in % p.a.)	
1	XS2560693181	01/12/2022	04/03/2026	EUR	650	260,136	653	261,341	fix	7.35
2	XS2499691330	13/07/2022	13/07/2025	EUR	399	159,859	409	163,893	fix	5.5
3	XS2536446649	29/09/2022	29/09/2026	USD	60	22,541	61	22,972	fix	7.25
4	Other				12	60	15	76		
Total issued securities in FX					442.596		448.282			
Total issued securities							870.682			

Issued securities denominated in foreign currency in "Other" category are promissory notes issued by JSC "OTP Bank" (Russia) in the amount of HUF 60 million as at 31 December 2022.

Hedge accounting of issued bonds

Certain issued structured securities are hedged by the Bank with interest rate swaps ("IRS") which exchange the fixed and floating interest rate with the interest rate of the securities between the parties at a notional amount that equals the nominal amount of the hedged securities. These are considered as fair value hedge relationships as they cover the interest rate risk arising from the coupons of the hedged securities. OTP Bank does not intend to be exposed to the risk embedded in the structured bonds, consequently as part of interest rate swap transaction the structured interest payments are swapped to floating interest rate.

This hedging relationship meets all of the following hedge effectiveness requirements:

- there is an economic relationship between the hedged item and the hedging instrument
- the effect of credit risk does not dominate the value changes that result from that economic relationship
- the hedge ratio of the hedging relationship is the same as that resulting from the quantity of the hedged item that the Bank actually hedges and the quantity of the hedging instrument that the Bank actually uses to hedge that quantity of hedged item

The cash-flows of the fixed rate securities issued by the Bank are exposed to the changes in the HUF/EUR foreign exchange rate and the volatility of the quoted interest rates of EUR and HUF. The interest rate risk and foreign exchange risk related to these securities are hedged with EUR and HUF IRS transactions,

where the fixed interests were swapped to payments linked to 3-month HUF BUBOR and EURIBOR, resulting in a decrease in the interest rate and foreign exchange exposure of issued securities.

Term Note Program in the value of HUF 800 billion for the year of 2023/2024

The Bank initiated term note program in the value of HUF 800 billion with the intention of issuing registered dematerialized bonds in public. On 7 August 2023, the National Bank of Hungary approved the prospectus of Term Note Program. The prospectus is valid for 12 months following the disclosure. The Issuer can initiate to introduce the bonds issued under the program to the Hungarian and to other stock exchanges without any obligations.

Term Note Program in the value of HUF 200 billion for the year of 2022/2023

On 10 May 2022 the Bank initiated term note program in the value of HUF 200 billion with the intention of issuing registered dematerialized bonds in public. On 10 August the National Bank of Hungary approved the prospectus of Term Note Program. The prospectus is valid for 12 months following the disclosure. The Issuer can initiate to introduce the bonds issued under the program to the Hungarian and to other stock exchanges without any obligations. On 28 June 2023 the National Bank of Hungary approved the extension of the value of the originally HUF 200 billion Term Note Program to HUF 500 billion.

Issuance of Green Senior Preferred Notes in the aggregate nominal amount of EUR 400 million

OTP Bank Plc. have been issued "green" notes (ISIN: XS2499691330) on 13 July 2022 as value

date in the aggregate nominal amount of EUR 400 million. The non-call 2 years senior preferred notes have a three-year term and carry an annually paid fixed coupon of 5.500% in the first two years. With respect to the third year, the quarterly coupon is calculated as the sum of the initial margin (of 426.5 bps) and the 3-month EURIBOR rate. The notes are rated 'BBB' by S&P Ratings Europe Limited and 'BBB+' by Scope Ratings GmbH. The notes are listed on the Luxembourg Stock Exchange.

Issuance of Green Senior Preferred Notes in the aggregate nominal amount of USD 60 million

OTP Bank Plc. issued "green" notes (ISIN: XS2536446649) on 29 September 2022 as value date in the aggregate nominal amount of USD 60 million. The notes are rated 'BBB' by S&P Ratings Europe Limited and 'BBB+' by Scope Ratings GmbH. The notes are listed on the Luxembourg Stock Exchange.

Issuance of Senior Preferred Notes in the aggregate nominal amount of EUR 650 million

OTP Bank Plc. have been issued the notes (ISIN: XS2560693181) on 1 December 2022 as value date in the aggregate nominal amount of EUR 650 million. The 3.25 Non-Call 2.25 years Senior Preferred Notes were priced on 23 November 2022. The notes are rated 'BBB' by S&P Ratings Europe Limited and 'BBB+' by Scope Ratings GmbH. The notes are listed on the Luxembourg Stock Exchange.

Issuance of Senior Preferred Notes in the aggregate nominal amount of USD 500 million

OTP Bank Plc. have been issued notes (ISIN: XS2626773381) on 25 May 2023 as value date in the aggregate nominal amount of USD 500 million. The notes are rated 'Baa3' by Moody's Investor Services Cyprus Ltd., 'BBB-' by S&P Ratings Europe Limited and

'BBB+' by Scope Ratings GmbH. The notes are listed on the Luxembourg Stock Exchange.

by Scope Ratings GmbH. The notes are listed on the Luxembourg Stock Exchange.

Issuance of Senior Non-Preferred Notes in the aggregate nominal amount of EUR 110 million

OTP Bank Plc. have been issued notes (ISIN: XS2642536671) on 27 June 2023 as value date in the aggregate nominal amount of EUR 110 million. The notes are listed on the Luxembourg Stock Exchange.

Issuance of Senior Non-Preferred Notes in the aggregate nominal amount of EUR 75 million

OTP Bank Plc. have been issued the notes (ISIN: XS2737630314) on 22 December 2023 as value date in the aggregate nominal amount of EUR 75 million. The notes are listed on the Luxembourg Stock Exchange.

Issuance of Senior Preferred Notes in the aggregate nominal amount of EUR 650 million

OTP Bank Plc. have been issued the notes (ISIN: XS2698603326) on 5 October 2023 as value date in the aggregate nominal amount of EUR 650 million. The notes are rated 'Baa3' by Moody's Investor Services Cyprus Ltd. and 'BBB+' by Scope Ratings GmbH. The notes are listed on the Luxembourg Stock Exchange.

Issuance of Senior Non-Preferred and Preferred bonds by Nova KBM

On 25 May 2021, Nova KBM issued senior non-preferred bonds KBM12 in the nominal amount of EUR 176 million with maturity on 25 May 2027. They are not listed on the stock exchange.

On 27 January 2022, Nova KBM issued senior non-preferred bonds NOVAKR 0 01/27/25 in the total nominal amount of EUR 300 million, which were early repaid on 27 January 2024. The bonds were rated Ba1 by Moody's and BBB- by Fitch. The bonds were listed on the Luxembourg Stock Exchange.

On 29 June 2023, Nova KBM issued senior preferred bonds NOVAKR 7 06/29/26 in the total nominal amount of EUR 400 million. The bonds are rated Baa2 by Moody's. The bonds are listed on the Luxembourg Stock Exchange.

Issuance of Senior Preferred Notes in the aggregate nominal amount of RON 170 million

OTP Bank Plc. have been issued the notes (ISIN: XS2703264635) on 13 October 2023 as value date in the aggregate nominal amount of RON 170 million. The notes are rated 'BBB+' by Scope Ratings GmbH. The notes are listed on the Luxembourg Stock Exchange.

**NOTE 22: DERIVATIVE FINANCIAL LIABILITIES HELD-FOR-TRADING
(in HUF mn)**

Negative fair value of derivative financial liabilities held for trading by type of contracts:

	31/12/2023	31/12/2022
Foreign exchange swaps held for trading	51,928	83,149
Commodity swaps	31,661	31,632
Interest rate swaps held for trading	29,179	237,269
Foreign exchange forward contracts held-for-trading	11,061	13,740
CCIRS and mark-to-market CCIRS held for trading	8,945	15,759
Held for trading option contracts	2,904	1,891
Held-for-trading forward rate agreements	214	-
Held-for-trading forward security agreement	1	-
Other derivative transactions held for trading*	4,595	2,307
Total	140,488	385,747

**NOTE 23: DERIVATIVE FINANCIAL LIABILITIES DESIGNATED
AS HEDGE ACCOUNTING (in HUF mn)**

**Negative fair value of derivative financial liabilities designated
as hedge accounting by type of contracts:**

	31/12/2023	31/12/2022
CCIRS and mark-to-market CCIRS designated as fair value hedge	10,009	5,398
Foreign exchange swap designated as fair value hedge	-	16,199
Interest rate swaps designated as fair value hedge	53,939	6,352
Other hedge of interest rate risk designated as fair value hedge	(49)	-
Total	63,899	27,949

* Other category includes: fx spot, equity swaps, forward rate agreement, options and index futures.

NOTE 24:**PROVISIONS AND OTHER LIABILITIES (in HUF mn)**

Other liabilities are expected to be recovered or settled no more than twelve months after the reporting period. Besides the total other liabilities mentioned above, which are expected to be recovered or settled more than

twelve months after the reporting period are the following: accrued contractual liabilities, compulsory pension reserve, loans from government and liabilities from preferential dividend shares.

	31/12/2023	31/12/2022
Other financial liabilities		
Liabilities connected to Cafeteria benefits	92,409	91,001
Liabilities from investment services	47,647	108,513
Accrued expenses on other financial liabilities	66,816	55,898
Liabilities from card transactions	119,984	75,544
Accounts payable	73,350	56,828
Liabilities due to short positions	19,107	24,596
Giro clearing accounts	42,172	32,133
Advances received from customers	15,061	12,540
Liabilities from wages and other salary related payments	40,631	34,672
Loans from government	7,473	7,961
Dividend payable	570	207
Other financial liabilities	85,507	82,387
Subtotal	610,727	582,280
Other non-financial liabilities		
Clearing, settlement and pending accounts	31,143	46,800
Liabilities from social security contributions	16,204	11,749
Accrued expenses on other non-financial liabilities	17,577	13,647
Clearing account for advances on housing subsidies	10,824	12,868
Other non-financial liabilities	59,345	40,310
Subtotal	135,093	125,374
Total	745,820	707,654

The provisions are detailed as follows:

	31/12/2023	31/12/2022
Commitments and guarantees given	46,137	63,372
Total provision according to IFRS 9	46,137	63,372
Pending legal issues and tax litigation	39,351	37,043
Pensions and other retirement benefit obligations	9,336	8,225
Other long-term employee benefits	2,510	1,331
Restructuring	6,206	1,256
Provision due to CHF loans conversion at foreign subsidiaries	363	900
Other provision	17,216	19,494
Total provision according to IAS 37	74,982	68,249
Total	121,119	131,621

The movements of provisions according to IFRS 9 can be summarized as follows:

	31/12/2023	31/12/2022
Balance as at 1 January	63,372	51,990
Provision for the period	104,871	102,928
Release of provision for the period	(124,741)	(96,783)
Use of provision	(59)	(293)
Change due to acquisition	11,439	21
Liabilities held for sale	(4,728)	-
Foreign currency translation differences	(4,017)	5,509
Closing balance	46,137	63,372

The movements of provisions according to IAS 37 can be summarized as follows:

	31/12/2023	31/12/2022
Balance as at 1 January	68,249	67,809
Provision for the period	30,927	27,290
Release of provision for the period	(17,433)	(24,846)
Use of provision	(7,354)	(6,878)
Change due to actuarial gains or losses related to employee benefits	350	(1,098)
Change due to acquisition	11,626	57
Unwinding of the discounted amount	88	16
Liabilities held for sale	(8,430)	–
Foreign currency translation differences	(3,041)	5,899
Closing balance	74,982	68,249

NOTE 25: SUBORDINATED BONDS AND LOANS (in HUF mn)

	31/12/2023	31/12/2022
Within one year:		
In HUF	–	–
In foreign currency	19,727	3,395
	19,727	3,395
Over one year:		
In HUF	–	–
In foreign currency	542,669	298,589
	542,669	298,589
Total	562,396	301,984

Types of subordinated bonds and loans are as follows:

	31/12/2023	31/12/2022
Debt securities issued	19,727	7,798
Loan received	542,669	294,186
Total	562,396	301,984

Interest rates on subordinated bonds and loans are as follows:

	31/12/2023	31/12/2022
Denominated in HUF	–	–
Denominated in foreign currency	2.90%-8.75%	2.90%-5.00%
Average interest rates on subordinated bonds and loans denominated in foreign currency	6.17%	3.10%

Subordinated bonds and loans can be detailed as follows:

Type	Nominal value	Date of issuance	Date of maturity	Issue price	Interest conditions	Interest rate as at 31 December 2023
Subordinated bond	EUR 231 million	07/11/2006	Perpetual	99.375%	Three-month EURIBOR + 3%, variable after year 10 (payable quarterly)	6.97%
Subordinated bond	EUR 497 million	15/07/2019	15/07/2029	99.738%	Fixed 2.875%, annually	2.88%
Subordinated bond	USD 650 million	15/02/2023	15/05/2033	99.417%	Fix 8.75%, annually	8.75%
Subordinated loan	USD 17 million	05/06/2018	30/06/2025	100.00%	Bullet repayment, once at the end of the loan agreement	5.00%
Subordinated bond	EUR 7.46 million	26/12/2023	26/12/2030	100.00%	Fix 4.50%, semi-annually	4.50%
Subordinated bond	EUR 90.4 million	09/10/2019	09/10/2029	100.00%	Fix 4.00%, annually	4.00%
Subordinated loan	UZS 104,007 million	30/04/2019	10/11/2028	100.00%	Fix 3.00%, quarterly	3.00%
Subordinated loan	UZS 26,857 million	30/04/2019	10/11/2029	100.00%	Fix 3.00%, quarterly	3.00%
Subordinated loan	UZS 118,397 million	30/04/2019	10/11/2030	100.00%	Fix 3.00%, quarterly	3.00%
Subordinated loan	USD 11.89 million	30/03/2023	31/03/2030	100.00%	Fix 0.00%, quarterly	0.00%

NOTE 26:

SHARE CAPITAL (in HUF mn)

	31/12/2023	31/12/2022
Authorized, issued and fully paid:		
Ordinary shares	28,000	28,000

Share capital is the portion of the Bank's equity that has been obtained by the issue of shares in the corporation to a shareholder, usually for cash.

The nominal value of the shares is HUF 100 per shares. All of the shares are ordinary shares representing the same rights to the shareholders. Furthermore, there are no restrictions on the distribution of dividends and the repayment of capital.

NOTE 27:

RETAINED EARNINGS AND RESERVES (in HUF mn)

In 2023 dividend of HUF 84,000 million was paid out from the profit of the year 2022, which meant HUF 300 dividend per share payable to the shareholders. In 2024 dividend of HUF 150,000 million are expected to be proposed by the Management from the profit of the year 2023, which means HUF 535.71 dividend per share payable to the shareholders.

The retained earnings and reserves according to IFRS contains the retained earnings (HUF 459,037 million and HUF 774,151 million)

and reserves (HUF 3,720,285 million and HUF 2,621,064 million) as at 31 December 2023 and 2022, respectively. The reserves include mainly the option reserve, other reserves, the fair value adjustment of financial instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income, share-based payment reserve, fair value of hedge transactions, changes in equity accumulated in the previous years at the subsidiaries and due to consolidation as well as translation of foreign exchange differences.

In the Consolidated Financial Statements, the Group recognizes the non-monetary items at historical cost. The difference between the historical cost of the non-monetary items in HUF amount and the translated foreign currencies into the presentation currency using the exchange rate at the balance sheet date, is presented in the shareholders' equity as a translation difference. The accumulated amounts of exchange differences were HUF 37,600 million and HUF 237,853 million as at 31 December 2023 and 2022, respectively.

Retained earnings

Profit of previous years generated by the Group that are not distributed to shareholders as dividends.

Other reserves

The other reserves contain separated reserves due to statutory provisions.

Option reserve

OTP Bank Plc. and MOL Plc. entered into a share swap agreement in 16 April 2009, whereby OTP has changed 24,000,000 OTP ordinary shares for 5,010,501 "A series" MOL shares. The amended final maturity of the share swap agreement is 11 July 2027, until which any party can initiate cash or physical settlement of the transaction. Option reserve represents the written put option over OTP ordinary shares that are deducted from equity at the date of OTP-MOL share swap transaction.

Share-based payment reserve

Share-based payment reserve represents the increase in the equity due to the goods or services were received by the Bank in an equity-settled share-based payment transaction, valued at the fair value of the goods or services received (see details in Note 40).

Other comprehensive income

Other comprehensive income comprises items of income and expense (including reclassification adjustments) that are not recognized in profit or loss as required or permitted by other IFRSs.

Net investment hedge in foreign operations

Reserve presented as net investment hedge in foreign operations in the shareholders' equity is related to SKB Bank, OTP Luxembourg S.à r.l., OTP banka d.d. and Crnogorska komercijalna banka a.d.

Changes in equity accumulated in the previous year at the subsidiaries and due to consolidation

The accumulated changes at the subsidiaries contain the accumulated gains and losses of the subsidiaries from the first day when they were included in the consolidation process. The changes due to consolidation contain the effect on the result of the eliminations in the consolidation process of the previous years.

	31/12/2023	31/12/2022
Retained earnings	459,037	774,151
Capital reserve	52	52
Option reserve	(55,468)	(55,468)
Other reserves	197,294	129,902
Actuarial loss related to employee defined benefits	144	544
Fair value of financial instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	(33,229)	(107,676)
Share-based payment reserve	52,402	49,110
Net investment hedge in foreign operations	(30,113)	(27,405)
Profit after income tax	988,658	346,354
Changes in equity accumulated in the previous year at the subsidiaries and due to consolidation	2,562,945	2,047,798
Foreign currency translation differences	37,600	237,853
Retained earnings and other reserves*	4,179,322	3,395,215
Fair value adjustment of securities at fair value through other comprehensive income	31/12/2023	31/12/2022
Balance as at 1 January	(164,432)	(7,653)
Change of fair value	89,047	(180,981)
Deferred tax related to change of fair value	(12,725)	22,401
Transfer to profit or loss due to derecognition	368	1,040
Deferred tax related to transfer to profit or loss	(54)	(194)
Foreign currency translation difference	1,399	955
Closing balance	(86,397)	(164,432)
Expected credit loss on securities at fair value through other comprehensive income	31/12/2023	31/12/2022
Balance as at 1 January	39,625	6,710
Increase of loss allowance	8,491	40,664
Release of loss allowance	(8,137)	(11,391)
Decrease due to sale, derecognition	(2,527)	(43)
Foreign currency translation difference	(2,879)	3,685
Closing balance	34,573	39,625
Fair value changes of equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	31/12/2023	31/12/2022
Balance as at 1 January	17,131	12,633
Change of fair value	6,672	5,394
Deferred tax related to change of fair value	(947)	(1,282)
Transfer to retained earnings due to derecognition	(3,978)	-
Foreign currency translation difference	(283)	386
Closing balance	18,595	17,131
Net investment hedge in foreign operations	31/12/2023	31/12/2022
Balance as at 1 January	(27,405)	(27,405)
Change of fair value on hedging item	(2,708)	-
Closing balance	(30,113)	(27,405)
Actuarial loss related to defined employee benefits	31/12/2023	31/12/2022
Balance as at 1 January	544	(471)
Change of actuarial loss related to employee benefits	(350)	1,097
Deferred tax related to change of actuarial loss related to employee benefits	(8)	(43)
Foreign currency translation difference	(42)	(39)
Closing balance	144	544
Foreign currency translation difference	31/12/2023	31/12/2022
Balance as at 1 January	237,853	58,164
Change of foreign currency translation	(200,253)	179,689
Closing balance	37,600	237,853

* See more details in the Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income and in the Consolidated statement of Changes in equity on page 427 and 428.

NOTE 28:**TREASURY SHARES (in HUF mn)**

	31/12/2023	31/12/2022
Nominal value (Ordinary shares)	1,267	1,132
Carrying value at acquisition cost	120,489	106,862

The changes in the carrying value of treasury shares are due to repurchase and sale transactions on market authorised by the General Assembly.

Change in number of shares:

	31/12/2023	31/12/2022
Number of shares as at 1 January	11,318,096	10,906,881
Additions	3,948,338	1,801,256
Disposals	(2,599,664)	(1,390,041)
Closing number of shares	12,666,770	11,318,096

Change in carrying value:

	31/12/2023	31/12/2022
Balance as at 1 January	106,862	106,941
Additions	39,818	16,268
Disposals	(26,191)	(16,347)
Closing balance	120,489	106,862

NOTE 29:**NON-CONTROLLING INTEREST (in HUF mn)**

	31/12/2023	31/12/2022
Balance as at 1 January	5,959	6,198
Increase due to business combination	3,149	–
Non-controlling interest included in net profit for the period	1,801	727
Dividend paid to non-controlling interest	(2,118)	–
Purchase of non-controlling interest	(159)	(886)
Foreign currency translation difference	(672)	(80)
Closing balance	7,960	5,959

The non-controlling interest is not significant in respect of the whole OTP Group.

NOTE 30:

INTEREST INCOME, INCOME SIMILAR TO INTEREST INCOME
AND EXPENSE (in HUF mn)

	Year ended 31 December 2023	Year ended 31 December 2022
Interest income calculated using the effective interest method from/on		
Loans	1,348,528	909,540
Securities at amortized cost	242,256	139,445
Finance lease receivables	100,749	74,994
Securities at fair value through other comprehensive income	55,320	53,078
Banks and balances with the National Banks	354,208	62,120
Placements with other banks	195,921	161,938
Liabilities (negative interest expense)	684	20,483
Repo receivables	17,011	4,261
Subtotal	2,314,677	1,425,859
Income similar to interest income from		
Swap deals related to credit institutions	390,648	344,070
Loans mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss	92,117	54,036
Swap deals related to clients	138,567	68,123
Rental income	12,255	9,264
Non-trading instruments mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss	-	54
Subtotal	633,587	475,547
Total interest income and incomes similar to interest income	2,948,264	1,901,406
Interest expense due to/from/on		
Swaps related to banks, National Governments and to deposits from the National Banks	512,481	369,804
Deposits from customers	481,807	254,424
Swaps related to deposits from customers	278,907	128,153
Banks, National Governments and on deposits from the National Banks	76,465	33,682
Issued securities	116,628	27,838
Subordinated and supplementary bonds and loans	32,565	8,986
Financial assets (negative interest income)	11,443	11,775
Depreciation of assets subject to operating lease and investment properties	5,313	5,141
Leases	2,970	2,296
Repo liabilities	40,398	31,006
Other	2,581	1,433
Total interest expense	1,561,558	874,538

NOTE 31:

LOSS ALLOWANCES/IMPAIRMENT/PROVISIONS (in HUF mn)

	Year ended 31 December 2023	Year ended 31 December 2022
Loss allowance on loans		
Loss allowance for the period	714,784	644,137
Release of loss allowance	(561,813)	(457,361)
from this: impairment gain	10,336	9,517
Income from loan recoveries	(39,948)	(65,514)
Income from recoveries exceeding the gross loans	(11,015)	(6,899)
Impairment gain	(20,022)	(50,202)
Income from provisions on loans before OTP acquisition	(816)	(1,581)
Income from recoveries of written-off, but legally existing loans	(8,095)	(6,832)
Change in the fair value attributable to changes in the credit risk of loans mandatorily measured at fair value through profit of loss	91	(13,346)
Loss allowance on finance lease	35,494	48,533
Release of loss allowance on finance lease	(37,150)	(25,020)
	111,458	131,429
(Release of loss allowance)/Loss allowance on due from banks, balances with National Banks, on placements and on repo receivables		
Allowance for the period	20,286	46,811
Release of allowance	(22,430)	(46,427)
	(2,144)	384
(Release of loss allowance)/Loss allowance on securities at fair value through other comprehensive income and on securities at amortized cost		
Allowance for the period	19,366	77,027
Release of allowance	(28,197)	(16,266)
	(8,831)	60,761
(Release of impairment)/Provision for impairment of intangible, tangible assets subject to operating lease and of investment properties		
Impairment for the period	62	1,389
Release of impairment	(1,394)	(185)
	(1,332)	1,204
(Release of)/Provision for commitments and guarantees given		
Provision for the period	104,871	97,221
Release of provision	(124,741)	(91,304)
	(19,870)	5,917
Loss allowances/Impairment and provisions	79,281	199,695

NOTE 32:

NET PROFIT FROM FEES AND COMMISSIONS (in HUF mn)

Income from fees and commissions:

	Year ended 31 December 2023	Year ended 31 December 2022
Fees and commissions related to lending*	45,741	41,452
Deposit and account maintenance fees and commissions	291,530	247,625
Fees and commissions related to the issued bank cards	164,161	132,710
Currency exchange gains and losses	120,693	102,936
Fees related to cash withdrawal	68,826	61,272
Fees and commissions related to security trading	35,545	32,172
Fees and commissions related to fund management	47,445	29,906
Insurance fee income	21,727	19,196
Other	65,641	49,597
Fees and commissions from contracts with customers	815,568	675,414
Total	861,309	716,866

* Fees and commissions related to lending aren't included in the effective interest rate calculation due to their nature.

Expense from fees and commissions:

	Year ended 31 December 2023	Year ended 31 December 2022
Fees and commissions related to issued bank cards	66,747	53,983
Interchange fees	36,386	28,385
Fees and commissions paid on loans	9,638	8,865
Fees and commissions related to deposits	10,501	9,445
Cash withdrawal transaction fees	7,824	5,292
Fees and commissions related to security trading	7,004	4,230
Insurance fees	1,737	1,576
Fees and commissions related to collection of loans	705	985
Postal fees	4,965	576
Money market transaction fees and commissions	739	333
Other agent fee	1,684	1,912
Other	21,386	16,793
Total	169,316	132,375
Net profit from fees and commissions	691,993	584,491

NOTE 33:

GAINS AND LOSSES BY TRANSACTIONS (in HUF mn)

Gains and losses by transactions	Year ended 31 December 2023	Year ended 31 December 2022
Gain by transactions	4,972	6,809
Loss by transactions	(3,629)	(3,254)
Gain from derecognition of loans, finance lease	1,343	3,555
Gain by transactions	1,110	41
Loss by transactions	(19,635)	(5,169)
Loss from derecognition of securities and other receivables at amortized cost	(18,525)	(5,128)
Loss from derecognition of financial assets at amortized cost	(17,182)	(1,573)

Derecognition of financial assets is mainly related to sale transactions both in case of securities and loans due to better investment options related to short-term opportunities on the market.

Foreign exchange result consists of revaluation difference from converting assets and liabilities in foreign currencies into the presentation currency of the consolidation financial statements.

Gains and losses by transactions	Year ended 31 December 2023	Year ended 31 December 2022
Gain by transactions	18,497	16,477
Loss by transactions	(10,784)	(19,645)
Fx gain/(loss) on securities at fair value through profit or loss	7,713	(3,168)
Gain by transactions	1,478	-
Loss by transactions	(687)	(323)
Fx gain/(loss) on derecognition of investment in subsidiaries, associates	791	(323)
Gain by transactions	1,175	4,502
Loss by transactions	(2,396)	(5,516)
Fx loss on securities at fair value through other comprehensive income	(1,221)	(1,014)
Gain/(Loss) on securities, net	7,283	(4,505)

Gains and losses by transactions	Year ended 31 December 2023	Year ended 31 December 2022
Gain by transactions	8,875	4,033
Loss by transactions	(635)	(3,768)
Gain on non-trading securities mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss	8,240	265
Gain by transactions	115,152	50,693
Loss by transactions	(21,571)	(60,234)
Gain/(Loss) on loans mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss (adjustment resulting from change in market factors)	93,581	(9,541)
Gain by transactions	766	7,809
Loss by transactions	(7,974)	(2,577)
(Loss)/Gain on financial assets and liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss	(7,208)	5,232
Fair value adjustment on financial instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss	94,613	(4,044)

Gains and losses by transactions	Year ended 31 December 2023	Year ended 31 December 2022
Gain by transactions	85,387	138,675
Loss by transactions	(104,061)	(136,366)
(Loss)/Gain from fx swap, swap and option deals	(18,674)	2,309
Gain by transactions	6,569	4,156
Loss by transactions	(6,554)	(5,082)
Gain/(Loss) from option deals	15	(926)
Gain by transactions	501,377	148,699
Loss by transactions	(497,715)	(132,968)
Gain from commodities deals	3,662	15,731
Gain by transactions	2,633	752
Loss by transactions	(396)	(1,506)
Gain/(Loss) from futures deals	2,237	(754)
Net results on derivative instruments and hedge relationships	(12,760)	16,360

Gains and losses attributable to the hedged risk on the hedged item and on the hedging instruments and ineffectiveness in case of fair value hedge on amortised cost line items are as follows:

Fair value hedge	31/12/2023	31/12/2022
Hedged items	(15,433)	6,750
Hedging instrument	2,855	(9,352)
Hedge effectiveness	(12,578)	(2,602)

NOTE 34:

OTHER OPERATING INCOME AND EXPENSES AND OTHER ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES (in HUF mn)

	Year ended 31 December 2023	Year ended 31 December 2022
Other operating income		
Income from agricultural activity	72,323	62,809
Income from tourism activity	3,911	23,197
Gains on transactions related to property activities	7,195	5,232
Rental income	2,780	2,175
Income from computer programming	1,563	1,250
Fair value adjustment of biological assets and agricultural produce	(4,874)	(1,939)
Income from written-of receivable	4,163	3,727
Income from air passenger transport	1,958	1,863
Gains on transactions related to insurance activity	1,915	1,369
Non-repayable assets received	531	447
Negative goodwill due to acquisition	198,361	3,784
Other income from non-financial activities	34,441	21,016
Total	324,267	124,930
Other operating expenses		
Expense related to agricultural activity	47,780	45,612
Provision for off-balance sheet commitments and contingent liabilities	13,494	1,421
Financial support for sport association and organization of public utility	14,475	16,370
Expenses related to tourism activity	-	20,868
Loss allowance and loan losses on other financial assets	8,919	13,065
(Release of impairment)/Impairment on investments*	(21)	898
Non-repayable assets contributed	885	1,339
Impairment on tangible and intangible assets	5,620	627
Impairment and loan losses on other non-financial assets and assets measured under IAS 2	1,312	2,001
Operating expenses of assets subject to operating lease and investment property	1,252	883
Other	16,854	22,658
Other expenses from non-financial activities	6,711	5,379
Other costs	10,143	17,279
Total	110,570	125,742
Other administrative expenses		
Personnel expenses		
Wages	367,910	288,286
Taxes related to personnel expenses	58,267	48,334
Other personnel expenses	52,519	41,108
Subtotal	478,696	377,728
Depreciation, amortization of tangible, intangible assets, right-of-use assets**	111,996	101,125
Other administrative expenses		
Taxes, other than income tax***	165,632	193,543
Services	182,393	142,259
Professional fees	27,935	21,807
Fees payable to authorities and other fees	58,949	52,631
Advertising	26,067	19,084
Administration expenses	16,685	16,721
Rental fees	5,984	5,118
Subtotal	483,645	451,163
Total	1,074,337	930,016

* See details in Note 12.

** See details in Note 13 and Note 36.

*** Special tax of financial institutions was paid by the Group in the amount of HUF 56,572 million for the year ended 31 December 2023 and HUF 99,974 million for the year ended 31 December 2022, recognized as an expense thus decreased the corporate tax base. For the year ended 31 December 2023 financial transaction duty was paid by the Bank in the amount of HUF 97,704 million while for the year ended 31 December 2022 the same duty was HUF 88,642 million.

Ernst & Young Audit Ltd.	Year ended 31 December 2023	Year ended 31 December 2022
	In thousand EUR	
OTP – annual audit – separate financial statements	573	458
OTP – annual audit – consolidated financial statements	923	738
Other audit services based on statutory provisions to OTP Group members	1,184	1,120
Other services providing assurance	1,088	1,805
Other non-audit services	550	426
Total	4,318	4,547

Ernst & Young Network	Year ended 31 December 2023	Year ended 31 December 2022
	In thousand EUR	
Audit based on statutory provisions	3,648	2,354
Other services providing assurance	–	–
Tax consulting services	88	209
Other non-audit services	945	1,015
Total	4,681	3,578

NOTE 35: INCOME TAXES (in HUF mn)

The Group is presently liable for income tax at rates between 9% and 35% of taxable income.

Deferred tax is calculated at the income tax rate of 9% in Hungary and Montenegro,

10% in Bulgaria, 12% in Moldova, 15% in Serbia and Albania, 16% in Romania, 18% in Ukraine and Croatia, 19% in Slovenia, 20% in Russia and Uzbekistan, 25.5% in the Netherlands and 35% in Malta.

The breakdown of the income tax expense is:

	31/12/2023	31/12/2022
Current tax expense	185,055	90,931
Deferred tax income	4,423	(32,331)
Total	189,478	58,600

A reconciliation of the net deferred tax asset/liability is as follows:

	31/12/2023	31/12/2022
Balance as at 1 January	35,327	(8,936)
Deferred tax (expense)/income in profit or loss	(4,423)	32,286
Deferred tax (liability)/receivable related to items recognized directly in equity and in Comprehensive Income	(10,072)	14,591
Due to acquisition of subsidiary	12,034	–
Assets held for sale	(394)	–
Foreign currency translation difference	(5,444)	(2,614)
Closing balance	27,028	35,327

A breakdown of the deferred tax assets are as follows:

	31/12/2023	31/12/2022
Loss allowance on granted loans	46,155	13,244
Provision for off-balance sheet commitments and contingent liabilities, derivative financial instruments	5,145	7,668
Securities at amortized cost	589	8
Difference in depreciation of tangible assets	1,377	1,304
Fair value adjustment of non-trading instruments mandatorily at fair value though profit or loss	92	214
Fair value adjustment of derivative financial instruments	6,904	7,227
Provision on other financial, non-financial liabilities	1,574	564
Difference in accounting for leases	12	430
Fair value adjustment of securities at fair value through other comprehensive income	2,824	7,563
Unused tax allowance	-	12,103
Loss allowance/impairment on other financial, non-financial assets	2,457	159
Tax accrual caused by negative taxable income	24,511	19,744
Difference in depreciation of right-of-use assets	189	564
Loss allowance on investment	74	84
Interbank placements and receivables	90	-
Fair value adjustment of securities at fair value through profit or loss	2,630	4,023
Difference in accounting for investment properties	7	51
Issued securities	38	-
Amounts unenforceable by tax law	43	32
Other	1,204	477
Deferred tax asset	95,915	75,459

A breakdown of the deferred tax liabilities are as follows:

	31/12/2023	31/12/2022
Difference in depreciation of tangible assets	(10,873)	(10,944)
Fair value adjustment of securities at fair value through other comprehensive income	(5,189)	(4,586)
Fair value adjustment of securities at fair value through profit or loss	(2)	-
Loss allowance on investment	(1,673)	(1,293)
Fair value adjustment of non-trading instruments mandatorily at fair value though profit or loss	(312)	(25)
Securities at amortized cost	(3,580)	(959)
Provision for off-balance sheet commitments and contingent liabilities, derivative financial instruments	(649)	(639)
Loss allowance on granted loans	(1,487)	(4,383)
Interbank placements and receivables	(1,196)	(1,269)
Unused tax allowance	(1)	-
Loss allowance/impairment on other financial, non-financial assets	(11,011)	(91)
Repurchase agreement and security lending	(36)	(265)
Provision on other financial, non-financial liabilities	(917)	-
Difference in accounting for investment properties	(748)	(204)
Issued securities	(298)	-
Difference in accounting for leases	(1,330)	-
Difference in depreciation of right-of-use assets	(5)	(272)
Other	(29,580)	(15,202)
Deferred tax liabilities	(68,887)	(40,132)
Net deferred tax asset (amount presented in the consolidated statement of financial position)	27,028	35,327
Deferred tax assets	55,691	75,421
Deferred tax liabilities	(28,663)	(40,094)

Among deferred tax assets the tax accruals are included the following accruals by entities:

Tax accrual caused by negative taxable income	31/12/2023	31/12/2022	Date until it can be used
OTP Bank	–	19,424	31 December 2027
OTP Real Estate Leasing Ltd.	102	142	31 December 2030
Nagisz Ltd.	–	55	31 December 2025
Nagisz Ltd.	–	56	31 December 2026
Nagisz Ltd.	56	67	31 December 2030
Nova KBM	24,353	–	no time limit
	24,511	19,744	

Residual tax loss for which the Nova KBM has not made deferred tax assets amounts to HUF 409,628 million, so the unrecognized deferred tax assets amount to HUF 90,118 mil-

lion as at 31 December 2023. Tax losses can be carried forward indefinitely in accordance with the Slovenian Corporate Income Tax Act.

A reconciliation of the income tax income/expense is as follows:

	31/12/2023	31/12/2022
Profit before income tax	1,201,183	377,678
Income tax expense at statutory tax rates	174,872	53,933
Income tax adjustments due to permanent differences are as follows:		
Deferred use of tax allowance	–	(12,102)
Tax effect of transaction costs related to share-based payment recognized directly in shareholders' equity	312	267
Reversal of statutory general provision	(9)	(5)
Foreign withholding tax	7,218	–
Permanent differences from unused tax losses	(9,073)	(1,894)
Amounts unenforceable by tax law	55	61
Use of tax allowance in the current year	989	(23)
Other	(12,304)	(3,455)
Income tax expense	162,060	36,782
Effective tax rate	15.77%	15.52%
Business tax and innovation contribution	27,418	21,818
Total income tax expense	189,478	58,600
Net current tax liability (amount presented in the consolidated statement of financial position)	(62,175)	(23,216)
Current income tax receivables	7,773	5,650
Current income tax payable	(69,948)	(28,866)

Global minimum tax

The global minimum tax legislation has been enacted, or substantively enacted, in certain jurisdictions the Group operates, mainly in the EU Member States. The Group is in scope of the global minimum tax legislation. The legislation will be effective for the Group's financial year beginning 1 January 2024 and introduces a minimum rate of effective taxation of 15%. From an accounting perspective, it is unclear if the global minimum tax rules create

additional temporary differences, whether to remeasure deferred taxes for the global minimum tax rules and which tax rate to use to measure deferred taxes. In response to this uncertainty, IAS 12 'Income taxes' has been amended to introduce a mandatory temporary exception to the requirements of IAS 12. Under the mandatory temporary exception, a company does not recognize or disclose information about deferred tax assets and liabilities related to the global minimum tax rules. The Group applied the temporary exception for the year-ended 31 December 2023.

The Group has performed an assessment of the Group's potential exposure to top-up tax payable under the global minimum tax rules.

The assessment of the potential exposure to top-up tax is based on the most recent information available regarding the financial performance of the group entities in the Group. Based on the assessment, the Group has identified potential exposure to top-up tax in respect of profits earned in Bulgaria, Hungary, Moldova and Serbia. The potential exposure comes from the constituent entities in these jurisdictions where the expected global minimum tax effective tax rate might be below 15% based on the currently available information. The global minimum tax rate might be lower in these jurisdictions mainly due to the low statutory domestic tax rate. As for Hungary, the estimation of the global minimum tax effective tax rate is complex for the following reasons. In Hungary, the most relevant taxes determining the global minimum tax effective tax rate are corporate income tax, local business tax and innovation contribution. The taxable income for local business tax and innovation contribution (with a combined statutory tax rate of 2.3%) purposes is significantly higher than the taxable income for corporate income tax purposes due to the scope (and hence, the amount) of deductible

expenses under local business tax and innovation contribution being more limited than under corporate income tax. The proportion of taxable income for local business tax and innovation contribution and corporate income tax, respectively, may vary year by year to a significant extent making the estimation of the global minimum tax effective tax rate complex. The global minimum tax rate in Hungary is expected to fluctuate around 15%, in some years potentially being under 15%. Had the global minimum tax legislation been effective for the current year ending 31 December 2023, the Group's IFRS effective tax rate adjusted to include the estimated top-up taxes would have been approximately 16.93%, 1.16 percentage point higher than the reported effective tax rate under IFRS of 15.77%. The increase in the effective tax rate under IFRS for the Group is driven by top up taxes arising on profits earned in Bulgaria, Hungary, Moldova and Serbia (estimated top-up tax for Bulgaria: HUF 11,100 million, Hungary: HUF 2,000 million, Moldova: HUF 450 million and Serbia: HUF 300 million). In respect of Hungary, the one-off income from the changes in the fair value of the OTP Bank Plc. shares held by the OTP Bank Employee Partial Ownership Plan Organization was excluded from the global minimum tax calculation.

NOTE 36: LEASES (in HUF mn)

The Group as a lessee

Right-of-use assets by class of underlying assets as at 31 December 2023:

	Property	Office equipment and vehicles	Total
Depreciation expense of right-of-use assets	15,094	1,226	16,320
Additions to right-of-use assets	33,091	2,656	35,747
Carrying amount of right-of-use assets at the end of the reporting period	69,603	5,095	74,698

Right-of-use assets by class of underlying assets as at 31 December 2022:

	Property	Office equipment and vehicles	Total
Depreciation expense of right-of-use assets	17,680	328	18,008
Additions to right-of-use assets	19,416	1,931	21,347
Carrying amount of right-of-use assets at the end of the reporting period	56,842	2,095	58,937

The total cash outflow for leases was HUF 40,746 million as at 31 December 2023 and HUF 31,872 million as at 31 December 2022.

The Group mainly leases real estates, a significant part of its right-of-use assets are related to branch offices, a smaller part to office buildings and office space.

Leasing liabilities by maturities:

	31/12/2023	31/12/2022
Within one year	12,425	13,757
Over one year	63,888	50,021
Total	76,313	63,778

Lease liabilities by payments:

	31/12/2023	31/12/2022
Arising from fixed lease payments	32,119	38,636
Arising from variable lease payments	44,194	25,142
Total	76,313	63,778

On 31 December 2023 and 2022 HUF 335 million and HUF 44 million is the lease payment respectively to be paid in the future due to leases not yet commenced to which the Group is committed. The future lease payment not taken into account would be HUF 2,868 million as at 31 December 2023 and would have been

HUF 4,220 million as at 31 December 2022 arising from extension options if they had been taken into account.

The most typical indexes/rates on which the variable lease payments depend are: Consumer Price Index, Inflation Rate, BUBOR, EURIBOR.

Amounts recognized in profit and loss:

	31/12/2023	31/12/2022
Interest expense on lease liabilities	2,970	2,296
Expense relating to short-term leases	3,753	3,872
Expense relating to leases of low value assets	1,323	919
Expense relating to variable lease payments not included in the measurement of lease liabilities	4	-
Income from subleasing right-of-use assets	-	6
Gains or losses arising from sale and leaseback transactions	-	-

The Group as a lessor

The Group's leasing activities are most significant in Hungary, Bulgaria, Slovenia, Croatia and Ukraine. The main activity of the leasing companies is finance leasing. About half of the underlying assets are passenger cars, besides this the Group leases mainly agricultural

machinery, commercial vehicles, vessels and construction machinery.

The Group manages the risk associated with the rights held in the underlying assets by, inter alia, buy-back agreements, determining the residual values on level lower than future market values and registering pledge on the underlying asset.

The Group as a lessor, finance lease

Amounts receivable under finance leases:

	31/12/2023	31/12/2022
In less than 1 year	527,875	438,205
Between 1 and 2 years	379,355	391,229
Between 2 and 3 years	280,865	265,744
Between 3 and 4 years	186,890	175,723
Between 4 and 5 years	117,878	175,420
More than 5 years	65,018	69,877
Total receivables from undiscounted lease payments	1,557,881	1,516,198
Unguaranteed residual values	68	395
Gross investment in the lease	1,557,949	1,516,593
Less: unearned finance income	(223,217)	(164,710)
Present value of minimum lease payments receivable	1,334,732	1,351,883
Loss allowance	(45,020)	(53,131)
Net investment in the lease	1,289,712	1,298,752

An analysis of the change in the gross values on finance receivables is as follows:

	31/12/2023	31/12/2022
Balance as at 1 January	1,351,883	1,212,631
Additions due to new contracts	678,107	662,694
Additions due to interest income and amortized fees	103,223	82,181
Decrease due to write-off	(115)	(484)
Decrease due to repossession of the asset	(11,259)	(3,616)
Decrease due to sale	(2,456)	(1,697)
Assets held for sale	(66,511)	-
Decrease due to early repayment	(78,856)	(77,500)
Decrease due to regular lease payment	(589,498)	(572,293)
Foreign currency translation difference	(49,786)	49,967
Closing balance	1,334,732	1,351,883

An analysis of the change in the loss allowance on finance receivables is as follows:

	31/12/2023	31/12/2022
Balance as at 1 January	53,131	30,003
Loss allowance for the period	35,494	49,433
Release of loss allowance	(37,150)	(25,020)
Use of loss allowance	(98)	(319)
Partial write-off	(7)	(516)
Decrease due to sale	(545)	(61)
Assets held for sale	(2,906)	-
Foreign currency translation difference	(2,899)	(389)
Closing balance	45,020	53,131

Result from finance leases:

	31/12/2023	31/12/2022
Selling profit or loss	-	-
Finance income on the net investment in the lease	100,749	78,262
Income relating to variable lease payments not included in the measurement of the net investment in the lease	-	-

The Group as a lessor, operating lease

Amounts receivable under operating leases:

	31/12/2023	31/12/2022
In less than 1 year	13,464	6,636
Between 1 and 2 years	8,540	6,177
Between 2 and 3 years	7,500	4,782
Between 3 and 4 years	6,187	3,481
Between 4 and 5 years	3,703	2,644
More than 5 years	1,786	2,173
Total receivables from undiscounted lease payments	41,180	25,893

Result from operating leases:

	31/12/2023	31/12/2022
Lease income	15,035	11,439
Therein lease income relating to variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or a rate	-	-

NOTE 37:**FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (in HUF mn)**

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity.

Financial instruments may result in certain risks to the Group. The most significant risks the Group faces include:

- exposure in workout management,
- purchased or originated credit-impaired instruments which are in accordance with the conditions mentioned above.

The calculation of impairment must be prepared and approved by the risk management functional areas. The calculation, all relevant factors (amortized cost, original and current EIR, contracted and expected cash-flows (from business and/or collateral) for the individual periods of the entire lifecycle, other essential information enforced during the valuation) and the criteria thereof (including the factors underlying the classification as stage 3) must be documented individually.

The expected credit loss of the exposure equals the difference of the items' AC (gross book value) on the valuation date and the present value of the receivable's expected cash-flows discounted to the valuation date by the exposure's original effective interest rate (EIR) (calculated at the initial recognition, or in the case of variable rate, recalculated due to the last interest rate change). The estimation of the expected future cash-flows should be forward looking, it must also contain the effects of the possible change of macroeconomic outlook. At least two scenarios must be used for the estimation of the expected cash-flow. It should be at least one scenario in which the entity anticipates that realized cash-flows will be significantly different from the contractual cash-flows. Probability weights must be allocated to the individual scenarios. The estimation must reflect the probability of the occurrence and non-occurrence of the credit loss, even if the most probable result is the non-occurrence of the loss.

37.1 Credit risk

The Group takes on exposure to credit risk which is the risk that a counter-party will be unable to pay amounts in full when due. The Group structures the levels of credit risk it undertakes by placing limits on the amount of risk accepted in relation to one borrower, or banks of borrowers, and to geographical areas and loan types. Such risks are monitored on a periodical basis and are subject to an annual or more frequent review. The exposure to any borrower including banks and brokers is further restricted by sub-limits covering on and off-balance sheet exposures and daily delivery risk limits in relation to trading items such as forward foreign exchange contracts. Actual exposures against limits are monitored daily.

Exposure to credit risk is managed through regular analysis of the ability of borrowers and potential borrowers to meet interest and principal repayment obligations and by changing these lending limits when appropriate. Exposure to credit risk is managed by obtaining collateral, corporate and personal guarantees.

Defining the expected credit loss on individual and collective basis**On individual basis:**

Individually assessed are the non-retail or non-, micro- and small enterprise exposure of significant amount on a stand-alone basis:

- exposure in stage 3,

On collective basis:

The following exposures are subject to collective assessment:

- retail exposure irrespective of the amount,
- micro and small enterprise exposures irrespective of the amount,

- all other exposure which are insignificant on a stand-alone basis and not part of the workout management,
- exposure which are not in stage 3, significant on a stand-alone basis,
- purchased or originated credit-impaired instruments which are in accordance with the conditions mentioned above.

In the collective impairment methodology credit risk and the change of credit risk can be correctly captured by understanding the risk characteristics of the portfolio. In order to achieve this, the main risk drivers shall be identified and used to form homogeneous segments having similar risk characteristics. The segmentation is expected to stay stable from month to month, however a regular (at least yearly) revision of the segmentation process should be set up to capture the change of risk characteristics. The segmentation must be performed separately for each parameter, since in each case different factors may have relevance.

The Bank's Headquarter Group Reserve Committee stipulates the guidelines related to the collective impairment methodology at group level. In addition, it has right of agreement in respect of the risk parameters (PD – probability of default, LGD – loss given default, EAD – exposure at default) and segmentation criteria proposed by the group members.

The review of the parameters must be performed at least annually, and the results should be approved by the Group Reserve Committee. Local Risk Managements are responsible for parameter estimations/updates, macro-

economic scenarios are calculated by OTP Bank Headquarter for each subsidiary and each parameter. Based on the consensus proposal of Local Risk Management and OTP Bank Headquarter, the Group Reserve Committee decides on the modification of parameters (all parameters for impairment calculation).

At least on a yearly basis the impairment parameters should be back tested as well.

The expected loss calculation should be forward looking, including forecasts of future economic conditions. This may be achieved by applying 3–5 different macroeconomic scenarios, which may be integrated in the PD, LGD and EAD parameters.

In 2022 in Slovenia and Romania the PD parameter estimation was extended to estimate parameters based on rating categories only. The more granular estimation resulted HUF 4,211 million less impairment in Slovenia, while in Romania the HUF 7,310 million impairment release outcome of the review was netted with a post model adjustment resulting neutral overall effect.

During 2023 there were ECL SICR methodological changes in Hungary. The previously used methodology – which was based on rating category changes – was replaced by the advanced, lifetime-based methodology to identify the significant increase in credit risk. The changes resulted HUF 2.8 billion more impairment in 2023. The impact of the SICR methodology changes and parameter updates are presented under Note 11 as part of effect of change in parameters used for loss allowance calculation line item.

37.1.1 Gross values and loss allowance/provision of financial instruments by stages

Gross carrying amount and accumulated loss allowance of financial assets at amortized cost and of interest-bearing securities at fair value through other comprehensive income and financial commitments and provision on them by stages:

As at 31 December 2023:

	Carrying amount/Exposure	Gross carrying amount/Notional value					Accumulated loss allowance/Provision				
		Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	POCI	Total	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	POCI	Total
Placements with other banks	1,566,998	1,569,167	63	15	-	1,569,245	2,182	55	10	-	2,247
Repo receivables	223,884	224,477	-	-	-	224,477	593	-	-	-	593
Mortgage loans	4,083,763	3,620,661	432,031	93,436	54,751	4,200,879	18,097	27,882	46,945	24,192	117,116
Loans to medium and large corporates	7,186,610	6,052,951	1,157,654	206,352	39,638	7,456,595	50,361	82,517	127,352	9,755	269,985
Consumer loans	4,533,639	4,073,601	524,459	299,390	11,637	4,909,087	52,181	89,813	227,238	6,216	375,448
Loans to micro and small enterprises	753,268	483,993	245,532	93,106	36,449	859,080	8,035	30,768	55,620	11,389	105,812
Car-finance loans	641,777	573,379	71,559	14,946	596	660,480	5,050	4,891	8,287	475	18,703
Municipal loans	477,476	459,343	24,409	691	-	484,443	4,068	2,273	626	-	6,967
Loans at amortized cost	17,676,533	15,263,928	2,455,644	707,921	143,071	18,570,564	137,792	238,144	466,068	52,027	894,031
Finance lease receivable	1,289,712	1,095,039	176,856	62,799	38	1,334,732	5,331	8,342	31,309	38	45,020
Interest-bearing securities at fair value through other comprehensive income*	1,540,980	1,423,021	87,085	30,874	-	1,540,980	11,395	258	22,920	-	34,573
Securities at amortized cost	5,249,272	5,228,599	12,224	41,097	-	5,281,920	17,141	755	14,752	-	32,648
Financial assets total	27,547,379	24,804,231	2,731,872	842,706	143,109	28,521,918	174,434	247,554	535,059	52,065	1,009,112
Loan commitments given	4,755,009	4,495,101	277,346	11,673	823	4,784,943	19,890	7,772	2,007	265	29,934
Financial guarantees given	1,474,285	1,381,657	92,012	10,222	64	1,483,955	6,392	2,012	1,206	60	9,670
Other commitments given	864,718	829,611	34,112	5,909	1,619	871,251	1,860	1,388	2,354	931	6,533
Financial liabilities total	7,094,012	6,706,369	403,470	27,804	2,506	7,140,149	28,142	11,172	5,567	1,256	46,137

As at 31 December 2022:

	Carrying amount/Exposure	Gross carrying amount/Notional value					Accumulated loss allowance/Provision				
		Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	POCI	Total	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	POCI	Total
Placements with other banks	1,351,082	1,354,832	63	24	-	1,354,919	3,801	12	24	-	3,837
Repo receivables	41,009	41,250	-	-	-	41,250	241	-	-	-	241
Mortgage loans	4,433,192	3,975,636	373,433	161,684	53,844	4,564,597	12,638	23,738	78,932	16,097	131,405
Loans to medium and large corporates	6,824,520	5,912,383	996,292	202,188	25,350	7,136,213	64,479	100,793	138,877	7,544	311,693
Consumer loans	3,199,520	2,879,094	363,047	388,258	13,495	3,643,894	61,424	81,256	294,251	7,443	444,374
Loans to micro and small enterprises	594,427	460,940	114,173	64,383	3,079	642,575	4,710	9,136	32,558	1,744	48,148
Car-finance loans	512,580	433,316	82,146	20,705	1,098	537,265	5,751	6,830	11,199	905	24,685
Municipal loans	530,219	515,299	20,229	746	-	536,274	3,187	2,212	656	-	6,055
Loans at amortized cost	16,094,458	14,176,668	1,949,320	837,964	96,866	17,060,818	152,189	223,965	556,473	33,733	966,360
Finance lease receivable	1,298,752	1,045,688	235,817	70,050	328	1,351,883	4,797	15,241	32,875	218	53,131
Interest-bearing securities at fair value through other comprehensive income*	1,699,446	1,642,481	28,285	28,680	-	1,699,446	13,754	1,040	24,831	-	39,625
Securities at amortized cost	4,891,938	4,867,061	15,141	52,785	-	4,934,987	23,675	611	18,763	-	43,049
Financial assets total	25,376,685	23,127,980	2,228,626	989,503	97,194	26,443,303	198,457	240,869	632,966	33,951	1,106,243
Loan commitments given	4,191,766	3,954,773	258,655	16,660	201	4,230,289	24,124	11,285	3,085	29	38,523
Financial guarantees given	1,447,014	1,378,871	80,187	7,515	1	1,466,574	14,678	2,932	1,950	-	19,560
Other commitments given	559,224	509,314	20,394	34,805	-	564,513	2,755	904	1,630	-	5,289
Financial liabilities total	6,198,004	5,842,958	359,236	58,980	202	6,261,376	41,557	15,121	6,665	29	63,372

* Interest bearing securities at fair value through other comprehensive income are recognized in the Consolidated statement of financial position as at fair value (see in Note 9).
Loss allowances for securities at fair value through other comprehensive income that are in Stage 1 and/or in Stage 2 is recognized in the Other comprehensive income.
It is included in the accumulated loss allowance of this table showed above.

37.1.2 Financial instruments
under simplified approach
by day-past-due categories

As at 31 December 2023:

	Without delay	< 30 days	31–60 days	61–90 days	> 91 days	Closing balance
Expected credit loss rate	2.69%	2.69%	3.80%	6.03%	44.49%	
Gross value	114,764	26,136	2,340	1,029	67,177	211,446
Loss allowance	3,082	703	89	62	29,890	33,826
Net carrying amount	117,846	26,839	2,429	1,091	97,067	245,272

As at 31 December 2022:

	Without delay	< 30 days	31–60 days	61–90 days	> 91 days	Closing balance
Expected credit loss rate	1.83%	2.16%	2.43%	3.05%	47.32%	
Gross value	110,040	26,052	2,713	1,674	55,258	195,737
Loss allowance	2,011	562	66	51	26,149	28,839
Net carrying amount	112,051	26,614	2,779	1,725	81,407	224,576

37.1.3 Movement table of gross values
on financial instruments

As at 31 December 2023:

	Opening balance	Increases due to origination and acquisition	Increase on opening balance	Decreases due to payments and derecognition	Transfers between stages (net)	Changes due to modifications without derecognition (net)	Decrease due to write-offs	Assets held for sale	Foreign exchange and other adjustment	Closing balance
Stage 1	23,127,980	23,356,461	3,416,632	(22,203,492)	(508,278)	(306,140)	(245)	(1,320,012)	(758,675)	24,804,231
Placements with other banks	1,354,832	7,416,490	381,963	(7,453,395)	–	–	–	(4,529)	(126,194)	1,569,167
Repo receivables	41,250	4,458,449	53,911	(4,337,597)	–	–	–	–	8,464	224,477
Loans at amortized cost	14,176,668	8,774,565	2,081,887	(7,499,976)	(496,301)	(306,192)	(245)	(938,176)	(528,302)	15,263,928
Finance lease receivables	1,045,688	527,738	214,240	(597,894)	(10,997)	–	–	(52,206)	(31,530)	1,095,039
Interest-bearing securities at fair value through other comprehensive income	1,642,481	798,838	55,751	(1,006,842)	–	52	–	(39,100)	(28,159)	1,423,021
Securities at amortized cost	4,867,061	1,380,381	628,880	(1,307,788)	(980)	–	–	(286,001)	(52,954)	5,228,599
Stage 2	2,228,626	714,891	212,807	(638,272)	441,295	34,021	(2,212)	(172,079)	(87,205)	2,731,872
Placements with other banks	63	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	63
Repo receivables	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Loans at amortized cost	1,949,320	554,572	176,241	(459,903)	436,755	34,021	(2,212)	(161,009)	(72,141)	2,455,644
Finance lease receivables	235,817	72,482	36,313	(148,456)	3,560	–	–	(11,070)	(11,790)	176,856
Interest-bearing securities at fair value through other comprehensive income	28,285	83,167	–	(21,461)	–	–	–	–	(2,906)	87,085
Securities at amortized cost	15,141	4,670	253	(8,452)	980	–	–	–	(368)	12,224
Stage 3	989,503	190,604	27,942	(252,740)	66,975	16,888	(73,726)	(63,427)	(59,313)	842,706
Placements with other banks	24	–	75	(84)	–	–	–	–	–	15
Repo receivables	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Loans at amortized cost	837,964	171,781	24,518	(214,793)	59,541	16,888	(73,594)	(60,193)	(54,191)	707,921
Finance lease receivables	70,050	15,286	3,349	(25,520)	7,434	–	(132)	(3,234)	(4,434)	62,799
Interest-bearing securities at fair value through other comprehensive income	28,680	3,480	–	(1,231)	–	–	–	–	(55)	30,874
Securities at amortized cost	52,785	57	–	(11,112)	–	–	–	–	(633)	41,097
Financial assets subtotal	26,346,109	24,261,956	3,657,381	(23,094,504)	(8)	(255,231)	(76,183)	(1,555,518)	(905,193)	28,378,809
POCI	97,194	19,386	41,718	(2,872)	8	–	(6,616)	(4,185)	(1,524)	143,109
Placements with other banks	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Repo receivables	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Loans at amortized cost	96,866	19,386	41,366	(2,302)	5	–	(6,553)	(4,185)	(1,512)	143,071
Finance lease receivables	328	–	352	(570)	3	–	(63)	–	(12)	38
Interest-bearing securities at fair value through other comprehensive income	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Securities at amortized cost	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Financial assets total	26,443,303	24,281,342	3,699,099	(23,097,376)	–	(255,231)	(82,799)	(1,559,703)	(906,717)	28,521,918
Loan commitments and financial guarantees given – stage 1	5,842,958	3,472,892	53,896,979	(56,158,534)	(152,848)	3,465	–	–	(198,543)	6,706,369
Loan commitments and financial guarantees given – stage 2	359,236	178,252	127,132	(382,733)	138,545	1,149	–	–	(18,111)	403,470
Loan commitments and financial guarantees given – stage 3	58,980	4,908	910	(48,833)	14,304	14	–	–	(2,479)	27,804
Loan commitments and financial guarantees given – poci	202	2,719	566	(972)	(1)	–	–	–	(8)	2,506
Financial liabilities total	6,261,376	3,658,771	54,025,587	(56,591,072)	–	4,628	–	–	(219,141)	7,140,149

As at 31 December 2022:

	Opening balance	Increases due to origination and acquisition	Increase on opening balance	Decreases due to payments and derecognition	Transfers between stages (net)	Changes due to modifications without derecognition (net)	Decrease due to write-offs	Foreign exchange and other adjustment	Closing balance
Stage 1	20,342,780	14,852,553	2,438,184	(14,606,560)	(459,086)	(316,164)	(1,565)	877,838	23,127,980
Placements with other banks	1,587,827	5,090,200	77,646	(5,427,424)	(56)	-	-	26,639	1,354,832
Repo receivables	61,342	739,740	10,235	(772,484)	-	-	-	2,417	41,250
Loans at amortized cost	11,666,666	6,965,634	1,639,278	(6,165,767)	(315,064)	(316,164)	(1,565)	703,650	14,176,668
Finance lease receivables	959,361	647,071	279,937	(821,075)	(40,685)	-	-	21,079	1,045,688
Interest-bearing securities at fair value through other comprehensive income	2,187,835	330,078	(108,639)	(795,353)	(54,819)	-	-	83,379	1,642,481
Securities at amortized cost	3,879,749	1,079,830	539,727	(624,457)	(48,462)	-	-	40,674	4,867,061
Stage 2	2,053,839	839,840	220,448	(1,133,030)	191,126	(31,007)	(2,921)	90,331	2,228,626
Placements with other banks	-	-	-	-	63	-	-	-	63
Repo receivables	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Loans at amortized cost	1,820,486	706,756	135,633	(895,423)	133,003	(31,007)	(2,921)	82,793	1,949,320
Finance lease receivables	210,955	130,936	84,815	(229,505)	31,836	-	-	6,780	235,817
Interest-bearing securities at fair value through other comprehensive income	1,699	557	-	(1)	25,896	-	-	134	28,285
Securities at amortized cost	20,699	1,591	-	(8,101)	328	-	-	624	15,141
Stage 3	800,245	99,966	104,996	(195,411)	267,514	11,053	(126,429)	27,569	989,503
Placements with other banks	28	11	-	(14)	(7)	-	(4)	10	24
Repo receivables	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Loans at amortized cost	758,273	86,193	73,473	(173,540)	181,635	11,053	(125,059)	25,936	837,964
Finance lease receivables	41,944	9,549	31,085	(21,614)	8,829	-	(1,366)	1,623	70,050
Interest-bearing securities at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	-	-	(243)	28,923	-	-	-	28,680
Securities at amortized cost	-	4,213	438	-	48,134	-	-	-	52,785
Financial assets subtotal	23,196,864	15,792,359	2,763,628	(15,935,001)	(446)	(336,118)	(130,915)	995,738	26,346,109
POCI	100,123	5,230	2,697	(7,353)	446	22	(6,646)	2,675	97,194
Placements with other banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Repo receivables	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Loans at amortized cost	99,752	5,184	2,325	(6,865)	426	22	(6,608)	2,630	96,866
Finance lease receivables	371	46	372	(488)	20	-	(38)	45	328
Interest-bearing securities at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Securities at amortized cost	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Financial assets total	23,296,987	15,797,589	2,766,325	(15,942,354)	-	(336,096)	(137,561)	998,413	26,443,303
Loan commitments and financial guarantees given – stage 1	5,680,638	2,790,609	14,020,246	(16,759,280)	(164,405)	49,279	-	225,871	5,842,958
Loan commitments and financial guarantees given – stage 2	207,874	178,600	106,136	(288,999)	138,354	5,335	(11)	11,947	359,236
Loan commitments and financial guarantees given – stage 3	27,528	20,161	7,797	(23,934)	26,044	(178)	(1)	1,563	58,980
Loan commitments and financial guarantees given – poci	218	3	9	(67)	7	-	-	32	202
Financial liabilities total	5,916,258	2,989,373	14,134,188	(17,072,280)	-	54,436	(12)	239,413	6,261,376

**37.1.4 Movement table
of loss allowance/provision
on financial instruments**

Movement of loss allowance on financial assets at amortized cost and on interest-bearing securities at fair value through other comprehensive income and of provision of financial commitments:

As at 31 December 2023:

	Opening balance	Increases due to origination and acquisition	Decreases due to derecognition	Transfers between stages (net)	Changes due to change in credit risk (net)	Changes due to modifications without derecognition (net)	Decrease in loss allowance account due to write-offs	Assets held for sale	Foreign exchange and other adjustment	Closing balance
Stage 1	198,457	182,142	(50,688)	(120,176)	(7,185)	(3,832)	(137)	(11,421)	(12,726)	174,434
Placements with other banks	3,801	21,893	(10,716)	-	(13,863)	-	-	(12)	1,079	2,182
Repo receivables	241	28,013	(12,536)	-	(15,120)	-	-	-	(5)	593
Loans at amortized cost	152,189	120,934	(24,021)	(118,838)	34,649	(3,832)	(137)	(10,089)	(13,063)	137,792
Finance lease receivables	4,797	2,665	(760)	(1,255)	838	-	-	(683)	(271)	5,331
Interest-bearing securities at fair value through other comprehensive income	13,754	5,346	(2,384)	-	(5,302)	-	-	-	(19)	11,395
Securities at amortized cost	23,675	3,291	(271)	(83)	(8,387)	-	-	(637)	(447)	17,141
Stage 2	240,869	63,850	(26,201)	59,380	(65,542)	6,335	(1,131)	(16,538)	(13,468)	247,554
Placements with other banks	12	-	-	-	147	-	-	-	(104)	55
Repo receivables	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Loans at amortized cost	223,965	56,062	(20,246)	59,297	(57,563)	6,335	(1,131)	(15,806)	(12,769)	238,144
Finance lease receivables	15,241	2,774	(404)	-	(8,052)	-	-	(732)	(485)	8,342
Interest-bearing securities at fair value through other comprehensive income	1,040	4,603	(5,266)	-	(19)	-	-	-	(100)	258
Securities at amortized cost	611	411	(285)	83	(55)	-	-	-	(10)	755
Stage 3	632,966	62,579	(65,642)	60,796	5,297	2,207	(67,994)	(35,475)	(59,675)	535,059
Placements with other banks	24	1	-	-	50	-	-	-	(65)	10
Repo receivables	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Loans at amortized cost	556,473	52,104	(61,111)	59,541	13,856	2,207	(67,862)	(33,984)	(55,156)	466,068
Finance lease receivables	32,875	10,474	(1,507)	1,255	(8,268)	-	(132)	(1,491)	(1,897)	31,309
Interest-bearing securities at fair value through other comprehensive income	24,831	-	(413)	-	(1)	-	-	-	(1,497)	22,920
Securities at amortized cost	18,763	-	(2,611)	-	(340)	-	-	-	(1,060)	14,752
Loss allowance on financial assets subtotal	1,072,292	308,571	(142,531)	-	(67,430)	4,710	(69,262)	(63,434)	(85,869)	957,047
POCI	33,951	-	(2,603)	-	17,029	-	(3,702)	(1,476)	8,866	52,065
Placements with other banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Repo receivables	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Loans at amortized cost	33,733	-	(2,302)	-	16,825	-	(3,639)	(1,476)	8,886	52,027
Finance lease receivables	218	-	(301)	-	204	-	(63)	-	(20)	38
Interest-bearing securities at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Securities at amortized cost	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Loss allowance on financial assets total	1,106,243	308,571	(145,134)	-	(50,401)	4,710	(72,964)	(64,910)	(77,003)	1,009,112
Loan commitments and financial guarantees given – stage 1	41,557	16,878	(8,107)	(12,482)	(4,418)	4	-	-	(5,290)	28,142
Loan commitments and financial guarantees given – stage 2	15,121	2,686	(4,336)	9,186	(11,278)	307	-	-	(514)	11,172
Loan commitments and financial guarantees given – stage 3	6,665	852	(1,499)	3,296	(3,388)	9	-	-	(368)	5,567
Loan commitments and financial guarantees given – poci	29	832	(34)	-	430	-	-	-	(1)	1,256
Provision on financial liabilities total	63,372	21,248	(13,976)	-	(18,654)	320	-	-	(6,173)	46,137

As at 31 December 2022:

	Opening balance	Increases due to origination and acquisition	Decreases due to derecognition	Transfers between stages (net)	Changes due to change in credit risk (net)	Changes due to modifications without derecognition (net)	Decrease in loss allowance account due to write-offs	Foreign exchange and other adjustment	Closing balance
Stage 1	142,432	138,017	(43,066)	(120,475)	71,441	(4,547)	(88)	14,743	198,457
Placements with other banks	2,966	34,558	(11,574)	(1,345)	(20,902)	-	-	98	3,801
Repo receivables	290	4,457	(389)	-	(1,044)	-	-	(3,073)	241
Loans at amortized cost	120,389	93,238	(28,281)	(101,521)	56,228	(4,576)	(88)	16,800	152,189
Finance lease receivables	4,432	2,647	(1,105)	1,668	(3,384)	29	-	510	4,797
Interest-bearing securities at fair value through other comprehensive income and securities at amortized cost	14,355	3,117	(1,717)	(19,277)	40,543	-	-	408	37,429
Stage 2	208,240	52,749	(24,038)	9,927	(26,352)	6,158	(959)	15,144	240,869
Placements with other banks	-	-	-	1,345	(1,518)	-	-	185	12
Repo receivables	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Loans at amortized cost	195,632	42,790	(22,408)	12,796	(23,558)	6,174	(959)	13,498	223,965
Finance lease receivables	11,140	6,646	(1,630)	(4,296)	2,102	(16)	-	1,295	15,241
Interest-bearing securities at fair value through other comprehensive income and securities at amortized cost	1,468	3,313	-	82	(3,378)	-	-	166	1,651
Stage 3	506,842	72,119	(52,134)	110,548	69,855	743	(124,057)	49,050	632,966
Placements with other banks	28	11	(14)	-	(121)	-	(4)	124	24
Repo receivables	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Loans at amortized cost	492,571	34,977	(49,466)	88,725	67,932	743	(122,687)	43,678	556,473
Finance lease receivables	14,243	12,732	(2,654)	2,628	3,374	-	(1,366)	3,918	32,875
Interest-bearing securities at fair value through other comprehensive income and securities at amortized cost	-	24,399	-	19,195	(1,330)	-	-	1,330	43,594
Loss allowance on financial assets subtotal	857,514	262,885	(119,238)	-	114,944	2,354	(125,104)	78,937	1,072,292
POCI	43,590	-	(3,534)	-	6,116	(138)	(6,610)	(5,473)	33,951
Placements with other banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Repo receivables	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Loans at amortized cost	43,402	-	(3,434)	-	6,098	(138)	(6,572)	(5,623)	33,733
Finance lease receivables	188	-	(100)	-	18	-	(38)	150	218
Interest-bearing securities at fair value through other comprehensive income and securities at amortized cost	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Loss allowance on financial assets total	901,104	262,885	(122,772)	-	121,060	2,216	(131,714)	73,464	1,106,243
Loan commitments and financial guarantees given – stage 1	35,523	22,118	(6,033)	(10,309)	708	(1,368)	-	918	41,557
Loan commitments and financial guarantees given – stage 2	10,030	4,024	(2,236)	6,939	(6,070)	302	(11)	2,143	15,121
Loan commitments and financial guarantees given – stage 3	6,409	1,975	(619)	3,370	(4,728)	(156)	(1)	415	6,665
Loan commitments and financial guarantees given – poci	28	5	(9)	-	5	-	-	-	29
Provision on financial liabilities total	51,990	28,122	(8,897)	-	(10,085)	(1,222)	(12)	3,476	63,372

37.1.5 Loan portfolio by internal ratings

31/12/2023					
Internal rating grade	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	POCI	Total
Low risk grade (1-4)	10,537,131	886,493	-	4,209	11,427,833
Medium risk grade (5-7)	5,633,057	1,283,637	-	53,680	6,970,374
High risk grade (8-9)	172,435	466,658	-	5,247	644,340
Non-performing	-	-	805,560	57,189	862,749
Total loans at amortized cost and finance lease receivable	16,342,623	2,636,788	805,560	120,325	19,905,296

31/12/2023					
Internal rating grade	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	POCI	Total
Low risk grade (1-4)	57,516	67,598	-	257	125,371
Medium risk grade (5-7)	58,691	128,311	-	9,585	196,587
High risk grade (8-9)	7,074	54,521	-	396	61,991
Non-performing	-	-	516,126	38,976	555,102
Total loans at amortized cost and finance lease receivable	123,281	250,430	516,126	49,214	939,051

31/12/2022					
Internal rating grade	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	POCI	Total
Low risk grade (1-4)	9,947,741	569,504	-	3,703	10,520,948
Medium risk grade (5-7)	5,073,919	1,033,413	-	36,259	6,143,591
High risk grade (8-9)	200,696	582,220	-	2,913	785,829
Non-performing	-	-	908,014	54,319	962,333
Total loans at amortized cost and finance lease receivable	15,222,356	2,185,137	908,014	97,194	18,412,701

31/12/2022					
Internal rating grade	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	POCI	Total
Low risk grade (1-4)	66,621	51,998	-	172	118,791
Medium risk grade (5-7)	82,554	121,985	-	6,235	210,774
High risk grade (8-9)	7,811	65,223	-	250	73,284
Non-performing	-	-	589,348	27,294	616,642
Total loans at amortized cost and finance lease receivable	156,986	239,206	589,348	33,951	1,019,491

37.1.6 Geographical analysis of the loan portfolio

The geographical analysis of the non-qualified and qualified gross loan portfolio at amortized cost, finance lease receivables, placements with other banks and repo receivables and their loss allowances is as follows:

Country	31/12/2023		31/12/2022	
	Gross amount of exposure	Loss allowance	Gross amount of exposure	Loss allowance
Hungary	5,626,438	242,888	5,955,212	235,946
Bulgaria	3,816,273	121,488	3,537,330	159,412
Croatia	2,345,342	97,746	2,279,085	102,039
Serbia	2,324,130	70,973	2,127,646	70,779
Slovenia	2,774,813	30,370	1,200,735	14,627
Russia	1,435,654	137,714	1,053,208	187,610
Ukraine	408,142	85,631	543,159	124,859
Montenegro	446,091	17,541	454,567	22,421
Uzbekistan	995,010	97,557	-	-
Albania	392,333	18,059	390,856	16,660
Moldova	153,566	7,171	171,616	11,181
Romania	65,234	1,168	1,326,510	65,646
France	167,441	543	272,848	1,171
Germany	128,158	2,849	39,631	525
Belgium	64,906	240	38,855	134
Austria	34,095	104	3,182	31
Slovakia	40,899	930	121,591	545
The Netherlands	153,202	2,787	101,078	1,864
Gibraltar	9,384	57	-	-
Switzerland	5,668	76	63,843	3,138
United Kingdom	29,879	1,794	13,833	1,336
United States of America	146,703	485	45,232	205
Luxembourg	33,109	1,210	3,477	1,085
Poland	27,022	857	34,012	987
Italy	32,403	587	9,330	235
Ireland	4,155	30	5,966	116
Cyprus	36	15	5,311	217
Denmark	127	2	46	7
Czech Republic	1,153	14	739	10
Canada	164	3	74	4
Australia	76	-	58	13
Greece	1,440	123	999	122
Turkey	1,953	51	1,418	63
Spain	20,137	338	1,164	35
Israel	1,080	13	937	13
Bosnia and Herzegovina	1,401	155	673	97
Sweden	374	25	542	30
Norway	4,808	54	107	9
Saudi Arabia	-	-	87	70
United Arab Emirates	28	12	36	26
Egypt	693	11	726	14
Kazakhstan	218	8	224	9
Latvia	44	33	50	30
Other*	5,236	179	2,877	248
Total	21,699,018	941,891	19,808,870	1,023,569

The geographical analysis of the non-qualified and qualified loan portfolio mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss is as follows:

Country	31/12/2023	31/12/2022
Hungary	1,399,463	1,247,401
United Kingdom	998	-
Slovakia	11	-
Romania	2	-
Others	11	13
Total loans at fair value	1,400,485	1,247,414

* Other category as at 31 December 2023 mainly includes e.g.: Japan, North-Macedonia, Portugal, China, Brazil, Lithuania, Republic of South-Africa, Armenia, South Korea, India, Iran, Finland, Syria, Kosovo and other countries.

37.1.7 Loan portfolio classification by economic activities

Gross loan at amortized cost and finance lease receivable portfolio by economic activities:

	31/12/2023	31/12/2022
Retail	7,735,508	8,575,020
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	796,687	752,497
Manufacturing, mining and quarrying and other industry	2,963,753	2,338,129
Construction	882,237	734,908
Wholesale and retail trade, transportation and storage accommodation and food service activities	3,641,475	2,948,392
Information and communication	276,945	241,809
Financial and insurance activities	825,663	354,235
Real estate activities	1,006,429	841,069
Professional, scientific, technical, administration and support service activities	810,498	657,055
Public administration, defence, education, human health and social work activities	550,186	494,955
Other services	415,915	474,632
Total gross loans and finance lease receivable	19,905,296	18,412,701

Loss allowance on loans at amortized cost and finance lease receivable by economic activities:

	31/12/2023	31/12/2022
Retail	427,342	633,253
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	41,221	39,200
Manufacturing, mining and quarrying and other industry	110,915	94,324
Construction	42,661	26,040
Wholesale and retail trade, transportation and storage accommodation and food service activities	217,283	141,799
Information and communication	8,628	6,293
Financial and insurance activities	10,523	12,373
Real estate activities	36,600	29,500
Professional, scientific, technical, administration and support service activities	26,433	18,079
Public administration, defence, education, human health and social work activities	8,810	7,783
Other services	8,635	10,847
Total loss allowance on loans and finance lease receivable	939,051	1,019,491

37.1.8 Collateral

The values of collateral received and held by the Group by types are as follows **(total value of the collaterals)**. The collateral covers loans as well as off-balance sheet exposures.

Held collaterals on book value by type of collateral:

	31/12/2023	31/12/2022
Mortgages	21,549,776	16,332,892
Guarantees and warranties	1,436,170	1,630,318
Guarantees of state or organizations owned by state	1,786,112	1,635,382
Assignments (revenue or other receivables)	263,292	423,098
Securities	235,213	168,941
Cash deposits	285,722	208,487
Other	2,973,138	1,758,802
Total	28,529,423	22,157,920

Held collaterals on fair value by type of collateral:

	31/12/2023	31/12/2022
Mortgages	25,222,164	19,714,476
Guarantees and warranties	1,411,444	1,624,748
Guarantees of state or organizations owned by state	1,659,146	1,373,763
Assignments (revenue or other receivables)	410,643	574,044
Securities	394,575	373,777
Cash deposits	359,261	287,558
Other	3,471,916	2,201,530
Total	32,929,149	26,149,896

The values of collateral received and held by the Group by types are as follows **(to the extent of the exposures)**. The collaterals cover loans as well as off-balance sheet exposures.

Held collaterals on book value by type of collateral:

	31/12/2023	31/12/2022
Mortgages	9,155,801	8,044,836
Guarantees of state or organizations owned by state	1,466,444	1,241,702
Guarantees and warranties	996,758	1,016,672
Assignments (revenue or other receivables)	148,043	220,062
Securities	79,742	99,345
Cash deposits	103,650	80,313
Other	1,286,908	752,241
Total	13,237,346	11,455,171

The coverage level of the loan portfolio of the exposures increased from 50.45% to the total collateral increased from 97.59% to 53.42% as at 31 December 2023 comparing to 115.14% and the coverage level to the extent with the previous period.

The values of collateral received and held by the Group by the positions of the related exposures are as follows:

As at 31 December 2023:

	Maximum exposure to credit risk, book value	Fair value of collaterals	Surplus collateral	Net exposure	Associated expected credit loss
On balance items					
Cash, due from banks and balances with the National Banks	7,321,496	1,528	-	7,319,968	(514)
Placements with other banks	1,576,344	10,801	(1,090)	1,566,633	(2,257)
Cash collateral on securities borrowed and reversed repurchase agreements	224,418	17,711	-	206,707	(593)
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	1,500,875	918,520	(44,555)	626,910	-
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	1,416,133	13,646	(597)	1,403,084	-
Securities at amortized cost	5,705,754	45,954	(844)	5,660,644	(36,549)
Loans and undrawn line of credit	24,730,993	30,948,896	(9,314,169)	3,096,266	(902,092)
Derivative financial instruments	195,312	-	-	195,312	-
Total on balance sheet items	42,671,325	31,957,056	(9,361,255)	20,075,524	(942,005)
Off-balance items					
Financial guarantees	1,421,958	809,462	(253,697)	866,193	(7,923)
Letter of credit	61,997	1,078	(421)	61,340	(335)
Other off-balance sheet commitments	532,165	161,553	(80,478)	451,090	(1,781)
Total off-balance sheet items	2,016,120	972,093	(334,596)	1,378,623	(10,039)

As at 31 December 2022:

	Maximum exposure to credit risk, book value	Fair value of collaterals	Surplus collateral	Net exposure	Associated expected credit loss
On balance items					
Cash, due from banks and balances with the National Banks	4,222,158	-	-	4,222,158	(1,701)
Placements with other banks	1,354,390	3,384	1,343	1,349,663	(3,837)
Cash collateral on securities borrowed and reversed repurchase agreements	41,250	43,632	(22,355)	19,973	(241)
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	1,374,287	814,544	(80,161)	639,904	-
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	1,509,880	-	-	1,509,880	-
Securities at amortized cost	5,161,194	-	-	5,161,194	(49,903)
Loans and undrawn line of credit	21,490,677	24,412,642	(7,189,841)	4,267,876	(887,603)
Derivative financial instruments	323,211	90,551	-	232,660	-
Total on balance sheet items	35,477,047	25,364,753	(7,291,014)	17,403,308	(943,285)
Off-balance items					
Financial guarantees	1,413,014	598,724	(228,574)	1,042,864	(267)
Letter of credit	53,557	1,178	(716)	53,095	(144)
Other off-balance sheet commitments	119,890	185,241	(90,773)	25,422	(1,558)
Total off-balance sheet items	1,586,461	785,143	(320,063)	1,121,381	(1,969)

Returns from realization of collaterals taken into possession by types of collateral:

Types of collateral	31/12/2023	31/12/2022
Real estate	13,944	19,414
from this: real estate taken into possession by OTP Group member	2,597	2,025
Guarantee	28,062	32,481
Bail	407	201
Movable property	3,576	3,411
Other	1,138	1,323
Proceeds from enforcement of collaterals	47,127	56,830

37.1.9 Restructured loans

	31/12/2023		31/12/2022	
	Gross portfolio	Loss allowance	Gross portfolio	Loss allowance
Retail mortgage loans	31,828	(2,570)	89,167	(5,803)
Loans to medium and large corporations	212,158	(24,634)	403,643	(59,453)
Retail consumer loans	45,587	(17,525)	64,268	(21,346)
Loans to micro and small enterprises	33,102	(2,991)	59,096	(4,750)
Municipal	1,134	(52)	-	-
Other loans	1,752	(791)	3,417	(1,361)
Total	325,561	(48,563)	619,591	(92,713)

The forbore definition used by the Group is based on EU 2015/227 regulation.

of the minimum one-year cure period as non-performing forbore.

Restructuring (forbearance) is a modification of the contract – initiated by either the client or the bank – that provides a concession or allowance towards the client in respect to the client's current or future financial difficulties. The table of restructured loans contains exposures classified as performing forbore. An exposure is considered performing forbore if the conditions of the non-performing status are not met at the time of the restructuring, or the exposure fulfilled the requirements

The sharp decrease of performing forbore exposures can be explained by two main factors. In Hungary the volume of retail and corporate exposures classified as performing forbore exclusively due to moratoria participation decreased significantly due to the expiration of the probation period. A smaller part of the decrease was the result of exposures exiting performing forbore status (mostly in the medium and large corporate segment) in Ukraine.

**37.1.10 Financial instruments
by Moody's rating categories**

Trading securities as at fair value through profit or loss:

31/12/2023	Aaa	Aa2	Aa3	A2	A3	Baa1	Baa2	Baa3	Ba1	Ba2	Ba3	B1	Not rated	Total
Government bonds	2,122	14,925	-	532	-	9,531	28,869	910	-	718	-	625	-	58,232
Equity instruments and fund units	-	23	52	56	33	17	20	2	39	-	4	-	267	513
Corporate bonds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40	-	-	-	-	544	584
Discounted Treasury bills	-	-	-	-	8	-	3,918	-	-	-	-	-	33	3,959
Mortgage bonds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	97	97
Other interest bearing securities	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,211	-	-	-	-	-	1,641	3,852
Other non-interest bearing securities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	331	331
Total	2,122	14,948	52	588	41	9,548	35,018	952	39	718	4	625	2,913	67,568

31/12/2022	Aaa	Aa2	Aa3	A1	A2	A3	Baa1	Baa2	Baa3	Ba1	Ba2	Ba3	Not rated	Total
Government bonds	346	-	-	-	197	-	9,850	63,992	843	-	3,669	-	-	78,897
Equity instruments and fund units	-	-	20	42	47	29	15	24	-	39	2	4	163	385
Corporate bonds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	116	-	-	-	3	119
Discounted Treasury bills	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22,865	-	-	-	-	31	22,896
Mortgage bonds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	72	72
Other interest bearing securities	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1,627	-	-	-	-	-	1,628
Other non-interest bearing securities	479	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	274	753
Total	825	1	20	42	244	29	9,865	88,508	959	39	3,671	4	543	104,750

Non-trading instruments mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss:

31/12/2023	Aaa	Aa2	Aa3	A3	Baa2	Not rated	Total
Non-trading equity instruments mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss	11,196	-	-	471	-	52,335	64,002
Non-trading debt instruments mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss	1,166	655	6	-	45	1,814	3,686
Total	12,362	655	6	471	45	54,149	67,688

31/12/2022	Aaa	Aa3	A3	Baa2	Baa3	Not rated	Total
Non-trading equity instruments mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss	-	-	-	8,152	-	41,594	49,746
Non-trading debt instruments mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss	949	797	6	1,182	1,006	1,469	5,409
Total	949	797	6	9,334	1,006	43,063	55,155

Securities at fair value through other comprehensive income:

31/12/2023	Aaa	Aa1	Aa2	Aa3	A1	A2	A3	Baa1	Baa2	Baa3	Ba1	Ba2	B2	Ca	Not rated	N/A	Total
Government bonds	17,862	2,480	9,863	1,852	15,740	18,033	96,741	107,428	572,598	72,542	-	135,873	95,481	85,428	25,436	30,873	1,288,230
Corporate bonds	-	1,526	751	-	-	-	4,336	-	-	-	3,840	5,504	6,924	-	12,115	-	34,996
Mortgage bonds	-	-	-	-	21,463	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,881	-	30,344
National Bank of Hungary bonds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	114,746	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	114,746
Interest bearing treasury bills	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	235	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	235
Other securities	28,404	-	1,541	734	553	2,632	9,171	-	-	-	-	24,424	-	-	4,970	-	72,429
Non-trading equity instruments	8,984	-	-	160	-	-	19,056	3,219	278	-	-	-	-	-	28,784	-	60,481
Total	55,250	4,006	12,155	2,746	37,756	20,665	129,304	110,647	687,857	72,542	3,840	165,801	102,405	85,428	80,186	30,873	1,601,461

31/12/2022	Aaa	Aa2	Aa3	A1	A2	A3	Baa1	Baa2	Baa3	Ba1	Ba2	B1	Caa1	Caa3	Not rated	N/A	Total
Government bonds	19,775	6,773	-	17,544	24,234	80,968	138,811	534,476	120,053	10,198	157,469	105,049	145	26,597	31,672	27,415	1,301,179
Corporate bonds	-	-	-	-	-	1,691	-	-	39,309	3,820	13,721	9,262	-	-	14,848	-	82,651
Mortgage bonds	-	-	-	42,407	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12,146	-	54,553
National Bank of Hungary bonds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	74,867	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	74,867
Interest bearing treasury bills	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	182,726	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	182,726
Other securities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,470	-	3,470
Non-trading equity instruments	5,767	-	3,036	388	-	-	-	323	30	-	-	-	-	-	30,613	-	40,157
Total	25,542	6,773	3,036	60,339	24,234	82,659	138,811	792,392	159,392	14,018	171,190	114,311	145	26,597	92,749	27,415	1,739,603

Securities at amortized cost:

31/12/2023	Aaa	Aa1	Aa2	Aa3	A1	A2	A3	Baa1	Baa2	Baa3	Ba1	Ba2	Ba3	B1	B2	B3	Caa1	Ca	Not rated	N/A	Total
Government bonds	464,270	75,313	54,311	38,405	11,767	149,424	219,773	295,442	2,558,935	72,024	-	19,625	68,071	35,377	29,321	57,801	-	268,207	-	22,174	4,440,240
Corporate bonds	1,802	1,414	13,396	4,471	2,991	5,182	16,084	14,592	17,371	16,064	-	-	-	-	6,427	-	-	-	207,836	-	307,630
Bonds of Hungarian National Bank	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Discounted Treasury bills	6,454	7,234	12,497	10,245	-	-	1,120	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	29,407	-	-	54	-	67,011
Mortgage bonds	-	-	-	-	13,019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11,689	-	24,708
Interest bearing Treasury bills	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,462	-	-	-	-	-	6,462
Other securities	26,494	-	14,868	61,393	66,831	35,813	50,775	50,481	24,007	17,747	4,244	-	-	-	-	-	1,491	-	49,077	-	403,221
Total	499,020	83,961	95,072	114,514	94,608	190,419	287,752	360,515	2,600,313	105,835	4,244	19,625	68,071	35,377	42,210	87,208	1,491	268,207	268,656	22,174	5,249,272

31/12/2022	Aaa	Aa2	A1	A2	A3	Baa1	Baa2	Baa3	Ba2	B1	B3	Caa3	Not rated	N/A	Total
Government bonds	285,285	27,551	12,382	26,341	33,154	218,408	3,019,422	154,043	163,104	39,470	23,623	308,798	-	24,427	4,336,008
Corporate bonds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15,800	-	2,839	-	-	229,322	-	247,961
Bonds of Hungarian National Bank	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	177,679	-	-	-	-	-	-	177,679
Discounted Treasury bills	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18,871	-	-	-	18,871
Mortgage bonds	-	-	12,966	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11,518	-	24,484
Interest bearing Treasury bills	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,954	-	-	-	-	4,954
Other securities	-	-	1,911	9,357	403	11,874	3,971	13,223	1,968	-	-	-	39,274	-	81,981
Total	285,285	27,551	27,259	35,698	33,557	230,282	3,023,393	360,745	165,072	47,263	42,494	308,798	280,114	24,427	4,891,938

37.2 Maturity analysis of financial assets and liabilities

Liquidity risk is a measure of the extent to which the Group may be required to raise funds to meet its commitments associated with financial instruments. The Group maintains its liquidity position in accordance with regulations prescribed by the NBH.

The essential aspect of the liquidity risk management strategy is to identify all relevant systemic and idiosyncratic sources of liquidity risk and to measure the probability and severity of such events. During liquidity risk management the Group considers the effect of liquidity risk events caused by reasons arising in the bank business line (deposit withdrawal), the national economy (exchange rate shock yield curve shock) and the global financial system (capital market shock).

In line with the Group's risk management policy liquidity risks are measured and managed on multiply hierarchy levels and applying integrated unified VaR based methodology. The basic requirement is that the Group must keep high quality liquidity reserves which means it can fulfill all liabilities when they fall due without material additional costs.

The liquidity reserves can be divided in two parts. There are separate decentralized liquid asset portfolios at subsidiary level and a centralized flexible liquidity pool at a Group level. The reserves at subsidiary levels are held to cover the relevant shocks of the subsidiaries which may arise in local currencies (deposit withdrawal, local capital market shock, unexpected business expansion), while the centralized liquidity pool is held to cover the Bank's separate shocks (deposit-, yield curve- and exchange rate shocks) and all group member's potential shocks that may arise in foreign currencies (deposit withdrawal, capital market shock).

The recalculation of shocks is made at least quarterly while the recalibration of shock measurement models and review of the risk management methodology is an annual

process. The monitoring of liquidity reserves for both centralized and decentralized liquid asset portfolio has been built into the daily reporting process.

Due to the balance sheet adjustment process (deleveraging) experienced in the last few years, the liquidity reserves of the Group increased significantly while the liquidity risk exposure has decreased considerably. Currently the (over)coverage of potential liquidity risk exposure by high quality liquid assets is high. There were no material changes in the liquidity risk management process for the year ended 31 December 2023.

The contractual amounts disclosed in the maturity analyses are the contractual undiscounted cash-flows like gross finance lease obligations (before deducting finance charges); prices specified in forward agreements to purchase financial assets for cash; net amounts for pay-floating/receive-fixed interest rate swaps for which net cash-flows are exchanged; contractual amounts to be exchanged in a derivative financial instrument for which gross cash-flows are exchanged; gross loan commitments.

Such undiscounted cash-flows differ from the amount included in the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position because the amount in that statement is based on discounted cash-flows. When the amount payable is not fixed, the amount disclosed is determined by reference to the conditions existing at the end of the reporting period. For example, when the amount payable varies with changes in an index, the amount disclosed may be based on the level of the index at the end of the period.

The following tables provide an analysis of assets and liabilities about the non-discounted cash-flow into relevant maturity groupings based on the remaining period from the balance sheet date to the contractual maturity date. It is presented under the most prudent consideration of maturity dates where options or repayment schedules allow for early repayment possibilities.

31/12/2023	Within 3 months	Within one year and over 3 months	Within 5 years and over one year	Over 5 years	Without maturity	Total
Cash, amounts due from banks and balances with the National Banks	7,125,535	120	-	-	-	7,125,655
Placements with other banks	1,293,027	14,893	173,595	91,787	1,098	1,574,400
Repo receivables	224,555	-	65	-	-	224,620
Trading securities at fair value through profit or loss	39,807	2,531	17,808	6,673	52	66,871
Non-trading instruments mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss	4,752	-	58	21	49,216	54,047
Securities at fair value through other comprehensive income	216,151	163,292	1,030,583	244,023	117,626	1,771,675
Securities at amortized cost	506,405	281,883	3,028,531	1,622,705	-	5,439,524
Loans at amortized cost	2,184,372	3,423,492	7,381,337	7,325,898	40,988	20,356,087
Finance lease receivable	138,144	326,395	878,914	112,276	-	1,455,729
Loans mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss	38,389	40,227	238,792	1,026,918	-	1,344,326
Associates and other investments	-	-	-	-	105,824	105,824
Other financial assets*	273,035	25,755	3,513	10,521	4,179	317,003
TOTAL ASSETS	12,044,172	4,278,588	12,753,196	10,440,822	318,983	39,835,761
Amounts due to banks, the National Governments, deposits from the National Banks and other banks	276,875	164,640	1,133,668	518,712	-	2,093,895
Repo liabilities	126,237	-	-	-	-	126,237
Financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss	739	1,077	5,387	62,240	-	69,443
Deposits from customers	26,566,638	1,362,729	391,470	26,550	-	28,347,387
Liabilities from issued securities	143,613	424,469	1,253,504	330,306	-	2,151,892
Leasing liabilities	3,100	10,046	50,179	18,270	-	81,595
Other financial liabilities*	562,576	34,753	28,200	2	5,555	631,086
Subordinated bonds and loans	7,273	1,844	14,234	546,893	-	570,244
TOTAL LIABILITIES	27,687,051	1,999,558	2,876,642	1,502,973	5,555	34,071,779
NET POSITION**	(15,642,879)	2,279,030	9,876,554	8,937,849	313,428	5,763,982
Receivables from derivative financial instruments held for trading	7,408,699	1,198,261	827,516	21,685	-	9,456,161
Liabilities from derivative financial instruments held for trading	(7,308,301)	(1,210,824)	(886,862)	(24,149)	-	(9,430,136)
Net position of financial instruments held for trading	100,398	(12,563)	(59,346)	(2,464)	-	26,025
Receivables from derivative financial instruments designated as hedge accounting	86,989	283,147	765,793	211,390	-	1,347,319
Liabilities from derivative financial instruments designated as hedge accounting	(84,445)	(296,781)	(1,810,723)	(204,952)	-	(2,396,901)
Net position of financial instruments designated as hedge accounting	2,544	(13,634)	(1,044,930)	6,438	-	(1,049,582)
Net position of derivative financial instruments total	102,942	(26,197)	(1,104,276)	3,974	-	(1,023,557)
Commitments to extend credit	4,148,938	461,161	156,921	39,707	-	4,806,727
Bank guarantees	644,440	313,978	305,642	157,898	-	1,421,958
Confirmed letters of credit	42,990	11,403	7,604	-	-	61,997
Factoring loan commitment	456,411	4,044	-	-	-	460,455
Other commitments	89,821	152,175	128,559	40,241	-	410,796
Off-balance sheet commitments	5,382,600	942,761	598,726	237,846	-	7,161,933

* Without derivative financial instruments.

** Analysis for net position of assets and liabilities are calculated in accordance with IFRS 7, therefore certain financial instruments are presented in the earliest period in which the Group could be required to pay. On-demand deposits are presented in the earliest (within 3 month) period category, however based on the Management's discretion the Group has appropriate liquidity reserves as maintenance and management of liquidity risk.

31/12/2022	Within 3 months	Within one year and over 3 months	Within 5 years and over one year	Over 5 years	Without maturity	Total
Cash, amounts due from banks and balances with the National Banks	4,223,091	4	-	-	-	4,223,095
Placements with other banks	1,062,238	67,317	221,803	2,969	806	1,355,133
Repo receivables	41,250	-	-	-	-	41,250
Trading securities at fair value through profit or loss	5,350	29,118	67,117	11,794	50	113,429
Non-trading instruments mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss	594	1,127	9,163	20	34,490	45,394
Securities at fair value through other comprehensive income	254,204	301,798	996,103	286,950	131,680	1,970,735
Securities at amortized cost	534,388	439,296	2,423,815	1,585,672	-	4,983,171
Loans at amortized cost	2,013,234	3,287,432	6,141,665	6,441,001	30,584	17,913,916
Finance lease receivable	87,867	215,640	1,007,512	83,753	-	1,394,772
Loans mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss	40,151	38,038	239,627	973,060	-	1,290,876
Associates and other investments	-	-	-	-	85,929	85,929
Other financial assets*	271,648	4,039	3,917	8,485	6,726	294,815
TOTAL ASSETS	8,534,015	4,383,809	11,110,722	9,393,704	290,265	33,712,515
Amounts due to banks, the National Governments, deposits from the National Banks and other banks	387,564	213,599	665,930	296,766	-	1,563,859
Repo liabilities	29,153	191	188,025	-	-	217,369
Financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss	583	1,133	5,535	50,218	-	57,469
Deposits from customers	23,399,285	1,275,142	398,900	123,290	-	25,196,617
Liabilities from issued securities	10,644	44,375	730,703	173,510	-	959,232
Leasing liabilities	4,720	9,616	33,534	18,397	72	66,339
Other financial liabilities*	550,802	34,748	11,065	817	4,231	601,663
Subordinated bonds and loans	3,395	-	8,603	291,801	-	303,799
TOTAL LIABILITIES	24,386,146	1,578,804	2,042,295	954,799	4,303	28,966,347
NET POSITION**	(15,852,131)	2,805,005	9,068,427	8,438,905	285,962	4,746,168
Receivables from derivative financial instruments held for trading	7,242,836	1,270,841	476,343	186,089	-	9,176,109
Liabilities from derivative financial instruments held for trading	(7,885,403)	(1,623,033)	(499,998)	(192,979)	-	(10,201,413)
Net position of financial instruments held for trading	(642,567)	(352,192)	(23,655)	(6,890)	-	(1,025,304)
Receivables from derivative financial instruments designated as hedge accounting	316,440	186,839	784,159	15,859	-	1,303,297
Liabilities from derivative financial instruments designated as hedge accounting	(297,714)	(217,102)	(2,031,727)	(13,425)	-	(2,559,968)
Net position of financial instruments designated as hedge accounting	18,726	(30,263)	(1,247,568)	2,434	-	(1,256,671)
Net position of derivative financial instruments total	(623,841)	(382,455)	(1,271,223)	(4,456)	-	(2,281,975)
Commitments to extend credit	3,937,023	236,103	54,355	2,808	-	4,230,289
Bank guarantees	602,335	308,787	337,105	164,790	-	1,413,017
Confirmed letters of credit	47,631	5,733	193	-	-	53,557
Factoring loan commitment	414,585	5,035	-	-	-	419,620
Other commitments	70,952	48,831	19,596	5,514	-	144,893
Off-balance sheet commitments	5,072,526	604,489	411,249	173,112	-	6,261,376

* Without derivative financial instruments

** Analysis for net position of assets and liabilities are calculated in accordance with IFRS 7, therefore certain financial instruments are presented in the earliest period in which the Group could be required to pay. On-demand deposits are presented in the earliest (within 3 month) period category, however based on the Management's discretion the Group has appropriate liquidity reserves as maintenance and management of liquidity risk.

37.3 Net foreign currency position and foreign currency risk

31/12/2023	USD	EUR	CHF	Other	Total
Assets	1,425,785	15,568,497	67,915	10,112,894	27,175,091
Liabilities	(1,958,951)	(14,622,216)	(170,709)	(8,299,337)	(25,051,213)
Derivative financial instruments	691,178	1,038,718	156,360	5,047	1,891,303
Net position	158,012	1,984,999	53,566	1,818,604	4,015,181

31/12/2022	USD	EUR	CHF	Other	Total
Assets	1,092,435	9,990,818	50,641	9,646,119	20,780,013
Liabilities	(1,523,947)	(9,320,156)	(148,570)	(7,646,515)	(18,639,188)
Derivative financial instruments	499,444	1,014,423	161,697	(355,391)	1,320,173
Net position	67,932	1,685,085	63,768	1,644,213	3,460,998

The table above provides an analysis of the main foreign currency exposures of the Group that arise in the non-functional currency of the entities constituting the Group. The remaining foreign currencies are shown within 'Others'. 'Others' category contains mainly foreign currencies in RON, RSD, HRK, UAH, RUB, BGN, ALL, MDL and UZS. The Group monitors its foreign exchange position for compliance with the regulatory requirements of the National Banks and its own limit system established in respect of limits on open positions.

The measurement of the open foreign currency position of the Group involves monitoring the "VaR" limit on the foreign exchange exposure of the Group. The derivative financial instruments detailed in the table above are presented at fair value.

on a financial instrument, therefore, indicates to what extent it is exposed to interest rate risk.

The majority of the interest-bearing assets and liabilities of the Group are structured to match either short-term assets and short-term liabilities, or long-term assets and liabilities with repricing opportunities within one year, or long-term assets and corresponding liabilities where repricing is performed simultaneously.

In addition, the significant spread existing between the different types of interest-bearing assets and liabilities enables the Group to benefit from a high level of flexibility in adjusting for its interest rate matching and interest rate risk exposure.

37.4 Interest rate risk management

Interest rate risk is the risk that the value of a financial instrument will fluctuate due to changes in market interest rates. The length of time for which the rate of interest is fixed

The following table presents the interest repricing periods of the assets and liabilities. Variable yield assets and liabilities have been reported in accordance with their next repricing date. Fixed income assets and liabilities have been reported in accordance with their maturity.

As at 31 December 2023:

ASSETS	Within 1 month		Over 1 month and Within 3 months		Over 3 months and Within 12 months		Over 1 year and Within 2 years		Over 2 years		Non-interest-bearing		Total		Total
	HUF	Currency	HUF	Currency	HUF	Currency	HUF	Currency	HUF	Currency	HUF	Currency	HUF	Currency	
Cash, amounts due from banks and balances with the National Banks	2,183,603	3,080,965	-	19,565	-	20,837	-	8,464	-	13,708	178,600	1,619,307	2,362,203	4,762,846	7,125,049
fixed rate	15,209	2,935,907	-	-	-	86	-	-	-	2	-	-	15,209	2,935,995	2,951,204
variable rate	2,168,394	145,058	-	19,565	-	20,751	-	8,464	-	13,706	-	-	2,168,394	207,544	2,375,938
non-interest-bearing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	178,600	1,619,307	178,600	1,619,307	1,797,907
Placements with other banks	349,710	746,451	94,487	46,167	14,115	31,926	-	26,306	-	77,964	68,900	110,972	527,212	1,039,786	1,566,998
fixed rate	12,841	728,857	34,723	21,302	-	28,799	-	26,306	-	75,866	-	-	47,564	881,130	928,694
variable rate	336,869	17,594	59,764	24,865	14,115	3,127	-	-	-	2,098	-	-	410,748	47,684	458,432
non-interest-bearing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	68,900	110,972	68,900	110,972	179,872
Repo receivables	18,263	202,272	-	3,248	-	-	37	-	-	6	-	58	18,300	205,584	223,884
fixed rate	18,263	202,272	-	3,248	-	-	37	-	-	6	-	-	18,300	205,526	223,826
variable rate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
non-interest-bearing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	58	-	58	58
Trading instruments at fair value through profit or loss	11,732	5,548	625	10,605	1,240	13,334	2,293	7,454	4,653	9,240	217	627	20,760	46,808	67,568
fixed rate	11,507	5,515	71	10,605	948	13,155	2,287	7,454	4,653	9,240	-	-	19,466	45,969	65,435
variable rate	225	33	554	-	292	179	6	-	-	-	-	-	1,077	212	1,289
non-interest-bearing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	217	627	217	627	844
Non-trading instruments mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	41,130	26,558	41,130	26,558	67,688
fixed rate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	57	-	57	-	57
variable rate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
non-interest-bearing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	41,073	26,558	41,073	26,558	67,631
Securities at fair value through other comprehensive income	222,862	711	46	50,498	13,145	151,935	96,740	153,331	208,914	642,798	403	60,078	542,110	1,059,351	1,601,461
fixed rate	210,231	709	44	50,498	13,145	151,481	96,740	149,484	208,914	641,142	-	-	529,074	993,314	1,522,388
variable rate	12,631	2	2	-	-	454	-	3,847	-	1,656	-	-	12,633	5,959	18,592
non-interest-bearing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	403	60,078	403	60,078	60,481
Securities at amortized cost	1,268	329,278	-	119,709	129,361	199,108	636,997	326,501	1,689,717	1,817,333	-	-	2,457,343	2,791,929	5,249,272
fixed rate	1,268	329,278	-	114,865	129,361	197,947	636,997	326,501	1,689,717	1,817,333	-	-	2,457,343	2,785,924	5,243,267
variable rate	-	-	-	4,844	-	1,161	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,005	6,005
non-interest-bearing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Loans at amortized cost, net of allowance for loan losses	886,690	7,262,799	427,155	1,870,582	127,122	1,776,768	153,043	594,725	1,929,709	2,418,583	116,419	112,938	3,640,138	14,036,395	17,676,533
fixed rate	43,777	1,077,919	16,415	220,298	68,967	732,988	123,176	557,721	1,316,067	2,354,992	-	-	1,568,402	4,943,918	6,512,320
variable rate	842,913	6,184,880	410,740	1,650,284	58,155	1,043,780	29,867	37,004	613,642	63,591	-	-	1,955,317	8,979,539	10,934,856
non-interest-bearing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	116,419	112,938	116,419	112,938	229,357
Finance lease receivables	41,807	293,789	5,628	136,318	24,443	151,241	43,716	109,584	260,094	218,359	231	4,502	375,919	913,793	1,289,712
fixed rate	6,926	175,117	3,360	7,847	24,172	32,945	43,396	40,115	242,904	97,957	-	-	320,758	353,981	674,739
variable rate	34,881	118,672	2,268	128,471	271	118,296	320	69,469	17,190	120,402	-	-	54,930	555,310	610,240
non-interest-bearing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	231	4,502	231	4,502	4,733
Loans mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss	28,046	-	9,571	-	264,085	1,711	304,546	-	792,526	-	-	-	1,398,774	1,711	1,400,485
fixed rate	-	-	-	-	-	1,711	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,711	1,711
variable rate	28,046	-	9,571	-	264,085	-	304,546	-	792,526	-	-	-	1,398,774	-	1,398,774
non-interest-bearing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fair value adjustment of derivative financial instruments	718,070	2,088,017	961,287	1,413,898	487,263	725,487	54,251	111,275	297,986	233,911	580,115	148,516	3,098,972	4,721,104	7,820,076
fixed rate	610,190	2,025,881	364,434	1,025,262	323,861	444,688	54,251	111,035	297,986	231,517	-	-	1,650,722	3,838,383	5,489,105
variable rate	107,880	62,136	596,853	388,636	163,402	280,799	-	240	-	2,394	-	-	868,135	734,205	1,602,340
non-interest-bearing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	580,115	148,516	580,115	148,516	728,631
Other financial assets	300	22,255	2,464	7,820	38	13	-	683	-	9,551	95,864	143,412	98,666	183,734	282,400
fixed rate	19	19,301	973	7,508	38	5	-	683	-	9,530	-	-	1,030	37,027	38,057
variable rate	281	2,954	1,491	312	-	8	-	-	-	21	-	-	1,772	3,295	5,067
non-interest-bearing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	95,864	143,412	95,864	143,412	239,276

LIABILITIES	Within 1 month		Over 1 month and Within 3 months		Over 3 months and Within 12 months		Over 1 year and Within 2 years		Over 2 years		Non-interest-bearing		Total		Total
	HUF	Currency	HUF	Currency	HUF	Currency	HUF	Currency	HUF	Currency	HUF	Currency	HUF	Currency	
Amounts due to banks, the Hungarian Government, deposits from the National Bank of Hungary and other banks	76,208	156,143	25,234	132,265	147,542	151,010	371,329	88,629	241,628	434,069	55,272	61,533	917,213	1,023,649	1,940,862
fixed rate	18,526	50,694	25,233	28,872	118,910	66,941	371,329	73,820	241,628	395,989	-	-	775,626	616,316	1,391,942
variable rate	57,682	105,449	1	103,393	28,632	84,069	-	14,809	-	38,080	-	-	86,315	345,800	432,115
non-interest-bearing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	55,272	61,533	55,272	61,533	116,805
Repo liabilities	24,572	101,665	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24,572	101,665	126,237
fixed rate	24,572	101,665	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24,572	101,665	126,237
variable rate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
non-interest-bearing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss	19,761	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,481	-	49,465	-	70,707	-	70,707
fixed rate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	-	-	-	25	-	25
variable rate	19,761	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,456	-	-	-	21,217	-	21,217
non-interest-bearing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	49,465	-	49,465	-	49,465
Deposits from customers	7,317,642	17,837,998	163,141	553,995	107,810	1,023,858	31,774	173,344	189,371	258,705	19,955	654,838	7,829,693	20,502,738	28,332,431
fixed rate	1,109,775	9,060,538	163,141	552,607	107,810	1,015,265	31,774	172,913	189,371	258,705	-	-	1,601,871	11,060,028	12,661,899
variable rate	6,207,867	8,777,460	-	1,388	-	8,593	-	431	-	-	-	-	6,207,867	8,787,872	14,995,739
non-interest-bearing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19,955	654,838	19,955	654,838	674,793
Liabilities from issued securities	249,008	-	72,641	19,182	178,027	112,356	32,371	268,667	151,014	1,004,515	1	7,766	683,062	1,412,486	2,095,548
fixed rate	206	-	72,083	19,182	178,027	99,036	32,371	268,667	151,014	1,004,515	-	-	433,701	1,391,400	1,825,101
variable rate	248,802	-	558	-	-	13,320	-	-	-	-	-	-	249,360	13,320	262,680
non-interest-bearing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	7,766	1	7,766	7,767
Fair value adjustment of derivative financial instruments	1,822,128	1,016,999	524,302	1,865,964	445,921	874,989	59,172	111,700	197,826	173,012	693,221	43,633	3,742,570	4,086,297	7,828,867
fixed rate	1,772,814	881,895	373,167	1,019,236	280,907	500,307	59,172	111,700	197,826	173,012	-	-	2,683,886	2,686,150	5,370,036
variable rate	49,314	135,104	151,135	846,728	165,014	374,682	-	-	-	-	-	-	365,463	1,356,514	1,721,977
non-interest-bearing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	693,221	43,633	693,221	43,633	736,854
Leasing liabilities	368	596	1,733	3,030	523	6,284	1,208	16,417	1,758	36,875	-	7,521	5,590	70,723	76,313
fixed rate	359	465	60	2,074	163	2,226	12	8,345	1,290	8,503	-	-	1,884	21,613	23,497
variable rate	9	131	1,673	956	360	4,058	1,196	8,072	468	28,372	-	-	3,706	41,589	45,295
non-interest-bearing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,521	-	7,521	7,521
Other financial liabilities	2,442	61,562	678	292	51	1,078	-	179	4	46	349,062	241,470	352,237	304,627	656,864
fixed rate	2,170	61,551	-	272	51	744	-	86	4	46	-	-	2,225	62,699	64,924
variable rate	272	11	678	20	-	334	-	93	-	-	-	-	950	458	1,408
non-interest-bearing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	349,062	241,470	349,062	241,470	590,532
Subordinated bonds and loans	-	30	-	89,415	-	192,337	-	10,019	-	270,280	-	315	-	562,396	562,396
fixed rate	-	30	-	-	-	443	-	10,019	-	270,280	-	-	-	280,772	280,772
variable rate	-	-	-	89,415	-	191,894	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	281,309	281,309
non-interest-bearing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	315	-	315	315
Net position	(5,049,778)	(5,142,908)	713,534	1,014,267	180,938	710,448	795,769	669,368	4,400,517	3,263,951	(85,097)	1,209,892	955,883	1,725,018	2,680,901

As at 31 December 2022:

ASSETS	Within 1 month		Over 1 month and Within 3 months		Over 3 months and Within 12 months		Over 1 year and Within 2 years		Over 2 years		Non-interest-bearing		Total		Total
	HUF	Currency	HUF	Currency	HUF	Currency	HUF	Currency	HUF	Currency	HUF	Currency	HUF	Currency	
Cash, amounts due from banks and balances with the National Banks	641,960	1,166,289	309	14,649	-	28,967	-	20,323	-	14,550	183,201	2,151,144	825,470	3,395,922	4,221,392
fixed rate	641,503	1,085,631	-	-	-	4,941	-	-	-	-	-	-	641,503	1,090,572	1,732,075
variable rate	457	80,658	309	14,649	-	24,026	-	20,323	-	14,550	-	-	766	154,206	154,972
non-interest-bearing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	183,201	2,151,144	183,201	2,151,144	2,334,345
Placements with other banks	682,568	345,915	46,805	37,222	100,744	2,007	-	28	-	22,016	48,754	65,023	878,871	472,211	1,351,082
fixed rate	2,151	239,634	6,542	37,222	352	-	-	28	-	22,016	-	-	9,045	298,900	307,945
variable rate	680,417	106,281	40,263	-	100,392	2,007	-	-	-	-	-	-	821,072	108,288	929,360
non-interest-bearing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	48,754	65,023	48,754	65,023	113,777
Repo receivables	41,009	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	41,009	-	41,009
fixed rate	41,009	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	41,009	-	41,009
variable rate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
non-interest-bearing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trading instruments at fair value through profit or loss	7,171	1,234	16,157	661	12,146	4,265	21,882	2,436	27,900	9,760	124	1,014	85,380	19,370	104,750
fixed rate	7,156	1,234	11,967	661	3,775	4,265	21,882	2,436	27,900	9,760	-	-	72,680	18,356	91,036
variable rate	15	-	4,190	-	8,371	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12,576	-	12,576
non-interest-bearing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	124	1,014	124	1,014	1,138
Non-trading instruments mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30,057	25,098	30,057	25,098	55,155
fixed rate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
variable rate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
non-interest-bearing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30,057	25,098	30,057	25,098	55,155
Securities at fair value through other comprehensive income	150,015	194,093	62,611	57,998	127,352	134,675	15,327	101,052	278,680	577,643	265	39,892	634,250	1,105,353	1,739,603
fixed rate	120,553	194,092	62,610	44,277	127,345	134,675	15,327	100,597	278,680	577,643	-	-	604,515	1,051,284	1,655,799
variable rate	29,462	1	1	13,721	7	-	-	455	-	-	-	-	29,470	14,177	43,647
non-interest-bearing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	265	39,892	265	39,892	40,157
Securities at amortized cost	197,317	364,928	-	61,623	375,979	216,496	288,026	48,565	2,247,457	1,091,547	-	-	3,108,779	1,783,159	4,891,938
fixed rate	177,967	364,928	-	56,550	375,979	216,496	288,026	48,565	2,247,457	1,090,235	-	-	3,089,429	1,776,774	4,866,203
variable rate	19,350	-	-	5,073	-	-	-	-	-	1,312	-	-	19,350	6,385	25,735
non-interest-bearing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Loans at amortized cost, net of allowance for loan losses	186,499	6,653,388	2,251,999	2,762,858	77,681	1,428,579	38,430	403,633	961,205	1,116,179	129,999	84,008	3,645,813	12,448,645	16,094,458
fixed rate	20,139	1,643,455	1,160,027	324,583	14,300	565,806	11,987	344,884	290,461	1,016,774	-	-	1,496,914	3,895,502	5,392,416
variable rate	166,360	5,009,933	1,091,972	2,438,275	63,381	862,773	26,443	58,749	670,744	99,405	-	-	2,018,900	8,469,135	10,488,035
non-interest-bearing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	129,999	84,008	129,999	84,008	214,007
Finance lease receivables	70,923	326,963	10,843	147,623	21,539	183,361	30,106	94,727	217,805	182,904	194	11,764	351,410	947,342	1,298,752
fixed rate	5,969	144,070	818	8,234	8,971	36,041	29,796	34,165	207,861	75,332	-	-	253,415	297,842	551,257
variable rate	64,954	182,893	10,025	139,389	12,568	147,320	310	60,562	9,944	107,572	-	-	97,801	637,736	735,537
non-interest-bearing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	194	11,764	194	11,764	11,958
Loans mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss	26,449	-	10,992	-	70,371	-	231,141	-	908,461	-	-	-	1,247,414	-	1,247,414
fixed rate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
variable rate	26,449	-	10,992	-	70,371	-	231,141	-	908,461	-	-	-	1,247,414	-	1,247,414
non-interest-bearing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fair value adjustment of derivative financial instruments	1,808,603	3,091,633	906,446	1,424,864	485,449	545,738	36,682	35,986	183,664	98,654	28,204	730,436	3,449,048	5,927,311	9,376,359
fixed rate	1,687,569	3,023,972	428,080	879,090	271,921	518,869	36,682	35,986	183,664	98,654	-	-	2,607,916	4,556,571	7,164,487
variable rate	121,034	67,661	478,366	545,774	213,528	26,869	-	-	-	-	-	-	812,928	640,304	1,453,232
non-interest-bearing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28,204	730,436	28,204	730,436	758,640
Other financial assets	2,217	25,400	2,703	1,316	-	712	-	-	-	143	93,577	136,913	98,497	164,484	262,981
fixed rate	2,217	14,552	2,504	1,018	-	712	-	-	-	123	-	-	4,721	16,405	21,126
variable rate	-	10,848	199	298	-	-	-	-	-	20	-	-	199	11,166	11,365
non-interest-bearing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	93,577	136,913	93,577	136,913	230,490

LIABILITIES	Within 1 month		Over 1 month and Within 3 months		Over 3 months and Within 12 months		Over 1 year and Within 2 years		Over 2 years		Non-interest-bearing		Total		Total
	HUF	Currency	HUF	Currency	HUF	Currency	HUF	Currency	HUF	Currency	HUF	Currency	HUF	Currency	
Amounts due to banks, the Hungarian Government, deposits from the National Bank of Hungary and other banks	17,358	187,834	27,239	55,363	109,518	80,566	71,613	5,187	751,109	42,918	81,757	32,696	1,058,594	404,564	1,463,158
fixed rate	12,847	62,086	27,239	5,079	109,518	70,661	71,613	5,182	751,109	42,913	-	-	972,326	185,921	1,158,247
variable rate	4,511	125,748	-	50,284	-	9,905	-	5	-	5	-	-	4,511	185,947	190,458
non-interest-bearing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	81,757	32,696	81,757	32,696	114,453
Repo liabilities	29,145	188,121	98	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	29,243	188,126	217,369
fixed rate	29,143	5	98	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	29,241	10	29,251
variable rate	2	188,116	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	188,116	188,118
non-interest-bearing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss	16,575	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	37,616	-	54,191	-	54,191
fixed rate	26	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26	-	26
variable rate	16,549	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16,549	-	16,549
non-interest-bearing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	37,616	-	37,616	-	37,616
Deposits from customers	7,466,580	13,217,695	292,239	1,746,958	153,147	869,141	37,952	154,101	220,222	189,032	14,525	827,213	8,184,665	17,004,140	25,188,805
fixed rate	1,097,639	6,265,835	292,239	1,746,958	153,147	869,141	37,952	151,009	220,222	189,032	-	-	1,801,199	9,221,975	11,023,174
variable rate	6,368,941	6,951,860	-	-	-	-	-	3,092	-	-	-	-	6,368,941	6,954,952	13,323,893
non-interest-bearing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14,525	827,213	14,525	827,213	841,738
Liabilities from issued securities	1,878	-	1,215	18	194,515	41	79,497	-	145,295	448,205	-	18	422,400	448,282	870,682
fixed rate	211	-	-	18	44,390	41	79,497	-	145,295	448,205	-	-	269,393	448,264	717,657
variable rate	1,667	-	1,215	-	150,125	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	153,007	-	153,007
non-interest-bearing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	-	18	18
Fair value adjustment of derivative financial instruments	2,868,787	2,091,600	478,930	1,824,450	577,862	556,209	22,780	36,714	118,071	113,968	246,135	529,820	4,312,565	5,152,761	9,465,326
fixed rate	2,783,756	1,945,423	331,253	972,676	218,514	531,863	22,758	36,714	118,071	113,968	-	-	3,474,352	3,600,644	7,074,996
variable rate	85,031	146,177	147,677	851,774	359,348	24,346	22	-	-	-	-	-	592,078	1,022,297	1,614,375
non-interest-bearing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	246,135	529,820	246,135	529,820	775,955
Leasing liabilities	2,005	9,146	2	1,329	-	5,384	4	7,647	1,277	31,084	-	5,900	3,288	60,490	63,778
fixed rate	1,905	8,686	1	408	-	2,197	4	2,541	1,277	17,244	-	-	3,187	31,076	34,263
variable rate	100	460	1	921	-	3,187	-	5,106	-	13,840	-	-	101	23,514	23,615
non-interest-bearing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,900	-	5,900	5,900
Other financial liabilities	93,677	36,041	2,247	1,735	11	6,706	-	2,494	-	2,408	288,478	211,855	384,413	261,239	645,652
fixed rate	93,668	35,843	1,748	1,735	7	3,283	-	2,401	-	2,319	-	-	95,423	45,581	141,004
variable rate	9	198	499	-	4	3,423	-	93	-	89	-	-	512	3,803	4,315
non-interest-bearing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	288,478	211,855	288,478	211,855	500,333
Subordinated bonds and loans	-	-	-	93,110	-	201,076	-	-	-	7,798	-	-	-	301,984	301,984
fixed rate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,798	-	-	-	7,798	7,798
variable rate	-	-	-	93,110	-	201,076	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	294,186	294,186
non-interest-bearing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net position	(6,681,274)	(3,560,594)	2,506,895	785,846	236,208	825,677	449,748	500,607	3,589,198	2,277,983	(154,136)	1,637,790	(53,361)	2,467,309	2,413,948

37.5 Market risk

The Group takes on exposure to market risks. Market risks arise from open positions in interest rate, currency and equity products, all of which are exposed to general and specific market movements. The Group applies a 'Value-at-Risk' (VaR) methodology to estimate the market risk of positions held and the maximum losses expected, based upon a number of assumptions for various changes in market conditions. The Management Board sets limits on the value of risk that may be accepted, which is monitored on a daily basis. (Analysis of liquidity risk, foreign currency risk and interest rate risk is detailed in Notes 37.2, 37.3 and 37.4, respectively.)

37.5.1 Market Risk sensitivity analysis

The VaR risk measure estimates the potential loss in pre-tax profit over a given holding period for a specified confidence level.

The VaR methodology is a statistically defined, probability-based approach that takes into account market volatilities as well as risk diversification by recognizing offsetting positions and correlations between products and markets. Risks can be measured consistently across all markets and products, and risk measures can be aggregated to arrive at a single risk number. The one-day 99% VaR number used by the Group reflects the 99% probability that the daily loss will not exceed the reported VaR.

VaR methodologies are employed to calculate daily risk numbers include the historical and variance-covariance approach. The diversification effect has not been validated among the various market risk types when capital calculation happens.

In addition to these two methodologies, Monte Carlo simulations are applied to the various portfolios on a monthly basis to determine potential future exposure.

The VaR of the trading portfolio can be summarized as follows (in HUF mn):

Historical VaR (99%, one-day) by risk type	Average VaR	
	31/12/2023	31/12/2022
Foreign exchange	10,391	5,896
Interest rate	406	890
Equity instruments	18	42
Diversification	–	–
Total VaR exposure	10,815	6,829

The table above shows the VaR figures by asset classes. Since processes driving the value of the major asset classes are not independent (for example the depreciation of HUF against the EUR mostly coincide with the increase of the yields of Hungarian Government Bonds), a diversification impact emerges, so the overall VaR is less than the sum of the VaR of each individual asset class.

While VaR captures the Group's daily exposure to currency and interest rate risk, sensitivity analysis evaluates the impact of a reasonably possible change in interest or foreign currency

rates over a year. The longer time frame of sensitivity analysis complements VaR and helps the Group to assess its market risk exposures. Details of sensitivity analysis for foreign currency risk are set out in Note 37.5.2, for interest rate risk in Note 37.5.3, and for equity price sensitivity analysis in Note 37.5.4.

37.5.2 Foreign currency sensitivity analysis

The Bank changed its methodology of foreign currency sensitivity analysis and has been

using a historical VaR calculation since 31 March 2021. The former Monte Carlo simulation represented the Group's sensitivity to the rise and fall in the HUF exchange rate against EUR, over a 3-month period. The sensitivity analysis included only outstanding foreign currency denominated monetary items as strategic open positions related to foreign activities. In line with the Management's intention, the former EUR (310) million strategic open position was fully closed as at 31 March 2021.

Since the closing of the strategic open position, the Group has been using a historical VaR calculation with a 1 day holding period.

The analysis includes the same net open foreign exchange position as used under the internal capital adequacy assessment process (ICAAP).

The VaR methodology is a statistically defined, probability-based approach that takes into account market volatilities as well as risk diversification by recognizing offsetting positions and correlations between products and markets.

Additionally, the Bank determines the foreign currency risk of assets evaluated through the Other Comprehensive Income, which includes securities valued on fair value through other comprehensive income and the foreign currency translation reserves.

The following table shows the result of the foreign currency sensitivity analysis.

The numbers below indicate the expected daily profit or loss of the portfolio beside the given confidence level.

Probability	Effects to the Consolidated Statement of Profit or Loss in HUF million		Effects to the Consolidated Statement of Other Comprehensive Income in HUF million	
	31/12/2023	31/12/2022	31/12/2023	31/12/2022
1%	(9,947)	(4,746)	(4,201)	(5,604)
5%	(4,586)	(2,542)	(3,150)	(2,992)
25%	(1,041)	(843)	(1,264)	(1,190)
50%	157	(15)	(211)	(235)
25%	1,488	990	928	834
5%	4,740	2,837	2,480	2,415
1%	7,333	4,245	4,116	4,767

Note:

(1) Historical VaR simulation is based on the empirical distribution of the historical exchange rate movements between 31 December 2022 and 31 December 2023.

37.5.3 Interest rate sensitivity analysis

The sensitivity analyses below have been determined based on the exposure to interest rates for both derivatives and non-derivative instruments at the balance sheet date.

The analysis is prepared assuming the amount of assets and liabilities outstanding at the balance sheet date was outstanding for the

whole year. The analysis was prepared by assuming only adverse interest rate changes.

The main assumptions were as follows:

- Floating rate assets and liabilities were repriced to the modelled benchmark yields at the repricing dates assuming the unchanged margin compared to the last repricing.
- Fixed rate assets and liabilities were repriced at the contractual maturity date.
- As for liabilities with discretionary repricing feature by the Bank were assumed to be repriced with two-weeks delay, assuming no change in the margin compared to the last repricing date.
- Deposits with an interest rate lower than 0.3% even at high market rates were assumed to be unchanged for the whole period.

The sensitivity of interest income to changes in BUBOR was analysed by assuming two interest rate path scenarios:

- (1) BUBOR decreases gradually by 500 bps over the next year (probable scenario)
- (2) BUBOR increases gradually by 100 bps over the next year (alternative scenario)

The net interest income in a one-year period after 1 January 2024 would be decreased by -HUF 2,800 million (probable scenario) and increased by HUF 296 million (alternative scenario) as a result of these simulation. A similar simulation indicated HUF (9,002) million decrease (probable scenario) and HUF 4,306 million (alternative scenario) increase in the Net interest income in a one-year period after 1 January 2023.

This effect is further enhanced by capital results HUF 429 million (for probable scenario) and HUF (104) million (for alternative scenario) as at 31 December 2023, the comparative results were (HUF (350) million for probable scenario, HUF 181 million for alternative scenario as at 31 December 2022) on the government bond portfolio held for hedging (economic).

Furthermore, the effects of an instant 10bps parallel shift of the HUF, EUR and USD yield-curves on net interest income over a one-year period and on the market value of the hedge government bond at fair value through other comprehensive income portfolio booked against capital was analysed. The results of unfavorable shocks can be summarized as follows (in HUF million):

Description	31/12/2023		31/12/2022	
	Effects to the net interest income	Effects to capital	Effects to the net interest income	Effects to capital
HUF (0.1%) parallel shift	(298)	14	1,669	36
HUF 0.1% parallel shift	298	(14)	(1,667)	(36)
EUR (0.1%) parallel shift	(4,409)	-	(3,661)	-
EUR 0.1% parallel shift	3,933	-	4,423	-
USD (0.1%) parallel shift	(102)	-	119	-
USD 0.1% parallel shift	112	-	(290)	-

37.5.4 Equity price sensitivity analysis

The following table shows the effect of the equity price sensitivity. The Group uses VaR calculation with 1 day holding period and a 99% confidence level. The VaR methodology is a statistically defined, probability-based approach that takes into account market volatilities as well as risk diversification

by recognizing offsetting positions and correlations between products and markets. The daily loss will not exceed the reported VaR number with 99% of probability. The stress test assumes the largest price movement of the last year and calculates with it as the adverse direction. These scenarios show the loss of the portfolio when all prices change with the maximum amount of the last year.

Description	31/12/2023	31/12/2022
VaR (99%, one day, HUF million)	10	15
Stress test (HUF million)	(103)	(26)

37.6 Capital management

Capital management

The primary objective of the capital management of the Group is to ensure the prudent operation, the entire compliance with the prescriptions of the regulator for a persistent business operation and maximising the shareholder value, accompanied by an optimal financing structure.

The capital management of the Group members includes the management and evaluation of the shareholders' equity and other types of funds available for hedging risks, to be recorded in the equity and all material risks to be covered by the capital.

The basis of the capital management of the Group members in the short run is the continuous monitoring of their capital position, in the long run the strategic and the business planning, which includes the monitoring and forecast of the capital position.

The Group members maintain the capital adequacy required by the regulatory bodies and the planned risk taking mainly by means of ensuring and developing their profitability. In the event that the planned risk level of a Group member exceeded its Core and the previously raised Supplementary capital, it ensures the prudent operation by occasional measures. A further tool in the capital management of the Bank is the dividend policy, and the transactions performed with the treasury shares.

Capital adequacy

The Capital Requirements Directive package (CRDIV/CRR) transposes the new global standards on banking regulation (known as the Basel III agreement) into the EU legal framework. The new rules are applied from

1 January 2014. They set stronger prudential requirements for institutions, requiring them to keep sufficient capital reserves and liquidity. This new framework makes institutions in the EU more solid and strengthens their capacity to adequately manage the risks linked to their activities and absorb any losses they may incur in doing business.

The capital adequacy of the Group is supervised based on the financial statements data prepared in accordance with IFRS applying the current directives, rulings and indicators from 1 January 2014.

For regulatory compliance the capital adequacy ratios according to regulatory scope of consolidation are relevant. The Pillar3 Disclosure of OTP Group contains the capital adequacy ratios calculated under regulatory scope of consolidation.

The Group has entirely complied with the regulatory capital requirements both in the year ended 31 December 2023 and 31 December 2022.

The Group uses the standard method for determining the regulatory capital requirements of the credit risk and market risk, and parallel to that, the base indicator method, and the advanced method ("AMA") in case of the operational risk.

For international comparison purposes, the Group calculated the Regulatory capital based on IFRS data as adopted by the EU, and the consolidated Capital adequacy ratio based on this in accordance with the regulations of Basel III. The Capital adequacy ratio of the Group (IFRS) was 18.9%, the Regulatory capital was HUF 4,475,381 million and the Total regulatory capital requirement was HUF 1,896,022 million as at 31 December 2023. The same ratios calculated as at 31 December 2022 were the following: 17.8%, HUF 3,671,106 million and HUF 1,648,616 million.

Calculation on IFRS basis (in HUF million)	31/12/2023	31/12/2022
Core capital (Tier1) = Common Equity Tier1 (CET1)	3,945,571	3,383,162
Issued capital	28,000	28,000
Reserves*	3,992,843	3,149,251
Fair value adjustments	(64,033)	(135,905)
Other capital components	92,443	288,531
Non-controlling interests	28,542	2,464
Treasury shares	(13,226)	(15,000)
Goodwill and other intangible assets	(188,894)	(164,642)
Other adjustments	69,896	230,463
Additional Tier1 (AT1)	-	-
Supplementary capital (Tier2)	529,810	287,944
Subordinated bonds and loans	500,555	287,362
Other issued capital components	-	-
Components recognized in T2 capital issued by subsidiaries	29,255	582
Regulatory capital	4,475,381	3,671,106
Credit risk capital requirement	1,702,000	1,494,358
Market risk capital requirement	29,346	29,322
Operational risk capital requirement	164,676	124,936
Total requirement regulatory capital	1,896,022	1,648,616
Surplus capital	2,579,359	2,022,490
CET1 ratio	16.60%	16.40%
Tier 1 ratio	16.60%	16.40%
Capital adequacy ratio	18.90%	17.80%

Basel III

The components of the Common Equity Tier1 capital (CET1) are the following: Issued capital, Reserves (Retained earnings, Other reserves, Changes in the equity of subsidiaries, Net Profit for the year, Changes due to consolidation) Fair value adjustments, Other capital components, (Revaluation reserves, Share based payments, Cash-flow hedges, Net investment hedge in foreign operations), Non-controlling interest, Treasury shares, Goodwill and other Intangible assets, other adjustments (due to prudential filters, due to deferred tax receivables, due to temporary regulations).

Supplementary capital (Tier2): Subordinated loan capital, Supplementary loan capital, Other issued capital components, Components recognized in T2 capital issued by subsidiaries.

Resolution strategy of OTP Group

In line with Section 7 of the Resolution Act (XXXVII of 2014 on the further development of the system of institutions strengthening the security of the individual players of the financial intermediary system) implementing Article 12 of BRRD ("Bank Recovery and

Resolution Directive") (2014/59 EU Directive) the National Bank of Hungary (NBH) as the group-level resolution authority of OTP Group draw up the group resolution plan for OTP Group in close cooperation with the national resolution authorities of the EU and the equivalent third country subsidiaries. According to the group-resolution plan the resolution strategy for OTP Group is the multiple point of entry approach ("MPE") which determines two intervention points in the Group in case of resolution: OTP Bank and NKBM Bank.

Having regard to the acquisition of the Slovenian Nova KBM d.d. (NKBM) and its subsidiary (together NKBM Group) in February 2023, the SPE (single point of entry) strategy formerly determined for OTP Group as the preferred resolution strategy has been altered as a result of the update of the resolution plan in October 2023. NKBM Group was considered by the resolution authorities financially and operationally independent from the rest of the OTP Group, therefore the MPE approach has been selected as the most suitable resolution strategy in respect of OTP Group. Nevertheless, the MPE resolution strategy will be reviewed in the next update of the group-

* The dividend amount planned to pay out/paid out is deducted from reserves.

level resolution plan and for this reason the resolution authorities monitor the degree of integration of the NKBM Group into the OTP Group as a result of the integration project.

OTP Bank's Resolution Group covers entities included in the prudential scope of consolidation of OTP Bank (without Ipoteka Bank and NKBM Bank and their subsidiaries) and NKBM Resolution Group covers Nova KBM and its subsidiary (Aleja d.o.o) which is equivalent to the prudential scope of consolidation. For both resolution groups the preferred resolution tool is the application of open-bank bail-in at the level of each of the resolution entities – OTP Bank Plc. and NKBM Group.

Minimum requirement for own funds and eligible liabilities requirement of OTP Bank

Pursuant to Section 62 (1) of the Resolution Act OTP Bank shall meet the minimum requirement for own funds and eligible liabilities ("MREL") on a consolidated basis at the level of the resolution group. The NBH establishes and updates annually the MREL requirement on the basis of the Joint Decision of the Resolution College, which is operated jointly with the resolution authorities of OTP Bank's subsidiaries.

The consolidated MREL requirement of OTP Bank applicable in 2023 was 16.69% of the total risk exposure amount/risk-weighted assets ("TREA"/"RWA") and 5.74% of the total exposure measure ("TEM") of OTP Bank's Resolution Group. The consolidated MREL ratio was 25.10% on 31 December 2023. From 1 January 2024,

OTP Bank's consolidated MREL requirement is 18.94% of the TREA/RWA and 5.78% of the TEM of OTP Bank's Resolution Group. Subordination requirements are applicable to OTP Bank from 16 December 2024 that are set at 13.5% of TREA/RWA, 5% of TEM and 8% of TLOF (total liabilities and own funds) of OTP Bank's Resolution Group which shall be met with own funds and subordinated eligible instruments. OTP Bank shall meet the combined buffer requirement in addition to the consolidated MREL RWA requirement/MREL RWA subordination requirement.

OTP Bank's Resolution Group consists of entities included in the prudential scope of consolidation of OTP Bank without NKBM and Ipoteka Bank and their subsidiaries.

The MREL requirement of NKBM Resolution Group at consolidated level in 2023 was 20.88% of RWA, and 5.90% of TEM of NKBM Group. The MREL requirement applicable from 1 January 2024 is 22.44% of RWA and 5.90% of TEM of NKBM Group. No bank-specific subordination target has been set for NKBM Group. NKBM Group shall also meet the combined buffer requirement in addition to the consolidated MREL RWA requirement.

Expected changes in 2024

In 2024 SKB is expected to exit OTP's resolution group and join that of NKBM by the planned legal merge of the two Slovenian banks. Furthermore, a decision is expected on Ipoteka Bank (acquired in June 2023) whether NBH will include it in the resolution group of OTP Bank based on Section 7 of the Resolution Act.

NOTE 38: TRANSFER OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (in HUF mn)

Financial assets transferred but not derecognized:

	Transferred assets	Associated liabilities	Transferred assets	Associated liabilities
	Carrying amount 31/12/2023		Carrying amount 31/12/2022	
Financial assets at amortized cost				
Debt securities	213,166	197,315	332,082	282,227
Loans and advances	8,785	1,134	3,534	1,647
Total	221,951	198,449	335,616	283,874

As at 31 December 2023 and 2022, respectively, the Group had an obligation from repurchase agreements (repo liability) of HUF 126,237 million and HUF 217,264 million respectively. Securities sold temporarily under repurchase agreements will continue to be recognized in the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position of the Group in the appropriate securities category. The related liability is measured at amortized cost in the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position as "Amounts due to the National Governments, to the National Banks and other banks and repo liabilities".

Financial assets transferred, derecognized with continuing involvement

Financial assets which would have been derecognized but would be represented the continuing involvement are not recognized in the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position as at 31 December 2023 or as at 31 December 2022.

NOTE 39: OFF-BALANCE SHEET ITEMS AND DERIVATIVE FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (in HUF mn)

In the normal course of business, the Group becomes a party to various financial transactions that are not reflected on the Consolidated statement of financial position and

are referred to as off-balance sheet financial instruments. The following represent notional amounts of these off-balance sheet financial instruments, unless stated otherwise.

Contingent liabilities:

	31/12/2023	31/12/2022
Commitments to extend credit	4,784,943	4,230,289
Guarantees arising from banking activities	1,421,958	1,413,017
Factoring loan commitment	460,455	419,620
Confirmed letters of credit	61,997	53,557
Other	410,796	144,893
Contingent liabilities and commitments total in accordance with IFRS 9	7,140,149	6,261,376
Legal disputes (disputed value)	88,750	86,137
Underwriting guarantees	29,915	1,397
Other	2,990	5,393
Contingent liabilities and commitments total in accordance with IAS 37	121,655	92,927
Total	7,261,804	6,354,303

Legal disputes

At the balance sheet date, the Group was involved in various claims and legal proceedings of a nature considered normal to its business. The amount of these claims and legal proceedings corresponds to the amount of claims and legal proceedings in previous years.

The Group believes that the various asserted claims and litigations in which it is involved will not materially affect its financial position, future operating results or cash-flows, although no assurance can be given with respect to the ultimate outcome of any such claim or litigation. Provisions due to legal disputes were HUF 39,351 million as at 31 December 2023 and HUF 37,043 million as at 31 December 2022, respectively. (See Note 24)

Commitments to extend credit, guarantees and letters of credit

The primary purpose of these instruments is to ensure that funds are available to a customer as required. Guarantees and standby letters of credit, which represent irrevocable assurances that the Group will make payments in the event that a customer cannot meet its obligations to third parties, carry the same credit risk as loans.

Documentary and commercial letters of credit, which are written undertakings by the Group on behalf of a customer authorising a third party to draw drafts on the Group up to a stipulated amount under specific terms and conditions, are collateralised by the underlying shipments of goods to which they relate and therefore carry less risk than a direct borrowing.

Commitments to extend credit represent unused portions of authorisations to extend credit in the form of loans, guarantees or letters of credit. With respect to credit risk on commitments to extend credit, the Group is potentially

exposed to loss in an amount equal to the total unused commitments. However, the likely amount of loss is less than the total unused commitments since most commitments to extend credit are contingent upon customers maintaining specific credit standards.

Guarantees, irrevocable letters of credit and undrawn loan commitments are subject to similar credit risk monitoring and credit policies as utilised in the extension of loans. The Management of the Group believes the market risk associated with guarantees, irrevocable letters of credit and undrawn loan commitments are minimal.

Guarantees, payment undertakings arising from banking activities

Payment undertaking is a promise by the Group to assume responsibility for the debt obligation of a borrower if that borrower defaults until a determined amount, until a determined date, in case of fulfilling conditions, without checking the underlying transactions.

The guarantee's liability is joint and primary with the principal, in case of payment undertaking, while the Group assumes the obligation derived from guarantee independently by the conditions established by the Group. A guarantee is most typically required when the ability of the primary obligor to perform its obligations under a contract is in question, or when there is some public or private interest which requires protection from the consequences of the principal's default or delinquency.

A contract of guarantee is subject to the statute of frauds (or its equivalent local laws) which has maturity and is only enforceable if recorded in writing and signed by the surety and the principal. This means that if the beneficiary has not exercised his rights against the surety or guarantor by the deadline indicated, he automatically forfeits all his claims against the guarantor or surety.

In the case of a simple surety, the beneficiary is obliged to seek recovery of the debt from the debtor, because as long as the debt is recoverable from the debtor, the guarantor can refuse to pay, whereas in the case of a cash surety, the beneficiary can also go to the guarantor immediately, there being no objection to enforcement.

Derivatives

The Group maintains strict control limits on net open derivative positions, that is the difference between purchase and sale contracts, regard-

ing both the amount and the term. At any time the amount subject to credit risk is limited to the current fair value of instruments that are favourable to the Group (i.e. assets), which in relation to derivatives is only a small fraction of the contract or notional values used to express the volume of instruments outstanding. This credit risk exposure is managed as part of the overall lending limits with customers, together with potential exposures from market movements. Collateral or other security is not usually obtained for credit risk exposures on these instruments, except for trading with clients, where the Group in most of the cases requires margin deposits.

NOTE 40:

SHARE-BASED PAYMENTS AND EMPLOYEE BENEFITS (in HUF mn)

The previously approved option program required a modification due to the introduction of the Bank Group Policy on Payments accepted in resolution of Annual General Meeting regarding to the amendment of CRD III. Directives and Act on Credit Institutions and Financial Enterprises.

Key management personnel affected by the Bank Group Policy receive compensation based on performance assessment generally in the form of cash bonus and equity shares in a ratio of 50-50%. Assignment is based on OTP shares, furthermore performance-based payments are deferred in accordance with the rules of Credit Institutions Act.

The Bank ensures the share-based payment part for the management personnel of the Group members.

During implementation of the Remuneration Policy of the Group appeared that in case of certain foreign subsidiaries it is not possible to ensure the originally determined share-based payment because of legal reasons – incompatible with relevant EU-directives –, therefore a decision was made to cancel the share-based payment in affected countries, and virtual share-based payment – cash payment fixed to share price – was made from 2017. In case

of foreign subsidiaries virtual share-based payment was made uniformly from 2021 (in the case of payments related to 2021).

The quantity of usable shares for individuals calculated for settlement of share-based payment shall be determined as the ratio of the amount of share-based payment and share price determined by Supervisory Board (until the end of 2014 by Board of Directors). The value of the share-based payment at the performance assessment is determined within 10 days by Supervisory Board based on the average of the three previous trade day's middle rate of OTP Bank's equity shares fixed on the Budapest Stock Exchange.

At the same time the conditions of discounted share-based payment are determined, and share-based payment shall contain maximum HUF 6,000 discount at the assessment date, and earnings for the shares at the payment date is maximum HUF 12,000. Employee benefits are all forms of consideration given by an entity in exchange for service rendered by employees or for the termination of employment. IAS 19 Employee Benefits shall be applied in accounting for all employee benefits, except those to which IFRS 2 Share-based Payment applies.

The parameters for the share-based payment relating to ongoing years 2018–2020 by the Supervisory Board for periods of each year as follows:

Year	Share-purchasing at a discounted price		Price of remuneration exchanged to share	Share-purchasing at a discounted price		Price of remuneration exchanged to share	Share-purchasing at a discounted price		Price of remuneration exchanged to share
	Exercise price	Maximum earnings		Exercise price	Maximum earnings		Exercise price	Maximum earnings	
	for the year 2018			HUF per share for the year 2019			for the year 2020		
2019	10,413	4,000	12,413	-	-	-	-	-	-
2020	10,413	4,000	12,413	9,553	4,000	11,553	-	-	-
2021	10,413	4,000	12,413	9,553	4,000	11,553	12,644	9,000	16,644
2022	10,913	4,000	12,413	9,553	4,000	11,553	12,644	8,000	16,644
2023	10,913	4,000	12,413	9,553	4,000	11,553	13,644	8,000	16,644
2024	10,913	4,000	12,413	9,553	4,000	11,553	13,644	8,000	16,644
2025	10,913	4,000	12,413	9,553	4,000	11,553	13,644	8,000	16,644
2026	-	-	-	9,553	4,000	11,553	13,644	8,000	16,644
2027	-	-	-	-	-	-	13,644	8,000	16,644

The parameters for the share-based payment relating to ongoing years 2021–2022 by the Supervisory Board for periods of each year as follows:

Year	Share-purchasing at a discounted price		Price of remuneration exchanged to share	Share-purchasing at a discounted price		Price of remuneration exchanged to share
	Exercise price	Maximum earnings		Exercise price	Maximum earnings	
	for the year 2021*		HUF per share	for the year 2022		
2022	5,912	6,000	8,912	-	-	-
2023	6,912	7,000	8,912	7,773	6,000	10,773
2024	6,912	8,000	8,912	8,773	7,000	10,773
2025	6,912	9,000	8,912	8,773	8,000	10,773
2026	6,912	10,000	8,912	8,773	9,000	10,773
2027	6,912	10,000	8,912	8,773	10,000	10,773
2028	6,912	10,000	8,912	8,773	10,000	10,773
2029	-	-	-	8,773	10,000	10,773

Relevant factors considered during measurement of fair value related to share-based payment as follows:

Year	Reference price	Assumed volatility	Risk-free interest rate (HUF)						
			1-year	2-year	3-year	4-year	5-year	6-year	7-year
2017	9,200	21.30%	0.10%	0.50%	0.70%	1.00%	1.30%	1.30%	1.30%
2018	10,064	26.00%	0.20%	0.60%	1.00%	1.30%	1.60%	1.90%	2.10%
2019	12,413	19.20%	0.20%	0.70%	0.90%	1.10%	1.30%	1.40%	1.60%
2020	11,553	33.60%	0.60%	0.40%	0.50%	0.60%	0.80%	0.90%	1.00%
2021	16,644	28.60%	1.00%	1.60%	1.80%	1.90%	2.00%	2.10%	2.10%
2022	8,912	42.60%	7.10%	7.90%	7.60%	7.30%	7.10%	7.00%	6.90%
2023	10,773	33.30%	13.20%	9.20%	8.20%	7.70%	7.30%	7.10%	6.90%

Year	Expected dividends (HUF/Share)							Pricing model
	1-year	2-year	3-year	4-year	5-year	6-year	7-year	
2017	219	219	252	290	334	384	442	Binomial
2018	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	Binomial
2019	252	290	333	383	440	507	583	Binomial
2020	219	252	290	333	383	440	507	Binomial
2021	371	321	357	393	432	475	523	Binomial
2022	452	497	547	601	661	728	800	Binomial
2023	300	330	363	399	439	483	531	Binomial

* Parameters of benefits for year after 2021 due in 2029 only is applicable to foreign companies and for virtual benefits.

Based on parameters accepted by Supervisory Board relating to the year 2018 effective pieces are as follows as at 31 December 2023:

	Approved pieces of shares	Exercised until 31 December 2023	Weighted average share price at the date of exercise (in HUF)	Expired pieces	Exercisable as at 31 December 2023
Share-purchasing period started in 2019	82,854	82,854	13,843	-	-
Remuneration exchanged to share provided in 2019	17,017	17,017	11,829	-	-
Share-purchasing period started in 2020	150,230	150,230	14,294	-	-
Remuneration exchanged to share provided in 2020	33,024	33,024	11,897	-	-
Share-purchasing period started in 2021	73,799	73,799	16,314	-	-
Remuneration exchanged to share provided in 2021	14,618	14,618	16,468	-	-
Share-purchasing period started in 2022	86,456	77,425	14,605	9,031	-
Remuneration exchanged to share provided in 2022	13,858	13,858	8,529	-	-
Share-purchasing period started in 2023	45,155	45,155	14,736	-	-
Remuneration exchanged to share provided in 2023	3,217	3,217	11,820	-	-
Remuneration exchanged to share applying in 2024	-	-	-	-	864
Remuneration exchanged to share applying in 2025	-	-	-	-	432

Based on parameters accepted by Supervisory Board relating to the year 2019 effective pieces are as follows as at 31 December 2023:

	Approved pieces of shares	Exercised until 31 December 2023	Weighted average share price at the date of exercise (in HUF)	Expired pieces	Exercisable as at 31 December 2023
Share-purchasing period started in 2020	91,403	91,403	12,218	-	-
Remuneration exchanged to share provided in 2020	22,806	22,806	11,897	-	-
Share-purchasing period started in 2021	201,273	201,273	16,298	-	-
Remuneration exchanged to share provided in 2021	30,834	30,834	17,618	-	-
Share-purchasing period started in 2022	107,760	101,897	13,771	1,344	4,519
Remuneration exchanged to share provided in 2022	10,564	10,564	8,529	-	-
Share-purchasing period started in 2023	117,437	114,063	13,893	-	3,374
Remuneration exchanged to share provided in 2023	13,427	13,427	11,674	-	-
Share-purchasing period starting in 2024	-	-	-	-	44,421
Remuneration exchanged to share applying in 2024	-	-	-	-	6,279
Remuneration exchanged to share applying in 2025	-	-	-	-	1,000
Remuneration exchanged to share applying in 2026	-	-	-	-	500

Based on parameters accepted by Supervisory Board relating to the year 2020 effective pieces are as follows as at 31 December 2023:

	Approved pieces of shares	Exercised until 31 December 2023	Weighted average share price at the date of exercise (in HUF)	Expired pieces	Exercisable as at 31 December 2023
Share-purchasing period started in 2021	41,098	14,142	17,997	26,956	-
Remuneration exchanged to share provided in 2021	17,881	17,881	17,498	-	-
Share-purchasing period started in 2022	83,688	3,536	14,193	1,288	78,864
Remuneration exchanged to share provided in 2022	15,232	15,111	8,529	121	-
Share-purchasing period started in 2023	47,275	-	-	-	47,275
Remuneration exchanged to share provided in 2023	8,562	8,562	11,659	-	-
Share-purchasing period starting in 2024	-	-	-	-	51,002
Remuneration exchanged to share applying in 2024	-	-	-	-	9,518
Share-purchasing period starting in 2025	-	-	-	-	13,080
Remuneration exchanged to share applying in 2025	-	-	-	-	3,443
Remuneration exchanged to share applying in 2026	-	-	-	-	680
Remuneration exchanged to share applying in 2027	-	-	-	-	680

Based on parameters accepted by Supervisory Board relating to the year 2021 effective pieces are as follows as at 31 December 2023:

	Approved pieces of shares	Exercised until 31 December 2023	Weighted average share price at the date of exercise (in HUF)	Expired pieces	Exercisable as at 31 December 2023
Share-purchasing period started in 2022	60,018	59,776	10,122	242	-
Remuneration exchanged to share provided in 2022	11,028	11,028	8,691	-	-
Share-purchasing period started in 2023	117,276	117,276	13,672	-	-
Remuneration exchanged to share provided in 2023	10,824	10,824	11,534	-	-
Share-purchasing period starting in 2024	-	-	-	-	50,771
Remuneration exchanged to share applying in 2024	-	-	-	-	4,942
Share-purchasing period starting in 2025	-	-	-	-	54,262
Remuneration exchanged to share applying in 2025	-	-	-	-	4,942
Share-purchasing period starting in 2026	-	-	-	-	58,155
Remuneration exchanged to share applying in 2026	-	-	-	-	4,942
Share-purchasing period starting in 2027	-	-	-	-	25,305
Remuneration exchanged to share applying in 2027	-	-	-	-	631

Based on parameters accepted by Supervisory Board relating to the year 2022 effective pieces are as follows as at 31 December 2023:

	Approved pieces of shares	Exercised until 31 December 2023	Weighted average share price at the date of exercise (in HUF)	Expired pieces	Exercisable as at 31 December 2023
Share-purchasing period started in 2023	57,412	57,364	13,484	-	48
Remuneration exchanged to share provided in 2023	8,726	8,590	11,629	-	136
Share-purchasing period starting in 2024	-	-	-	-	103,450
Remuneration exchanged to share applying in 2024	-	-	-	-	8,494
Share-purchasing period starting in 2025	-	-	-	-	42,814
Remuneration exchanged to share applying in 2025	-	-	-	-	3,993
Share-purchasing period starting in 2026	-	-	-	-	43,714
Remuneration exchanged to share applying in 2026	-	-	-	-	3,993
Share-purchasing period starting in 2027	-	-	-	-	44,701
Remuneration exchanged to share applying in 2027	-	-	-	-	3,993
Share-purchasing period starting in 2028	-	-	-	-	19,756
Remuneration exchanged to share applying in 2028	-	-	-	-	-

Effective pieces relating to the periods starting in 2024–2028 settled during valuation of performance of year 2019–2022, can be modified based on risk assessment and personal changes.

In connection with the share-based compensation for Board of Directors and connecting compensation, shares given as a part of payments detailed above and for the year 2023 based on performance assessment accounted as equity-settled share-based transactions, HUF 3,292 million and HUF 2,948 million was recognized as expense for the year ended 31 December 2023 and 2022, respectively.

Defined benefit plan

Defined benefit plan is post-employment benefit plans other than defined contribution plan. The Group's net obligation is calculated by estimating the amount of employee's future benefit based on their services for the current and prior periods. The future value of benefit is being discounted to present value.

The Group has small number of plans and mainly in Bulgaria, Serbia, Montenegro, Croatia and Slovenia. These plans are providing retirement benefits upon pension age as lump-sum payment based either on fixed amounts or certain months of salary.

These plans are unfunded consequently there are no significant plan assets associated with these plans.

The movements of defined benefit obligation can be summarized as follows:

	31/12/2023	31/12/2022
Balance as at 1 January	4,728	5,264
Increase due to acquisition	1,621	–
Current service cost	369	432
Interest cost	322	105
Actuarial gains from changes in demographic assumptions	(497)	(110)
Actuarial loss/(gains) from changes in financial assumptions	844	(1,179)
Benefits paid	(279)	(271)
Past service cost	–	47
Other decreases	(322)	(19)
Revaluation difference	(202)	459
Closing balance	6,584	4,728

Amounts recognized in profit and loss:

	31/12/2023	31/12/2022
Current service cost	369	432
Net interest expense	322	105
Past service cost	–	47
Actuarial losses/(gains)	11	(288)
Other income	(340)	(129)
Total	362	167

Maturity analysis of the present value of defined benefit obligations:

	31/12/2023	31/12/2022
Within one year	609	575
Within 5 years and over one year	2,015	1,285
Within 10 years and over 5 years	2,107	1,470
Over 10 years	1,853	1,398
Total present value	6,584	4,728

Actuarial assumptions:

	31/12/2023	31/12/2022
Discount rate	2.88%–6.25%	1.80%–6.00%
Future salary increases	1.28%–8.50%	0.75%–8.00%

Since plan asset is not recognized in the Consolidated Financial Statements, the effect of the asset ceiling, the effect of changes in foreign exchange rates and the return on plan assets, excluding amounts included in interest accounts are also not recognized and therefore not presented.

OTP Group made an insignificant amount of contribution to the defined benefit plans during the year ended 31 December 2023 and 2022, respectively.

NOTE 41:**RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS (in HUF mn)**

The compensation of key management personnel, such as the members of the Board of Directors, members of the Supervisory Board, key employees of the Bank and its major

subsidiaries involved in the decision-making process in accordance with the compensation categories defined in IAS 24 Related Party Disclosures, is summarised below:

Compensations	31/12/2023	31/12/2022
Short-term employee benefits	9,974	9,020
Share-based payment	2,173	2,632
Other long-term employee benefits	556	474
Termination benefits	126	293
Post-employment benefits	-	1
Total	12,829	12,420

Share based compensations to the members of the Board of Directors, Supervisory Board or key employees of the Bank and its major subsidiaries are detailed in Note 40 Share-based payments.

An analysis of payment to executives of the Group related to their activity in Board of Directors and Supervisory Board is as follows:

	31/12/2023	31/12/2022
Members of Board of Directors	3,225	2,539
Members of Supervisory Board	432	348
Total	3,657	2,887

Connections with related party (key management personnel and their close family member and companies) by which line of the consolidated statement of financial position and off-balance sheet is presented:

	31/12/2023				31/12/2022			
	Other related parties	Associated companies	Other companies	Total	Other related parties	Associated companies	Other companies	Total
Assets								
Securities (net value)	608	52	-	660	601	-	-	601
Fair value adjustment of derivative financial instruments	-	164	-	164	-	-	-	-
Loans at amortized cost (net value)	70,091	22,048	2,459	94,598	75,704	23,554	4,067	103,325
Finance lease receivable (net value)	-	47	-	47	-	22	-	22
Loans mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss	200	1,711	-	1,911	164	-	-	164
Total assets	70,899	24,022	2,459	97,380	76,469	23,576	4,067	104,112
Liabilities								
Deposits from customers and loan liabilities	87,857	22,042	1,373	111,272	54,002	12,490	2,104	68,596
Fair value adjustment of derivative financial instruments	-	-	-	-	-	46	-	46
Total liabilities	87,857	22,042	1,373	111,272	54,002	12,536	2,104	68,642
Off-balance sheet items								
Undrawn line of credit	64,900	50	1,910	66,860	47,522	322	2,209	50,053
Bank Guarantee	11,080	1,914	2,491	15,485	8,455	-	2,652	11,107
Commitments and guarantees given	40	-	-	40	24	-	-	24
Total off-balance sheet items	76,020	1,964	4,401	82,385	56,001	322	4,861	61,184

Statement of profit or loss (turnover during the current period):

	31/12/2023	31/12/2022
Interest income	2,448	860
Fees and commissions	164	117
Interest expense	(514)	(243)
Fees and commission expenses	(2,094)	(7)
Loss allowance/Provision on loans, placements, for commitments and guarantees given	(86)	(29)
Operational costs	(4,093)	(1,852)
Net income from sale of assets	-	-

In the normal course of business, the Bank enters into other transactions with its unconsolidated subsidiaries of the Group, the amounts and volumes of which are not significant to these Consolidated Financial

Statements taken as a whole. Related party transactions were made on terms equivalent to those that prevail in arm's length transactions and such terms can be substantiated.

NOTE 42:

ACQUISITION (in HUF mn)

Acquisition and consolidation of subsidiaries

On 6 December 2021 OTP Bank signed an acquisition agreement with Alpha International Holdings Single Member S.A. on purchasing 100% shareholding of Alpha Bank SH.A., the Albanian subsidiary of the Greek Alpha Bank S.A. The purchase price has been agreed at EUR 55 million. The financial closing of the transaction was completed on 18 July 2022. The Seller shall, on an after-tax basis, indemnify and keep indemnified OTP Bank (the Purchaser) against all losses suffered or incurred by it arising directly out of two lawsuits. The aggregate liability of the Seller for all indemnity claims shall not exceed three million euros.

The Seller made a strategic decision to dispose of its Albanian subsidiary. Purchasing an entity with negative goodwill is reasoned by altogether the expected cost synergies arising from the market situation in Albania.

In line with the sale and purchase agreement (two-step structure of purchase agreement) concluded on 12 December 2022 between OTP Bank and the Ministry of Economy and Finance of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the first step of the Ipoteka Bank acquisition was completed on 13 June 2023. Consequently,

OTP Bank became the majority shareholder of Ipoteka Bank by acquiring a 73.71% stake and became indirect shareholder of Ipoteka Bank's wholly-owned subsidiaries. In the second step of the transaction, the shares that remained in the ownership of the Ministry will be bought three years after the first step by purchasing further 25% of the shares owned by the seller.

On the basis of contractual conditions, different purchase price modifying factors can modify the second instalment of the purchase price.

In this regard, the amount of HUF 15,757 million compensation assets presented in the consolidated financial statement, which comes from the fact that the former owners of the acquired company are contractually indemnifying the acquiring OTP Bank due to the acquired uncertainties.

As a result of the acquisition, OTP Group entered the Central Asian region, and is the first foreign bank to participate in the privatization of the Uzbek banking sector.

On 31 May 2021, OTP Bank signed a share sale and purchase agreement on purchasing 100% shareholding of OTP Luxembourg S.a.r.l. and its subsidiaries – Nova KBM d.d. and Aleja Finance d.o.o., (hereinafter "NKBM group") which are 80% owned by funds managed by affiliates of Apollo Global Management, Inc. and 20% by EBRD. The financial closing

of the transaction took place on 6 February 2023, after obtaining all the necessary regulatory approvals. The acquisition of the bank is the most significant acquisition in the history of OTP Group.

The integration process of the two Slovenian subsidiaries, SKB banka purchased in 2019 and Nova KBM is expected to be completed in 2024. The new bank will be the largest foreign subsidiary of OTP Group.

On 27 September, 2023, Aranykalász Group became with 100% ownership the member of OTP Group through Portfolion Zöld Magántőkealap. Aranykalász Group contains Aranykalász 1955. Mezőgazdasági Ltd., Aranymező 2001. Mezőgazdasági Ltd., Agromag-Plusz Mezőgazdasági Ltd.

On 7 November 2023, Szekszárd Group engaged in agricultural activities became

100% owned by OTP Group through Portfolion Zöld Magántőkealap. Szekszárd Group contains Szekszárdi Mezőgazdasági Plc. and Szajki Mezőgazdasági Plc.

On 10 October 2022 OTP Fund Management Company and OTP banka Srbija a.d. signed a share sale and purchase agreement on purchasing 100% shareholding of Ilirika DZU AD Beograd, a Serbian asset management company, with the Slovenian companies Ilirika Fintrade d.o.o., Ilirika svetovanje d.o.o. and Ilirika d.d. The ownership proportion is 75–25%, the total consideration for the purchase of the shares was 93,8 million RSD. The financial closing of the transaction took place on 11 July 2023.

In October 2023 the Subsidiary changed its name to OTP Invest AD Beograd. Through this acquisition OTP Group entered the Serbian asset management market with only a few market competitors.

The fair value of the assets and liabilities acquired is as follows:

	JSCMB 'Ipoteka Bank' (June 2023)	NKBM group (February 2023)	Aranykalász group (August 2023)	Szekszárd group (November 2023)	OTP Invest (July 2023)	Total (2023)	Alpha Bank S.A. (July 2022)
Cash amounts and due from banks and balances with the National Banks	(98,886)	(887,441)	(925)	(585)	(57)	(987,894)	(58,880)
Placements with other banks, repo receivables	(50,298)	(11,605)	–	–	–	(61,903)	(26,500)
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	–	(11,167)	–	–	–	(11,167)	–
Securities at fair value through other comprehensive income	(154)	(136,612)	–	–	–	(136,766)	(46,003)
Loans at amortized cost	(875,037)	(2,037,656)	–	–	–	(2,912,693)	(101,642)
Loans mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Associates and other investments	(981)	(4,891)	(12)	(2,279)	–	(8,163)	–
Securities at amortized cost	(136,267)	(788,383)	–	–	–	(924,650)	(3,038)
Property and equipment	(27,187)	(20,199)	(2,852)	(1,434)	(1)	(51,673)	(1,063)
Intangible assets	(1,200)	(17,171)	–	(3)	(110)	(18,484)	(1,391)
Right-of-use assets	(1,920)	(1,941)	–	–	–	(3,861)	(3,209)
Investment properties	–	(9,910)	–	–	–	(9,910)	–
Derivative financial assets designated as hedge accounting	–	(1,842)	–	–	–	(1,842)	–
Other assets	(31,533)	(50,941)	(11,294)	(10,502)	(6)	(104,276)	(6,852)
Total assets	(1,223,463)	(3,979,759)	(15,083)	(14,803)	(174)	(5,233,282)	(248,579)

	JSCMB 'Ipoteka Bank' (June 2023)	NKBM group (February 2023)	Aranykalász group (August 2023)	Szekszard group (November 2023)	OTP Invest (July 2023)	Total (2023)	Alpha Bank SH.A. (July 2022)
Amounts due to the banks, the National Governments, deposits from the National Banks and other banks and repo liabilities	571,792	69,398	300	990	-	642,480	1,969
Deposits from customers	309,898	3,250,141	-	-	188	3,560,227	213,400
Liabilities from issued securities	118,897	169,071	-	-	-	287,968	-
Derivative financial liabilities held for trading	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Derivative financial liabilities designated as hedge accounting	-	2,982	-	-	-	2,982	-
Leasing liabilities	-	1,967	-	-	-	1,967	3,346
Other liabilities	27,681	51,157	1,415	768	7	81,028	6,089
Subordinated bonds and loans	12,098	32,916	-	-	-	45,014	-
Total liabilities	1,040,366	3,577,632	1,715	1,758	195	4,621,666	224,804
Net assets	(183,097)	(402,127)	(13,368)	(13,045)	21	(611,616)	(23,775)

	JSCMB 'Ipoteka Bank' (June 2023)	NKBM group (February 2023)	Aranykalász group (August 2023)	Szekszard group (November 2023)	OTP Invest (July 2023)	Total (2023)	Alpha Bank SH.A. (July 2022)
Net assets total	(183,097)	(402,127)	(13,368)	(13,045)	21	(611,616)	(23,775)
Non-controlling interest*	3,149	-	-	-	-	3,149	-
Negative goodwill/ (Goodwill)	93,891	104,470	-	-	(324)	198,037	3,784
Net cash	(86,057)	(297,657)	(13,368)	(13,045)	(303)	(410,430)	(19,991)
Cash acquired on purchase	98,886	887,441	925	585	57	987,894	58,880
Net cash paid for acquisition	12,829	589,784	(12,443)	(12,460)	(246)	577,464	38,889
Purchase price – part one	(83,347)						
Purchase price – part two	(2,710)						
Total	(86,057)						

Breakdown of the acquired entity's income, profit/loss from the date of the acquisition:

	Interest income	Net result	One-off expense**
JSCMB 'Ipoteka Bank'	96,490	(52,760)	(40,060)
NKBM group	156,314	77,804	(10,010)
Aranykalász group	-	-	-
Szekszárd group	-	-	-
OTP Invest	1	(37)	-
Total	252,805	25,007	(50,070)

Breakdown of the acquired entity's income, profit/loss if the Group would have acquired from the beginning of year 2023:

	Interest income	Net result	One-off expense**
JSCMB 'Ipoteka Bank'	175,815	(70,215)	(40,060)
NKBM group	166,772	79,338	(10,010)
Aranykalász group	-	1,607	-
Szekszárd group	-	2,904	-
OTP Invest	2	(89)	-
Total	342,589	13,545	(50,070)

* Non-controlling interest was measured at its proportionate share of net assets of the acquiree.

** The net result was decreased by the loss allowance on loans in accordance with IFRS 9 after the first day of the acquisition (Day 1).

With the acquisition the following shares were purchased:

	Number of shares	Type	Voting rights
JSCMB 'Ipoteka Bank'	2,203,591,374,374	Common stock	73.7090%
JSCMB 'Ipoteka Bank'	59,197,658	Preferred dividend	0.0020%
Ipoteka Leasing LLC	60,000,000,000	Common stock	100.00%
IMKON Sugurta JSC	45,000,000,000	Business share	100.00%
Mortgage refinancing Company of Uzbekistan	20,000,000	Common stock	20.00%
OTP Luxembourg s.á.r.l.	2,771,440	Business share	100.00%
Nova Kreditna Banka Maribor d.d.	10,000,000	Common stock	100.00%
Telekom Slovenije, d.d.	11,938	Common stock	0.18%
Elektro Maribor d.d.	76,715	Common stock	0.23%
Pivka Perutninarstvo d.d.	486	Common stock	0.04%
Skupina Prva, Zavarovalniški Holding, d.d.	4,764	Preferred dividend	2.35%
Sava d.d.	496,851	Common stock	1.71%
VISA Inc. C	3,688	Preferred dividend	0.00%
VISA Inc. A	369	Preferred dividend	0.00%
Bodočnost Maribor d.o.o.	1	Business share	1.00%
Sklad Za Reševanje Bank	50,003,264	Business share	26.17%
SWIFT SCRL La Hulpe, Belgija	32	Business share	0.03%
Bankart d.o.o.	584,424	Business share	29.22%
Aleja Finance d.o.o.	500,000	Business share	100.00%
Aranykalász 1955. Mezőgazdasági Ltd.	41,670,000	Business share	100.00%
Dél-borsodi Gazdák Ltd.	3,703,260	Business share	40.82%
"Egertej" Ltd.	4,274,600	Business share	28.12%
Aranymező 2001. Mezőgazdasági Ltd.	2,250,000	Business share	100.00%
Agromag-Plusz Mezőgazdasági Ltd.	28,650,000	Business share	98.34%
Szekszárdi Mezőgazdasági Plc.	52	Common stock	100.00%
Szajki Mezőgazdasági Plc.	659,859	Common stock	100.00%
Újberek Ltd.	4,800,000	Business share	100.00%
Sióvölgye Ltd.	156,580,000	Business share	100.00%
Orbánhegyi Szőlőbirtok Limited partnership	25,000	Business share	76.92%
Szekszárdi Liszt Pincészet Ltd.	30,000,000	Business share	100.00%
Iphygénia Ltd.	51,000,000	Business share	100.00%
ZA-Gamma Agro Ltd.	2,250,000	Business share	99.00%
GM Agrár Ltd.	3,000,000	Business share	100.00%
Szajkmenti Gazda Limited partnership	95,000	Business share	100.00%
Sióparti Gazda Limited partnership	5,000	Business share	87.50%
OTP invest AD Beograd	177,032	Common stock	100.00%

NOTE 43:**SIGNIFICANT SUBSIDIARIES AND ASSOCIATES (in HUF mn)**

Investments in companies in which the Bank has a controlling interest are detailed below.
They are fully consolidated companies and incorporated in Hungary unless otherwise stated.

Significant subsidiaries

Name	Ownership (Direct and Indirect)		Activity
	31/12/2023	31/12/2022	
DSK Bank AD (Bulgaria)	99.92%	99.92%	commercial banking services
OTP Bank JSC (Ukraine)	100.00%	100.00%	commercial banking services
JSC "OTP Bank" (Russia)	97.92%	97.92%	commercial banking services
OTP banka d.d. (Croatia)	100.00%	100.00%	commercial banking services
OTP Bank Romania S.A. (Romania)	100.00%	100.00%	commercial banking services
OTP banka Srbija a.d. Novi Sad (Serbia)	100.00%	100.00%	commercial banking services
Crnogorska komercijalna banka a.d. (Montenegro)	100.00%	100.00%	commercial banking services
Banka OTP Albania SH.A. (Albania)	100.00%	100.00%	commercial banking services
OTP Bank S.A. (Moldova)	98.26%	98.26%	commercial banking services
SKB Banka d.d. Ljubljana (Slovenia)	100.00%	100.00%	commercial banking services
Nova Kreditna Banka Maribor d.d. (Slovenia)	100.00%	-	commercial banking services
JSCMB 'Ipoteka Bank' (Uzbekistan)	79.58%	-	commercial banking services
OTP Financing Malta Company Ltd. (Malta)	100.00%	100.00%	refinancing activities
OTP Holding Ltd. (Cyprus)	100.00%	100.00%	refinancing activities
OTP Factoring Ltd.	100.00%	100.00%	work-out
OTP Mortgage Bank Ltd.	100.00%	100.00%	mortgage lending
OTP Real Estate Ltd.	100.00%	100.00%	real estate management and development
Merkantil Bank Ltd.	100.00%	100.00%	finance lease
OTP Building Society Ltd.	100.00%	100.00%	housing savings and loan
OTP Fund Management Ltd.	100.00%	100.00%	fund management
Bank Center No. 1. Ltd.	100.00%	100.00%	real estate lease
Inga Kettő Ltd.	100.00%	100.00%	property management
OTP Funds Servicing and Consulting Ltd.	100.00%	100.00%	fund services
OTP Real Estate Leasing Ltd.	100.00%	100.00%	real estate leasing

Significant associates and joint ventures

Summarized financial and non-financial information of associates which are accounted according to IAS 28 and in line with IFRS 9 as at 31 December 2023 is as follows:

List of associated entities	Carrying amount	Ownership of OTP Bank	Profit after tax	Country/Headquarter	Activity
Edrone spółka z ograniczoną odpowiedzialnością	848	23.54%	(342)	Poland/Krakow	Computer programming activities
NovaKid Inc.	2,009	4.07%	(231)	USA/San Francisco	Online kids English learning platform operator
Banzai Cloud Closed Co. Plc.	4	17.42%	267	Hungary/Budapest	Computer programming activities
CodeCool Ltd	1,310	7.26%	(731)	Hungary/Budapest	Other education
Pepita.hu Closed Co. Plc.	2,679	38.75%	(580)	Hungary/Szeghalom	Retail sale via mail order houses or via Internet
Seon Holdings Ltd.	8,070	19.26%	(1,210)	UK/London	Computer programming activities
VCC Live Group Closed Co. Plc.	1,632	24.72%	(220)	Hungary/Budapest	Computer programming activities
Cursor Insight Ltd.	73	6.75%	(51)	UK/London	Computer programming activities
OneSoil Ag.	6	3.72%	(819)	Switzerland/Zurich	Computer programming activities
Packhelp Spółka Akcyjna	899	3.14%	(2,725)	Poland/Warsaw	Manufacture of corrugated paper and paperboard and of containers of paper and paperboard
Phoenix Play Invest Closed Co. Plc.	6,368	21.68%	151	Hungary/Budapest	Activities of holding companies
Algorithmiq Invest Closed Co. Plc.	5,185	21.68%	(8,907)	Hungary/Budapest	Activities of holding companies
Deligo Vision Technologies Ltd.	302	8.70%	(215)	Hungary/Budapest	Other information service activities
Shopper Park Plus Closed Co. Plc.*	5,237	2.80%	3,175	Hungary/Budapest	Sale and purchase of own real estate
New Frontier Technology Invest SARL	3,624	14.00%	103	Luxemburg/Luxembourg	Activities of holding companies
Mindgram sp. z.o.o	206	2.38%	(1,083)	Poland/Warsaw	Other human health activities
Tine Limited	-	0.00%	(1,086)	Great Britain/London	Child day-care services
Renewabl Ltd.	102	5.01%	(269)	Great Britain/London	Other information technology services
Giganci Programowania sp. z.o.o.	514	5.03%	(149)	Poland/Warsaw	Other education
FlowX.Ai., Inc	2,252	9.50%	(1,786)	USA/Camano Park	Computer programming activities
Commsignia Inc.	1,763	3.17%	(1,438)	USA/Santa Clara	Retail sale of computers, peripheral units and software in specialized stores
Deskbird AG	1,079	8.46%	(1,944)	St. Gallen/Switzerland	Computer programming activities
Subtotal (Investments through funds)	44,162		(20,090)		
OTP Risk Fund I.	611	44.12%	158	Hungary/Budapest	Trusts, funds and similar financial entities
OTP-DayOne Magvető Fund	280	22.00%	308	Hungary/Budapest	Trusts, funds and similar financial entities
D-ÉG Thermoset Ltd. 'u.l.'	-	46.99%	n.a.	Hungary/Dunaújváros	Wholesale of hardware, plumbing and heating equipment and supplies
Company for Cash Services AD	392	25.00%	337	Bulgaria/Sofia	Other financial service activities, except insurance and pension funding
Fabetker Ltd.	3	20.00%	119	Hungary/Nádudvar	Manufacture of concrete products for construction purposes
NGY Propertiers Investment SRL	11,637	14.54%	6,903	Romania/Bucharest	Renting and operating of own or leased real estate
Fintech CEE Software Invest Ltd.	408	20.04%	(7)	Hungary/Budapest	Activities of holding companies
Bankart Procesiranje Placilnih Instrumentov d.o.o.	7,219	43.06%	(1,733)	Ljubjana/Slovenia	Data processing, web hosting services
Mortgage refinancing Company of Uzbekistan	1,030	20.00%	(615)	Tashkent/Uzbekistan	Refinancing mortgage loans
Dél-borsodi Gazdák Ltd.	4	40.92%	(4)	Hungary/Mezőkeresztes	Wholesale of grain, tobacco, seeds and animal feeds.
"Egertej" Ltd.	8	28.12%	78	Hungary/Eger	Manufacture of dairy products.
Orbánhegyi Szőlőbirtok Bt.	-	25.00%	28	Hungary/Budapest	Viticulture
Subtotal	21,592		5,572		
Total	65,754		(14,518)		

* Previously known as: GRADUW Invest Closed Co. Plc

Summarized financial and non-financial information of associates which are accounted according to IAS 28 and in line with IFRS 9 as at 31 December 2022 is as follows:

List of associated entities	Carrying amount	Ownership of OTP Bank	Profit after tax	Country/Headquarter	Activity
Edrone spółka z ograniczoną odpowiedzialnością	822	23.54%	(516)	Poland/Krakow	Computer programming activities
NovaKid Inc.	1,723	4.07%	(5,409)	USA/San Francisco	Online kids English learning platform operator
Banzai Cloud Closed Co. Plc.	216	17.42%	267	Hungary/Budapest	Computer programming activities
CodeCool Ltd.	1,323	20.15%	1	Hungary/Budapest	Other education
Pepita.hu Closed Co. Plc.	1,323	40.00%	(157)	Hungary/Szeghalom	Retail sale via mail order houses or via Internet
Seon Holdings Ltd.	8,689	19.26%	(3)	UK/London	Computer programming activities
VCC Live Group Closed Co. Plc.	1,308	24.75%	(226)	Hungary/Budapest	Computer programming activities
Cursor Insight Ltd.	75	6.75%	n.a.	UK/London	Computer programming activities
OneSoil Ag.	362	3.72%	(514)	Switzerland/Zurich	Computer programming activities
Packhelp Spółka Akcyjna	1,168	3.15%	(3,385)	Poland/Warsaw	Manufacture of corrugated paper and paperboard and of containers of paper and paperboard
Phoenix Play Invest closed Co. Plc.	2,350	21.69%	(1)	Hungary/Budapest	Activities of holding companies
Algorithmiq Invest Closed Co. Plc.	8,195	21.69%	792	Hungary/Budapest	Activities of holding companies
Deligo Vision Technologies Ltd.	205	2.50%	(15)	Hungary/Budapest	Other information service activities
GRADUW Invest Closed Co. Plc.	4,803	3.81%	131	Hungary/Budapest	Sale and purchase of own real estate
SEH-Partner Ltd.	6,403	30.56%	n.a.	Hungary/Budapest	Activities of holding companies
New Frontier Technology Invest SARL	3,393	14.01%	n.a.	Luxemburg/Luxembourg	Activities of holding companies
Mindgram sp. z.o.o	200	2.38%	(328)	Poland/Warsaw	Other human health activities
Subtotal (Investments through funds)	42,558		(9,363)		
OTP Risk Fund I.	520	44.12%	(52)	Hungary/Budapest	Trusts, funds and similar financial entities
OTP-DayOne Magvető Fund	683	22.00%	13	Hungary/Budapest	Trusts, funds and similar financial entities
D-ÉG Thermoset Ltd. 'u.l.'	-	46.99%	-	Hungary/Dunaújváros	Wholesale of hardware, plumbing and heating equipment and supplies
Company for Cash Services AD	392	25.00%	183	Bulgaria/Sofia	Other financial service activities, except insurance and pension funding
Fabetker Ltd.	1	20.48%	135	Hungary/Nádudvar	Manufacture of concrete products for construction purposes
NGY Propertiers Investment SRL	11,735	14.54%	(22,567)	Romania/Bucharest	Renting and operating of own or leased real estate
Simonyi út 20. Ingatlan-hasznosító Ltd.	90	47.62%	-	Hungary/Debrecen	Renting and operating of own or leased real estate
Fintech CEE Software Invest Ltd.	127	20.04%	n.a.	Hungary/Budapest	Activities of holding companies
Subtotal	13,548		(22,288)		
Total	56,106		(31,651)		

NOTE 44:

TRUST ACTIVITIES (in HUF mn)

The Bank acts as a trustee for certain loans granted by companies or employers to their employees, mainly for housing purposes. The ultimate risk for these loans rests with the party advancing the funds.

As these loans and related funds are not considered to be assets or liabilities of the Group, they have been excluded from the accompanying Consolidated Statement of Financial Position.

	31/12/2023	31/12/2022
The amount of loans managed by the Group as a trustee	37,402	37,714

NOTE 45:**CONCENTRATION OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES**

In the percentage of the total assets	31/12/2023	31/12/2022
Receivables from, or securities issued by the Hungarian Government or the NBH	13.32%	14.75%

There were no other significant concentrations of the assets or liabilities of the Group either as at 31 December 2023 or as at 31 December 2022.

The Group continuously provides the NBH with reports on the extent of dependency on large depositors as well as the exposure of the biggest 50 depositors towards the Group.

Further to this obligatory reporting to the NBH, the Group pays particular attention on the exposure of its largest partners and cares for maintaining a closer relationship with these partners in order to secure the stability of the level of deposits.

The organisational unit of the Bank in charge of partner-risk management analyses the biggest partners on a constant basis and sets limits on the Bank's and the Group's exposure separately partner-by-partner. If necessary, it modifies partner-limits in due course thereby reducing the room for manoeuvring of the Treasury and other business areas.

The Bank's internal regulation (Limit-management regulation) controls risk management

related to exposures of clients. The Bank makes a difference between clients or clients who are economically connected with each other, partners, partners operating in the same geographical region or in the same economic sector, exposures from customers. Limit-management regulation includes a specific range provision system used by the Bank to control risk exposures. This regulation has to be used by the Bank for its business (lending) risk-taking activity both in retail and corporate sector.

To specify credit risk limits Group strives their clients get an acceptable margin of risk based on their financial situation. In the Group limit system has to be provided a lower-level decision-making delegation.

If a Group member takes risk against a client or group of clients (either inside the local economy or outside), the client will be qualified as a group level risk and these limits will be specified at group level.

The validity period of this policy is 12 months. The limit shall be reviewed prior to the expiry date but at least once a year – based on the relevant information required to limit calculations.

NOTE 46:

EARNINGS PER SHARE

Consolidated Earnings per share attributable to the ordinary shares of the Group are determined by dividing consolidated Net profit for the year attributable to ordinary shareholders, after the deduction of declared preference

dividends, by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year. Dilutive potential ordinary shares are deemed to have been converted into ordinary shares.

Earnings per share from continuing and discontinued operations	31/12/2023	31/12/2022
Consolidated profit after income tax for the period attributable to ordinary shareholders (in HUF mn)	988,658	346,354
Weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year for calculating basic EPS (number of share)	267,591,265	268,790,272
Basic Earnings per share (in HUF)	3,695	1,289
Consolidated profit after income tax for the period attributable to ordinary shareholders (in HUF mn)	988,658	346,354
Modified weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year for calculating diluted EPS (number of share)	267,737,358	268,873,185
Diluted Earnings per share (in HUF)	3,693	1,288

Earnings per share from continuing operations	31/12/2023	31/12/2022
Consolidated profit after income tax for the period attributable to ordinary shareholders (in HUF mn)	1,009,904	318,351
Weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year for calculating basic EPS (number of share)	267,591,265	268,790,272
Basic Earnings per share (in HUF)	3,774	1,184
Consolidated profit after income tax for the period attributable to ordinary shareholders (in HUF mn)	1,009,904	318,351
Modified weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year for calculating diluted EPS (number of share)	267,737,358	268,873,185
Diluted Earnings per share (in HUF)	3,772	1,184

Earnings per share from discontinued operations	31/12/2023	31/12/2022
Consolidated profit after income tax for the period attributable to ordinary shareholders (in HUF mn)	(21,246)	28,003
Weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year for calculating basic EPS (number of share)	267,591,265	268,790,272
Basic Earnings per share (in HUF)	(79)	104
Consolidated profit after income tax for the period attributable to ordinary shareholders (in HUF mn)	(21,246)	28,003
Modified weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year for calculating diluted EPS (number of share)	267,737,358	268,873,185
Diluted Earnings per share (in HUF)	(79)	104

	31/12/2023	31/12/2022
Weighted average number of ordinary shares	280,000,010	280,000,010
Average number of Treasury shares	12,408,745	11,209,738
Weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year for calculating basic EPS	267,591,265	268,790,272
Dilutive effects of options issued in accordance with the remuneration policy and convertible into ordinary shares*	146,093	82,913
The modified weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year for calculating diluted EPS	267,737,358	268,873,185

* Both in the year 2023 and 2022 the dilutive effect is in connection with the Remuneration Policy and the Management Option Program.

NOTE 47:
**NET GAIN OR LOSS REALIZED ON FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS
(in HUF mn)**

31/12/2023	Net interest/similar to interest gain and loss	Net non-interest gain and loss	Loss allowance	Other Comprehensive Income
Cash, amounts due from banks and balances with the National Banks	354,208	-	1,060	-
Placements with other banks	187,436	-	1,455	-
Repo receivables	17,011	-	(371)	-
Securities at amortized cost	242,256	(18,716)	9,185	-
Loans at amortized cost	1,345,570	34,335	(149,822)	-
Finance lease receivables	100,749	-	1,656	-
Other financial assets**	6,942	-	1,333	-
Financial assets at amortized cost total	2,254,172	15,619	(135,504)	-
Trading securities at fair value through profit or loss	-	7,713	-	-
Non-trading instruments mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss	-	8,240	-	-
Interest-bearing securities at fair value through other comprehensive income*	55,320	(1,221)	(354)	76,954
Non-interest-bearing instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	430	-	1,465
Loans mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss	92,117	96,082	(91)	-
Financial assets at fair value total	147,437	111,244	(445)	78,419
Total result on financial assets	2,401,609	126,863	(135,949)	78,419
Amounts due to banks, the National Governments, deposits from the National Banks and other banks	(74,338)	-	-	-
Repo liabilities	(40,398)	-	-	-
Deposits from customers	(484,398)	386,823	-	-
Liabilities from issued securities	(116,628)	-	-	-
Leasing liabilities	(2,970)	-	-	-
Subordinated bonds and loans	(32,565)	-	-	-
Financial liabilities at amortized cost total	(751,297)	386,823	-	-
Financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss	(1,433)	(4,542)	-	-
Total result on financial liabilities	(752,730)	382,281	-	-
Derivative financial instruments**	(262,173)	(12,760)	-	-
Total result on financial instruments	1,386,706	496,384	(135,949)	78,419

**Current year change of derivative financial assets and liabilities held-for-trading
and designated as hedge accounting by types of results in the profit or loss:**

31/12/2023	Held-for-trading	Hedge accounting
Balance as at 1 January	(109,265)	20,298
Change in current period through p/l	106,994	(44,576)
on interest income/interest expense	(27,506)	86,915
on net results on derivative instruments	66,774	(26,714)
on revaluation difference	67,726	(104,777)
Realized result on closed deals/matured deals	13,088	494
Increase due to acquisition	104	1,842
Assets held for sale	1,216	-
Foreign currency translation difference	1,004	10
Closing balance	13,141	(21,932)

* For the year 2023 HUF (1,221) million net non-interest loss on securities at fair value through other comprehensive income was transferred from other comprehensive income to profit or loss.

** Gains from other financial assets and derivative financial instruments recognized in net interest income as Income similar to interest income.

31/12/2022	Net interest/ similar to interest gain and loss	Net non-interest gain and loss	Loss allowance	Other Comprehensive Income
Cash, amounts due from banks and balances with the National Banks	62,120	-	(440)	-
Placements with other banks	153,692	-	(19)	-
Repo receivables	4,261	-	50	-
Securities at amortized cost	139,445	(4,636)	(31,471)	-
Loans at amortized cost	906,011	31,144	(168,406)	-
Finance lease receivables	74,994	-	(23,513)	-
Other financial assets**	4,123	-	(1,204)	-
Financial assets at amortized cost total	1,344,646	26,508	(225,003)	-
Trading securities at fair value through profit or loss	-	(3,168)	-	-
Non-trading instruments mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss	54	265	-	-
Interest-bearing securities at fair value through other comprehensive income*	53,078	(1,022)	(29,290)	(123,874)
Non-interest-bearing instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	8	-	4,497
Loans mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss	54,036	(5,951)	13,346	-
Financial assets at fair value total	107,168	(9,868)	(15,944)	(119,377)
Total result on financial assets	1,451,814	16,640	(240,947)	(119,377)
Amounts due to banks, the National Governments, deposits from the National Banks and other banks	(14,885)	-	-	-
Repo liabilities	(31,006)	-	-	-
Deposits from customers	(253,609)	338,952	-	-
Liabilities from issued securities	(27,838)	-	-	-
Leasing liabilities	(2,296)	-	-	-
Subordinated bonds and loans	(8,986)	-	-	-
Financial liabilities at amortized cost total	(338,620)	338,952	-	-
Financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss	(562)	1,932	-	-
Total result on financial liabilities	(339,182)	340,884	-	-
Derivative financial instruments**	(85,764)	16,360	-	-
Total result on financial instruments	1,026,868	373,884	(240,947)	(119,377)

Current year change of derivative financial assets and liabilities held for trading and designated as hedge accounting by types of results in the profit or loss:

31/12/2022	Held-for-trading	Hedge accounting
Balance as at 1 January	(18,232)	7,529
Change in current period through p/l	(57,689)	1,555
on interest income/interest expense	(56,775)	(1,152)
on net results on derivative instruments	(77,886)	48,429
on revaluation difference	76,972	(45,722)
Realized result on closed deals/matured deals	(31,820)	11,219
Foreign currency translation difference	(1,524)	(5)
Closing balance	(109,265)	20,298

* For the year of 2022 HUF (1,022) million net non-interest loss on securities at fair value through other comprehensive income was transferred from other comprehensive income to profit or loss.

** Gains from other financial assets and derivative financial instruments recognized in net interest income as Income similar to interest income.

NOTE 48:**FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (in HUF mn)**

In determining the fair value of a financial asset or liability the Group uses the market price in the case of instruments that are quoted on an active market. In most cases market price is not publicly available, so the Group has to make assumptions or use valuation techniques to determine the fair value of a financial instrument. See Note 48.4. for more information about fair value classes applied for financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value in these financial statements.

To provide a reliable estimate of the fair value of those financial instruments that are originally measured at amortized cost, the Group used the discounted cash-flow analyses (loans, placements with other banks, repo receivables, amounts due to banks, repo liabilities, deposits from customers). The fair value of issued securities and subordinated bonds is based on quoted prices (e.g. Reuters). Cash and amounts due from banks and balances with the National Banks represent amounts available immediately thus the fair value equals to the cost.

The assumptions used when calculating the fair value of financial assets and liabilities when using valuation technique are the following:

- the discount rates are the risk-free rates related to the denomination currency adjusted by the appropriate risk premium as of the end of the reporting period,
- the contractual cash-flows are considered for the performing loans and for the non-performing loans, the amortized cost less impairment is considered as fair value,
- the future cash-flows for floating interest rate instruments are estimated from the yield curves as of the end of the reporting period,
- the fair value of the deposit which can be due in demand cannot be lower than the amount payable on demand.

Classes of assets and liabilities not measured at fair value in the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position, the income approach

was used to convert future cash-flows to a single current amount. Fair value of current assets is equal to carrying amount, fair value of liabilities from issued securities and other bond-type classes of assets and liabilities not measured at fair value measured based on Reuters market rates, and the fair value of other classes not measured at fair value of the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position is measured at discounted cash-flow method. Fair value of loans, net of loss allowance for loans measured at discount rate adjustment technique, the discount rate is derived from observed rates of return for comparable assets or liabilities that are traded in the market.

Methods and significant assumptions used to determine fair value of the different levels of financial instruments:

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

Asset held for sale is valued at fair value less cost to sell, that is in this case equal to the sales price and would be classified as Level 3 fair value.

Use of modified yield curve

During the year ended 31 December 2023 and 2022 yield curves derived from Hungarian government bonds ("ÁKK curve") have become distorted due to certain market events, which means that real liquidity has concentrated on certain part of the yield curve. Therefore, a modified yield curve – which is not observable on the market – has been used at the concerning fair value calculations. This yield curve is based on the relevant yield curve

points of the original ÁKK curve. Based on Management's discretion fair value calculated with modified yield curves can represent the perspective of market participants reliable at current market conditions.

For the year ended 31 December 2023 and 2022 modified yield curve was used for calculating fair value in case of subsidized personal loans represented in "Loans mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss" line.

48.1 Fair value of financial assets and liabilities at amortized cost by level of the fair value hierarchy and their carrying amount

31/12/2023	Carrying amount	Fair value	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Cash, amounts due from banks and balances with the National Banks	7,125,049	7,125,049	6,005,164	1,119,885	-
Placements with other banks	1,566,998	1,448,684	1,059,696	375,266	13,722
Repo receivables	223,884	223,884	-	223,884	-
Securities at amortized cost	5,249,272	5,184,729	4,478,411	640,591	65,727
Loans at amortized cost	17,676,533	17,723,130	-	1,219	17,721,911
Finance lease receivables	1,289,712	1,504,439	189,830	91,948	1,222,661
Other financial assets	282,400	282,400	-	-	282,400
Total financial assets at amortized cost	33,413,848	33,492,315	11,733,101	2,452,793	19,306,421
Amounts due to the National Governments, to the National Banks and other banks	1,940,862	1,974,503	458,700	690,452	825,351
Repo liabilities	126,237	126,237	-	126,237	-
Deposits from customers	28,332,431	28,295,214	-	10,459,658	17,835,556
Liabilities from issued securities	2,095,548	2,118,233	1,770,138	19,629	328,466
Leasing liabilities	76,313	76,313	-	-	76,313
Other financial liabilities	656,864	656,864	-	-	656,864
Subordinated bonds and loans	562,396	452,595	410,495	-	42,100
Total financial liabilities at amortized cost	33,790,651	33,699,959	2,639,333	11,295,976	19,764,650

31/12/2022	Carrying amount	Fair value	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Cash, amounts due from banks and balances with the National Banks	4,221,392	4,221,392	3,557,491	663,901	-
Placements with other banks	1,351,082	1,322,560	967,438	342,595	12,527
Repo receivables	41,009	42,993	-	42,993	-
Securities at amortized cost	4,891,938	4,048,877	3,063,237	764,096	221,544
Loans at amortized cost	16,094,458	15,557,928	-	1,757,358	13,800,570
Finance lease receivables	1,298,752	1,320,286	-	264,057	1,056,229
Other financial assets	262,981	262,981	-	-	262,981
Total financial assets at amortized cost	28,161,612	26,777,017	7,588,166	3,835,000	15,353,851
Amounts due to the National Governments, to the National Banks and other banks	1,463,158	1,109,924	42,544	123,662	943,718
Repo liabilities	217,369	227,669	-	227,669	-
Deposits from customers	25,188,805	25,056,412	-	12,452,761	12,603,651
Liabilities from issued securities	870,682	743,907	545,677	15,454	182,776
Leasing liabilities	63,778	63,791	-	-	63,791
Other financial liabilities	645,652	645,652	-	-	645,652
Subordinated bonds and loans	301,984	268,911	229,121	-	39,790
Total financial liabilities at amortized cost	28,751,428	28,116,266	817,342	12,819,546	14,479,378

48.2 Fair value of derivative instruments

The Group regularly enters into hedging transactions in order to decrease its financial risks. However some economically hedging transactions do not meet the criteria to qualify as hedge accounting, therefore these transactions were accounted for as derivatives held for trading.

The assessment of the hedge effectiveness (both for fair value hedges and cash-flow hedges) to determine the economic relationship between the hedged item and the hedging instrument is accomplished with prospective scenario analysis via different rate shift scenarios of the relevant risk factor(s) of the hedged risk component(s). The fair value change of the hedged item and the hedging

instrument is compared in the different scenarios. Economic relationship is justified if the change of the fair value of the hedged item and the hedging instrument are in the opposite direction and the absolute changes are similar amounts. The hedge ratio is determined as the ratio of the notional of the hedged item and the notional of the hedging instrument. The sources of hedge ineffectiveness are the not hedged risk components (e.g. change of cross currency basis spreads in case of interest rate risk hedges), slight differences in maturity dates and interest payment dates in case of fair value hedges, and differences between the carrying amount of the hedged item and the carrying amount of the hedging instrument in case of FX hedges (e.g. caused by interest rate risk components in the fair value of the hedging instrument).

The summary of the derivatives held for trading and derivatives designated as hedge accounting of the Group are as follows:

	31/12/2023			31/12/2022		
	Before netting			After netting		
	Assets	Liabilities	Netting	Assets	Liabilities	
Held for trading derivative financial instruments						
Interest rate derivatives						
Interest rate swaps	134,599	(117,778)	110,939	23,660	(6,839)	165,478
Cross currency interest rate swaps	8,644	(6,544)	-	8,644	(6,544)	11,332
OTC options	2,024	(2,033)	-	2,024	(2,033)	1,074
Forward rate agreement	-	(214)	-	-	(214)	505
Total interest rate derivatives (OTC derivatives)	145,267	(126,569)	110,939	34,328	(15,630)	178,389
Foreign exchange derivatives						
Foreign exchange swaps	31,397	(32,382)	-	31,397	(32,382)	76,881
Foreign exchange forward contracts	7,101	(11,061)	-	7,101	(11,061)	13,085
OTC options	1,016	(871)	-	1,016	(871)	1,048
Foreign exchange spot conversion	170	(319)	-	170	(319)	177
Total foreign exchange derivatives (OTC derivatives)	39,684	(44,633)	-	39,684	(44,633)	91,191
Equity stock and index derivatives						
Commodity Swaps	32,336	(31,661)	-	32,336	(31,661)	33,693
Equity swaps	126	(3,826)	-	126	(3,826)	54
OTC derivatives total	32,462	(35,487)	-	32,462	(35,487)	33,747
Exchange traded futures and options	433	(451)	-	433	(451)	214
Total equity stock and index derivatives	32,895	(35,938)	-	32,895	(35,938)	33,961
Derivatives held for risk management not designated in hedge						
Interest rate swaps	64,288	(44,577)	22,237	42,051	(22,340)	136,164
Foreign exchange swaps	4,671	(19,546)	-	4,671	(19,546)	2,514
Foreign exchange spot	-	-	-	-	-	(43)
Forward contracts	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cross currency interest rate swaps	-	(2,401)	-	-	(2,401)	9,180
Total derivatives held for risk management not designated in hedge	68,959	(66,524)	22,237	46,722	(44,287)	147,858
Total held for trading derivative financial instruments	286,805	(273,664)	133,176	153,629	(140,488)	451,399
Derivative financial instruments designated as hedge accounting						
Derivatives designated in cash-flow hedges						
Interest rate swaps	1,066	(1,066)	1,066	-	-	2,651
Total derivatives designated in cash-flow hedges	1,066	(1,066)	1,066	-	-	2,651
Derivatives designated in fair value hedges						
Interest rate swaps	42,347	(79,069)	25,130	17,217	(53,939)	56,757
Cross currency interest rate swaps	24,750	(10,009)	-	24,750	(10,009)	20,732
Foreign exchange swaps	-	-	-	-	-	1,696
Interest rate swaps	168	(119)	168	-	49	-
Total derivatives designated in fair value hedges	67,265	(89,197)	25,298	41,967	(63,899)	79,185
Total derivatives held for risk management (OTC derivatives)	68,331	(90,263)	26,364	41,967	(63,899)	81,836

Financial assets subject to offsetting, netting arrangement as at 31 December 2023:

	Offsetting recognised on the balance sheet			Netting potential not recognised on the balance sheet			Assets not subject to netting arrangements	Total assets	Maximum exposure to risk
	Gross assets before offset	Offsetting with gross liabilities	Net assets recognized on the statement of financial position	Financial liabilities	Collateral received	Assets after consideration of netting potential	Assets recognized on the statement of financial position	Recognized in the statement of financial position	After consideration of netting potential
Derivative financial instruments	324,446	(158,844)	165,602	(60,721)	(76,853)	28,028	29,994	195,596	58,022

Financial liabilities subject to offsetting, netting arrangement as at 31 December 2023:

	Offsetting recognised on the balance sheet			Netting potential not recognised on the balance sheet			Liabilities not subject to netting arrangements	Total liabilities	Maximum exposure to risk
	Gross liabilities before offset	Offsetting with gross assets	Net liabilities recognized on the statement of financial position	Financial assets	Collateral pledged	Liabilities after consideration of netting potential	Liabilities recognized on the statement of financial position	Recognized in the statement of financial position	After consideration of netting potential
Derivative financial instruments	347,414	(158,844)	188,570	(60,721)	(103,563)	24,286	15,817	204,387	40,103

Financial assets subject to offsetting, netting arrangement as at 31 December 2022:

	Offsetting recognised on the balance sheet			Netting potential not recognised on the balance sheet			Assets not subject to netting arrangements	Total assets	Maximum exposure to risk
	Gross assets before offset	Offsetting with gross liabilities	Net assets recognized on the statement of financial position	Financial liabilities	Collateral received	Assets after consideration of netting potential	Assets recognized on the statement of financial position	Recognized in the statement of financial position	After consideration of netting potential
Derivative financial instruments	441,413	(208,506)	232,907	(90,551)	(103,014)	39,342	91,822	324,729	131,164

Financial liabilities subject to offsetting, netting arrangement as at 31 December 2022:

	Offsetting recognised on the balance sheet			Netting potential not recognised on the balance sheet			Liabilities not subject to netting arrangements	Total liabilities	Maximum exposure to risk
	Gross liabilities before offset	Offsetting with gross assets	Net liabilities recognized on the statement of financial position	Financial assets	Collateral pledged	Liabilities after consideration of netting potential	Liabilities recognized on the statement of financial position	Recognized in the statement of financial position	After consideration of netting potential
Derivative financial instruments	580,572	(208,506)	372,066	(90,551)	(240,661)	40,854	41,630	413,696	82,484

48.3 Types of hedge accounting

Interest rate risk management is centralized at the Group. Interest rate risk exposures in major currencies are managed at OTP Headquarter on a consolidated level. Although risk exposures in local currencies are managed at subsidiary level, the respective decisions are subject to Headquarter ALCO approval. Interest rate risk is measured by simulating NII and EVE under different stress and plan scenarios, the established risk limits are described in "OTP Bank's Group-Level Regulations on the Management of Liquidity Risk and Interest

Rate Risk of Banking Book". The interest rate risk management activity aims to stabilize NII within the approved risk limits.

The risk management objective of these hedge relationships is to mitigate the risk of clean fair value (i.e. excluding accrued interest) change of MIRS loans due to the change of interest rate reference indices (BUBOR, EURIBOR, LIBOR, etc.) of the respective currency.

The ineffective part of fair value hedge accounting is presented on Interest income/ Interest expense in the Consolidated Statement of Profit or Loss.

Amount, timing and uncertainty of future cash-flows – hedging instruments as at 31 December 2023 (in fx million):

Type of hedge	Type of risk	Type of instrument	Within one month	Within three months and over one month	Within one year and over three months	Within five years and over one year	More than five years	Total
Fair Value Hedge	Interest rate risk	Interest rate swap						
		HUF						
		Notional	-	-	(121,675)	(218,683)	(51,700)	(392,058)
		Average Interest Rate (%)	-	-	5.10%	(3.24%)	4.72%	
		EUR						
		Notional	-	-	65	(461)	180	(216)
		Average Interest Rate (%)	-	-	2.64%	4.80%	-	
		USD						
		Notional	30	45	-	(1,013)	47	(891)
		Average Interest Rate (%)	2.10%	2.13%	-	3.77%	4.18%	
Fair Value Hedge	Foreign exchange & Interest rate risk	Cross currency interest rate swap						
		EUR/HUF						
		Notional	-	1	2	8	10	21
		Average Interest Rate (%)	(1.65%)	(1.69%)	(1.68%)	(1.73%)	(1.82%)	
		Average FX Rate	310.23	310.02	310.10	309.36	307.71	
		Cross currency interest rate swap						
		EUR/HUF						
		Notional	-	175	250	1,167	500	2,092
		Average FX Rate	363.88	356.12	359.11	383.36	381.11	
		RON/HUF						
Fair Value Hedge	Foreign exchange risk	Cross currency interest rate swap						
		RON/HUF						
		Notional	-	-	575	1,950	-	2,525
		Average FX Rate	-	-	73.75	73.98	-	
		RUB/HUF						
		Notional	-	-	4,000	7,870	-	11,870
		Average FX Rate	-	-	3.65	3.73	-	
		JPY/HUF						
		Notional	-	-	-	4,500	-	4,500
		Average FX Rate	-	-	-	2.43	-	
Fair Value Hedge	Other	Cross currency interest rate swap						
		USD/HUF						
		Notional	-	-	143	-	-	143
		Average FX Rate	-	357.16	357.16	-	-	
		Interest rate swap						
		HUF						
		Notional	-	-	778	-	-	778
		Interest rate risk						
		EUR						
		Notional	-	-	(60)	(240)	(120)	(420)
		Average Interest Rate (%)	-	-	3.54%	2.61%	2.42%	

**Amount, timing and uncertainty of future cash-flows – hedging instruments
as at 31 December 2022 (in fx million):**

Type of hedge	Type of risk	Type of instrument	Within one month	Within three months and over one month	Within one year and over three months	Within five years and over one year	More than five years	Total
Fair Value Hedge	Interest rate risk	Interest rate swap						
		HUF						
		Notional	–	–	–	(64,875)	30,300	(34,575)
		Average Interest Rate (%)	–	–	–	7.15%	1.40%	
		EUR						
		Notional	–	–	101	10	50	161
		Average Interest Rate (%)	–	–	0.24%	0.22%	0.05%	
		USD						
		Notional	–	90	–	29	47	166
		Average Interest Rate (%)	–	2.60%	–	2.35%	4.18%	
		JPY						
		Notional	–	–	–	4,500	–	4,500
		Average Interest Rate (%)	–	–	–	0.22%	–	
Fair Value Hedge	Foreign exchange & Interest rate risk	Cross currency interest rate swap						
		EUR/HUF						
		Notional	–	1	2	10	11	24
		Average Interest Rate (%)	(1.64%)	(1.68%)	(1.68%)	(1.71%)	(1.82%)	
Fair Value Hedge	Foreign exchange risk	Average FX Rate	310.41	310.17	310.20	309.74	307.71	
		Cross currency interest rate swap						
		EUR/HUF						
		Notional	–	(10)	125	878	–	993
		Average FX Rate	363.88	407.57	362.11	373.88	–	
		RON/HUF						
		Notional	–	–	400	3,121	–	3,521
		Average FX Rate	–	–	72.92	75.08	–	
		JPY/HUF						
		Notional	–	–	–	4,500	–	4,500
		Average FX Rate	–	–	–	2.79	–	
		USD/HUF						
		Notional	–	(7)	144	146	–	283
		Average FX Rate	–	323.77	323.77	323.77	–	

As at 31 December 2023 is as follows:

Type of hedge	Type of instrument	Type of risk	Nominal amount of the hedging instrument	Carrying amount of the hedging instrument as at 31 December 2023					Line item in the consolidated statement of financial position where the hedging instrument is located	Changes in fair value used for calculating hedge ineffectiveness for the year ended as at 31 December 2023
				Before netting		Netting	After netting			
				Assets	Liabilities		Assets	Liabilities		
Fair value hedge										
	IRS	Interest rate risk	2,448,226	43,305	(79,238)	26,196	17,109	(53,042)	Derivative financial instruments designated as hedge accounting	10,642
	CCIRS	FX & IR risk	6,394	-	(1,418)	-	-	(1,418)	Derivative financial instruments designated as hedge accounting	(668)
	CCIRS	FX risk	1,009,180	24,750	(9,488)	-	24,750	(9,488)	Derivative financial instruments designated as hedge accounting	38,146
	IRS	Other	778	108	-	-	108	-	Derivative financial instruments designated as hedge accounting	1
	IRS	Interest rate risk	160,768	168	(119)	168	-	49	Derivative financial instruments designated as hedge accounting	32
Fair value hedges total			3,625,346	68,331	(90,263)	26,364	41,967	(63,899)		48,153

As at 31 December 2022 is as follows:

Type of hedge	Type of instrument	Type of risk	Nominal amount of the hedging instrument	Carrying amount of the hedging instrument as at 31 December 2022					Line item in the consolidated statement of financial position where the hedging instrument is located	Changes in fair value used for calculating hedge ineffectiveness for the year ended as at 31 December 2022
				Before netting		Netting	After netting			
				Assets	Liabilities		Assets	Liabilities		
Fair value hedge										
	IRS	Interest rate risk	444,627	56,636	(37,258)	30,938	25,698	(6,320)	Derivative financial instruments designated as hedge accounting	12,873
	CCIRS	FX & IR risk	7,292	-	(2,679)	-	-	(2,679)	Derivative financial instruments designated as hedge accounting	3
	CCIRS	FX risk	813,430	20,732	(2,719)	-	20,732	(2,719)	Derivative financial instruments designated as hedge accounting	(6,087)
	FX swap	FX risk	290,982	1,696	(16,199)	-	1,696	(16,199)	Derivative financial instruments designated as hedge accounting	-
	IRS	Other	5,584	121	(32)	-	121	(32)	Derivative financial instruments designated as hedge accounting	1
Fair value hedges total			1,561,915	79,185	(58,887)	30,938	48,247	(27,949)		6,790

As at 31 December 2023 is as follows:

Type of hedge	Type of risk	Carrying amount of the hedged item as at 31 December 2023		Amount of fair value hedge adjustments on the hedged item included in the carrying amount of the hedged item for the year ended 31 December 2023		Line item in the consolidated statement of financial position in which the hedged item is included
		Assets	Liabilities	Assets	Liabilities	
Fair value hedges						
Loans	Interest rate risk	26,839	–	(3,178)	–	Loans at amortized cost
Loans	Interest rate risk	–	143,857	–	(11,249)	Amounts due to banks, the National Governments, deposits from the National Banks and other banks
Government bonds	Interest rate risk	164,229	–	7,808	–	Securities at amortized cost
Government bonds	Interest rate risk	806,018	–	28,001	–	Securities at fair value through other comprehensive income
Government bonds	Interest rate risk	–	–	–	–	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss
Other bonds	Interest rate risk	3,828	–	203	–	Securities at fair value through other comprehensive income
Other bonds	Interest rate risk	–	730,971	–	31,398	Liabilities from issued securities
Other bonds	Interest rate risk	–	219,989	–	(157)	Subordinated bonds and loans
Loans	Foreign exchange & Interest rate risk	3,266	–	(96)	–	Loans at amortized cost
Loans	Foreign exchange risk	949,447	–	–	–	Loans at amortized cost
Refinanced loans	Interest rate risk	–	213,864	–	13,460	Amounts due to banks, the National Governments, deposits from the National Banks and other banks
Government bonds	Foreign exchange risk	10,986	–	–	–	Securities at fair value through other comprehensive income
Government bonds	Foreign exchange risk	49,378	–	–	–	Securities at amortized cost
Other securities	Other risk	–	897	–	(39)	Liabilities from issued securities
Customer deposits	Interest rate risk	–	157,543	–	84	Deposit from customers
Fair value hedges total		2,013,991	1,467,121	32,738	33,497	

As at 31 December 2022 is as follows:

Type of hedge	Type of risk	Carrying amount of the hedged item as at 31 December 2022		Amount of fair value hedge adjustments on the hedged item included in the carrying amount of the hedged item for the year ended 31 December 2022		Line item in the consolidated statement of financial position in which the hedged item is included
		Assets	Liabilities	Assets	Liabilities	
Fair value hedges						
Loans	Interest rate risk	64,596	–	(5,033)	–	Loans at amortized cost
Loans	Interest rate risk	–	143,208	–	(34,149)	Amounts due to banks, the National Governments, deposits from the National Banks and other banks
Government bonds	Interest rate risk	14,814	–	(4,601)	–	Securities at amortized cost
Government bonds	Interest rate risk	151,501	–	(45,319)	–	Securities at fair value through other comprehensive income
Government bonds	Interest rate risk	–	–	–	–	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss
Other bonds	Interest rate risk	44,508	–	(638)	–	Securities at fair value through other comprehensive income
Other bonds	Interest rate risk	–	25,563	–	448	Liabilities from issued securities
Loans	Foreign exchange & Interest rate risk	9,099	–	503	–	Loans at amortized cost
Loans	Foreign exchange risk	716,841	–	–	–	Loans at amortized cost
Government bonds	Foreign exchange risk	12,797	–	–	–	Securities at fair value through other comprehensive income
Government bonds	Foreign exchange risk	113,806	–	–	–	Securities at amortized cost
Other securities	Other risk	–	2,299	–	(218)	Liabilities from issued securities
Fair value hedges total		1,127,962	171,070	(55,088)	(33,919)	

Change in basis swap spread recognised in the consolidated other comprehensive income related fair value hedges as follows:

Type of risk	Carrying amount of the hedged item		Items recognized in the consolidated other comprehensive income for the year 2023	Change in the items recognized in other comprehensive income for the year 2023	Line item in the consolidated statement of financial position in which the hedged item is included
	Assets	Liabilities			
FX risk	949,447	-	167	530	Loans at amortised cost
FX risk	10,986	-	(69)	-	Securities at fair value through other comprehensive income
Total	960,433	-	98	530	

Type of risk	Carrying amount of the hedged item		Items recognized in the consolidated other comprehensive income for the year 2022	Change in the items recognized in other comprehensive income for the year 2022	Line item in the consolidated statement of financial position in which the hedged item is included
	Assets	Liabilities			
FX risk	716,841	-	(363)	605	Loans at amortised cost
FX risk	12,797	-	(52)	-	Securities at fair value through other comprehensive income
Total	729,638	-	(415)	605	

On Group level there weren't any cash-flow hedges for the year ended 31 December 2023 and 2022, respectively.

31/12/2023			Change in fair value of hedged item for ineffectiveness assessment	Translation difference	Balances remaining in the Translation difference for hedge accounting is no longer applied	
Net assets of subsidiaries where the investment is in EUR			-	69,188	(31,588)	

31/12/2023	Carrying amount		Changes in fair value of hedging instruments used for measuring hedge ineffectiveness		Reclassification into statement of profit or loss	
	Notional amount	Liabilities	Total	Effective part recognized in other comprehensive income	Hedge ineffectiveness recognized in statement of profit or loss	
Eur issued bonds	382,780	382,780	(2,707)	(2,707)	-	-

31/12/2023	Less than 1 month	1 to 3 months	3 to 12 months	1 to 5 years	Over 5 years	Total
Eur issued bonds	-	-	-	382,780	-	382,780

48.4 Fair value levels

The following table shows an analysis of financial instruments recorded at fair value by level of the fair value hierarchy:

31/12/2023	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	288,885	96,816	179,786	12,283
Trading securities at fair value through profit or loss	67,568	48,016	19,552	-
Positive fair value of derivative financial assets held for trading	153,629	433	153,196	-
Non-trading instruments mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss*	67,688	48,367	7,038	12,283
Interest-bearing securities at fair value through other comprehensive income**	1,540,980	800,168	634,396	106,416
Non-interest bearing instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	60,481	23,809	30,029	6,643
Loans mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss	1,400,485	-	-	1,400,485
Equity instruments measured at fair value**	44,162	-	-	44,162
Positive fair value of derivative financial assets designated as fair value hedge	41,967	-	41,967	-
Financial assets measured at fair value total	3,376,960	920,793	886,178	1,569,989
Financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss	70,707	-	-	70,707
Negative fair value of held-for-trading derivative financial liabilities	140,488	517	136,263	3,708
Negative fair value of derivative financial liabilities designated as fair value hedge	63,899	-	63,899	-
Financial liabilities measured at fair value total	275,094	517	200,162	74,415

The fair value of investment properties is presented in Note 14 and they are categorized in level 3.

Asset held for sale is valued at fair value less cost to sell, that is in this case equal to the sales price and would be classified as Level 3 fair value.

* The portfolio in level 3 includes Visa C shares, East West Venture Capital Fund and TCEE Fund III.

** The portfolio in level 3 includes HUF 78,355 million Ukrainian and HUF 22,452 million Russian government bonds.

*** The detailed list of equity investments measured at fair value categorized in level 3 is presented in Note 43.

31/12/2022	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	436,387	85,339	339,060	11,988
Trading securities at fair value through profit or loss	104,750	50,131	54,619	-
Positive fair value of derivative financial assets held for trading	276,482	214	276,268	-
Non-trading instruments mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss*	55,155	34,994	8,173	11,988
Interest-bearing securities at fair value through other comprehensive income**	1,699,446	541,910	1,092,841	64,695
Non-interest bearing instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	40,157	20,171	10,241	9,745
Loans mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss	1,247,414	-	-	1,247,414
Equity instruments measured at fair value***	42,558	-	-	42,558
Positive fair value of derivative financial assets designated as fair value hedge	48,247	-	48,247	-
Financial assets measured at fair value total	3,514,209	647,420	1,490,389	1,376,400
Financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss	54,191	-	-	54,191
Negative fair value of held-for-trading derivative financial liabilities	385,747	1,886	383,211	650
Negative fair value of derivative financial liabilities designated as fair value hedge	27,949	-	27,949	-
Financial liabilities measured at fair value total	467,887	1,886	411,160	54,841

The fair value of investment properties is presented in Note 14 and they are categorized in level 3.

Movements in Level 3 financial instruments measured at fair value

The following table shows a reconciliation of the opening and closing amount of Level 3 financial assets and liabilities which are recorded at fair value:

31/12/2023	Opening balance	Purchase/ Issuance/ Disbursement (+)	Settlement/ Close/Sale (-)	FVA (+/-)	Transfer (+/-)	FX-effect/ Revaluation	Other	Closing balance
Non-trading securities mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss	11,988	-	(3)	(359)	39	(116)	734	12,283
Interest-bearing securities at fair value through other comprehensive income****	64,695	78,411	(21,594)	3,458	(2,143)	(2,838)	(13,573)	106,416
Non-interest-bearing instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	9,745	-	(2)	-	(2,704)	(541)	145	6,643
Loans mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss****	1,247,414	154,902	(96,390)	91,575	394	11	2,579	1,400,485
Equity instruments measured at fair value	42,558	5,782	(4,769)	498	-	93	-	44,162
Financial assets measured at fair value total	1,376,400	239,095	(122,758)	95,172	(4,414)	(3,391)	(10,115)	1,569,989
Financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss	54,191	-	(1,332)	4,543	-	-	13,305	70,707
Negative fair value of held-for-trading derivative financial liabilities	650	-	-	3,050	-	-	8	3,708
Financial liabilities designated at fair value total	54,841	-	(1,332)	7,593	-	-	13,313	74,415

* The portfolio in level 3 includes Visa C shares.

** The portfolio in level 3 includes HUF 26,571 million Ukrainian and HUF 27,415 million Russian government bonds.

*** The detailed list of equity investments measured at fair value categorized in level 3 is presented in Note 43.

**** HUF (91) million fair value adjustment resulting from risk factors and HUF 93,581 million adjustment resulting from market factors are included into FVA change for the current period at loans mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss.

31/12/2022	Opening balance	Purchase/ Issuance/ Disbursement (+)	Settlement/ Close/Sale (-)	FVA (+/-)	Transfer (+/-)	FX-effect/ Revaluation	Other	Closing balance
Trading securities at fair value through profit or loss	6	-	-	-	-	-	(6)	-
Positive fair value of derivative financial assets held for trading	10,170	-	-	(10,170)	-	-	-	-
Non-trading securities mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss	13,191	1,171	-	(1,745)	-	482	(1,111)	11,988
Interest-bearing securities at fair value through other comprehensive income*	55,476	540	(32,866)	15,310	19,678	(3,870)	10,427	64,695
Non-interest-bearing instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	7,877	441	(422)	-	-	2,819	(970)	9,745
Loans mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss*	1,067,830	258,658	(83,254)	3,885	-	(11)	306	1,247,414
Equity instruments measured at fair value	40,064	18,097	(27,360)	11,064	-	693	-	42,558
Financial assets measured at fair value total	1,194,614	278,907	(143,902)	18,344	19,678	113	8,646	1,376,400
Financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss	41,184	-	(1,624)	(1,934)	-	-	16,565	54,191
Negative fair value of held-for-trading derivative financial liabilities	-	-	-	650	-	-	-	650
Financial liabilities designated fair value total	41,184	-	(1,624)	(1,284)	-	-	16,565	54,841

Valuation techniques on Level 2 instruments

The fair value of Level 2 instruments is calculated by discounting their expected interest and capital cash-flows. Discounting is done with the respective swap curve of each currency.

to generate a range of reasonably possible alternative valuations. The sensitivity methodologies applied take account of the nature of the valuation techniques used, as well as the availability and reliability of observable proxy and historical data and the impact of using alternative models.

Valuation techniques and sensitivity analysis on Level 3 instruments

Sensitivity analysis is performed on products with significant unobservable inputs (Level 3)

The calculation is based on a range or spread data of reliable reference source or a scenario based on relevant market analysis alongside the impact of using alternative models. Sensitivities are calculated without reflecting the impact of any diversification in the portfolio.

* HUF 13,346 million fair value adjustment resulting from risk factors and HUF (9,991) million adjustment resulting from market factors are included into FVA change for the previous year at loans mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss.

Unobservable inputs used in measuring fair value:

Type of financial instrument	Presentation in the Statement of Financial Position	Valuation technique	Significant unobservable input	Range of estimates for unobservable input
VISA C shares	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	Market approach combined with expert judgement.	Illiquidity	+12%/(12%)
MFB refinanced loans	Loans mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss	Discounted cash-flow model	Probability of default	+20%/(20)%
Subsidized personal loans	Loans mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss	Discounted cash-flow model	Probability of default	+20%/(20)%
Subsidized personal loans	Loans mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss	Discounted cash-flow model	Operational costs	+20%/(20)%
Subsidized personal loans	Loans mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss	Discounted cash-flow model	Demography	Change in the cash-flow estimation +5%/(5)%
Ministry of Finance of Russia	Securities at fair value through other comprehensive income	Discounted cash-flow model	Credit risk	+15%/(15)%
Ministry of Finance of Ukraine	Securities at fair value through other comprehensive income	Discounted cash-flow model	Credit risk	+1%/(1)%
Subsidized mortgage loan for families "CSOK"	Loans mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss	Discounted cash-flow model	Probability of default	+20%/(20)%
Subsidized mortgage loan for families "CSOK"	Loans mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss	Discounted cash-flow model	Operational costs	+20%/(20)%

The effect of unobservable inputs on fair value measurement

could lead to different measurements of fair value.

For fair value measurements in Level 3

Although the Group believes that its estimates of fair value are appropriate, the use of different methodologies or assumptions

changing the assumptions used to reasonably possible alternative assumptions would have the following effects:

31/12/2023	Presentation in the Statement of Financial Position	Unobservable inputs	Book value	Fair values		Effect on profit and loss	
				Favourable	Unfavourable	Favourable	Unfavourable
VISA C shares	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	Illiquidity	10,301	11,538	9,065	1,237	(1,236)
MFB refinanced loans	Loans mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss	Probability of default	19,154	19,499	18,809	345	(345)
Subsidised personal loans	Loans mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss	Probability of default	911,190	913,292	909,097	2,102	(2,093)
Subsidised personal loans	Loans mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss	Operational costs	911,190	916,712	905,728	5,522	(5,462)
Subsidised personal loans	Loans mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss	Demography	911,190	911,939	910,577	749	(613)
Russian government bonds	Securities at fair value through other comprehensive income	Credit risk	22,452	27,909	16,995	5,457	(5,457)
Ukrainian government bonds	Securities at fair value through other comprehensive income	Credit risk	78,355	79,138	77,572	783	(783)
Subsidized mortgage loan for families "CSOK"	Loans mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss	Probability of default	463,926	464,170	463,682	244	(244)
Subsidized mortgage loan for families "CSOK"	Loans mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss	Operational costs	463,926	470,864	457,215	6,938	(6,711)
Total			3,791,684	3,815,061	3,768,741	23,376	(22,944)

31/12/2022	Presentation in the Statement of Financial Position	Unobservable inputs	Book value	Fair values		Effect on profit and loss	
				Favourable	Unfavourable	Favourable	Unfavourable
VISA C shares	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	Illiquidity	2,951	3,430	2,472	479	(479)
MFB refinanced loans	Loans mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss	Probability of default	15,483	15,602	15,364	119	(119)
Subsidised personal loans	Loans mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss	Probability of default	772,094	773,281	770,911	1,187	(1,183)
Subsidised personal loans	Loans mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss	Operational costs	772,094	777,898	769,012	5,804	(3,082)
Subsidised personal loans	Loans mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss	Demography	772,094	774,528	769,544	2,434	(2,550)
Russian government bonds	Securities at fair value through other comprehensive income	Credit risk	37,580	50,468	24,692	12,888	(12,888)
Ukrainian government bonds	Securities at fair value through other comprehensive income	Credit risk	26,571	26,571	26,571	-	-
Subsidized mortgage loan for families "CSOK"	Loans mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss	Probability of default	454,164	454,383	453,945	219	(219)
Subsidized mortgage loan for families "CSOK"	Loans mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss	Operational costs	454,164	459,950	448,558	5,786	(5,606)
Total			3,307,195	3,336,111	3,281,069	28,916	(26,126)

The favourable and unfavourable effects of using reasonably possible alternative assumptions for the valuation of Visa C shares have been calculated by modifying the discount rate used for the valuation by +/-12% as being the best estimates of the management as at 31 December 2023 and 2022, respectively.

In the case of Hungarian Development Bank ("MFB") refinancing loans and subsidised personal loans the Bank calculated the favourable and unfavourable effects of using reasonably possible alternative assumptions by modifying the rates of probability of default by +/-20% as one of the most significant unobservable inputs.

In case of subsidised personal loans operational cost and factors related to demography are considered as unobservable inputs to the applied fair value calculation model in addition to credit risk.

The Bank calculated the favourable and unfavourable effects of using reasonably possible alternative assumptions by modifying the rates of operational costs by +/-20% as one of the most significant unobservable inputs.

In case of subsidised personal loans cash-flow estimation are based on assumption related to the future number of childbirths performed by the debtors both in the current and the comparative period. According to the assumptions used in comparative period 15% of the debtors will not fulfill the conditions of the subsidy determined by the government after 5 years ("breach of conditions"), thereby debtors will be obliged to pay back the interest subsidy given

in advance. Furthermore, in this case subsidised loans are converted to loans provided based on market conditions. Loans are prepaid by the government as part of the subsidy after the second and the third childbirth following the signatory of the loan contract. The Bank calculated the favourable and unfavourable effects of using reasonably possible alternative assumptions by modifying the demographical assumption of breach of conditions by +/-5% as the most significant unobservable input in the cash-flow estimation.

For the year ended 31 December 2022 the Bank used a new and more detailed model for cash-flow calculations of the subsidised personal loans. The new model uses more scenarios compared to the previous one. These scenarios based on the above-mentioned events (child births after signatory and breach of conditions) and also the event of divorce. The model uses public statistical information for these events to estimate. The Bank calculated the favourable and unfavourable effects of using reasonably possible alternative assumptions by modifying the demographical assumption of future child births by +/-5% as one of the most significant unobservable inputs in the cash-flow estimation.

The favourable and unfavourable effects of using reasonably possible alternative assumptions for the valuation of FVOCI securities have been calculated by modifying the discount rate used for the valuation by +/-15% and +/-1% as being the best estimates of the management as at 31 December 2023 and 2022, respectively.

NOTE 49:**SEGMENT REPORTING BY BUSINESS AND GEOGRAPHICAL SEGMENTS (in HUF mn)**

The Group distinguishes business and geographical segments. The report on the base of the business and geographical segments is reported below.

The reportable segments of the Group on the base of IFRS 8 are as the follows:

OTP Core Hungary, Russia, Ukraine, Bulgaria, Romania, Serbia, Croatia, Montenegro, Albania, Moldova, Slovenia, Uzbekistan, Merkantil Group, Asset Management subsidiaries and Other subsidiaries. Although Romanian segment is classified as discontinued operation from 2023 in these consolidated financial statements, segment reporting still contains it as a separate segment because – in line with the structure of the financial statements monitored by the management (Stock Exchange Report) – the Romanian operation was presented in a way as if it was still classified as continuing operation.

OTP Core is an economic unit for measuring the result of core business activity of the Group in Hungary. Financials for OTP Core are calculated from the partially Consolidated Financial Statements of the companies engaged in the Group's underlying banking operation in Hungary. These companies include OTP Bank Hungary Plc., OTP Mortgage Bank Ltd., OTP Building Society Ltd., OTP Factoring Ltd., OTP Financial Point Ltd., and companies providing intragroup financing. The Bank Employee Stock Ownership Plan Organization was included from the fourth quarter of 2016; OTP Card Factory Ltd., OTP Facility Management LLC., Monicomp Ltd. and OTP Real Estate Lease Ltd. were included from the first quarter of 2017 (from the first quarter of 2019 OTP Real Estate Lease Ltd. was eliminated from OTP Core); OTP Mobile Service LLC., OTP Inगतlanpont LLC. were included from the first quarter of 2019, OTP Ecosystem Ltd. (previous name: OTP eBIZ Ltd. it was eliminated from the first quarter of 2023) from the first quarter of 2020 and OTP Home Solutions Ltd. was included from the second quarter of 2021. The consolidated results

of these companies were segmented into OTP Core and Corporate Centre until the end of 2022. According to the new methodology applied from the first quarter of 2023, Corporate Centre is no longer carved out of OTP Core. In the tables of Note 49, the 2022 base periods were presented under the new segment definitions.

Until the end of 2022 Corporate Centre acted as a virtual entity established by the equity investment of OTP Core for managing the wholesale financing activity for all the subsidiaries within the Group but outside OTP Core. Therefore, the balance sheet of the Corporate Centre was funded by the equity and intragroup lending received from OTP Core, the intragroup lending received from other subsidiaries, and the subordinated debt and senior notes issued by OTP Bank. From this funding pool, the Corporate Centre was to provide intragroup lending to, and hold equity stakes in OTP subsidiaries outside OTP Core. Main subsidiaries financed by Corporate Centre were as follows: Hungarians: Merkantil Bank Ltd., OTP Real Estate Lease Ltd., OTP Fund Management Ltd., OTP Real Estate Investment Fund Management Ltd., OTP Life Annuity Ltd.; foreigners: banks, leasing companies, factoring companies. Starting from 2023 Corporate Centre is no longer carved out of OTP Core.

The balance sheet of Ipoteka Bank in Uzbekistan was consolidated from June 2023. The adjusted profit contribution of Ipoteka Bank was recognized in the consolidated profit or loss from the third quarter of 2023.

The results of foreign factoring companies (OTP Factoring Ukraine LLC, OTP Factoring Bulgaria LLC [it was merged into DSK Bank EAD in the second quarter of 2023], OTP Factoring Serbia d.o.o., and OTP Debt Collection d.o.o. [formerly known as: OTP Factoring Montenegro d.o.o.]), as well as the foreign leasing

companies are included into the relevant foreign bank's segment.

The Other subsidiaries include, among others: OTP Real Estate Ltd., OTP Life Annuity Ltd., OTP Funds Servicing and Consulting Ltd.

The reportable business and geographical segments of the Group are those components where:

- separated income and expenses, assets and liabilities can be identified and assignable to the segments,
- transactions between the different segments were eliminated,
- the main decisive board of the Group regularly controls the operating results,
- separated financial information is available.

Adjustments

Effect of acquisitions (after income tax):

In 2023 altogether HUF 64.9 billion positive amount appeared on the effect of acquisitions adjustment line (after tax):

- This was partially related to the goodwill realized on the two acquisitions closed during the first six months of 2023, and the related initial risk costs:
 - The goodwill impact of the Slovenian Nova KBM acquisition completed in February comprised +HUF 100 billion, and the initial risk cost represented HUF (12.6) billion (after tax).
 - In June 2023 the first step of the Ipoteka Bank transaction was finalized in Uzbekistan, entailing a one-off consolidation impact of +HUF 59.8 billion (after tax) in 2023 as a whole, through two major items: the adjusted goodwill amounted to +HUF 93.9 billion, whereas the initial risk cost represented HUF (34) billion after tax.
- OTP Bank on 9 February 2024 concluded a share sale and purchase agreement to sell its Romanian entities. The selling price is EUR 347.5 million which is smaller than the net asset value of the to be sold subsidiaries recognized in the consolidated accounts,

accordingly the transaction resulted in a negative P&L impact of HUF 59.5 billion (after tax) on consolidated level, which was booked in 4Q 2023.

- The remaining amount presented on this adjustment line comprised integration costs and other direct effects related to acquisitions (such as customer base value amortization).

Special taxes on financial institutions (after income tax):

In 2023 HUF (62.6) billion special taxes on financial institutions weighed on earnings (after tax) which incorporates both the old banking tax in Hungary [HUF (25.2) billion after tax] and the windfall tax on extra profits [HUF (37.4) billion after tax].

Interest rate cap in Hungary and in Serbia:

In 2023 altogether HUF (32.9) billion (after tax) amount was recognized in relation to the expected negative impact of the rate cap scheme in Hungary [(25.8) billion after tax effect] and the temporary rate cap on certain outstanding and newly disbursed mortgage loans in Serbia between October 2023 and the end of 2024 [(7.1) billion after tax effect]. According to the effective regulation, in Hungary the interest rate caps on the affected Hungarian mortgage loans was extended until 30 June 2024, and until 1 April 2024 in the case of MSE loans.

Effect of the liquidation of Sberbank Hungary:

In 2023 HUF 10.4 billion (after tax) recovery was accounted for in the wake of the winding up of Sberbank Hungary, as the National Bank of Hungary and the Hungarian Deposit Insurance Fund professionally managed the issue. In 2022 a similar negative amount was booked.

Result of the treasury share swap agreement (after tax):

In 2023 HUF 10.7 billion after tax result was recorded in relation to the OTP-MOL treasury share swap agreement, which contains both the dividends paid by MOL Plc. and the net present value change of the structure.

Explanation to the segments in the following table below:

3; 4; 6: The segments distinguished by geographical basis contain banks in that country and sometimes other financial institutions (like leasing or factoring companies) or other companies. The incomes mainly arise from providing financial services like: collecting deposits, granting loans, leasing and treasury activities, payment and investment services and other financial services.

7: Merkantil Group conducts leasing activities in Hungary, originates its income from

providing leasing services (financing cars and production equipment).

8: Incomes arising in this segment is mainly fee income of fund management companies in Hungary, Bulgaria, Romania, Ukraine based on capital in investment funds or assets in funds.

9: The activities of other Hungarian and foreign subsidiaries are very divergent, so their income also originates from different sources. The main part of the income in the Other subsidiaries segment comes from the activities of OTP Funds Servicing and Consulting, OTP Real Estate, OTP Real Estate Investment Fund Management and PortfoLion Funds.

Information regarding the Group's reportable segments is presented below:

As at 31 December 2023:

Main components of the consolidated statement of profit or loss in HUF million	OTP Group – in the consolidated statement of profit or loss – structure of accounting reports	Adjustments on the accounting in Recognized Income	OTP Group – in the consolidated statement of profit or loss – structure of management reports	Hungarian segment and other foreign subsidiaries not reported in "Foreign bank segment" subtotal (without adjustments)	Foreign banks in EU subtotal (without adjustments)	Foreign banks not in EU subtotal (without adjustments)	Eliminations and adjustments	Hungarian segment and other foreign subsidiaries not reported in "Foreign bank segment" subtotal (without adjustments)	OTP CORE (Hungary)	Merkantil Group (Hungary)	Asset Management subsidiaries	Other subsidiaries	Foreign banks in EU subtotal (without adjustments)	DSK Bank AD (Bulgaria)	OTP banka d.d. (Croatia)	SKB Banka and Nova KBM d.d. (Slovenia)	OTP Bank Romania S.A. (Romania)	Foreign banks not in EU subtotal (without adjustments)	OTP banka Srbija a.d. (Serbia)	OTP Bank JSC (Ukraine)	JSC "OTP Bank" (Russia) and Touch Bank	Crnogorska komercijalna banka a.d. (Montenegro)	Banka OTP Albania SHA (Albania)	OTP Bank S.A. (Moldova)	JSCMB Ipoteka Bank (Uzbekistan)
	a	b	1=a+b 1=2+3+4+5	2	3	4	5	2=6+...+9	6	7	8	9	3=10+...+13	10	11	12	13	4=14+...+20	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Profit after income tax for the year from continued and discontinued operations	990,459		990,459																						
Profit after income tax for the year from discontinued operations	(21,246)	21,246	–																						
Profit after income tax for the year from continued operations	1,011,705	21,246	990,459																						
Adjustments (total)		(18,123)	(18,123)																						
Dividends and net cash transfers (after income tax)		(1,911)	(1,911)																						
Goodwill/investment impairment (after income tax)		(3,919)	(3,919)																						
Special tax on financial institutions (after income tax)		(62,551)	(62,551)																						
Effect of acquisition (after income tax)		64,887	64,887																						
Result of the treasury share swap agreement at OTP Core (after income tax)		10,680	10,680																						
Loss allowance on Russian government bonds at OTP Core and DSK Bank (after income tax)		(2,799)	(2,799)																						
Effect of the winding up of Sberbank Hungary (after income tax)		10,388	10,388																						
Expected one-off effect of the extension of the interest rate cap for certain retail loans in Hungary (after income tax)		(32,898)	(32,898)																						
Consolidated adjusted profit after income tax for the year	1,011,705	(3,123)	1,008,582	364,621	404,779	238,565	617	364,621	302,936	10,266	19,860	31,559	404,779	201,991	53,960	128,729	20,099	238,565	68,025	45,184	95,666	21,814	15,033	14,700	(21,857)
Profit before income tax	1,201,183	21,145	1,222,328	437,074	450,536	333,369	1,349	437,074	366,502	11,949	22,376	36,247	450,536	223,731	65,746	137,401	23,658	333,369	78,646	82,358	130,172	25,737	18,173	16,759	(18,476)
Adjusted operating profit	1,365,111	(85,737)	1,279,374	432,460	445,671	400,279	964	432,460	360,132	14,382	22,425	35,521	445,671	217,238	66,743	140,717	20,973	400,279	83,734	78,294	149,298	23,536	18,269	13,440	33,708
Adjusted total income	2,439,448	(196,339)	2,243,109	903,559	730,860	622,761	(14,071)	903,559	771,037	27,428	29,051	76,043	730,860	315,980	122,952	223,315	68,613	622,761	133,591	108,854	223,645	38,362	33,387	25,268	59,654
Adjusted net interest income	1,386,706	72,988	1,459,694	474,616	543,257	439,685	2,136	474,616	432,651	26,257	52	15,656	543,257	226,693	90,996	171,703	53,865	439,685	104,050	93,450	122,084	29,717	27,912	16,349	46,123
Adjusted net profit from fees and commissions	691,993	(213,847)	478,146	240,942	149,074	89,263	(1,133)	240,942	197,104	759	27,056	16,023	149,074	72,366	25,661	46,028	5,019	89,263	18,419	10,837	40,831	7,797	3,729	2,389	5,261
Adjusted other net non-interest income	360,749	(55,480)	305,269	188,001	38,529	93,813	(15,074)	188,001	141,282	412	1,943	44,364	38,529	16,921	6,295	5,584	9,729	93,813	11,122	4,567	60,730	848	1,746	6,530	8,270
Adjusted other administrative expenses	(1,074,337)	110,602	(963,735)	(471,099)	(285,189)	(222,482)	15,035	(471,099)	(410,905)	(13,046)	(6,626)	(40,522)	(285,189)	(98,742)	(56,209)	(82,598)	(47,640)	(222,482)	(49,857)	(30,560)	(74,347)	(14,826)	(15,118)	(11,828)	(25,946)
Personnel expenses	(478,696)	(25,263)	(503,959)	(229,992)	(149,674)	(125,163)	870	(229,992)	(205,223)	(6,658)	(4,437)	(13,674)	(149,674)	(47,720)	(29,235)	(46,411)	(26,308)	(125,163)	(25,710)	(18,046)	(45,063)	(6,910)	(5,798)	(7,013)	(16,623)
Depreciation and amortization	(111,996)	16,435	(95,561)	(52,017)	(22,271)	(20,738)	(535)	(52,017)	(44,745)	(1,648)	(195)	(5,429)	(22,271)	(7,855)	(4,785)	(5,602)	(4,029)	(20,738)	(3,661)	(2,472)	(8,660)	(1,645)	(1,494)	(1,234)	(1,572)
Other general expenses	(483,645)	119,430	(364,215)	(189,090)	(113,244)	(76,581)	14,700	(189,090)	(160,937)	(4,740)	(1,994)	(21,419)	(113,244)	(43,167)	(22,189)	(30,585)	(17,303)	(76,581)	(20,486)	(10,042)	(20,624)	(6,271)	(7,826)	(3,581)	(7,751)
Gains from derecognition of financial assets at amortized cost	(17,182)	6,624	(10,558)	(20,137)	8,261	1,572	(254)	(20,137)	(20,690)	553	–	–	8,261	1,638	–	–	6,623	1,572	53	328	1,487	932	(219)	(1,009)	–
Modification loss	(38,141)	36,909	(1,232)	(27)	–	(1,209)	4	(27)	–	(27)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	(1,209)	–	(1,239)	–	30	–	–	–
Total risk costs	(108,605)	63,349	(45,256)	24,778	(3,396)	(67,273)	635	24,778	27,060	(2,959)	(49)	726	(3,396)	4,855	(997)	(3,316)	(3,938)	(67,273)	(5,141)	4,975	(20,613)	1,239	123	4,328	(52,184)
Adjusted loss allowance on financial assets and liabilities (without the effect of revaluation of FX)	(79,281)	37,766	(41,515)	16,023	(4,475)	(53,493)	430	16,023	16,977	(2,756)	(39)	1,841	(4,475)	1,141	721	(2,485)	(3,852)	(53,493)	(2,348)	11,565	(17,765)	1,967	327	4,115	(51,354)
Goodwill impairment	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other impairment (adjustment)	(29,324)	25,583	(3,741)	8,755	1,079	(13,780)	205	8,755	10,083	(203)	(10)	(1,115)	1,079	3,714	(1,718)	(831)	(86)	(13,780)	(2,793)	(6,590)	(2,848)	(728)	(204)	213	(830)
from this: Adjusted impairment under IAS 36	(5,216)	3,566	(1,650)	(452)	(1,037)	(130)	(31)	(452)	(1,816)	(4)	–	1,368	(1,037)	(838)	(25)	–	(174)	(130)	(93)	–	–	–	–	(37)	–
Income tax	(189,478)	(24,268)	(213,746)	(72,453)	(45,757)	(94,804)	(732)	(72,453)	(63,566)	(1,683)	(2,516)	(4,688)	(45,757)	(21,740)	(11,786)	(8,672)	(3,559)	(94,804)	(10,621)	(37,174)	(34,506)	(3,923)	(3,140)	(2,059)	(3,381)
Total Assets	38,075,811	1,533,333	39,609,144	20,253,197	17,227,907	8,331,503	(6,203,463)	20,253,197	18,459,423	930,761	42,031	820,982	17,227,907	6,456,668	3,278,199	5,892,803	1,600,237	8,331,503	2,874,794	1,036,912	1,470,796	663,676	669,765	428,192	1,187,368
Total Liabilities	34,374,431	1,139,920	35,514,351	17,276,859	15,071,959	7,128,153	(3,962,620)	17,276,859	16,087,459	869,524	11,609	308,267	15,071,959	5,566,481	2,874,712	5,223,180	1,407,586	7,128,153	2,506,449	879,824	1,196,279	550,672	588,663	364,839	1,041,427

As at 31 December 2022:

Main components of the consolidated statement of profit or loss in HUF million	OTP Group - in the consolidated statement of profit or loss - structure of accounting reports	Adjustments on the accounting In Recognized Income	OTP Group - in the consolidated statement of profit or loss - structure of management reports	Hungarian segment and other foreign subsidiaries not reported in "Foreign bank segment" subtotal (without adjustments)	Foreign banks in EU subtotal (without adjustments)	Foreign banks not in EU subtotal (without adjustments)	Eliminations and adjustments	Hungarian segment and other foreign subsidiaries not reported in "Foreign bank segment" subtotal (without adjustments)	OTP CORE (Hungary)	Merkantil Group (Hungary)	Asset Management subsidiaries	Other subsidiaries	Foreign banks in EU subtotal (without adjustments)	DSK Bank AD (Bulgaria)	OTP banka d.d. (Croatia)	SKB Banka and Nova KBM d.d. (Slovenia)	OTP Bank Romania S.A. (Romania)	Foreign banks not in EU subtotal (without adjustments)	OTP banka Srbija a.d. (Serbia)	OTP Bank JSC (Ukraine)	JSC "OTP Bank" (Russia) and Touch Bank	Crnogorska komercijalna banka a.d. (Montenegro)	Banka OTP Albania SHA (Albania)	OTP Bank S.A. (Moldova)
	a	b	1=a+b 1=2+3+4+5	2	3	4	5	2=6+...+9	6	7	8	9	3=10+...+13	10	11	12	13	4=14+...+19	14	15	16	17	18	19
Profit after income tax for the year from continued and discontinued operations	347,081		347,081																					
Profit after income tax for the year from held-for-sale operation	11,444	(11,444)	-																					
Profit after income tax for the year from discontinued operations	16,559	(16,559)	-																					
Profit after income tax for the year from continued operations	319,078	(28,003)	347,081																					
Adjustments (total)	(245,467)		(245,467)																					
Dividends and net cash transfers (after income tax)		1,927	1,927																					
Goodwill/investment impairment (after income tax)		(59,254)	(59,254)																					
Special tax on financial institutions (after income tax)		(91,353)	(91,353)																					
Effect of acquisition (after income tax)		(15,594)	(15,594)																					
Expected one-off negative effect of the debt repayment moratorium in Hungary (after income tax)		(2,473)	(2,473)																					
Result of the treasury share swap agreement at OTP Core (after income tax)		3,028	3,028																					
Loss allowance on Russian government bonds at OTP Core and DSK Bank (after income tax)		(34,775)	(34,775)																					
Effect of the winding up of Sberbank Hungary (after income tax)		(10,388)	(10,388)																					
Expected one-off effect of the extension of the interest rate cap for certain retail loans in Hungary (after income tax)		(36,585)	(36,585)																					
Consolidated adjusted profit after income tax for the year	319,078	273,470	592,548	304,293	189,617	92,869	5,769	304,293	256,198	10,971	9,619	27,505	189,617	119,884	42,801	23,859	3,073	92,869	36,873	(15,923)	42,548	9,792	10,174	9,405
Profit before income tax	377,678	312,344	690,022	353,561	217,950	110,918	7,593	353,561	300,093	12,616	10,870	29,982	217,950	132,564	52,095	29,569	3,722	110,918	42,991	(13,205)	46,180	11,976	12,187	10,789
Adjusted operating profit	704,670	168,945	873,615	361,426	232,797	278,563	829	361,426	302,801	13,945	10,955	33,725	232,797	142,393	48,973	24,046	17,385	278,563	58,543	79,862	98,137	15,134	9,335	17,552
Adjusted total income	1,634,686	27,013	1,661,699	759,142	446,844	470,700	(14,987)	759,142	647,642	24,780	15,799	70,921	446,844	230,844	102,001	51,403	62,596	470,700	104,523	110,805	178,494	28,816	20,232	27,830
Adjusted net interest income	1,026,868	66,711	1,093,579	448,001	303,256	341,577	745	448,001	417,662	22,537	32	7,770	303,256	145,461	70,547	33,688	53,560	341,577	76,635	90,007	118,004	20,832	16,927	19,172
Adjusted net profit from fees and commissions	584,491	(187,373)	397,118	207,941	113,606	78,675	(3,104)	207,941	176,830	921	15,242	14,948	113,606	68,755	24,692	15,416	4,743	78,675	17,954	12,673	35,251	7,106	3,067	2,624
Adjusted other net non-interest income	23,327	147,675	171,002	103,200	29,982	50,448	(12,628)	103,200	53,150	1,322	525	48,203	29,982	16,628	6,762	2,299	4,293	50,448	9,934	8,125	25,239	878	238	6,034
Adjusted other administrative expenses	(930,016)	141,932	(788,084)	(397,716)	(214,047)	(192,137)	15,816	(397,716)	(344,841)	(10,835)	(4,844)	(37,196)	(214,047)	(88,451)	(53,028)	(27,357)	(45,211)	(192,137)	(45,980)	(30,943)	(80,357)	(13,682)	(10,897)	(10,278)
Personnel expenses	(377,728)	(18,576)	(396,304)	(179,651)	(108,850)	(108,716)	913	(179,651)	(157,623)	(5,371)	(2,905)	(13,752)	(108,850)	(41,946)	(27,020)	(15,278)	(24,606)	(108,716)	(23,342)	(18,170)	(50,404)	(6,529)	(4,318)	(5,953)
Depreciation and amortization	(101,125)	16,462	(84,663)	(46,891)	(18,928)	(18,482)	(362)	(46,891)	(40,538)	(1,462)	(251)	(4,640)	(18,928)	(7,831)	(4,845)	(1,671)	(4,581)	(18,482)	(3,342)	(2,570)	(8,712)	(1,711)	(1,023)	(1,124)
Other general expenses	(451,163)	144,046	(307,117)	(171,174)	(86,269)	(64,939)	15,265	(171,174)	(146,680)	(4,002)	(1,688)	(18,804)	(86,269)	(38,674)	(21,163)	(10,408)	(16,024)	(64,939)	(19,296)	(10,203)	(21,241)	(5,442)	(5,556)	(3,201)
Gains from derecognition of financial assets at amortized cost	(1,573)	(82)	(1,655)	(7,342)	1,746	3,933	8	(7,342)	(7,198)	(144)	-	-	1,746	1,249	578	-	(81)	3,933	1,300	286	3,284	(80)	(671)	(186)
Modification loss	(39,997)	40,822	825	-	20	805	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	-	-	20	-	805	2,062	(1,245)	-	(12)	-	-
Total risk costs	(285,422)	102,659	(182,763)	(523)	(16,613)	(172,383)	6,756	(523)	4,490	(1,185)	(85)	(3,743)	(16,613)	(11,078)	2,544	5,503	(13,582)	(172,383)	(18,914)	(92,108)	(55,241)	(3,066)	3,523	(6,577)
Adjusted loss allowance on financial assets and liabilities (without the effect of revaluation of FX)	(199,695)	60,166	(139,529)	34,015	(9,672)	(163,792)	(80)	34,015	34,925	(939)	-	29	(9,672)	(12,251)	6,564	7,028	(11,013)	(163,792)	(17,783)	(89,877)	(54,330)	731	3,176	(5,709)
Goodwill impairment	(67,715)	67,715	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other impairment (adjustment)	(18,012)	(25,222)	(43,234)	(34,538)	(6,941)	(8,591)	6,836	(34,538)	(30,435)	(246)	(85)	(3,772)	(6,941)	1,173	(4,020)	(1,525)	(2,569)	(8,591)	(1,131)	(2,231)	(911)	(3,797)	347	(868)
from this: adjusted impairment under IAS 36	(3,652)	355	(3,297)	(1,356)	(774)	(1,166)	(1)	(1,356)	(58)	(18)	14	(1,294)	(774)	(367)	122	(53)	(476)	(1,166)	(151)	(33)	(263)	(677)	-	(42)
Income tax	(58,600)	(38,874)	(97,474)	(49,268)	(28,333)	(18,049)	(1,824)	(49,268)	(43,895)	(1,645)	(1,251)	(2,477)	(28,333)	(12,680)	(9,294)	(5,710)	(649)	(18,049)	(6,118)	(2,718)	(3,632)	(2,184)	(2,013)	(1,384)
Total Assets	32,804,210	-	32,804,210	19,265,918	12,650,295	6,452,844	(5,564,847)	19,265,918	17,596,639	948,735	29,916	690,628	12,650,295	5,946,815	3,224,955	1,790,944	1,687,581	6,452,844	2,708,993	1,048,713	1,029,721	664,395	635,364	365,658
Total Liabilities	29,481,898	-	29,481,898	16,775,703	11,104,567	5,452,540	(3,850,912)	16,775,703	15,580,210	891,144	11,180	293,169	11,104,567	5,167,720	2,834,372	1,596,100	1,506,375	5,452,540	2,350,873	926,221	723,417	565,264	574,537	312,228

NOTE 50:**ASSETS CLASSIFIED AS HELD FOR SALE
AND DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS (in HUF mn)****Discontinued operation**

On 9 February 2024 OTP Bank announced the signing of the share sale and purchase agreement to sell its Romanian operation. As a result of this, according to IFRS 5, as at the end of 2023 the Romanian operation was presented as assets/liabilities held for sale in the consolidated statement of financial position and as discontinued operation in the consolidated profit or loss. With regards to the consolidated financial position, all Romanian assets and liabilities were shown on a separate line in the 2023 closing financial position. As for the consolidated profit or loss, the Romanian contribution for both 2022 and 2023 was shown separately from the result of continuing operation, on the "Net (loss)/gain from discontinued operations" line, that is the

particular profit or loss lines in the 'continuing operations' section of the profit or loss don't incorporate the contribution from the Romanian subsidiaries.

The selling price is EUR 347.5 million which is smaller than the net asset value of the to be sold subsidiaries recognized in the consolidated accounts, accordingly the transaction resulted in a negative profit or loss impact of HUF 55.9 billion (before tax) on consolidated level, which has already been booked in the fourth quarter of 2023.

On 31 December 2023, the Romanian segment of the Group which was classified as discontinued operation includes the following companies: OTP Bank Romania S.A., OTP Asset Management SAI S.A., OTP Leasing Romania IFN S.A., OTP Factoring SRL, SC Favo Consultanta SRL, SC Aloha Buzz SRL, SC Tezaur Cont SRL.

The major classes of assets and liabilities comprising the assets classified as held for sale and liabilities directly associated with assets classified as held for sale are as follows:

	31/12/2023
Cash, amounts due from banks and balances with the National Banks	199,587
Placements with other banks	8,147
Repo receivables	-
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	734
Securities at fair value through other comprehensive income	39,430
Securities at amortized cost	226,427
Loans at amortized cost	1,013,582
Loans mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss	1,356
Finance lease receivables	67,068
Associates and other investments	236
Property and equipment	10,313
Intangible assets and goodwill	3,848
Right-of-use assets	4,299
Investment properties	40
Derivative financial assets designated as hedge accounting	-
Deferred tax assets	224
Current income tax receivables	55
Other assets	13,927
TOTAL ASSETS	1,589,273
Amounts due to banks, the National Governments, deposits from the National Banks and other banks	1,764
Repo liabilities	-
Financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss	-
Deposits from customers	1,095,853
Liabilities from issued securities	-
Derivative financial liabilities held for trading	311
Derivative financial liabilities designated as hedge accounting	-
Leasing liabilities	4,348
Deferred tax liabilities	912
Current income tax payable	1,865
Provisions	9,006
Other liabilities	25,861
TOTAL LIABILITIES	1,139,920

The results of discontinued operations, which have been separated on line “Net (Loss)/Gain from discontinued operations” in the consolidated statement of profit or loss, were as follows:

	Year ended 31 December 2023	Year ended 31 December 2022
Interest income calculated using the effective interest method	103,321	82,191
Income similar to interest income	15,252	20,426
Interest income and income similar to interest income	118,573	102,617
Interest expense	(50,513)	(38,171)
NET INTEREST INCOME	68,060	64,446
Loss allowance on loans, placements, amounts due from banks and on repo receivables	(6,779)	(10,522)
Change in the fair value attributable to changes in the credit risk of loans mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss	-	-
Release of loss allowance/(Loss allowance) on securities at fair value through other comprehensive income and on securities at amortized cost	235	(13)
Release of provision/(Provision) for commitments and guarantees given	2,931	(228)
Release of impairment/(Impairment) of assets subject to operating lease and of investment properties	-	-
Risk cost total	(3,613)	(10,763)
NET INTEREST INCOME AFTER RISK COST	64,447	53,683
Loss from derecognition of financial assets at amortized cost	6,624	(82)
Modification loss	-	-
Income from fees and commissions	22,351	22,710
Expense from fees and commissions	(7,036)	(6,841)
Net profit from fees and commissions	15,315	15,869
Foreign exchange result, net	(11,397)	1,313
Gain/(Loss) on securities, net	37	17
Fair value adjustment on financial instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss	157	(120)
Net results on derivative instruments and hedge relationships	11,526	(5,802)
Profit from associates	22	22
Goodwill impairment	-	-
Other operating income	409	485
Other operating expenses	(1,105)	(3,043)
Net operating income/(expense)	(351)	(7,128)
Personnel expenses	(26,571)	(24,835)
Depreciation and amortization	(5,998)	(6,463)
Other general expenses	(15,197)	(13,834)
Other administrative expenses	(47,766)	(45,132)
PROFIT BEFORE INCOME TAX	38,269	17,210
Income tax expense	(3,575)	(651)
PROFIT AFTER INCOME TAX FOR THE PERIOD	34,694	16,559

During the year 2023, the Romanian subsidiaries contributed to the Group's operating activity with HUF 137,550 million, to the Group's investing activity with HUF 58,328 million, and in respect of the Group's financing activity with HUF (9,002) million which were modified by the eliminations during the consolidation by HUF (198,270) million.

The Group intends to increase its market share with new acquisitions and organic increase

in the Middle East European Region and although during the near 20 years attendance on the Romanian market followed this strategy, the Group hasn't managed to reach the optimal share market, the management decided to sell this member of the Group. As a result this allows of the Group to focus on those markets where it can reach significant market share and to strengthen its position in those countries where it has already operated.

Assets held for sale

On 2 November 2022, the Group sold its share in the associated company Szállás.hu Zrt. to the Polish Wirtualna Polska Media S.A.

The whole company was sold for EUR 83 million. The Group's gain recognized in the year under review related to the transaction was HUF 10,458 million, which was presented in the Other income.

NOTE 51:

SIGNIFICANT EVENTS DURING THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

1) Term Note Program

See details in Note 21.

markets, family support schemes, capital regulation and mandatory minimum reserve requirements please see details in Note 4.

2) Financial closing of acquisitions in 2023

For more information about the acquisition of Uzbek Ipoteka Bank, Nova KBM, Aranykalász group, Szekszárdi Group and OTP invest AD please see details in Note 42 Acquisition.

5) Interest benchmark reform

The Group was actively involved in industry efforts supporting transition to IBOR alternatives. The Group has taken extensive steps to prepare for the discontinuation of IBORs and worked closely with clients to ensure awareness and support transition activities. As the transition is complex, time-consuming process and relevant for the whole Group, the management of Group has evaluated the impacts of the interest rate benchmarks reform, preparing itself for the transition through a dedicated internal group-wide project. As LIBOR's five currencies (USD, GBP, EUR, JPY and CHF) and EONIA will be replaced by Risk-Free Rates – which are different in nature compared to IBOR rates – OTP Group has implemented the relevant rates into the IT systems and reached out the clients. The Group's priority was to ensure that the Group can continue to offer clients the products and services they need, while also supporting them in the transition to the new alternative Risk-Free Rates.

3) OTP Bank is selling its Romanian operations

On 9 February 2024, OTP Bank Plc. has concluded a share sale and purchase agreement to sell its directly and indirectly owned 100% shareholding in OTP Bank Romania S.A. to Banca Transilvania S.A. OTP Group is also selling its 100% shareholdings in its other Romanian subsidiaries, OTP Leasing Romania IFN S.A. and OTP Asset Management S.A.I. S.A. to Banca Transilvania S.A. under the transaction. See details in Note 50 Assets classified as held for sale and discontinued operations.

4) Significant regulatory changes in Hungary

About the prolongation of deadline of interest rate cap, voluntary interest rate cap on newly granted loans, amending the previously laid down methodology of windfall tax calculation, the changes in savings and government bond

During the IBOR reform the Group identified several risks at the beginning of 2021, which the project had to manage and monitor closely. These risks include but are not limited to the following:

- The abolition of LIBOR affected several transactions that may require automated IT solutions,

- The new reference rates are different in nature from LIBOR that cause difficulties to settle the value differences with the customers,
- It was necessary to implement new processes not to develop LIBOR based products, and to develop a strategy for removing or modifying the affected products handled by the Group,
- After the termination of LIBOR, the Group has to act under the "Fallback clauses", the clauses that regulate the replacement of the reference interest rates in the contract and the use of an alternative interest as a reference. The content of these clauses needs to be clearly defined and checked from a business point of view, ie which reference interest rate will be applied instead of LIBOR for the given contract and whether it is commercially appropriate. In defining the fallback clauses, efforts had to be made to provide a viable alternative to the termination of LIBOR that would not result in a business loss for the Group.
- Legal risks related to the termination of LIBOR. Such risks can arise when Fallback clauses are not included in the contracts, or the law governing the contract doesn't contain a statutory reference rate. In these cases, the contracts can be cancelled due to impossibility or the termination by either party.
- Missing of contractual interest rates can result in settlement disputes, compensation cases or litigation.
- Business risks of the termination of LIBOR. The most significant of these are:
 - the law governing the contract can set the applicable interest rate that can be result in a business loss for the Group,
 - business loss due to negative customer experience,
 - operational risk, when several unique contracts must be handled in a short time.

Terminating interest rates	Alternative Reference Rates
LIBOR USD (1 week and 2 months settings), FedFund Rate	SOFR
LIBOR GBP	SONIA
LIBOR JPY	TONA
LIBOR EUR	EURIBOR
LIBOR CHF*	SARON
EONIA	€STR

Amounts effected by IBOR reform as at 31 December 2023:

Reference rate	Type of the contract	Nominal value of the contract	Pieces of contracts
USD LIBOR	Loan	48,615	1,616
USD LIBOR	Deposit	533	1
Other LIBOR	Loan	14,534	1,090
Other LIBOR	Bonds (assets)	4,853	1
Total		68,535	2,708

* In the case of CHF LIBOR, OTP Bank acts in accordance with the implementing regulation of the European Commission ([https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=PL_COM:C\(2021\)7488&from=EN](https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=PL_COM:C(2021)7488&from=EN)).

The above LIBOR-based amounts outstanding as at 31 December 2023 will be managed at the next first interest period therefore they do not cause a risk to the Group or to the customers.

6) Risk relating to the Russian-Ukrainian armed conflict

On 24 February 2022 Russia launched a military operation against Ukraine which is still ongoing at the date of this Report. Until now many countries, as well as the European Union imposed sanctions due to the armed conflict on Russia and Russian businesses and citizens. Russia responded to these sanctions with similar measures.

The armed conflict and the international sanctions influence the business and economic activities significantly all around the world. There are a number of factors associated with the Russian-Ukrainian armed conflict and the international sanctions as well as their impact on global economies that could have a material adverse effect on (among other things) the profitability, capital and liquidity of financial institutions such as the OTP Group. The armed conflict and the international sanctions cause significant economic damage to the affected parties and in addition they cause disruptions in the global economic processes, of which the precise consequences (inter alia the effects on energy and grain markets, the global transport routes and international trade as well as tourism) are

difficult to be estimated at the moment.

It remains unclear how this will evolve going forward and the OTP Group continues to monitor the situation closely. However, the OTP Group's ability to conduct business may be adversely affected by disruptions to its infrastructure, business processes and technology services. This may cause significant customer detriment, costs to reimburse losses incurred by the OTP Group's customers, and reputational damage.

Furthermore, the OTP Group relies on models to support a broad range of business and risk management activities, including informing business decisions and strategies, measuring and limiting risk, valuing exposures, conducting stress testing and assessing capital adequacy. Models are, by their nature, imperfect and incomplete representations of reality because they rely on assumptions and inputs, and as such assumptions may later potentially prove to be incorrect, this can affect the accuracy of their outputs. This may be exacerbated when dealing with unprecedented scenarios, such as the Russian-Ukrainian armed conflict and the international sanctions, due to the lack of reliable historical reference points and data.

Any and all such events mentioned above could have a material adverse effect on the OTP Group's business, financial condition, results of operations, prospects, liquidity, capital position and credit ratings, as well as on the OTP Group's customers, employees and suppliers.

Summary of economic policy measures made and other relevant regulatory changes as post-balance sheet events

Post-balance sheet events cover the period until 20 February 2024.

Hungary

- On 23 January 2024 OTP Bank announced that notes were issued with a value date of 31 January 2024, in the aggregate nominal amount of EUR 600 million. The 5 years, Non-Call 4 years Senior Preferred Notes were priced on 23 January 2024.
- On 26 January 2024 Scope Ratings affirmed Hungary's long-term local- and foreign-currency issuer and senior unsecured debt ratings at 'BBB' with stable outlook.
- On 29 January 2024 the Ministry for National Economy announced that following discussions between the Government and the Banking Association, based on the banks' voluntary commitment, from 1 February to 1 May 2024, the interest margin above BUBOR rate for newly contracted Hungarian Forint-based, variable-rate corporate loan contracts (regardless of the purpose of the loan) will be 0%, and the margin will remain at 0% for 6 months from the date of disbursement of the loan, after which it may return to the normal level. At the same time, the Government indicated that the rate cap on outstanding variable rate MSE loans, which expires on 1 April 2024 according to the current legislation, will not be further extended.
- On 30 January 2024 the National Bank of Hungary cut its key policy rate by 75 bps to 10.0%.
- On 2 February 2024 OTP Bank announced that it decided to terminate the project aiming at establishing a consumer finance joint venture company with its partners in China with a 15% shareholding, as the condition precedents were not fulfilled until the pertaining contractual deadlines.

- On 9 February 2024 OTP Bank announced that it concluded a share sale and purchase agreement to sell its directly and indirectly owned 100% shareholding in OTP Bank Romania S.A. to Banca Transilvania S.A. ('BT'). OTP Group is also selling its 100% shareholdings in its other Romanian subsidiaries, OTP Leasing Romania IFN S.A. and OTP Asset Management S.A.I. S.A. to BT under the transaction. The financial closing of the transaction is expected in 2024 subject to the necessary regulatory approvals.
- On 12 February 2024 OTP Bank received a single permission from the Hungarian National Bank for the repurchase of treasury shares, accordingly the Bank is entitled to repurchase its own shares in the amount of HUF 60 billion until 31 December 2024. The total amount specified in the permission shall immediately be deducted from the own funds in accordance with the law.

Moldova

- On 4 February 2024 the central bank cut the base rate by 50 bps to 4.25%.

Slovenia

- In Slovenia banking tax is obliged to pay based on The Act on Reconstruction. It is temporarily for calendar years 2024 to 2028. As the calculation is not based on the taxable profit but on the average total assets, the banking tax is considered as other administrative expense, not as income tax. The tax rate is 0,2%. The liability for banking tax is reduced by the difference between the amount of corporate income tax of the previous financial year, calculated at the introduced temporarily higher rate of 22% and at the statutory rate of 19%. Tax is not relevant for year 2023 and these taxes are classified as levies according to IFRS rules.